

VOLUME 7B, CHAPTER 3: “GROSS PAY COMPUTATION”**SUMMARY OF MAJOR CHANGES**

All changes are 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 March 2013 is archived.

PARAGRAPH	EXPLANATION OF CHANGE/REVISION	PURPOSE
All	Updated references, hyperlinks and format to comply with current administrative instructions.	Revision
0301	Added the General Overview, Authoritative Guidance.	Addition

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CHAPTER 3

GROSS PAY COMPUTATION

*0301 GENERAL

030101. Overview

This chapter provides the standard way of computing basic retired pay, which includes Application of Saved Pay, Tower Amendment, and Special Provisions.

030102. Authoritative Guidance

The bibliography at the end of this chapter lists the authoritative references.

0302 BASIC COMPUTATION

030201. Overview

In most cases, retired or retainer pay is the product of multiplying the retired pay base by the years of service multiplier. In some military disability retirement cases, retired pay is the product of multiplying the retired pay base by the percentage of disability determined by the military service.

A. Retired Pay Base. The retired pay base is determined by using the active-duty basic pay entitlement of the member.

1. Pre-September 8, 1980 Member. For individuals who first became members before September 8, 1980, the retired or retainer pay base is the basic pay of the member on the day before retirement. See paragraphs 030202 through 030206 for exceptions.

2. Post-September 7, 1980 Member. For individuals who first became members after September 7, 1980, the retired or retainer pay base is the average of the highest 36-months of basic pay received.

a. The retired pay base for a member with 36 or more months of active service is the average monthly basic pay the member received over their highest earning 36-months. In the case of a Reserve component member, this is the total amount of basic pay to which the member was entitled during the member's high 36-months or to which the member would have been entitled if the member had served on "active-duty" during the entire period of the member or former member's high 36-months. Only months during which the individual was a member of a uniformed service may be used. Starting with the highest rate of pay, add together the monthly basic pay amounts until the total number of months equals 36-months. Divide the total pay derived from the sum of months by 36, and round to the nearest cent to obtain the retired pay base applicable to the member. Any lost time the member had is not to be included in the computation.

b. The retired pay base for a member with less than 36-months of active service is the member's basic pay for the entire period of the member's active service added together divided by the number of months (including any fractions thereof) of the member's active service. In the case of a Reserve component member, this is the total amount of basic pay to which the member was entitled or to which the member would have been entitled if the member had served on active-duty during the entire period before being retired. Divide the total pay by the total time expressed as months and days, count days that are less than 30 as 1/30th of a month. Round the result to the nearest cent.

c. A full month served counts as 1-month regardless of any interruption by a pay rate change and regardless of the number of days in that month. Service for an entire calendar month at a single rate of basic pay counts as 1-month under that rate of basic pay, regardless of the number of days in the month, i.e., 28, 29, 30, or 31-days. For a calendar month that has multiple rates of basic pay, compute service for an entire calendar month, for the number of days paid at each rate. For example, if a member has a longevity pay increase effective February 11, the old rate is applicable for 10-days and the new rate is applicable for 20-days (regardless of leap year). If a month has 31-days, ignore the 31st. For example, if the member has a longevity pay increase effective August 11, the old rate is applicable for 10-days and the new rate is applicable for 20-days. The 30-day months are allocated in a straightforward manner.

d. When a member serves less than a full month, count only the number of days actually paid so that each total of 30-days equals one month. If a member serves less than a full month and one or more rates of basic pay apply, compute each rate as applicable for the number of days paid the member at the particular rate. For example, assume the member had a break in service and returned to active-duty on February 8, but has a longevity increase effective February 11. When a member serves through the end of February, consider the month to have 30 days. This member receives 3-days at one rate and 20-days at the new rate or 23-days of pay.

Example: A member receives monthly basic pay of \$17,658.30 over 14-months and 11-days:

$$\frac{\$17,658.30}{14\text{-months} + 11\text{-days}} = \frac{\$17,658.30}{14.36667} = \$1,229.12 \text{ Retired Pay Base}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \$1,229.12 \quad \text{Retired Pay Base} \\ \times \quad \underline{\quad\quad\quad} \% \quad \text{Retired Pay Multiplier} \\ \hline = \$x,xxx.xx \quad \text{Retired Pay Rounded} \end{array}$$

3. An individual is considered to have first become a member of a Uniformed Service when that individual, on or after September 8, 1980, is first appointed or enlisted in the Uniformed Services. A member who first enlists before September 8, 1980 under the delayed entry program; in a Reserve Component as part of the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) or ROTC Financial Assistance programs; as a student at the Uniformed

Services University of Health Sciences; or as a participant in the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship Program, is considered to have first become a member before September 8, 1980.

4. When it is to the member's advantage, a saved pay rate under the provisions of the Tower Amendment may be used to compute retired pay. See paragraph 030303 for eligibility. The Tower Amendment authorizes the use of the basic pay rates in effect on the day before the effective date of the rates of monthly basic pay on which the member's retired pay would otherwise be based.

B. Retired Pay Multiplier

1. In computing retired or retainer pay, other than for disability or non-regular service retirement, the retired pay or retainer pay multiplier is the product of two and one-half percent and the member's years of creditable service. The term "years of creditable service" means the number of years of service that are creditable to a member in computing the member's retired or retainer pay, including credit for each full month of service in addition to full years of service. See Chapter 1, section 0103 for determining creditable years of service for computing retired pay.

2. The retired pay or retainer pay multiplier for a post-July 1986 member who has accepted the Career Status Bonus (CSB) and who retires with less than 30 years of creditable service is reduced at the time of retirement, if under age 62. See paragraph 030210 and Chapter 8, paragraph 080215 for the restoring of retired pay at age 62.

3. If retired before January 1, 2007, the retired pay or retainer pay multiplier is limited to 75 percent for a member with more than 30-years of creditable service. If retired after December 31, 2006, for other than disability, there is no restriction on the retired pay multiplier.

030202. Disability Retirement (Table 3-1, Rules 1 and 2)

A. The retired pay base pay for a disability retirement is determined as follows:

1. For a member who entered service before September 8, 1980, the retired pay base is the monthly basic pay of the grade or rank in which the member was serving when placed on the Temporary Disability Retired List (TDRL) or the highest temporary grade or rank in which the member served satisfactorily or to which the member was entitled on the day before retirement or placement on the TDRL, whichever is the higher.

2. For a member who entered service after September 7, 1980, the retired pay base is determined as prescribed in subparagraph 030201.A.

B. The retired pay multiplier for a disability retirement is determined as follows:

1. A member permanently retired for disability receives retired pay that is equal to the retired pay base under Table 3-1, Rule 1, multiplied by the member's election of either:

a. Two and one-half percent times the years of service credited for percentage purposes, except as provided in subparagraph c; or,

b. Percentage of disability, not to exceed 75-percent, on date retired.

c. For a member with 30 or more years of service, retiring on or before January 7, 2011, the retired pay multiplier may not exceed 75-percent. The retired pay multiplier is not limited for members with 30 or more years of service who retire on or after January 8, 2011.

2. A member placed on the TDRL receives retired pay that is equal to the retired pay base under Table 3-1, Rule 2, multiplied by the member's election of either:

a. Two and one-half percent times the years of service credited for percentage purposes; or,

b. Percentage of disability, not to exceed 75-percent, on the date when his or her name was placed on the TDRL.

3. If neither multiplier above is at least 50-percent, a minimum of 50-percent of the retired pay base shall be paid while the member is on the TDRL.

4. For a member placed on the TDRL on or before January 7, 2011, the retired pay multiplier may not exceed 75-percent. The retired pay multiplier is not limited for members with 30 or more years of service who retire on or after January 8, 2011.

C. If a member is retired for disability and is eligible under another provision of law, follow the rule in Table 3-1 applicable to the section of law [that](#) is more advantageous to the member.

D. Since disability retired pay is not computed using a retired pay multiplier that is determined under [Title 10, United States Code \(U.S.C.\) section 1409](#), an adjustment under paragraph 030210 is unnecessary.

030203. Voluntary Retirement (Table 3-1, Rules 3 through 8)

A. The retired or retainer pay base pay for a voluntary retirement is determined as follows:

1. For a member who entered service before September 8, 1980, the retired or retainer pay base is the monthly basic pay rate applicable on the date of the member's

retirement for the grade or rank in which the member was retired or to which the member is advanced on the retired list. **Compute** the retired pay base as shown in Table 3-1, Rules 3 through 8, subject to subparagraphs a through d.

a. A Reserve enlisted member, who is retired in the highest enlisted grade satisfactorily held on active-duty (or in which the member served on full-time National Guard duty satisfactorily) after being administratively reduced in grade not as the result of the member's misconduct, may use the basic pay rate of the retired grade.

b. For Army and Air Force Reserve enlisted personnel, the basic pay applicable on the member's date of retirement for the retired grade is the retired pay base, in lieu of the retired pay base under 10 U.S.C. 1406(c) or (e).

c. For Navy and Marine Corps Reserve enlisted personnel transferred to the Fleet Reserve/Fleet Marine Corps Reserve (FR/FMCR) in the highest grade satisfactorily held on active-duty after being administratively reduced in grade not as the result of the member's misconduct, use the basic pay rate of the grade in which the member transferred for the retired or retainer pay base. This provision applies to the member who entered a Uniformed Service before September 8, 1980 and who retired (or transferred to the FR/FMCR) after September 30, 1996.

d. For warrant officers, **compute** the retired pay base on the monthly basic pay to which the member would be entitled if serving on active-duty in the retired grade on the day before retirement. If the member, however, is entitled to a higher rate of pay using any other warrant officer grade satisfactorily held by the member on active-duty, retired pay may be computed using the basic pay for that warrant officer grade.

2. For a member who entered service after September 7, 1980, the retired pay base is determined as prescribed in subparagraphs 030201.A.2.a and b.

a. An Army or Air Force enlisted member with less than 30-years of service who is retired under 10 U.S.C. 3914 or 8914 will have the retired pay base computed using only the rates of basic pay for months of active-duty as an enlisted member.

b. A Navy and Marine Corps enlisted member who is transferred to the FR/FMCR **in accordance with** 10 U.S.C. 6330 will have the retired pay base computed using only the rates of basic pay for months of active-duty as an enlisted member.

B. The retired or retainer pay multiplier for a voluntary retirement is determined in accordance with subparagraph 030201.B.

1. For service credited for percentage purposes of enlisted members, see Chapter 1, subparagraph 010302

2. For service credited for percentage purposes of commissioned officers, see Chapter 1, subparagraph 010303.

3. For service credited for percentage purposes of warrant officers, see Chapter 1, subparagraph 010304.

4. The retired pay multiplier for a member who enters a Uniformed Service after July 31, 1986, and who has accepted the CSB, is determined under subparagraph 030201.B.2.

5. See paragraph 030111 for retired pay computation for a member retired under the Temporary Early Retirement Authority (TERA).

C. Retired or retainer pay may be increased by 10 percent of retired pay for extraordinary heroism in the line of duty. See paragraph 030406.

030204. Mandatory Retirement (Table 3-1, Rules 9 through 12)

A. The retired pay base pay for a mandatory retirement is determined as follows:

1. For a member who entered service before September 8, 1980, the retired pay base is the basic pay rate of member's grade that is applicable on member's date of retirement. Do not use the grade of brigadier general if the member was a permanent professor at a military academy and was conferred such a title upon retirement. If a warrant officer is entitled to a higher rate of pay using any other warrant officer grade satisfactorily held by the member on active-duty, retired pay may be computed using the basic pay for that warrant officer grade.

2. For a member who entered service after September 7, 1980, the retired pay base is determined as prescribed in subparagraph 030201.A.

B. The retired pay multiplier for a mandatory retirement is determined in accordance with subparagraph 030201.B.

1. For service credited for percentage purposes of Army and Air Force retirees, see Chapter 1, subparagraph 010305.A.

2. For service credited for percentage purposes of Navy and Marine Corps retirees, see Chapter 1, subparagraph 010305.B.

3. The retired pay multiplier for a member who enters a Uniformed Service after July 31, 1986, and who has accepted the CSB, is determined under subparagraph 030201.B.2.

030205. Non-Regular Service Retirement (Table 3-1, Rule 13)

A. The retired pay base pay for a non-regular retirement is determined as follows:

1. For a member who entered service before September 8, 1980, the retired pay base is the monthly basic pay at the rate applicable on the date when retired pay is granted, of the highest grade held satisfactorily at any time in the Armed Forces.

2. For a member who entered service after September 7, 1980, the retired pay base is determined as prescribed in subparagraph 030201.A. The high 36-months of such a member are the 36-months for which the pay was the highest, whether or not consecutive, out of all the months before the member became entitled to retired pay or would have become entitled to retired pay. This will be the 36-months immediately preceding receipt of retired pay even though the member may not have been in an active status during such time. However, only months during which the individual was a member of a uniformed service may be used for this purpose.

B. The retired pay multiplier for a non-regular retirement is determined by multiplying two and one-half percent times the years of service credited for percentage purposes. See Chapter 1; subparagraph 010407 for service credited for percentage purposes. (Pursuant to [10 U.S.C. 12733](#), the formula for converting retirement points into percentage years is total number of retirement points divided by 360. Carry the result to three decimal places; round to two decimal places. Example: 4,735 retirement points divided by 360 equals 13.152-years or 13.15-years for percentage purposes.)

030206. [Fleet Reserve and Fleet Marine Corps Reserve \(FR/FMCR\) Transfer](#) (Table 3-1, Rule 14)

A member transferred to the FR/FMCR is entitled, when not on active-duty, to retainer pay computed by multiplying the retainer pay base times two and one-half percent times the years of service credited for percentage purposes. In lieu of the retainer pay base computed [in accordance with](#) 10 U.S.C. 1406(d), a Reserve enlisted member may use the monthly basic pay for the highest enlisted grade in which the member served satisfactorily, as determined by the Secretary of the Navy. This provision applies to an individual who first became a member of the Uniformed Service before September 8, 1980, and who at the time of transfer is serving on active-duty in a grade lower than the highest enlisted grade held by the member while on active-duty not as a result of the member's misconduct.

A. Pre-September 8, 1980 Member. The retainer pay base is the basic pay that the member received at the time of transfer to the FR/FMCR. The retainer pay base is multiplied by two and one-half percent times the number of years of active service (as adjusted in subparagraph 030201.A) in the Armed Forces.

B. Post-September 7, 1980 Member. The retainer pay base is the person's high-three average. The high-three average is the total amount of monthly basic pay for the highest 36-months of member's active service, whether or not consecutive, divided by 36. When a member is transferred to the FR/FMCR with less than 30-years of service, the high-36 average is computed using only rates of basic pay applicable to months of active-duty as an enlisted member.

030207. Historical Pay Computations

A. The laws that governed the computation of retainer pay for a member transferred to the FR/FMCR from its inception in 1916 through June 30, 1938 are of no value since assimilated in the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, effective July 1, 1938. Therefore, the earlier computations are not included in this Regulation since they were restated effective July 1, 1938. See Table 3-2 for the pay computations.

B. A member transferred to the FR/FMCR was administratively placed in a class to differentiate between laws and conditions governing the computation of these pay entitlements. The following classes are applicable to these members:

<u>COMPONENT</u>	<u>CODE</u>	<u>APPLICABLE TO</u>
FR FMCR	F-4c 1-b	Member who is in the Naval service on July 1, 1925 and later transferred to the FR/FMCR after completion of 16-years but less than 20-years of active service.
FR FMCR	F-4d 1-c	Member who was in the Naval service on July 1, 1925 and later transferred to the FR/FMCR after completion of 20-years but less than 30-years of active service.
FR FMCR	F-5 H-1	Member who first enlisted in the Naval service after July 1, 1925, and later transferred to the FR/FMCR before August 10, 1946, after completion of 20-years but less than 30-years of active service.
FR FMCR	F-6 1-d	Member who first enlisted in the Naval service after July 1, 1925, and later transferred to the FR/FMCR on or after August 10, 1946, after completion of 20-years but less than 30-years of active service.

C. Longevity is the length of service performed by each member.

1. Before October 1, 1949, longevity pay was a [significant](#) factor in computing retainer pay. Certain pay laws contained provisions for computing longevity pay. Such pay was based on the length of service. During this period, base pay and longevity fitted into the framework of pay formulas to arrive at retainer pay. The computation for the longevity pay changed several times before being superseded by basic pay. The various computations and the periods applicable are:

a. Until May 31, 1942, for Navy members, the computation was 10-percent of base pay for the first increment of 4-years of Naval service, plus 5-percent of base pay for each 4-year increment thereafter, not to exceed 16-years, or 25-percent.

Example: Member served 18-years; on transfer to the Fleet Reserve, the longevity pay credit computed:

1. 10-percent – 4-years
2. 5-percent – 4-years
3. 5-percent – 4-years
4. 5-percent – 4-years
5. 0-percent – 4-years

b. From June 1, 1942 to September 30, 1949, the computation was 5-percent of base pay for each 3-years of service up to 30-years, maximum of 50-percent.

2. On October 1, 1949, when basic pay became an important factor, longevity pay was not computed separately but was included in the rate of basic pay.

a. A member who transferred to the FR/FMCR on or after October 1, 1949 was required to elect the formula under which their pay would be computed. The two formulas were the fractional (under which a member would receive one third or one half of base pay) and the percentage (two and one-half percent times years of active Federal service times basic pay). Such election was indicated on the authorization for transfer to the Fleet Reserve.

b. Under Public Law 1028, effective August 10, 1956, a member who transfers to the FR/FMCR receives retainer pay computed on the formula included in the codification of the military pay laws under [Title 10 U.S.C.](#). The prior computations were still in effect for the members to whom they applied. A member who enters a Uniformed Service before September 8, 1980 receives retainer pay computed under this formula.

c. A member who enters the Uniformed Service after September 7, 1980 receives retainer pay under the formula codified in 1956, except the retainer pay base is used instead of a monthly basic pay rate.

030208. Service Credit Rounding of Months

For percentage purposes in computing retired or retainer pay:

A. A member who retired before January 1, 1982 receives credit for any fractional part of a year that is 6-months or more as an additional year. **Disregard** any portion of a year that is less than 6-months. See Table 3-3. This applies to any member who, before January 1, 1982:

1. Applied for retirement;

2. Applied for transfer to the FR/FMCR;
3. Was being processed for retirement under the provisions of [10 U.S.C. Chapter 61](#); or
4. Was on the TDRL and thereafter retired under the provisions of [10 U.S.C. 1210\(c\) or \(d\)](#).

B. Unless covered by subparagraph 030201.A, a member who became entitled to retired or retainer pay January 1, 1982 through September 30, 1983, inclusive, received credit on a month-by-month basis for each full month served of 6-months or more. **Disregard** any fraction of a year less than 6-months. See Table 3-3.

C. A member who became entitled to retired or retainer pay on or after October 1, 1983 receives credit for each full month served. **Disregard** less than full months. See Table 3-4.

NOTE: If a member retires October 1, 1983 or later and the member is entitled to retired pay under [10 U.S.C. 1401a\(f\)](#) using a hypothetical retirement date which is before January 1, 1982, service credit of 6-months or more was rounded to a full year; however, funding limitations each fiscal year prohibited payment for months in excess of whole months actually served until permanent codification was effective July 1, 1986.

D. In calculating the percentage factor under subparagraphs 030208.B or C, **round** the percent to the nearest 1/100 of one percentage point. For example, 20-years, 7-months (20.58-years) time's 2.5-percent equals 51.45-percent. See Table 3-4. This rounding method will also be used if the member is entitled to retired pay computed under the saved pay provision in paragraph 030203 or under 10 U.S.C. 1401a(f) in section 0303.

030209. Rounding Retired Pay

Under Public Law 98-94, the 1984 DoD Authorization Act, monthly retired or retainer pay entitlement is rounded as initially computed and as subsequently adjusted.

A. Effective October 1, 1983, the initial computation of gross retired pay, if not a multiple of \$1, round down to the next lower multiple of \$1. All further reductions, deductions, withholdings, and allotments are made from this rounded figure. When retired pay is subsequently increased under 10 U.S.C. 1401a by cost-of-living adjustments, the retired or retainer pay, if not a multiple of \$1, is rounded down to the next lower multiple of \$1.

B. The retired or retainer pay for a member already retired on September 30, 1983 was not rounded until the next cost-of-living adjustment, December 1, 1984. The retired or retainer pay, if not a multiple of \$1, was rounded to the next lower multiple of \$1. The same rounding procedure applies to all subsequent cost-of-living adjustments.

030210. Special Computations for Career Status Bonus with Reduced Retirement (CSB/REDUX)

A. The retired pay or retainer pay multiplier of members who elected the CSB with REDUX retirement will be reduced one percentage point for each full year of creditable service less than 30 and 1/12th of one percent for each full month of creditable service less than a full year.

B. Effective on the first day of the month following the member's 62nd birthday, the retired pay of members who elected the CSB with REDUX will be recomputed to equal the amount of retired pay to which the member would have been entitled on that date if the member had not taken the CSB with REDUX retirement and had no reduction in their multiplier or COLA (see Chapter 8, paragraph 080315). Following the restoration discussed in the preceding sentence, the annual COLA reduction will continue to be applied to the member's retired pay each year throughout the member's retirement.

C. Members who elected the CSB/REDUX retirement and accepted early retirement under the TERA program will have their retired pay recomputed as discussed in subparagraph 030210.A; however, they will be subject to the TERA reduction factor from Table 3-5 for the entirety of their retirement with no restoration of that reduction at age 62 or at any other time.

030211. Temporary Early Retirement Authority (TERA)

The Secretary of Defense was provided a temporary additional force management tool under TERA legislation with which to affect the drawdown of military forces from October 23, 1992 through September 1, 2002. That legislation was amended to reinstate certain TERA provisions for the period beginning December 31, 2011 and ending on December 31, 2018. The basic TERA retired pay entitlement for members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force will be computed as described in this paragraph.

A. Computation of Retired Pay. The amount of retired pay otherwise prescribed for a retiring member using years of creditable service, high-36 monthly average basic pay and a 2½ retired pay percentage factor is multiplied by the applicable reduction factor from Table 3-5. The resulting reduced amount of retired pay, if not a multiple of \$1, **round** to the next lower multiple of \$1. This rounded amount is the initial gross monthly retired pay entitlement.

B. Reduction Factor. To determine the appropriate reduction factor from Table 3-5, take the difference between 240-months (20-year career) and the number of months of active service as of the date of the member's retirement or transfer to the Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve under TERA.

1. Any portion of a month of active service in excess of a whole month is rounded up to the next whole month. For example, total active service of 15-years, 7-months, and 13-days **round up** to 15-years, 8-months. The reduction factor based on 15-years and 8-months is computed as: $(15 \times 12) + 8 = 188$ -months and the applicable reduction factor

corresponds to the Table 3-5 entry for 240 less 188 or 52-months. The applicable reduction factor for 52-months from Table 3-5 is .95667.

NOTE: In computing the retired pay, **disregard** the 13-days in excess of 187-months of service, retired pay is based on 187-months. The rounding up is applied only to determine the TERA reduction factor.

2. As an example, the retired pay for a member retired under TERA as an E-7, with 15-years, 7-months, 13-days of creditable service and a high 36-monthly average basic pay of \$3,783.50 would be computed as follows:

RPB - Retired Pay Base (i.e. high 36 monthly average basic pay)
 AS - Active Service (in months)
 MO - Months in a year
 RPF - Retired Pay Percentage Factor
 TRF - TERA Reduction Factor (Table 3-5)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RPB} \times ((\text{AS} \div \text{MO}) \times \text{RPF}) \times \text{TRF} &= \\ \$3,783.50 \times ((187 \div 12) \times .025) \times .95667 &= \\ \$3,783.50 \times (15.5833 \times .025) \times .95667 &= \\ \$3,783.50 \times .3896 \times .95667 &= \\ \underline{\$1,410.18} \end{aligned}$$

(Since this is not a multiple of \$1, round down to \$1,410.00.)

* C. TERA Computation Modified for Career Status Bonus (CSB)/Reduced Retirement (REDUX). The basic TERA retired pay entitlement must be modified if a member has elected to receive a CSB and is subject to the REDUX retirement plan. In such case, the normal retired pay multiplier shall first be reduced by one twelfth of one percentage point for each month that the member's creditable service is less than 30-years (360-months) under the REDUX computation before the application of the TERA reduction factor from Table 3-5.

Using the example in 030211.B.2, the TERA retired pay for a member who has elected to receive a CSB would be computed as follows:

RPB - Retired Pay Base
 360 - 30-Years (360-months)
 AS - Active Service (in months)
 MO - Months in a year
 RPF - Retired Pay Percentage Factor
 RRF - REDUX Reduction Factor (1%)
 TRF - TERA Reduction Factor (Table 3-5)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RPB} \times ((\text{AS} \div \text{MO}) \times \text{RPF}) - (((360 - \text{AS}) \div \text{MO}) \times \text{RRF}) \times \text{TRF} &= \\ \$3,783.50 \times ((187 \div 12) \times .025) - (((360 - 187) \div 12) \times .01) \times .95667 &= \\ \$3,783.50 \times ((15.5833 \times .025) - ((173 \div 12) \times .01)) \times .95667 &= \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \$3,783.50 \times (.3896 - (14.42 \times .01)) \times .95667 = \\
 & \$3,783.50 \times (.3896 - .1442) \times .95667 = \\
 & \$3,783.50 \times .2454 \times .95667 = \\
 & \underline{\$888.24} \\
 & \text{(Since this is not a multiple of \$1, round down to \$888.00.)}
 \end{aligned}$$

The amount determined in 030211.C will be increased by annual Cost of Living Allowances (COLA) as determined for other members who have elected the CSB and REDUX retirement. The result is COLA is reduced by one percentage whenever the standard military retirement COLA is greater than one percent and the same COLA whenever the standard is one percent or less.

D. Unlike the prior TERA eligibility period from 1992 through 2002, under the new TERA authority members may not earn additional credit for purposes of re-computing retired pay for any employment by a public service or community service organization.

E. Persons retired under the TERA provisions have all the same entitlement rights, privileges and responsibilities of participation in the Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP), as retired members of their respective branch of service.

1. Full coverage under SBP means coverage on the amount of retired pay computed in subparagraph 030211.A which is the initial computation of TERA retired pay as reduced by the applicable reduction factor from Table 3-5.

2. For a CSB/REDUX member, the base amount for full SBP coverage is the amount computed using the TERA formula in 030111.A including the reduction from Table 3-5. The SBP full base amount for a CSB recipient does not include the REDUX retirement reduction in subparagraph 030211.C. If the member elects a reduced base amount, with spouse concurrence, at the time of retirement, even if based on the REDUX re-computation in subparagraph 030210.C, no increase will be made in that base amount as a result of the re-computation at age 62 other than an increase to restore the elected base amount to what it would have been in effect had full COLAs been in effect. No increase will be made in that base amount as a result of the re-computation at age 62 for the restoration of the retired pay multiplier.

030212. Exception to High-36 Month Retired Pay Computation for Members Retired Following a Disciplinary Reduction in Grade

Members or former members who entered the Uniformed Services on or after September 8, 1980 will have their retired pay base computed using the high 36-month average, except for the members described as follows, whose retired pay base is based on the final basic pay of the grade prescribed in title 10 U.S.C. 1406, rather than the highest 36-month average of basic pay.

A. Affected Members. A member or former member subject to the above exception is one who, by reason of conduct occurring after October 30, 2000:

1. In the case of an enlisted member retired or transferred to the FR/FMCR, is reduced in grade as a result of court-martial sentence, nonjudicial punishment, or an administrative action, unless the member was subsequently promoted to a higher enlisted grade or appointed to a commissioned or warrant grade, in which case see subparagraph 030212.B.

2. In the case of an officer, is retired in a grade lower than the highest grade in which the officer served by reason of denial of a determination or certification under [10 U.S.C. 1370](#) that the officer served on active-duty satisfactorily in that grade. This determination is to be applied only in those circumstances where such determination is the result of conduct occurring after October 30, 2000. Conduct, for the purposes of this provision shall not include failure to complete the time necessary for certification under 10 U.S.C. 1370, absent any other conduct bearing on such certification.

B. Special Rule for Enlisted Members. In the case of an enlisted member retired within 3 years after having been reduced in grade as prescribed in subparagraph 030212.A.1, and who was not subsequently promoted to a higher enlisted grade (or appointed to a warrant or commissioned grade), the retired pay base will be computed using the final basic pay rather than the high 36-month average. If, however, the member is subsequently promoted to a higher enlisted grade (or appointed to a warrant or commissioned grade), the member's retired pay will be computed using a high 36-month average computation. The computation will use the final 36-months of basic pay, except for the months in which the member served in a grade higher than the grade in which retired. The basic pay for such months shall be the rates that would have applied to the member at that time if serving in the grade in which retired.

Examples:

1. An E-7 is reduced to E-5 and retired as E-5. This member comes under subparagraph 030212A.1., with retired pay base computed under the pre-September 1980 system, which is final pay rules using the pay of an E-5.

2. An E-7 is reduced to E-5 two years before retirement, is promoted 1-year later to E-6 and retired as an E-6. This member uses the "Special Rule" and computes a high 36 as specified in subparagraph 030211.B rather than using the final pay of an E-6. In computing the high 36-average, it would include 12-months as an E-7, 12-months as an E-5, and 12-months as an E-6. The "Special Rule" requires that the time as an E-7 will be replaced in the high 36 formula with pay rates of an E-6.

0303 APPLICATION OF SAVED PAY

030301. Career Compensation Act, Effective October 1, 1949

A. An officer retired for disability before October 1, 1949 who failed to elect within a 5-year period to receive pay under the 1949 Act, or who did not qualify for pay under

the 1949 Act, continued to receive pay under laws in effect before October 1, 1949, computed at 75-percent of the basic pay of the grade authorized.

B. A member who, on October 1, 1949, was a hospital patient and who, before January 1, 1951, retired for disability as the result of the disease or injury for which hospitalized could elect to receive retired pay:

1. Computed under laws in effect on September 30, 1949 at 75-percent of the basic pay of the grade authorized; or

2. Computed under section 402(d) of Public Law 81-351.

C. A member who, on October 1, 1949, was receiving or was entitled to receive retired pay under any provision of law was authorized to continue the entitlement to receive the pay to which entitled under the laws in effect on September 30, 1949.

030302. Military Pay Act, Effective June 1, 1958

A. A member who retired or transferred to the FR/FMCR on or after June 1, 1958 and before April 1, 1963, and who was receiving active-duty basic pay under the April 1, 1955, saved pay rates, continued to receive pay computed under the 1955 rates, based upon service credited for basic pay purposes as of June 1, 1958.

B. A member who retired or transferred to the FR/FMCR on June 1, 1958 was entitled to pay computed on the June 1, 1958 active-duty basic pay rates, or on the April 1, 1955 active-duty basic pay rates plus 6-percent, whichever was greater.

C. A member retired or transferred to the FR/FMCR after June 1, 1958, who was receiving active-duty saved pay, was entitled to retired pay computed on the April 1, 1955 active-duty basic pay rates, but was not entitled to the additional 6 percent increase.

030303. Military Pay Act, Effective October 1, 1967

A. With respect to a member entitled to retired pay computed under this paragraph, the retired or retainer pay may not be less than it would have been if the member had become entitled to that pay based on the same basic pay grade, years of service for basic pay and percentage purposes, and percent of disability (if any) on the day before the effective date of the rates of monthly basic pay on which retired or retainer pay is based. Such members receive pay:

1. Computed under the current basic pay rates in effect on the date of retirement or transfer, or

2. Computed under the rates of basic pay in effect immediately before the current rates, whichever is greater.

B. The above computations were, in some instances, subject to the provisions of the Uniform Retirement Date Act. For application of this Act, see Chapter 1, paragraph 010502.

C. The “1-year look-back” provision codified at 10 U.S.C. 1401a(e) was repealed by section 921 of the DoD Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1984. Under the provisions of that repeal, this paragraph now applies only to:

1. A member retired or transferred to the FR/FMCR October 1, 1967, through September 24, 1983, inclusive; and

2. A member eligible for retirement or transfer on or before September 24, 1983, provided the member retires or transfers on or before September 24, 1986. If the member retires or transfers after September 24, 1986, the retired or retainer pay may not be less than it would have had the member actually retired or transferred on September 23, 1986.

0304 TOWER AMENDMENT

030401. Basic Provisions

A. A member, who retires or transfers to the FR/FMCR on or after January 1, 1971, and who fully qualifies for retirement on a date earlier than the actual retirement date, receives the most favorable rate of pay as though the member had actually retired or been transferred on the earlier date:

1. After becoming retirement-eligible on or after January 1, 1971 (see Chapter 1, section 0102),

2. Based upon the grade and the service creditable on the earlier computation date. (For retirements on or after October 5, 1994, the grade used in the computation cannot be higher than the grade in which the member is retired.),

3. Using the rate of basic pay applicable to the member on the earlier computation date in determining the retired pay base, or

4. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 030303.

B. A member, who retired or transferred to the FR/FMCR before October 7, 1975, the effective date of the Tower Amendment, is entitled to pay adjusted from October 7, 1975. No adjustment is authorized under the provisions of the amendment for any period before October 7, 1975.

C. A member who retired between October 1, 1988 and October 4, 1994 and who is reduced in grade under sentence of court-martial after initially becoming eligible for retired pay is not entitled to computation on a grade higher than the grade in which retired.

D. See subparagraph 030503.A for provision concerning an officer who served in a special position as Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or as a Chief of Service.

E. See paragraph 030505 for the provision concerning an enlisted member who served in a special position as a senior enlisted member.

030402. Earlier Computation Dates

A. Predetermined earlier computation dates are established for uniformity in computing the pay of a member who qualifies under 10 U.S.C. 1401a(f), and the Tower Amendment, as amended. Generally, the day immediately preceding an active-duty basic pay rate change is the earlier date of voluntary retirement eligibility, unless the computation is more favorable based on the first day of the month preceding an active-duty basic pay rate change.

B. A member of the FR/FMCR may transfer on any intermediate day of a month. Therefore, the earlier computation date for this member is the day before new active-duty basic pay rates are effective.

C. A warrant officer retired under provisions of [10 U.S.C. 1293](#) (see Table 3-1, rule 3), on the effective date of a change in the active-duty pay rates, receives retired pay computed by using the rate of basic pay in effect on the day before the date of retirement. Thus, the earlier retirement eligibility date under 10 U.S.C. 1401a(f) computation would be one year earlier with retired pay based upon rates in effect on the day before the earlier eligibility date. If the member is entitled to use the saved pay rate under paragraph 030203, the rate in effect immediately prior to the rate in effect on the day before the earlier retirement eligibility date is used.

030403. Computation at the Time of Retirement or Transfer to the FR/FMCR

A. A member receives the most favorable retired pay, as adjusted by applicable cost-of-living adjustments, computed by using:

1. The active-duty basic pay rate applicable on the actual retirement or transfer date, or
2. One prior active-duty basic pay rate at the same grade and service applicable on the actual retirement or transfer date if the provisions of paragraph 030203 apply.
3. Any active-duty basic pay rate in effect on or after January 1, 1971, at the grade and service credited on the earlier computation date, if retirement-eligible on the earlier date. After this rule is used, apply subparagraph 030403.A.2 without further loss of grade and service.

B. A member retiring for disability who is eligible for voluntary retirement or transfer to the FR/FMCR on an earlier date may have gross retired pay entitlement computed in

accordance with the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 1401a(f) when more favorable; however, the basic pay rate applicable for an earlier retirement date under this condition for gross pay computation cannot be used for computing pay based upon the disability rating. The rate of pay based upon degree of disability may be calculated only on the basic pay rate applicable under subparagraph 030403.A.1 or A.2 (if applicable).

0305 SPECIAL PROVISIONS

030501. Entitlement Under More Than One Pay Formula

A member who is entitled to pay computed under more than one pay formula or provision of law is entitled to be paid under the formula that is most favorable.

030502. Commissioned Officer With More Than Four Years of Active Enlisted and/or Warrant Officer Service

A member, who at the time of retirement, is in pay grade O1E, O2E, or O3E, having served more than 4-years of active-duty as an enlisted member and/or warrant officer, receives pay computed on the special basic pay rate that is authorized.

030503. Commissioned Officer Serving in a Special Position

A. Joint Chief of Staff and Chief of Service. An officer who serves as Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or as a Chief of the Service may receive retired pay which is computed on the highest rate of basic pay applicable to the member while serving in the special position, if that rate is higher than the rate otherwise authorized as a retired pay base for a member who first became a member before September 8, 1980. Except as provided in paragraph 030509, effective January 1, 2007, the rate of basic pay cannot exceed Level II of the Executive Schedule. The term “Chief of Service” refers to one of the following:

1. Chief of Staff of the Army,
2. Chief of Naval Operations,
3. Chief of Staff of the Air Force,
4. Commandant of the Marine Corps, or
5. Commandant of the Coast Guard.

NOTE: The member may not use the rate of the special position for computation of retired pay if, during or after serving in the special position, and by the member’s conduct after October 16, 1998, the officer is not certified as having served satisfactorily in the grade of general or admiral while serving in that position.

B. Special Rule for Computation of Retired Pay Base for Commanders of Combatant Commands. An officer who serves as a Commander of a Unified or Specified Combatant Command may receive retired pay that is computed on the highest rate of basic pay applicable to the member while serving in that position. The member may not use the rate of the special position for computation of retired pay if, during or after serving in the special position and by the member's conduct after October 16, 1998, the officer is not certified as having served satisfactorily in the grade of general or admiral while serving in that position. Effective January 1, 2007, the rate of basic pay cannot exceed Level II of the Executive Schedule. This special rule shall apply with respect to officers who first become entitled to retired pay on or after November 23, 2004.

030504. Officer in Grade O-9 or O-10

A. An officer who served in grade O-9 or O-10 for not less than 3-years is entitled to retired pay based on that grade if the Secretary of Defense certifies in writing to the President and the Congress that the officer served on active-duty satisfactorily. The 3-year requirement may be reduced to not less than 2-years for retirements effective during a specified period (see Chapter 1, subparagraph 010501E.5). The 3-year time-in-grade requirement may not be reduced or waived if the officer is under investigation for alleged misconduct or while an adverse personnel action is pending against the officer for alleged misconduct.

B. An officer who served in grade O-9 or O-10 for a period of less than 3-years before retirement will have retired pay based on the next lower grade, unless a waiver of the time in grade requirement has been granted by the appropriate authority. The granting of the waiver will affect only the pay computation for the date of retirement. Computations for earlier dates on which eligible to retire must be based on the next lower grade.

C. Section 601(e) of Public Law 106-65, October 5, 1999, provides that retired pay be recomputed effective January 1, 2000 for certain members who retired during the period April 30, 1999 through December 31, 1999. As a result, the retired pay of members' grade 0-9 with over 26-years of service and 0-10s with over 16-years of service will be recomputed. The new rates will be for months beginning on or after January 1, 2000 and will be computed as if the Level II limit had applied at the time of a qualified member's retirement. No increased amount is payable for any period before January 1, 2000 as a result of this provision. Retired pay rates for affected members should be recomputed as though the following rates of basic pay had been applicable at the time of retirement:

0-9	Over 26-years of service:	\$9,528.00
0-10	Over 16-years of service:	\$9,528.00
0-10	Over 18-years of service:	\$9,528.00
0-10	Over 20-years of service:	\$10,167.00
0-10	Over 22-years of service:	\$10,167.00
0-10	Over 24-years of service:	\$10,167.00
0-10	Over 26-years of service:	\$10,491.60

030505. Enlisted Member Serving in a Special Position

The senior enlisted member of an Armed Force may receive retired pay, which is computed on the highest rate of basic pay applicable to the member while serving in that special position, if that rate is higher than the rate otherwise authorized as a retired pay base for a member who first became a member before September 8, 1980. The term “senior enlisted member” refers to one of the following:

- A. Sergeant Major of the Army,
- B. Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy,
- C. Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force,
- D. Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, or
- E. Master Chief Petty Officer of the Coast Guard.

NOTE: The member may not use the rate of the special position for computation of retired pay if, during or after serving in the special position, and by member’s conduct after October 16, 1998, the member is reduced in grade by court-martial, nonjudicial punishment, or other administrative process.

030506. Heroism Pay

An enlisted member retired after 20-years of service, to include an enlisted member retired **due to** disability, may be entitled to an additional 10-percent retired pay for extraordinary heroism, if authorized. See Chapter 1, Section 0108.

030507. Computation Under the Uniformed Services Pay Act, October 2, 1963

A. Beginning October 1, 1963, a member retired between October 1, 1949 and May 31, 1958, including a member retired before October 1, 1949, receiving pay under the 1949 Act, received the greater of:

1. An increase of 5-percent in the retired pay to which entitled on September 30, 1963; or
2. Pay computed on the basic pay rates established under the June 1, 1958 Act without a 5-percent increase.

B. Beginning October 1, 1963, a member retired for service before October 1, 1949 and being paid under laws in effect on September 30, 1949 receives the greater of:

1. An increase of 5-percent in the retired pay to which entitled on September 30, 1963; or

2. Pay recomputed on the basic pay rates established by the Military Pay Act of 1958 without a 5-percent increase, based on actual active service creditable.

030508. Computation Under the Military Pay Act, May 20, 1958

A. A member who first became entitled to retired pay on June 1, 1958 was authorized to receive pay computed on the new June 1, 1958 basic pay rates or on the April 1, 1955 active-duty basic pay rates plus 6-percent, whichever is greater.

B. A member retired after June 1, 1958 who was receiving active-duty saved pay was entitled to retired pay computed on the April 1, 1955 active-duty basic pay rate, but was not entitled to the additional 6-percent increase.

C. The basic pay rate used in the computation of pay was increased by increments of \$200 for generals and admirals and \$100 for lieutenant generals and vice admirals before the 6-percent increase on June 1, 1958 for a retired officer who:

1. Served in that grade for at least 180-days, and

2. Was entitled to retired pay on the day before the effective date of the Military Pay Act of 1958.

030509. Retired Pay Base for Officers Retired in General or Flag Officer Grades

A. The retired pay base of a general or flag officer who retires after September 30, 2006 will not be restricted by the requirement in [37 U.S.C. 203 \(a\)\(2\)](#) to reduce basic pay in excess of Level II of the Executive Schedule.

B. The retired pay base shall be determined using the rate of basic pay for such period provided by law, rather than such rate as reduced.

Table 3-1. Computation of Retired Pay

COMPUTATION OF RETIRED PAY							
R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	A member of the	who is	under provision s of 10 U.S.C.	receives the retired pay base	multiplied by	plus	minus (note 8)
1	Armed Forces	retired for disability	1201 1204	computed under 10 U.S.C. 1406(b) or 1407 (note 1)	the percentage of disability assigned, not to exceed 75-percent or 2.5-percent times the years of service credited for percentage purposes, except for a member retiring on or before January 7, 2011, the multiplier is limited to 75-percent (note 3)		
2			1202 1205			the amount necessary to increase the product of columns D and E to 50-percent of retired pay base	
3		voluntarily retired	1293	the retired pay multiplier from 10 U.S.C. 1409 for the years of service credited for percentage purposes (note 3)	excess over 75-percent of retired pay base upon which computation is based if member retires before January 1, 2007 (note 6)		
4	Army or Air Force		3914 3917 8914 8917	computed under 10 U.S.C. 1406(c) - for Army, 1406(e) - for Air Force or 1407 (notes 1 and 10)		10-percent of the product of Columns D and E, if applicable (note 2)	
5			3911 3918 3920 3924 8911 8918 8920 8924				
6	Navy or Marine Corps		6321 6323	computed under 10 U.S.C. 1406(d) or 1407 (note 1)			

Table 3-1. Computation of Retired Pay (Continued)

COMPUTATION OF RETIRED PAY							
R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	A member of	who is	under provision s of 10 U.S.C.	receives the retired pay base	multiplied by	plus	minus/add (note 8)
7	Navy or Marine Corps	voluntarily retired	6322 6326	computed under 10 U.S.C. 1406(d) or 1407 (note 1)	retired pay multiplier from 10 U.S.C. 1409 for years of service credited for percentage purposes (note 3)	10-percent of columns D and E if applicable (note 2)	excess over 75-percent of retired pay base upon which computation is based, if the member retired before January 1, 2007 (note 6)
8			6327		50- percent (note 5)		
9	Armed Forces	Involuntari ly retired	580 633 634 635 636 1251 1263 1305 (note 9)	computed under 10 U.S.C. 1406(b) or 1407 (note 1)	retired pay multiplier from 10 U.S.C. 1409 for years of service credited for percentage purposes (note 3)		excess over 75-percent of retired pay base upon which computation is based, if the member retired before January 1, 2007 (note 6)
10	Army		3920 3921 (note 6)	computed under 10 U.S.C. 1406(c) or 1407 (note 1)			
11	Navy or Marine Corps		6371 6383, (note 6)	computed under 10 U.S.C. 1406(d) or 1407 (note 1)			
12	Air Force		8920 8921 (note 6)	computed under 10 U.S.C. 1406(e) or 1407 (note 1)	retired pay multiplier for the years of service credited for percentage purposes (note 3)		

Table 3-1. Computation of Retired Pay (Continued)

COMPUTATION OF RETIRED PAY							
R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	A member of	who is	under provisions of 10 U.S.C.	receives the retired pay base	multiplied by	plus	minus/add (note 8)
13	Armed Forces, Reserve, or National Guard	Reservist (meets age and service requirement)	12731	computed under 10 U.S.C. 1406(b) (2) or 1407 (note 1)	2.5-percent times the years of service credited for percentage purposes (notes 3 and 4)	10-percent of the product of columns D and E (note 2)	excess over 75-percent of retired pay base upon which computation is based if member retired before January 1, 2007 (note 6)
14	Navy or Marine Corps	transferred to the FR/FMCR	6330	computed under 10 U.S.C. 1406(d) or 1407 (notes 1 and 7)	the retainer pay multiplier for the years of service credited for percentage purposes (note 3)		

NOTES:

1. For applicable active-duty basic pay rate, see sections 0304 and 0305 and paragraphs 010502 and 030301. For a person who first became a member of a uniformed service after September 7, 1980, use the high 36-month average. For exception to high 36-months retired pay computation for members retired following a disciplinary reduction in grade, refer to paragraph 030212.

2. Enlisted members credited with an act of extraordinary heroism in the line of duty. For Army and Air Force enlisted members, the total retired pay to include the 10-percent increase, may not exceed the maximum pay of 75-percent. For Navy and Marine Corps enlisted members, the total maximum retired pay is 75-percent plus the 10-percent increase. Members with more than 30-years of creditable service should also have retired pay computed without the 10-percent add-on and awarded the higher of the two calculations. All members who retire under the provisions of [10 U.S.C. 12731](#) with credit for extraordinary heroism are restricted to a maximum pay of 75-percent.

3. See Chapter 1 of this volume for service creditable for percentage purposes:

Voluntary retirement:

Paragraph 010402—Enlisted members
Paragraph 010403—Commissioned Officers
Paragraph 010404—Warrant Officers

Disability retirement:

Paragraph 010406

Mandatory retirement:

Subparagraph 010405.A—Army and Air Force
Subparagraph 010405.B—Navy and Marine Corps

Reservist age and service retirement:

Paragraph 010407

4. Total number of retirement points divided by 360. Carry the resultant figure to three decimal places, round to two decimal places. EXAMPLE: 4735 retirement points divided by 360 = 13.152 or 13.15-years of service for percentage purposes (for the section 12731 retiree only) to be multiplied by 2-1/2-percent.

5. Members retired under [10 U.S.C. 6327](#) are authorized to receive retired pay at 50 percent of the active-duty basic pay of their grade when not on active-duty. This provision applies only to persons who were members of the Naval Reserve or Marine Corps Reserve on January 1, 1953. The provisions of 10 U.S.C. 6327 terminated on January 1, 1973. However, termination of the section did not affect any accrued rights to retired pay.

6. For members who retired on or after January 1, 2007, the retired pay multiplier is the sum of 75-percent for 30-years of service plus 2-1/2-percent for every year over 30-years.

Table 3-1. Computation of Retired Pay (Continued)

NOTES

7. In lieu of the retainer pay base computed under 10 U.S.C. 1406(d), a Reserve enlisted member may be entitled to retainer pay computed by using the monthly basic pay for the highest enlisted grade in which the member served satisfactorily, as determined by the Secretary of the Navy. This provision applies to an individual who first became a member of the Uniformed Service before September 8, 1980 and who, at the time of transfer, is serving on active-duty in a grade lower than the highest enlisted grade held by the member while on active-duty not as a result of the member's own misconduct.

8. If a member was initially retired on or after October 1, 1983, the amount computed, if not a multiple of \$1, shall be rounded to the next lower multiple of \$1. Any future adjustments to such pay must be made on the rounded figure. Retired pay of members retired on September 30, 1983 will not be rounded until there is an adjustment under 10 U.S.C. 1401a; then, and with each subsequent adjustment, the amount as adjusted, if not a multiple of \$1, shall be rounded to the next lower multiple of \$1. The rounded amount becomes the member's entitlement and any future adjustments shall be based on this rounded entitlement.

9. Section 564 repealed by Public Law 102-190, December 5, 1991. Section 1255 repealed by Public Law 90-130, November 8, 1967. An officer who was on active-duty on September 15, 1981 and who is retired under Section 1251 is entitled to retired pay of at least 50-percent of the basic pay upon which the retired pay is based.

10. For a Reserve enlisted member retired under 10 U.S.C. section 3914 or 8914 after September 30, 1996, the retired pay base is the monthly basic pay of the member's retired grade (based on rates applicable on date of member's retirement) in lieu of the retired pay base under 10 U.S.C. 1406(e).

Table 3-2. Historical Pay Computations – Fleet Reserve and Fleet Marine Corps Reserve

HISTORICAL PAY COMPUTATIONS – FLEET RESERVE AND FLEET MARINE CORPS RESERVE						
R U L E	A If member retires in class	B during period	C with years of service at least	D then pay computation formula is	E plus	F and applicable law is
1	F-4c 1-b	pre-1938 to May 31, 1942	16; less than 20	1/3 x base pay rating in which transferred (note 1)	longevity pay (25-percent maximum), extraordinary heroism (10-percent)	52 Stat 1179, section 203, 34 U.S.C. 854b.
2	F-4d 1-c		20; less than 30	1/2 x base pay rating in which transferred (note 1)	longevity pay (25-percent maximum), extraordinary heroism (10-percent), or good conduct (10-percent)	
3	F-5 H-1					
4	F-4c 1-b	June 1, 1942 to August 9, 1946	16; less than 20	1/3 x base pay rating in which transferred (note 1)	longevity pay (50-percent maximum), extraordinary heroism (10-percent)	56 Stat 359, Public Law 607, June 6, 1942.
5	F-4d 1-c		20; less than 30	1/2 x base pay rating in which transferred (note 1)	longevity pay (50-percent maximum), extraordi- nary heroism (10-percent), or good conduct (10-percent)	
6	F-5, H-1					
7	F-4c 1-b	August 10, 1946 to September 30, 1949	16; less than 20 (note 2)	1/3 x base pay rating in which transferred (notes 1 or 2)	longevity pay (50-percent maximum), extraordinary heroism (10-percent)	60 Stat 993, Public Law 720, August 10, 1946.
8	F-4d 1-c		20; less than 30	1/2 x base pay rating in which transferred (note 2)	longevity pay (50-percent maximum), extraordinary heroism (10-percent), or good conduct (10-percent)	
9	F-6 (note 3) 1-d		20	1/2 x base pay rating in which transferred (note 1) or		
				2.5-percent x years of active federal service multiplied by base pay of rating in which transferred (note 2)	longevity pay (75-percent maximum), extraordinary heroism (10-percent)	

Table 3-2. Historical Pay Computations – Fleet Reserve and Fleet Marine Corps Reserve
(Continued)

HISTORICAL PAY COMPUTATIONS – FLEET RESERVE AND FLEET MARINE CORPS RESERVE						
R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F
	If member retires in class	during period	with years of service at least	then pay computation formula is	plus	and applicable law is
10	all classes	transferred before October 1, 1949, effective on October 1, 1949	at least 20	pay received on 9/30/49 (saved pay) or 2.5-percent x years of active service = percent; percent x basic pay of highest federally recognized rating satisfactorily held (note 4)		Public Law 351, 81st Congress, October 1, 1949.
11	F-4c 1-b	on or after October 1, 1949		1/3 x basic pay receiving at transfer (note 5) or 2.5-percent x years of active federal service = percent; percent x basic pay of rating in which transferred (notes 6 and 8)	extraordinary heroism (10-percent)	
12	F-4d 1-c			1/2 x basic pay receiving at transfer (note 5) or 2.5-percent x years of active federal service = percent; percent x basic pay of rating in which transferred (notes 6 and 8)	extraordinary heroism (10-percent), or good conduct (10-percent)	
13	F-6 1-d			1/2 x basic pay receiving at transfer (note 5) or 2.5-percent x years of active federal service = percent;	extraordinary heroism (10-percent)	

Table 3-2. Historical Pay Computations – Fleet Reserve and Fleet Marine Corps Reserve
(Continued)

HISTORICAL PAY COMPUTATIONS – FLEET RESERVE AND FLEET MARINE CORPS RESERVE						
R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F
	If member retires in class	during period	with years of service at least	then pay computation formula is	plus	and applicable law is
14	F-6 1-d	on or after August 10, 1956	at least 20-years	2.5-percent x years of active service in Armed Forces = percent; percent x basic pay receiving at transfer (notes 7 and 8)	extraordinary heroism (10-percent)	Public Law 1028, August 10, 1956, 10 U.S.C. 6330.

NOTES:

1. Fractional year of 6 months or more not creditable as 1 year for longevity or transfer.
2. Fractional year of 6 months or more creditable equals' full year for transfer and longevity, effective August 10, 1946.
3. Effective August 10, 1946, class F-5 changed to class F-6.
4. Six months or more equals 1 year for active service; 6 months or more does not equal 1 year for basic pay; nor good conduct or extraordinary heroism.
5. Six months equals 1 year for basic pay and not for computing years of Naval service for transfer.
6. Six months or more equals 1 full year for active service and basic pay.
7. Six months equals 1 year for active service (include constructive service in active service). Six months equals 1 year for basic pay (do not include constructive service in service for basic pay).
8. If member entered a Uniformed Service after September 7, 1980, substitute the retainer pay base for the base or basic pay.

Table 3-3. Pre-1982 Retirement Percentage Multiple Conversions

PRE-1982 RETIREMENT PERCENTAGE MULTIPLE CONVERSIONS							
At Least			Not More Than				
Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days	Converted Years	Percentage
0	6	0	1	5	29	1	2.5
1	6	0	2	5	29	2	5
2	6	0	3	5	29	3	7.5
3	6	0	4	5	29	4	10
4	6	0	5	5	29	5	12.5
5	6	0	6	5	29	6	15
6	6	0	7	5	29	7	17.5
7	6	0	8	5	29	8	20
8	6	0	9	5	29	9	22.5
9	6	0	10	5	29	10	25
10	6	0	11	5	29	11	27.5
11	6	0	12	5	29	12	30
12	6	0	13	5	29	13	32.5
13	6	0	14	5	29	14	35
14	6	0	15	5	29	15	37.5
15	6	0	16	5	29	16	40
16	6	0	17	5	29	17	42.5
17	6	0	18	5	29	18	45
18	6	0	19	5	29	19	47.5
19	6	0	20	5	29	20	50
20	6	0	21	5	29	21	52.5
21	6	0	22	5	29	22	55
22	6	0	23	5	29	23	57.5
23	6	0	24	5	29	24	60
24	6	0	25	5	29	25	62.5
25	6	0	26	5	29	26	65
26	6	0	27	5	29	27	67.5
27	6	0	28	5	29	28	70
28	6	0	29	5	29	29	72.5
29	6	0				30	75

NOTE: This Table applies to members retired before January 1, 1982, with several exceptions covered in paragraph 030208.

Table 3-4. Post-1981 Retirement Percentage Multiplier Conversions

POST-1981 RETIREMENT PERCENTAGE MULTIPLIER CONVERSIONS											
Service Multiplier			Service Multiplier			Service Multiplier			Service Multiplier		
Years	Months	(%)	Years	Months	(%)	Years	Months	(%)	Years	Months	(%)
		00.	3		7.50	6		15.00	9		22.50
	1	00.20	3	1	7.70	6	1	15.20	9	1	22.70
	2	00.43	3	2	7.93	6	2	15.43	9	2	22.93
	3	00.63	3	3	8.13	6	3	15.63	9	3	23.13
	4	00.83	3	4	8.33	6	4	15.83	9	4	23.33
	5	1.05	3	5	8.55	6	5	16.05	9	5	23.55
	6	1.25	3	6	8.75	6	6	16.25	9	6	23.75
	7	1.45	3	7	8.95	6	7	16.45	9	7	23.95
	8	1.68	3	8	9.18	6	8	16.68	9	8	24.18
	9	1.88	3	9	9.38	6	9	16.88	9	9	24.38
	10	2.08	3	10	9.58	6	10	17.08	9	10	24.58
	11	2.30	3	11	9.80	6	11	17.30	9	11	24.80
1		2.50	4		10.00	7		17.50	10		25.00
1	1	2.70	4	1	10.20	7	1	17.70	10	1	25.20
1	2	2.93	4	2	10.43	7	2	17.93	10	2	25.43
1	3	3.13	4	3	10.63	7	3	18.13	10	3	25.63
1	4	3.33	4	4	10.83	7	4	18.33	10	4	25.83
1	5	3.55	4	5	11.05	7	5	18.55	10	5	26.05
1	6	3.75	4	6	11.25	7	6	18.75	10	6	26.25
1	7	3.95	4	7	11.45	7	7	18.95	10	7	26.45
1	8	4.18	4	8	11.68	7	8	19.18	10	8	26.68
1	9	4.38	4	9	11.88	7	9	19.38	10	9	26.88
1	10	4.58	4	10	12.08	7	10	19.58	10	10	27.08
1	11	4.80	4	11	12.30	7	11	19.80	10	11	27.30
2		5.00	5		12.50	8		20.00	11		27.50
2	1	5.20	5	1	12.70	8	1	20.20	11	1	27.70
2	2	5.43	5	2	12.93	8	2	20.43	11	2	27.93
2	3	5.63	5	3	13.13	8	3	20.63	11	3	28.13
2	4	5.83	5	4	13.33	8	4	20.83	11	4	28.33
2	5	6.05	5	5	13.55	8	5	21.05	11	5	28.55
2	6	6.25	5	6	13.75	8	6	21.25	11	6	28.75
2	7	6.45	5	7	13.95	8	7	21.45	11	7	28.95
2	8	6.68	5	8	14.18	8	8	21.68	11	8	29.18
2	9	6.88	5	9	14.38	8	9	21.88	11	9	29.38
2	10	7.08	5	10	14.58	8	10	22.08	11	10	29.58
2	11	7.30	5	11	14.80	8	11	22.30	11	11	29.80

Table 3-4. Post-1981 Retirement Percentage Multiplier Conversions (continued)

POST-1981 RETIREMENT PERCENTAGE MULTIPLIER CONVERSIONS											
Service Multiplier			Service Multiplier			Service Multiplier			Service Multiplier		
Years	Months	(%)	Years	Months	(%)	Years	Months	(%)	Years	Months	(%)
12		30.00	15		37.50	18		45.00	21		52.50
12	1	30.20	15	1	37.70	18	1	45.20	21	1	52.70
12	2	30.43	15	2	37.93	18	2	45.43	21	2	52.93
12	3	30.63	15	3	38.13	18	3	45.63	21	3	53.13
12	4	30.83	15	4	38.33	18	4	45.83	21	4	53.33
12	5	31.05	15	5	38.55	18	5	46.05	21	5	53.55
12	6	31.25	15	6	38.75	18	6	46.25	21	6	53.75
12	7	31.45	15	7	38.95	18	7	46.45	21	7	53.95
12	8	31.68	15	8	39.18	18	8	46.68	21	8	54.18
12	9	31.88	15	9	39.38	18	9	46.88	21	9	54.38
12	10	32.08	15	10	39.58	18	10	47.08	21	10	54.58
12	11	32.30	15	11	39.80	18	11	47.30	21	11	54.80
13		32.50	16		40.00	19		47.50	22		55.00
13	1	32.70	16	1	40.20	19	1	47.70	22	1	55.20
13	2	32.93	16	2	40.43	19	2	47.93	22	2	55.43
13	3	33.13	16	3	40.63	19	3	48.13	22	3	55.63
13	4	33.33	16	4	40.83	19	4	48.33	22	4	55.83
13	5	33.55	16	5	41.05	19	5	48.55	22	5	56.05
13	6	33.75	16	6	41.25	19	6	48.75	22	6	56.25
13	7	33.95	16	7	41.45	19	7	48.95	22	7	56.45
13	8	34.18	16	8	41.68	19	8	49.18	22	8	56.68
13	9	34.38	16	9	41.88	19	9	49.38	22	9	56.88
13	10	34.58	16	10	42.08	19	10	49.58	22	10	57.08
13	11	34.80	16	11	42.30	19	11	49.80	22	11	57.30
14		35.00	17		42.50	20		50.00	23		57.50
14	1	35.20	17	1	42.70	20	1	50.20	23	1	57.70
14	2	35.43	17	2	42.93	20	2	50.43	23	2	57.93
14	3	35.63	17	3	43.13	20	3	50.63	23	3	58.13
14	4	35.83	17	4	43.33	20	4	50.83	23	4	58.33
14	5	36.05	17	5	43.55	20	5	51.05	23	5	58.55
14	6	36.25	17	6	43.75	20	6	51.25	23	6	58.75
14	7	36.45	17	7	43.95	20	7	51.45	23	7	58.95
14	8	36.68	17	8	44.18	20	8	51.68	23	8	59.18
14	9	36.88	17	9	44.38	20	9	51.88	23	9	59.38
14	10	37.08	17	10	44.58	20	10	52.08	23	10	59.58
14	11	37.30	17	11	44.80	20	11	52.30	23	11	59.80

Table 3-4. Post-1981 Retirement Percentage Multiplier Conversions (Continued)

POST-1981 RETIREMENT PERCENTAGE MULTIPLIER CONVERSIONS											
Service Multiplier			Service Multiplier			Service Multiplier			Service Multiplier		
Years	Months	(%)	Years	Months	(%)	Years	Months	(%)	Years	Months	(%)
24		60.00	27		67.50	30		75.00	33		82.50
24	1	60.20	27	1	67.70	30	1	75.20	33	1	82.70
24	2	60.43	27	2	67.93	30	2	75.43	33	2	82.93
24	3	60.63	27	3	68.13	30	3	75.63	33	3	83.13
24	4	60.83	27	4	68.33	30	4	75.83	33	4	83.33
24	5	61.05	27	5	68.55	30	5	76.05	33	5	83.55
24	6	61.25	27	6	68.75	30	6	76.25	33	6	83.75
24	7	61.45	27	7	68.95	30	7	76.45	33	7	83.95
24	8	61.68	27	8	69.18	30	8	76.68	33	8	84.18
24	9	61.88	27	9	69.38	30	9	76.88	33	9	84.38
24	10	62.08	27	10	69.58	30	10	77.08	33	10	84.58
24	11	62.30	27	11	69.80	30	11	77.30	33	11	84.80
25		62.50	28		70.00	31		77.50	34		85.00
25	1	62.70	28	1	70.20	31	1	77.70	34	1	85.20
25	2	62.93	28	2	70.43	31	2	77.93	34	2	85.43
25	3	63.13	28	3	70.63	31	3	78.13	34	3	85.63
25	4	63.33	28	4	70.83	31	4	78.33	34	4	85.83
25	5	63.55	28	5	71.05	31	5	78.55	34	5	86.05
25	6	63.75	28	6	71.25	31	6	78.75	34	6	86.25
25	7	63.95	28	7	71.45	31	7	78.95	34	7	86.45
25	8	64.18	28	8	71.68	31	8	79.18	34	8	86.68
25	9	64.38	28	9	71.88	31	9	79.38	34	9	86.88
25	10	64.58	28	10	72.08	31	10	79.58	34	10	87.08
25	11	64.80	28	11	72.30	31	11	79.80	34	11	87.30
26		65.00	28		72.50	32		80.00	35		87.50
26	1	65.20	29	1	72.70	32	1	80.20	35	1	87.70
26	2	65.43	29	2	72.93	32	2	80.43	35	2	87.93
26	3	65.63	29	3	73.13	32	3	80.63	35	3	88.13
26	4	65.83	29	4	73.33	32	4	80.83	35	4	88.33
26	5	66.05	29	5	73.55	32	5	81.05	35	5	88.55
26	6	66.25	29	6	73.75	32	6	81.25	35	6	88.75
26	7	66.45	29	7	73.95	32	7	81.45	35	7	88.95
26	8	66.68	29	8	74.18	32	8	81.68	35	8	89.18
26	9	66.88	29	9	74.38	32	9	81.88	35	9	89.38
26	10	67.08	29	10	74.58	32	10	82.08	35	10	89.58
26	11	67.30	29	11	74.80	32	11	82.30	35	11	89.80

Table 3-4. Post-1981 Retirement Percentage Multiplier Conversions (Continued)

POST-1981 RETIREMENT PERCENTAGE MULTIPLIER CONVERSIONS											
Service Multiplier			Service Multiplier			Service Multiplier			Service Multiplier		
Years	Months	(%)	Years	Months	(%)	Years	Months	(%)	Years	Months	(%)
36		90.00	38		95.00	40		100.00	42		105.00
36	1	90.20	38	1	95.20	40	1	100.20	42	1	105.20
36	2	90.43	38	2	95.43	40	2	100.43	42	2	105.43
36	3	90.63	38	3	95.63	40	3	100.63	42	3	105.63
36	4	90.83	38	4	95.83	40	4	100.83	42	4	105.83
36	5	91.05	38	5	96.05	40	5	101.05	42	5	106.05
36	6	91.25	38	6	96.25	40	6	101.25	42	6	106.25
36	7	91.45	38	7	96.45	40	7	101.45	42	7	106.45
36	8	91.68	38	8	96.68	40	8	101.68	42	8	106.68
36	9	91.88	38	9	96.88	40	9	101.88	42	9	106.88
36	10	92.08	38	10	97.08	40	10	102.08	42	10	107.08
36	11	92.30	38	11	97.30	40	11	102.30	42	11	107.30
37		92.50	39		97.50	41		102.50	43		107.50
37	1	92.70	39	1	97.70	41	1	102.70	43	1	107.70
37	2	92.93	39	2	97.93	41	2	102.93	43	2	107.93
37	3	93.13	39	3	98.13	41	3	103.13	43	3	108.13
37	4	93.33	39	4	98.33	41	4	103.33	43	4	108.33
37	5	93.55	39	5	98.55	41	5	103.55	43	5	108.55
37	6	93.75	39	6	98.75	41	6	103.75	43	6	108.75
37	7	93.95	39	7	98.95	41	7	103.95	43	7	108.95
37	8	94.18	39	8	99.18	41	8	104.18	43	8	109.18
37	9	94.38	39	9	99.38	41	9	104.38	43	9	109.38
37	10	94.58	39	10	99.58	41	10	104.58	43	10	109.58
37	11	94.80	39	11	99.80	41	11	104.80	43	11	109.80

NOTE: To derive multipliers for service in excess of 43-years and 11-months, divide the number of whole months by 12, compute the quotient to 3 digits, round to 2 digits, and add this to the number of years. Then, multiply by .025.

Example 1: 20-years, 7-months, 13-days
 $7\text{-months} \div 12 = .583 (.58)$
 $20.58 \times .025 = 51.45\%$

Example 2: 44-years, 8-months, 28-days
 $8\text{-months} \div 12 = .667 (.67)$
 $44.67 \times .025 = 111.68\%$

Exception: Members who retire between January 1, 1982 and September 30, 1983 and meet requirements of paragraph 030207 will round service credit of 6-months or more, as shown on the Table.

Table 3-5. Reduction Factors Applicable to Temporary Early Retirement Authority

REDUCTION FACTORS APPLICABLE TO TEMPORARY EARLY RETIREMENT AUTHORITY					
Months Less than 240	Reduction Factor	Months Less than 240	Reduction Factor	Months Less than 240	Reduction Factor
1	.99917	2	.99833	3	.99750
4	.99667	5	.99583	6	.99500
7	.99417	8	.99333	9	.99250
10	.99167	11	.99083	12	.99000
13	.98917	14	.98833	15	.98750
16	.98667	17	.98583	18	.98500
19	.98417	20	.98333	21	.98250
22	.98167	23	.98083	24	.98000
25	.97917	26	.97833	27	.97750
28	.97667	29	.97583	30	.97500
31	.97417	32	.97333	33	.97250
34	.97167	35	.97083	36	.97000
37	.96917	38	.96833	39	.96750
40	.96667	41	.96583	42	.96500
43	.96417	44	.96333	45	.96250
46	.96167	47	.96083	48	.96000
49	.95917	50	.95833	51	.95750
52	.95667	53	.95583	54	.95500
55	.95417	56	.95333	57	.95250
58	.95167	59	.95083	60	.95000

NOTE: Mathematically, the reduction factor (RF) is one minus one twelve hundredth of the difference between 240 and the number of months or remaining portion of a month of active service of such member. Thus, for 188-months the reduction factor is computed as:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{RF} &= 1.0 - [(240-188)/1200] \\
 &= 1.0 - [52/1200] \\
 &= 1.0 - .04333 \\
 &= .95667
 \end{aligned}$$

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