

UNIFORMED SERVICES FORMER SPOUSES' PROTECTION ACT: POST-DIVORCE ELIGIBILITY FOR BENEFITS



Prepared by: Legal Assistance Department Region Legal Service Office Southwest

If you divorce a military service member, you may be entitled to retain some, or all, of your military benefits under the Uniformed Services Former Spouses' Protection Act (USFSPA).

WHEN THE USFSPA APPLIES

Former spouses of military service members may be entitled to certain benefits under the USFSPA, assuming that the member has served long enough to retire from an active duty component or a reserve component of the Armed Forces (i.e., that (s)he has 20 years of service credible for retirement purposes).

FORMER SPOUSE ELIGIBILITT FOR BENEFITS UNDER THE USFSPA.									
	Division	Designation	Direct	Direct	Direct				
	of	as an SBP	Payment of	Payment of	Payment of	Transitional	Full Health		
	Retired	Beneficiary ²	Child	Alimony ³	Property	Health	Care ⁴	Commissary	NEX ⁶
	Pay	,	Support ³	,	Division ³	Care ^{4, 5}		,	
0 years									
to less									
than 10 ¹	X	X	X	X					
10									
years									
but less	X	X	X	X	X				
than 15									
15									
years						N			
but less	X	X	X	X	X	X			
than 20									
20 or									
more									
years	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X

FORMER SPOUSE ELIGIBILITY FOR BENEFITS UNDER THE USFSPA:

- 1. Length of time that marriage overlaps with service credible for retirement purposes.
- 2. Federal law does not create any minimum length of overlap for this benefit; the parties' agreement or state law will control a former spouse's entitlement to designation as an SBP beneficiary.
- 3. The former spouse initiates the direct payment process by sending a written request to the appropriate finance center. Most likely this will be Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Cleveland Center, PO Box 998002, Cleveland, Ohio 44199-8802; (866) 859-1845.
- 4. To qualify for any health care provided or paid for by the military, the former spouse must not be remarried and must not be covered by an employer-sponsored health care plan. Termination of a subsequent marriage by divorce or death does not revive this benefit, but an annulment does do so.

These remarriage and employer-insurance restrictions do not limit eligibility to enroll in the civilian health care plan. The Department of Defense has negotiated a civilian group health insurance plan for any person who formerly was entitled to military health care but who subsequently has lost the entitlement (e.g., members who separate from the service at the end of their obligation and former spouses who do not qualify for health care from the military). The military does not pay for or subsidize the premiums for

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this insurance, but the plan includes a guaranteed insurability provision if the former spouse (or other eligible person) enrolls soon after losing the entitlement to military health care. For further information, visit the Continued Health Care Benefit Program (CHCBP) at http://www.humana-military.com/chcbp/main.htm or call 1-800-444-5445, or write to the CHCBP Administrator: Humana Military Healthcare Services, Inc., Attn: CHCBP, P.O. Box 740072, Louisville, KY 40201.

- 5. Qualifying spouses for "transitional health care" are those who are not remarried, who have no employer-sponsored health insurance, and who meet the "20/20/15" requirement (i.e., married to the member for at least 20 years, and the member has at least 20 years of service that are creditable for retirement purposes, and the marriage overlaps at least 15 years of the creditable service). Transitional health care now includes full military health care for 1 year after the date of the divorce, and during this period the former spouse is eligible to enroll in the civilian group health care plan negotiated by DOD. A second year of military health care may be available for preexisting health problems that are not covered by the civilian health care plan.
- 6. Pursuant to statute and service regulations, commissary and Navy Exchange benefits are to be available "to the same extent and on the same basis as the surviving spouse of a retired member." The date of divorce is no longer relevant for commissary and Navy Exchange purposes. The former spouse must be "unmarried" and, unlike the rules for health care, any termination of a subsequent marriage revives these benefits.

RESOURCES

Defense Finance and Accounting Service: (866) 859-1845; <u>www.dfas.mil</u> 10 U.S.C. § 1408 (2012)

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