



RHUMB LINES

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Post-9/11 GI Bill

"This is a great day for our veterans. This bill properly provides a modern and fair educational benefit to address the needs of those who answered the call of duty to our country--those who moved toward the sound of the guns--often at great sacrifice."

– James Webb, Virginia senator and sponsor of the Post-9/11 GI Bill

Beginning August 1, the Post-9/11 GI Bill will offer Sailors and their family members a new option to pay for higher education. [The Post-9/11 GI Bill](#) is the most comprehensive education benefit package since the Servicemembers' Readjustment Act, commonly known as the GI Bill of Rights, which was signed into law in 1944.

Benefits for active duty members

- The Post-9/11 GI Bill will cover payment of tuition and fees for active duty service members attending a public institution of higher learning, either on campus or online.
- If a service member is taking courses using Tuition Assistance (TA), the Post-9/11 GI Bill will pay for the amount of tuition and fees that are not covered by TA.

Benefits for qualified veterans or qualified dependents

- For veterans and their dependents, the Post-9/11 GI Bill will cover tuition and fees, not to exceed the highest established charges for in-state undergraduate tuition rate at a public institution of higher learning in the state where the veteran or dependent is attending school.
- The program will also pay a monthly housing allowance based on the Basic Allowance for Housing for an E-5 with dependents determined by the ZIP code of the institution of higher learning if the beneficiary is enrolled more than half time with at least one course in a traditional classroom setting. Service members may also receive a book and supplies stipend of up to \$1,000 per academic year.

Transferability

- Sailors are now able to [transfer benefits to their dependents](#). Transferability has been one of the most requested benefits from the fleet and family advocacy groups.
- To qualify for transferability, the service member must have served at least six years on active duty or in the Selected Reserve, must commit to another four years and must be on active duty on August 1, 2009.
- If a service member retires prior to August 1, 2009, but has active duty service after September 11, 2001, they are eligible for benefits, but not transferability.

Additional information

- While the Post-9/11 GI Bill provides excellent benefits, some service members and veterans will benefit more under other programs. The decision on which program to use depends on individual factors, including the type of education or training the beneficiary plans to pursue.
- Tuition for programs from private or graduate schools that exceed the highest established charges for public, in-state undergraduate tuition may be offset through the [Yellow Ribbon](#) program.
- [NAVADMIN 187/09](#) outlines Post-9/11 GI Bill eligibility requirements and benefits.

Key Messages

- This bill puts education within the reach of all Navy personnel and their families.
- There are many sources for more information on the Post-9/11 GI Bill, including Career Counselors, Navy Personnel Command and Navy College offices.
- The Department of Veterans Affairs administers and manages the Post-9/11 GI Bill; DoD manages the transferability provision.

Facts & Figures

- Eligible participants can get up to 36 months of benefits.
- Program benefits are good for up to 15 years after retiring or separating.
- Tuition is payable up to the most expensive in-state undergraduate tuition rate at a public institution where the participant resides.