

# The Uniformed Services Blended Retirement System

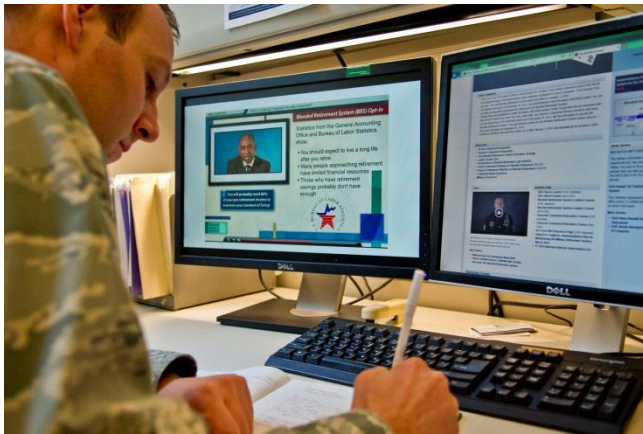


As of March 28, 2018

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## 1. Blended Retirement System (General)



### Q1.1. How has the military retirement system changed?

A1.1. The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2016, created a new military retirement system that blends a defined benefit annuity with a defined contribution plan, through the [Thrift Savings Plan \(TSP\)](#). The primary difference BRS and the legacy “High-3” system is that BRS adjusts the years of service multiplier from 2.5 percent to 2.0 percent for calculating monthly retired pay. In addition, the BRS includes automatic government

contributions of 1 percent of basic pay and government matching contributions of up to an additional 4 percent of basic pay to a service member’s TSP account. The law also included a continuation pay provision, which is a direct cash payout (like a bonus), in return for additional obligated service. Changes to the Uniform Services’ retirement system went into effect January 1, 2018. Always check with your Human Resource/Workforce Management/Personnel servicing or visit the BRS Resource website at <http://militarypay.defense.gov/BlendedRetirement> for the latest information. [National Guard/Reserve specific information can be found in Section 9.](#)

### Q1.2. Why was this new blended retirement created?

A1.2. Previously, fewer than 20 percent of service members who joined the military received a government retirement benefit after they left service. Under BRS about 85 percent of service members will receive a government retirement benefit if they serve at least two years, even if they don’t qualify for a full retirement. This expansion of government retirement benefits ensures a greater number of service members receive government-provided retirement benefits, previously only available to the 19 percent of active component and 14 percent of National Guard and Reserve members who served 20 or more years.

**Q1.3. When does the BRS take effect? Who is affected?**

A1.3. The BRS went into effect on January 1, 2018. New Service members, who join the Uniformed Services for the first time on or after January 1, 2018, will be enrolled automatically in BRS. All members who were serving as of December 31, 2017, were grandfathered under the legacy retirement system. No member who was serving on, or prior to, December 31, 2017, will be automatically switched to the BRS. Though they are grandfathered under the legacy retirement system, active component service members who had fewer than 12 years as of December 31, 2017, and National Guard and Reserve service members in a paid status, who had accrued fewer than 4,320 retirement points as of December 31, 2017, may choose to opt into the BRS. The opt-in window for BRS is from January 1, 2018, to December 31, 2018. [National Guard/Reserve specific information can be found in Section 9.](#)

**Q1.4. If I remain in the legacy retirement “high-3” system, how does my retirement change?**

A1.4. Nothing changes for those who choose to remain in the legacy retirement system. [National Guard/Reserve specific information can be found in Section 9.](#)

**Q1.5. I am a member of the United States Public Health Service Commissioned Corps (USPHS) or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Commissioned (NOAA) Officer Corps, does the Blended Retirement System pertain to me?**

A1.5. Yes, the Uniformed Services Blended Retirement System impacts all seven of the uniformed services of the United States. While many of the questions and answers in this document specifically address the military services, many of the same answers are applicable to USPHS and NOAA. Before making any decision related to the Blended Retirement System, check with your Human Resource/Workforce Management/Personnel servicing office for the latest information.

**Q1.6. Is the BRS right for me?**

A1.6. Possibly, but only you can decide that. Opting into BRS is an individual choice. Each member’s decision should be based entirely upon his or her own personal circumstances. For those members who do not intend to serve a full 20-year career, or think they are unlikely to serve a full 20-year career, BRS is probably a good option because it ensures they will receive government contributions toward their retirement. Those who do plan to serve a full 20 years will want to compare their lifetime benefits under both the BRS and the legacy retirement systems to see which is likely more beneficial. Eligible members should complete the BRS Opt-In Training, use the BRS Comparison Calculator to compare their individualized results, and consult with a Personal Financial Manager or Counselor to consider their options before making a decision to opt-in or not. The BRS Comparison Calculator is available at <http://militarypay.defense.gov/calculator/brs>

**Q1.7. Do you think that DoD will see a large number of service members leave because of the new Blended Retirement System?**

A1.7. No. DoD’s analysis and experience suggest that reduction in monthly retired pay might result in fewer members staying for a full career. However, Congress provided DoD the tools necessary to maintain the necessary force profiles. This includes DoD automatic and matching contributions to the member’s Thrift Savings Plan and Continuation Pay--a retention bonus targeted at the mid-career-point.

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**Q1.8. Which plan does DoD believe is the best for current service members?**

A1.8. DoD has no preference. There is no one-size-fits-all answer. Each member's decision will depend entirely upon his or her own personal circumstances. For some, staying under the legacy system will make sense. For others, BRS will be a better decision.

**Q1.9. If I opt into BRS will my previous military service be calculated under the legacy system multiplier of 2.5 percent?**

A1.9. No, if you opt into BRS you move entirely into the new retirement system. For example, if you had four years under the legacy retirement system and 16 years under BRS, at retirement all 20 years are calculated under the BRS multiplier of 2.0 percent; you do not receive split multipliers.

**Q1.10. What financial resources will be available to service members at their installations?**

A1.10. Service members can visit their installation's Personal Financial Manager(s) or Personal Financial Counselor(s). Other installation resources may include Retirement Service Officers and Family Counselors. On base resources, such as credit unions and banks are another viable option. Additionally, Military OneSource has trained Personal Financial Counselors available via phone or they can refer you to a local resource to assist you in your decision-making process. [National Guard/Reserve specific information can be found in Section 9.](#)

**Q1.11. Does BRS affect my ability to participate in the Survivor Benefit Plan?**

A1.11. No, service members will still have the option of participating in the Survivor Benefit Plan.

**Q1.12. Does BRS affect Veterans Affairs (VA) disability compensation?**

A1.12. For most members retiring under BRS, there will be no impact to their eligibility to receive VA disability compensation, Combat-Related Special Compensation (CRSC), or Concurrent Retirement and Disability Pay (CRDP). However, if a service member covered by BRS elects the lump-sum option, there may be an impact to his or her ability to receive some or all of his or her VA disability compensation due to the law requiring an offset of the retired pay that has already been received via the lump sum. Those with CRSC-qualifying disabilities will still be able to receive CRSC even if they elect a lump sum. Those qualified for CRDP will be able to receive VA disability compensation and military retired pay without offset.

**Q1.13. Will CSB/REDUX still be available to service members when BRS is implemented?**

A1.13. No, authority to elect the Career Status Bonus (CSB)/REDUX ended on December 31, 2017. No CSB will be offered after this date.

**2. How to Opt-In**

**Q2.1. How will service members be notified if they are eligible for opting in to the blended retirement system?**

A2.1. Eligible service members will know that they are eligible to opt-in to the BRS if the link for opting-in is available on their pay account on myPay (for members of the Army, Air Force, and Navy), Marine Online (for members of the Marine Corps), or on Direct Access (for members of the Coast Guard or NOAA). Officers of the U.S. Public Health Service should contact the Compensation Branch if they are unsure about their eligibility status.

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**Q2.2. When do service members need to make a choice about BRS?**

A2.2. Service members who are eligible to opt into BRS will have all of calendar year 2018 to make their opt-in decision. The enrollment period goes from January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018. Members of the Army, Navy, or Air Force who wish to remain in the legacy system do not have to do anything; Marines will have to affirmatively decline enrollment in the BRS via Marine Online. [National Guard/Reserve specific information can be found in Section 9.](#)

**Q2.3. How do I opt into BRS?**

A2.3. To opt into BRS, Soldiers, Airmen and Sailors will utilize [myPay](#); Coast Guardsmen and members of the Commissioned Officer Corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) will opt-in via [Direct Access](#); and Marines will make their decision via [Marine Online](#) (MOL). When opting in via myPay, a Service member must first click a link that says, "Opt Into the Blended Retirement System." Following that, the member must acknowledge no less than three times that he or she is aware and fully understands the decision to opt-in is irrevocable and that he or she is opting into the BRS. Once the member has completed the opt-in process, he or she will receive a SmartDoc message confirming enrollment.

**Q2.4. Does it make a difference if I opt into the new system at the beginning of 2018 or at the end of 2018?**

A2.4. Eligible service members may opt into BRS anytime between January 1, 2018, and December 31, 2018. It is important to note, Service members opting into the new retirement system will begin receiving automatic and applicable matching government contributions effective the first pay period that begins on after the day the member opts into the BRS. For active duty, this means the following month unless the member opts in on the first day of the pay period, in which case the automatic and matching contributions begin with that pay period. For example, if an active duty member opts into BRS on January 12, 2018, he or she will begin receiving government TSP contributions with his or her February pay, which will be reflected in his or her end-of-month Leave and Earning Statement (LES) for February. If an active duty member opts in on March 1, 2018, he or she will receive government TSP contributions for the March pay period, which will be reflected in the end-of-month LES for March. Reserve and National Guard members are paid on a different cycle; members of the Reserve and National Guard will see government contributions beginning in the first full pay period that begins on or after when he or she opts in. However, it is important for service members to fully understand BRS and to take their time to make an informed decision.

**Q2.5. If a service member is eligible for BRS do they need to do anything?**

A2.5. Yes, eligible service members will need to complete the mandatory [BRS Opt-In Course](#) on Joint Knowledge Online or their services' Learning Management System (if available) and physically opt into BRS anytime from January 1, 2018, to December 31, 2018. To opt into BRS, Soldiers, Airmen and Sailors will utilize [myPay](#); Coast Guardsmen and members of the Commissioned Officer Corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) will opt-in via [Direct Access](#); and Marines will make their decision via [Marine Online](#) (MOL). When opting in via myPay, a Service member must first click a link that says, "Blended Retirement System Opt-In." Following that, the member must acknowledge no less than three times that he or she is aware and fully understands the decision to opt-in is irrevocable and that he or she is opting into the BRS. Service members joining on or after January 1, 2018, (meaning those who have a Date of Initial Entry into Military Service (DIEMS)) on or after January 1, 2018) will be automatically enrolled in the BRS.

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**Q2.6. What should service members be most aware of when deciding whether to opt into BRS?**

A2.6. Service members who have no intention of making the military their career and staying at least 20 years should be aware that BRS would provide government benefits toward retirement through a defined contribution plan, called the Thrift Savings Plan. This new automatic and matching government contribution benefit is worthy of careful consideration. Early retirement savings, dollar cost averaging, and the [power of compounding](#) are important life-long concepts service members will want to pay attention to during the mandatory [BRS Opt-In Course](#). Eligible service members need to carefully review each retirement system to understand how their decision to either remain in the legacy retirement system or opt into the new BRS will impact them and their families.

**Q2.7. If I elect to opt into the new Blended Retirement System can I change my mind later?**

A2.7. The decision to opt-in is irrevocable. It cannot be changed at a later date.

**Q2.8. I mistakenly opted into the Blended Retirement System and want to change my election, can I get a waiver of the policy?**

A2.8. The decision to opt-in is irrevocable. Following mandatory training, the opt-in process is a multi-step layered process that requires the Service member to consciously opt-in with intent. A member must acknowledge no less than three times that he or she is aware and fully understands the decision to opt-in is irrevocable. Additionally, no Service member can opt-in without confirming that he or she has completed the mandatory training, which also advises the member of the irrevocable nature of the decision. While DoD policy is clear that the decision to opt-in is irrevocable, a Service member always has the option of applying to the Board for Correction of Military/Naval Records for relief for any matter related to pay and benefits. The Service member must prove a specific error or injustice. There is no guarantee the Board will take action to reverse a member's election to enroll in the BRS, although it is within the purview of such boards to do so.

**Q2.9. Does the service member's spouse need to concur with the member's decision to opt into BRS?**

A2.9. No, although DoD encourages Service members to make their opt-in decision in consultation with their spouse, significant other, Personal Financial Manager/Counselor, or other trusted agent prior to making an opt-in election, the law does not require spousal concurrence with the decision.

**Q2.10. Will cadets and midshipmen at the service academies or in the Reserve Officer Training Program (ROTC) be given a choice between the BRS and legacy retirement system?**

A2.10. Cadets and midshipmen who were attending a service academy as of December 31, 2017, are grandfathered under the legacy retirement system and will have the option to opt into BRS upon commissioning. ROTC cadets and midshipmen have the same option as long as they signed their "contract" on or prior to December 31, 2017. Cadets and midshipmen that are grandfathered under the legacy retirement system, upon commissioning (or being placed in a –

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pay status) in 2018 will have the remainder of calendar year 2018 to choose to opt into BRS (or, if not placed in paid status until December 2018, they will have at least 30 days). Those cadets and midshipmen that are grandfathered under the legacy retirement system who are not commissioned (or placed in an active pay status) until after 2018 will have 30 days to decide whether or not they want to opt into BRS. Each individual service member has a deadline, which is 30 days after their first day of duty following commissioning. Cadets and midshipmen who enter a service academy, and ROTC cadets and midshipmen who sign their "contract" on or after January 1, 2018, will automatically be covered by BRS upon commissioning with no option to opt-in.

**Q2.12. I just opted in to BRS... Now what do I do?**

A2.12. Your first step should be ensuring your TSP contributions are entered and up-to-date. Members who opt into BRS are not automatically enrolled at a certain TSP contribution percentage – the default 3 percent contribution rule ONLY applies to members who are automatically enrolled in BRS, not those who choose to opt-in. After opting-in, go to the link on myPay that says, "Traditional TSP and Roth TSP." On this page you can start, stop, and change your allocations to TSP from your basic, special, incentive, and bonus pays, and choose whether to contribute to a Traditional or a Roth TSP account. Once your [TSP.gov](https://www.tsp.gov) account is established, you should visit this website to allocate your contributions to various investment funds. At this point, it is also a good idea to meet with a Personal Financial Manager/Counselor to discuss your TSP options and learn more about saving for retirement.

**3. Automatic Enrollment in BRS**

**Q3.1 If I entered the Uniformed Services after January 1, 2018, what do I need to know?**

A3.1. The BRS is your retirement plan. Upon entry to service, you are automatically enrolled in BRS with automatic government contributions of 1 percent of basic pay (or Inactive Duty Pay, sometimes referred to as Drill Pay in the National Guard and Reserve) and government matching contributions of up to an additional 4 percent of basic pay to your TSP account. After you have served for 60 days, a TSP account will be created, deductions of 3 percent of your basic pay will start, and the government will also begin contributing 1 percent of your basic pay to your TSP account. You can choose to begin contributing sooner than 60 days, though, by completing and submitting a TSP-U1 form with your personnel or finance office.

**Q3.2. If I want to enter the legacy (High-3) system, can I get a waiver?**

Q3.2. No. This option was only available to members who entered a Uniformed Service on, or prior to, December 31, 2017.

**Q3.3. What if I have a break in service—can I still opt into the Blended Retirement System?**

A3.3. If you left the military (prior to January 1, 2018) and rejoin after the opt-in decision year (calendar year 2018), upon re-entry you will have 30 days to decide whether to stay in the legacy retirement system or elect the new BRS, so long as you previously met the criteria of having had fewer than 12 years of service as of December 31, 2017, or, for reservists or National Guard, had fewer than 4,320 retirement points as of December 31, 2017. However, if you re-enter military service in 2018, you will have the remaining time in calendar year 2018 or 30 days, whichever is longer, to make a decision to opt into BRS.

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**Q3.4. I just joined the service, am I automatically enrolled, or do I need to take specific action?**

A3.4. All new Service members joining on or after January 1, 2018, will be automatically enrolled in BRS – this is the only option available. You will contribute 3 percent of your basic pay (or Inactive Duty Pay, sometimes referred to as Drill Pay in the National Guard and Reserve) to your TSP account starting with the pay period that begins on or after your 60<sup>th</sup> day of service. The government's automatic 1 percent of basic pay will also begin with the pay period that begins on or after your 60<sup>th</sup> day of service, as measured from Pay Entry Base Date. Any member subject to this automatic enrollment may decline to be enrolled, or may choose to begin contributing to TSP sooner than 60 days by completing the TSP-U1 form. The government will also match service member contributions up to an additional 4 percent after two years of service. The maximum government contribution is 5 percent if you are contributing 5 percent of your basic pay. Both the DoD automatic 1 percent and the matching contributions continue through the end of the pay period during which you attain 26 years of service.

**Q3.5. So, TSP is part of BRS, what is it, exactly, and how does it work?**

A3.5. The TSP is a defined contribution retirement savings and investment plan that offers the same types of savings and tax benefits many private corporations offer their employees under 401(k) or similar plans. Please see the following section for more information.

**Q3.6. I was in the Delayed Entry Program (DEP), am I automatically covered by BRS?**

A3.6. Not necessarily, if you signed a contract to serve and entered the Delayed Entry Program in 2017, but did not actually report for duty until 2018, you are still grandfathered under the legacy retirement plan. While you default to the legacy High-3 retirement plan, you will be BRS opt-in eligible and will have the remainder of calendar year 2018 to choose to opt into BRS (or, if not placed in paid status until December 2018, you will have at least 30 days from your Pay Entry Base Date). The date you signed a contract to enter the DEP is your Date of Initial Entry into Military Service (DIEMS). DIEMS is the date that determines if you are BRS opt-in eligible or automatically enrolled in BRS. If your DIEMS is on or before December 31, 2017, you are opt-in eligible (assuming you also have fewer than 12 years of total service or fewer than 4,320 retirement points for members of the National Guard and Reserves). If you entered the DEP on or after January 1, 2018, you are automatically enrolled in the BRS once you start receiving basic pay or inactive duty pay.

**Q3.7. What is the difference between DIEMS and PEBD?**

A3.7. DIEMS is the Date of Initial Entry into Military Service while PEBD is the Pay Entry Base Date. DIEMS marks the day a member first enters military service by signing a contract or agreement to serve, even if on that day he or she is in an inactive status such as in the Delayed Entry Program (DEP), or as a student in one of the Service Academies or ROTC. PEBD is the day a member first begins earning Basic Pay or Inactive Duty Pay (drill pay). For many Service members, these days are essentially the same, while for many others DIEMS is earlier than PEBD. Determining whether a member is grandfathered under legacy High-3 or automatically enrolled in BRS is based on DIEMS. If DIEMS is on or before December 31, 2017, he or she is grandfathered. If DIEMS is on or after January 1, 2018, he or she is automatically enrolled in BRS. Of those who are grandfathered, determining eligibility to opt into BRS is based on PEBD (as is eligibility for Continuation Pay). Fewer than 12 years of service since PEBD makes an otherwise grandfathered Active Component member eligible to opt into BRS.

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## 4. Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)

### Q4.1. What is the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP), and what is the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board (FRTIB)?

A4.1. The TSP is a defined contribution retirement savings and investment plan that offers the same types of savings and tax benefits many private corporations offer their employees under 401(k) or similar plans. The FRTIB is an independent government agency required by law to manage the TSP. They do so solely in the interest of the participants and their beneficiaries, which includes federal employees and members of the Uniformed Services.

### Q4.2. How does the TSP figure into the BRS?

A4.2. The BRS includes a [defined contribution component](#) through TSP. Uniformed Service members who are covered by the BRS are eligible to receive government automatic and matching contributions to their TSP accounts. These government contributions to TSP are portable retirement savings that begin early in a member's career.

### Q4.3. I opted into BRS. When will I be enrolled in TSP?

A4.3. Currently serving members who opt-in will see the government's automatic 1 percent and matching contributions up to an additional 4 percent beginning with the first pay period that starts on or after the day the member opts in—there is no waiting period even for those members with less than two years of service.

### Q4.4. I just joined the service, when will I be enrolled in TSP?

A4.4. All service members joining on or after January 1, 2018, will be automatically enrolled in TSP to contribute 3 percent of their basic pay (or Inactive Duty Pay, sometimes referred to as Drill Pay in the National Guard and Reserve) starting with the pay period that begins on or after the member's 60<sup>th</sup> day of service. The government's automatic 1 percent of basic pay will also begin with the pay period that begins on or after the member's 60<sup>th</sup> day of service, as measured from Pay Entry Base Date (PEBD). Any member subject to this automatic enrollment may decline to be enrolled, or may choose to begin contributing to TSP sooner than 60 days by completing the [TSP-U1](#) form. The government will also match service member contributions up to an additional 4 percent after two years of service. The maximum government contribution is 5 percent if the service member is contributing 5 percent of their basic pay (see [Chart 4-1](#)). Both the DoD automatic 1 percent and the matching contributions continue through the end of the pay period during which the service member attains 26 years of service.

### Q4.5. Does the money in the TSP belong to the service member?

A4.5. Members who were serving as of December 31, 2017, and who opt into BRS are immediately vested in (entitled to) their own contributions and any government matching contributions, plus the earnings on those contributions. However, Service members must have at least two years of service in order to be vested in the government's automatic 1 percent contributions and associated earnings. This does not mean two years from the date they opted-in or started with TSP, but refers to total time in service as measured from their Pay Entry Base Date (PEBD). Those service members who are automatically enrolled in BRS are immediately vested in (entitled to) their own contributions and earnings. They will begin to receive the government automatic 1 percent of their basic pay with the pay period that starts on or after they

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have served for 60 days. They must have two years of service in order to be vested in the government's automatic 1 percent contributions and associated earnings. After completion of two years of service, they can begin receiving matching contributions up to an additional 4 percent of their basic pay. Service members are immediately vested in (entitled to) any government matching contributions and earnings at this point. All DoD [automatic and matching contributions](#) are governed by the existing Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board regulations as it pertains to vesting.

**Q4.6. How much will the DoD contribute to my TSP?**

A4.6. The following chart (Chart 4-1) identifies the TSP matching component of the Blended Retirement System.

**Chart 4-1: Automatic and Matching Contribution**

You Contribute	DoD Auto Contribution	DoD Matches	Total
0%	1%	0%	1%
1%	1%	1%	3%
2%	1%	2%	5%
3%	1%	3%	7%
4%	1%	3.5%	8.5%
5%	1%	4%	10%

**Q4.7. Is there a default TSP fund for opt-in eligible service members and can they change funds?**

A4.7. Uniformed Service members who opt into the Blended Retirement System will retain the last contribution allocation on file with the TSP. If no contribution allocation is on file, a member who opts-in to the Blended Retirement System will have their future TSP contributions invested in an age-appropriate [lifecycle fund](#). Remember, though, a member who opts-in who was not previously contributing to TSP must also select a percentage of his or her pay to contribute to TSP through [myPay](#) (or their Services automated pay system). There is no default contribution percentage for members who opt-in. Service members can make adjustments to their TSP fund allocation at any time online at [www.tsp.gov](http://www.tsp.gov). [National Guard/Reserve specific information can be found in Section 9.](#)

**Q4.8. If I am a new accession into one of the Uniformed Services after January 1, 2018, how and when do I elect my TSP contributions?**

A4.8. New accessions on or after January 1, 2018, will automatically be enrolled in the TSP. Their contributions will default to the [TSP Lifecycle Fund](#) appropriate for the individual's age, unless the service member designates other investment funds. Service members can adjust their TSP contribution percentage at myPay (or their Services automated pay system) and their investment funds (current or future contributions) at [www.tsp.gov](http://www.tsp.gov) or by calling the Thriftline (1-TSP-YOU-FRST (1-877-968-3778)).

#### **Q4.9. Can a Service member put their contributions into the Roth TSP?**

A4.9. Service members can elect to put their contributions into a traditional account, Roth account, or both. Service members can contribute in any whole percentage they choose subject to Internal Revenue Code (IRC) limits. Service members can make adjustments to their TSP account online at any time. All government automatic and matching contributions are based on the total percentage (traditional and Roth) that the service member contributes each pay period. All government contributions are deposited into the service member's traditional account.

#### **Q4.10. What is the difference between a Traditional TSP and a Roth TSP?**

Q4.10. The decision whether to invest in a traditional TSP or a Roth TSP boils down to whether you believe you will be in a higher or lower tax bracket when you take your distributions. With the traditional TSP, contributions are made with pre-tax money (income which has not been taxed—it comes directly out of your pay check). With the traditional TSP, you defer paying taxes on your contributions and their earnings until you withdraw them. If you are making contributions to a traditional TSP while your pay is subject to combat-zone tax exclusion, your contributions will also be tax-free at withdrawal, but your earnings will be subject to tax. With a Roth TSP, you pay taxes on your contributions as you make them (unless you are in a combat zone or designated support area making tax-exempt contributions), and your earnings are tax-free at withdrawal as long as you meet certain IRS requirements. For more information visit [TSP.gov](https://www.tsp.gov) for more information.

#### **Q4.11. Can I contribute other forms of pay to my TSP?**

A4.11. You can also contribute from 1 percent to 100 percent of any incentive pay, special pay, or bonus pay to your TSP — as long as you also elect to contribute from your basic pay — up to the established Internal Revenue Code (IRC) limits. You can elect to contribute from incentive pay, special pay, or bonus pay, even if you are not currently receiving them. These contributions will be deducted when you do receive any of these types of pay. However, only basic pay will be used in the calculation for DoD automatic and matching contributions. For more information on other forms of contributions visit [TSP.gov](https://www.tsp.gov).

#### **Q4.12. Is there a limit to how much I can contribute to the TSP?**

A4.12. Yes, generally you can contribute up to the annual [IRS elective deferral limit](#). Each year the IRS sets the limit employees can defer from their paychecks. It applies to traditional and Roth TSP accounts. This includes your basic pay, special pay and bonuses. To max out your TSP under the current contribution limit (\$18,500 for 2018) you would need to contribute \$1,541.66 per month from your pay checks. That is very aggressive, but it is certainly possible, depending on your rank, pay grade, and living expenses. It is important to note, employer contributions are in addition to the annual elective deferral limit. Visit [TSP.gov](https://www.tsp.gov) for more information on contribution limits. [National Guard/Reserve specific information can be found in Section 9.](#)

#### **Q4.13. What are TSP catch up contributions?**

A4.13. Catch-up contributions are supplemental contributions that a service member age 50 or older (or turning age 50 during the calendar year), can make to the TSP beyond the maximum amount they can contribute through regular contributions. You can choose to make catch-up contributions on a traditional (pre-tax or non-Roth) basis or a Roth (after-tax) basis. It does not matter what type of regular contributions you are making. There is a yearly IRS cap on the dollar amount of catch-up contributions. For 2018, the catch-up contribution limit is \$6,000.

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**Q4.14. Are there any special provisions on TSP contributions if I am assigned to a designated combat zone or direct support area?**

A4.14. If a service member is assigned to a designated combat zone or direct support area, contributions to their TSP are tax-exempt; that is, the money the service member contributes to their TSP goes in tax free. For service members contributing to a Roth TSP in a tax-exempt zone, their money would go in tax free and all earnings can be withdrawn tax free. Additionally, if you make tax-exempt contributions to the TSP while deployed in a designated combat zone or direct support area, the sum of your contributions and the government contributions to your TSP account cannot exceed the [IRS annual addition limit](#) (\$55,000 for 2018), which is a much higher limit than the annual elective deferral limit. Member contributions above the annual elective deferral limit will be placed in the traditional TSP account.

**Q4.15. If an existing service member is eligible to opt into BRS, are they able to buy back previous years of matching contributions?**

A4.15. No, TSP matching is not retroactive and there is no “buy-back” option. If you opt into BRS, you will receive the automatic 1 percent of your basic pay and up to an additional 4 percent government matching beginning the first pay period that starts after you opt-in. If you already have a TSP account, these contributions can be added to your current account and they can continue to grow together in the same account.

**Q4.16. How do I make changes to my TSP?**

A4.16. To change TSP contribution percentages or to update your address, service members in the Army, Air Force and Navy can make changes using [myPay](#), the Coast Guard can make changes using [Direct Access](#) and the Marine Corps can make changes using Marine Online. Additional guidance will be provided separately for the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Commissioned Officer Corps by their respective service. Additionally, all uniformed services can log on to [TSP.gov](#) to review account performance, print statements, make inter-fund transfers, and submit a new contribution allocation among other TSP/fund-management activities.

**Q4.17. What if I do not have a myPay account with the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS)?**

A4.17. If you’ve never opened a myPay account, need help changing your myPay password, or changing your email address visit [myPay \(http://mypay.dfas.mil\)](http://mypay.dfas.mil). For additional assistance, service members should consult their chain-of-command or their personnel pay office.

**Q4.18. What is the default contribution percentage?**

A4.18. Members who opt into BRS are not automatically enrolled at a certain TSP contribution percentage – the default 3 percent contribution rule ONLY applies to members who are automatically enrolled in BRS, not those who choose to opt-in. After opting in, members should go to the link on [myPay](#) that says, “traditional TSP and Roth TSP” to choose a contribution percentage. Members who are automatically enrolled in BRS, because their Date of Initial Entry into Military Service (DIEMS) date is on or after January 1, 2018, will be automatically enrolled in TSP to contribute 3 percent of their basic pay (or Inactive Duty Pay, sometimes referred to as Drill Pay in the National Guard and Reserve) starting with the pay period that begins on or after the member’s 60<sup>th</sup> day of service.

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## 5. Retirement Annuity

### **Q5.1. If a service member ops into BRS and retires after 20 years, will they still get an annuity?**

A5.1. Yes, for those service members who retire after at least 20 years of service (20 qualifying years for the National Guard and Reserve), their retirement remains predominantly a [defined benefit](#) in which the service member will get monthly retired pay. Under BRS, the service member's monthly retired pay will be calculated with a 2.0 percent multiplier (in lieu of the 2.5 percent under the legacy High-3 system), times the average of the service member's highest 36 months of basic pay. [Additional National Guard/Reserve specific information can be found in Section 9.](#)

### **Q5.2. If I remain in the legacy retirement system, what happens to my retirement plan?**

A5.2. If you remain under the legacy retirement system, nothing about your current retirement plan changes. You will still need to complete 20 years of service (or 20 qualifying years of service if you are in the National Guard or Reserve) to receive a military retirement pension.

### **Q5.3. Is the retirement under BRS divisible in a divorce?**

A5.3. A member's pension under the BRS is similarly subject to a divorce decree as it is under the legacy retirement plan and subject to state court decisions.

### **Q5.4. When does retired pay begin?**

A5.4. BRS does not change any of the existing rules about when the military retired pay [defined benefit \(pension\)](#) begins. If you served at least 20 years on active duty, retired pay generally begins the first day of the first month following your retirement. If you served at least 20 qualifying years of service in the National Guard or Reserve, eligibility to receive retired pay generally begins when you reach age 60. This age of eligibility for retired pay may be reduced for members of the National Guard and Reserve who have certain qualifying active duty service performed after 2008.

### **Q5.5. If I switch to BRS, will I get retired pay if I leave service after 4 years?**

A5.5. BRS offers portable, government-provided retirement benefits to nearly all members who serve at least two years in the form of contributions to TSP, but it does not automatically guarantee you monthly retired pay through a defined benefit pension. To earn military retired pay (meaning a monthly pension) you still have to have 20 years of service (or 20 qualifying years of service if you are in the National Guard or Reserve). There are, of course, exceptions such as when a member is retired early due to a disability.

## 6. Lump Sum Payment

### **Q6.1 What is the lump sum payment option?**

A6.1 The [lump sum provision of BRS](#) gives service members choices at retirement. A service member may choose to receive either 25 percent or 50 percent of the discounted present value of a portion of their future retired pay, in exchange for reduced monthly retired pay. Monthly retired pay returns to the full amount when the service member reaches full Social Security retirement age, which for most is age 67. No such lump sum option exists under the legacy, High-3 military retirement system. [National Guard/Reserve specific information can be found in Section 9.](#)

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**Q6.2. Does an active duty service member have to take a lump sum payout at retirement?**

A6.2. No, active component service members will have a choice to receive their full monthly retired pay upon retirement or to elect a lump sum payment and reduced retired pay. The lump sum payment will be calculated as either 25 percent or 50 percent of their discounted retired pay from the date of retirement until the date the member would reach full Social Security retirement age, which for most is 67 years old. At full Social Security retirement age, all service members will receive their full monthly retired pay, regardless of their lump sum payment election. [National Guard/Reserve specific information can be found in Section 9.](#)

**Q6.3. When do members of the active component need to apply/request the lump sum option?**

A6.3. For active component service members, the lump sum election must be made to your service no less than 90 days before retirement. The election of the lump sum must be made on the [DD Form 2656, "Data for Payment of Retired Personnel."](#) This form must be signed and submitted no less than 90 days before retirement (for regular retirement) or the date of eligibility to begin receiving retired pay (in the case of a National Guard or Reserve member). The Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS), will process your request for the lump sum, which will be paid out no later than 60 days after your date of retirement or date of eligibility to receive retired pay. [National Guard/Reserve specific information can be found in Section 9.](#)

**Q6.4. If a service member dies before age 67, does the surviving spouse need to repay the lump sum?**

A6.4. Once the lump sum is elected, any portion of that lump sum that has been distributed to the service member belongs to the individual – it will not be recouped in the event of death. However, the residual annuity will end. If the Service member is enrolled in the Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP), the surviving spouse or dependent beneficiary will begin receiving an annuity through that program. For more information about SBP visit <https://www.dfas.mil/retiredmilitary/provide/sbp.html>.

**Q6.5. What "discount rate," will DoD use to measure the value in calculating a service member's lump sum payout under the BRS?**

A6.5. The discount rate will be published each year and is based on a Department of Treasury published market rate, plus a factor that accounts for the unique aspects of military service. The formula for calculating the lump sum discount rate is outlined in the [BRS implementation guidance](#), found in attachment 2 at <http://militarypay.defense.gov/BlendedRetirement>.

**Q6.6. Can a service member roll over their lump sum distribution to the TSP, in part to minimize the tax implications?**

A6.6. Lump sum payments may not be rolled over into another retirement plan. Only an "eligible rollover distribution" can be moved to another retirement plan. In order for a distribution to be eligible to rollover, among other things, it must come from a "qualified trust." To keep it simple, this is basically an employer-sponsored retirement plan that meets certain requirements of the IRS tax code. The military retirement fund is not a "qualified trust" and therefore money that comes from it cannot be rolled over to another retirement plan.

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**Q6.7 If I don't serve for 20 years am I still eligible for lump sum?**

A6.7. No. Lump sum refers to a portion of the monthly retired pay a service member receives upfront after serving 20 or more years (or 20 qualifying years in the National Guard and Reserve) and retiring with a regular or non-regular (reserve) retirement. Therefore, the lump sum is only available for those that earn a regular or non-regular retirement. Members who retire with a disability retirement are not eligible to elect a lump sum.

**Q6.8. Does the spouse need to concur if the service member elects a lump sum?**

A6.8. While service members are encouraged to discuss the decision on whether or not to take the lump sum with their family, it is not a requirement the service member's spouse concurs with selection of the lump sum.

**Q6.9. Can a service member take the lump sum payout across several years to minimize tax liability?**

A6.9. The lump sum is considered earned income and is therefore taxable. Service members may choose to receive their lump sum payments in up to four installments over four years to reduce their tax burden.

**Q6.10. How do I elect a lump sum?**

A6.10. A member may elect either a 25 percent or 50 percent lump sum by completing Part II of [DD Form 2656, "Data for Payment of Retired Personnel."](#) This form must be completed and signed no later than 90 days prior to the member's retirement date, or date of eligibility for retired pay (for National Guard and Reserves). The form should be turned into the member's service, which will then process and submit the lump sum election to DFAS not later than 30 days prior to the member's retirement.

## **7. Continuation Pay**

**Q7.1. What is Continuation Pay?**

A7.1. BRS includes a [Continuation Pay](#) provision as a way to encourage Service members to continue serving in the Uniformed Services. Continuation Pay is a direct cash payout, like a bonus. It is payable between the completion of eight years of service, but before completion of 12 years of service, as determined and announced by your Service. Members receive Continuation Pay in return for additional obligated service. Active component service members (including Active Guard Reserve (AGR) and Full Time Support (FTS)) enrolled in the BRS will be eligible for a cash incentive of 2.5 to 13 times their regular monthly basic pay. Reserve Component members will be eligible for 0.5 to 6 times their monthly basic pay (as if serving on active duty). Each service will publish guidance related to Continuation Pay rates. The rates for each calendar year will be determined by the retention needs of the Military Services and published. [National Guard/Reserve specific information can be found in Section 9.](#)

**Q7.2. How is the 8 to 12 years of service calculated for continuation pay?**

A7.2. Active duty service members and National Guard and Reserve service members in a pay status are eligible for [Continuation Pay](#) when they complete between their 8th to 12th year of service, which is calculated from that service member's Pay Entry Base Date (PEBD). Continuation Pay may be paid at any time during this time period, as determined by the Service.

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**Q7.3. What if a service member is eligible to opt into BRS, but hits 12 years of service during the BRS opt-in window--is he or she still eligible for continuation pay?**

A7.3. A service member's eligibility to opt into the BRS is based on that member's status as of December 31, 2017. If they met eligibility criteria on this date, they have all of 2018 to opt into BRS even if they eventually go over 12 years of service (active component) or exceed 4,320 retirement points (National Guard and Reserve), during calendar year 2018. However, eligibility for Continuation Pay is based on a member's years of service on the day they sign the agreement to continue serving. If a Service member was eligible to opt into the BRS as of December 31, 2017, but will soon after go over 12 years of service, they must make their opt-in decision before reaching the completion of 12 years of service if they wish to receive continuation pay. For example, if a Service member has 11 years and 10 months of service on or before December 31, 2017, that member would be eligible to opt into BRS anytime during 2018. However, if that same member wanted to receive Continuation Pay, he or she would only have two months (e.g.: February 2018) to opt into BRS and agree to the additional obligated service in order to receive Continuation Pay. Otherwise he or she will be ineligible for Continuation Pay.

**Q7.4. How is Continuation Pay determined?**

A7.4. Each service will determine when and at what rate service members will receive Continuation Pay. The Continuation Pay multiplier may be based on factors such as hard-to-fill positions, retention rates and specialty skill, among others. The services continue to work on guidance related to this provision. [National Guard/Reserve specific information can be found in Section 9.](#)

**Q7.5. Will a service member be eligible for other bonuses, such as a reenlistment bonus, if he/she receives continuation pay?**

A7.5. Yes, Continuation Pay can be received in conjunction with other bonus if not otherwise prohibited by law.

**Q7.6. Can you receive Continuation Pay more than once?**

A7.6. No, Continuation Pay is a one-time payout to a service member, regardless of whether they change service, component or career specialty.

**Q7.7. Can the service obligation for Continuation Pay and other bonuses, such as a reenlistment bonus, be served concurrently?**

A7.7. Yes, the service obligation, as a result of Continuation Pay, can be served concurrently.

**Q7.8. Can you receive Continuation Pay in the active component and then complete your obligation in another service or component?**

A7.8. Continuation Pay is designed to retain you in your current occupation, service and component. Services will provide guidance related to fulfilling the service obligation incurred by Continuation Pay. [National Guard/Reserve specific information can be found in Section 9.](#)

**Q7.9. Is Continuation Pay part of the service member's retirement package?**

A7.9. Continuation Pay is not part of a service member's retirement benefit, but it is essential to maintaining DoD's existing rates of retention of experienced personnel for the All-Volunteer Force. DoD analysis and experience suggests that the reduction in the defined benefit (monthly retired pay), may result in fewer members staying for a full career. Providing Continuation Pay as a retention tool will help encourage these members to stay.

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**Q7.10. If a service member agrees to receive Continuation Pay and does not complete the additional commitment, must the service member repay a pro-rated amount of the Continuation Pay?**

A7.10. While all situations are unique, Continuation Pay may be subject to repayment of a pro-rated amount. The decision as to whether or not to recoup payment is determined by the service.

**Q7.11. Can Continuation Pay be contributed to the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)?**

A7.11. Yes, bonuses (such as Continuation Pay), as well as incentives and special pay can all be contributed to your TSP. It is important to note, each year the IRS determines the maximum amount you can contribute to tax-deferred savings plans like the TSP (\$18,500 for calendar year 2018). You should keep the annual contribution limit in mind when deciding how much you will contribute to your TSP account from your Continuation Pay. If you reach the annual maximum too quickly, you could lose some government matching contributions, because you only receive government matching contributions on the first 5% of your basic pay that you contribute each pay period. If you reach the annual limit before the end of the year, your contributions (and consequently your government matching contributions) will stop. If you contribute some or all of your continuation pay to your TSP and go over the IRS limit, be aware it could result in you meeting the IRS limit earlier in the year, causing you to lose out on additional government matching contributions.

## **8. Training & Education**

**Q8.1. What is DoD doing to educate service members who are eligible to opt-in?**

A8.1. The character and substance of the changes to the military retirement benefit requires a focus on the education of service members to ensure informed decision making about benefit options. The education courses for leaders, financial and retirement counselors, and service members who are eligible to opt-in are available online through Joint Knowledge Online (JKO), Service learning management systems, and Military OneSource.

The BRS Opt-In Course (Course Code J3OP-US1332) is mandatory for all eligible service members. The course is officially hosted on JKO at <http://jko.jten.mil>.

In addition to the web based courses, webinars, social media discussions, financial roundtables and other communication tools are being utilized to educate the total force and external stakeholders. [National Guard/Reserve specific information can be found in Section 9.](#)

**Q8.2. Can service members take any of the BRS training courses?**

A8.2. All BRS training courses are available to all service members on JKO, the [BRS Resource website](#) or [www.MilitaryOneSource.mil](http://www.MilitaryOneSource.mil). Anyone who is looking for additional information is encouraged to take any of the BRS course of interest to them.

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**Q8.3. How can Service members complete training?**

A8.3. The preferred method of completing training is through [Joint Knowledge Online \(JKO\)](#), which is accessible to all members of the military, with the exception of the . In some cases, the same training is available on individual service's learning management system. Additionally the BRS Leaders Course, BRS Financial Educators Course, and BRS Opt-In Course are publically available on MilitaryOneSource.mil for access by military families and community entities, including Veteran and military service organizations. Remote, deployed and afloat commands can order courses as DVDs from DIMOC for delivering training. To order, visit [www.dimoc.mil/customer/contact.html](http://www.dimoc.mil/customer/contact.html) and complete the form, including the name and number of the requested course.

**Q8.4. How do service members take the BRS Opt-In Course?**

A8.4. The BRS Opt-In Course (Course Code J3OP-US1332) is mandatory for all eligible service members. The course is officially hosted on [JKO](#) at <http://jko.jten.mil>. The course may also be taken on Military OneSource. In some cases, the opt-in course has been loaded onto individual service's learning management system (e.g.: Marine Net). The BRS Opt-In course may also be delivered in group settings utilizing the BRS Opt-In Course facilitator guide and presentation. It is important to note, if you take the course outside of JKO or your service's learning management system that the course completion certificate be presented to your training manager or commander to be properly recorded in your training file. For more information on completing the BRS Opt-In Course, contact your unit training manager.

**Q8.5. What training is available for members automatically covered by BRS?**

A8.5. The BRS New Accession Course, the fourth course in the series of BRS training, will be given to all new members who join the service for the first time on or after January 1, 2018. It is required within a member's first 365 days of service, and will normally be presented during accession training. The course will be conducted by a facilitator in a classroom setting. The focus of this course is to ensure our newest service members have a comprehensive understanding of their retirement benefits, with an emphasis on investing through TSP. This course is not available on JKO, but the files to be used by the facilitator may be downloaded on the [BRS Resource website](#).

**Q8.6. What is the Blended Retirement System education strategy?**

A8.6. DoD started training military leaders in June 2016. After training leaders, the DoD's education efforts, in October 2016, turned to training those experts who provide personal financial counseling to commanders, service members and their families. In 2017, the primary effort was to train and educate the opt-in population who will be making a decision regarding their retirement system in 2018. The mandatory BRS Opt-in Course provides eligible active-duty, National Guard and Reserve service members an understanding of financial concepts and an in-depth look at both the legacy retirement system and the new Blended Retirement System. In addition to the online training, the BRS Comparison Calculator and eTutorial are available.

**Q8.7. How long will the BRS courses be made available?**

A8.7. Training courses will continue to be modified and updated through the feedback received from the Joint Knowledge Online (JKO) platform. The BRS Leader Course and BRS Financial Educators Course will be available throughout the opt-in window. The BRS Opt-in Course will remain available on JKO for the foreseeable future.

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**Q8.8. The BRS Opt-In Course is mandatory for all eligible service members, why isn't it also required that service members meet with their installation Professional Financial Manager/Counselor?**

A8.8. The DoD has been positioning military Personal Financial Managers/counselors at local installations as an important resource in the decision making process. However, we want to ensure our service members feel comfortable with the individual they are receiving counsel from and therefore are able to go to any trusted agent, including a PFM/C, parent, spiritual leader, Military Service Organization or other trusted agent.

**Q8.9. What does the DoD BRS Comparison Calculator provide service members?**

A8.9. The [BRS Comparison Calculator](http://militarypay.defense.gov/calculator/brs) allows service members to compare estimated benefits under both retirement plans prior to making a decision. The comparison calculator walks service members through key information needed to make an effective comparison. Users can adjust 12 data fields to see how changes to their career and savings over time will impact retirement benefits. The BRS Comparison Calculator is available at <http://militarypay.defense.gov/calculator/brs>.  
[National Guard/Reserve specific information can be found in Section 9.](#)

**Q8.10. There appear to be numerous calculators for comparing the two retirement systems—which calculator does DoD recommend I use?**

A8.10. The official DoD [BRS Comparison Calculator](http://militarypay.defense.gov/calculator/brs) is the only calculator endorsed by the DoD for supporting a service member's Blended Retirement System opt-in decision. However, service members can use any calculator they feel aids them in the decision making process. It is important to note, while other organizations have developed and fielded similar calculators, only the DoD BRS Comparison Calculator has been validated by each of the services, the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) and the Department of Defense's Military Compensation Policy Directorate.

## **9. National Guard/Reserve Specific**

**Q9.1. How is the retirement system changing for the National Guard and Reserve?**

A9.1. The new military retirement system blends elements of the legacy retirement system with government automatic and matching contributions to a member's Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)--a more modern, 401(k)-style portable defined contribution plan that many civilian government employees enjoy today. Many of the elements of the legacy retirement system remain and both National Guard and Reserve service members should have a familiarity with how it works. The Blended Retirement System does not change when a National Guard or Reserve member is eligible to retire and National Guard and Reserve service members covered by the Blended Retirement System are still eligible for reduced age retirement if they perform qualifying active service.

**Q9.2. How is eligibility for BRS different for members of the National Guard and Reserve?**

A9.2. Eligibility to opt-in is much broader for the National Guard and Reserve than the active component. Eligibility to opt into BRS is based on retirement points. National Guard and Reserve members who had fewer than 4,320 retirement points as of December 31, 2017, and who are in a pay status, will be eligible to opt into BRS, regardless of how many service or qualifying years they have accumulated.

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**Q9.3. Why is DoD using retirement points for the Reserve Component calculation?**

A9.3. The different eligibility criteria for National Guard and Reserve members is based on language in the National Defense Authorization Act of 2016 that mandated use of 10 U.S.C. §12733 to compute eligibility for Reserve component members; 10 U.S.C. §12733 governs how years of service is calculated for a non-regular retirement.

**Q9.4. What's the significance of 4,320 retirement points?**

A9.4. For retirement, National Guard and Reserve service is converted to equivalent active service by dividing accumulated retirement points by 360. Remember, the military considers a month as 30 days for pay purposes, so each day is worth 1/30<sup>th</sup> of a month; 12 months would then equal 360 days. Thus, a National Guardsman or Reservist with 4,320 retirement points would have 12 equivalent years of active service.

**Q9.5. Does the new BRS change how National Guard and Reserve members acquire retirement points?**

A9.5. No. The Blended Retirement System does not change how retirement points are calculated for members of the National Guard and Reserve. Points are still earned by participating in drill, attending annual training and completing active duty, among other eligible categories. BRS does not affect when a member of the National Guard or Reserve is eligible to retire. Retirement eligibility and timing remains the same as it is under the legacy retirement system. National Guard or Reserve members with 20 or more qualifying years are eligible to receive their monthly retired pay starting at age 60 or earlier based on qualifying active service.

**Q9.6. Are members of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) or Standby Reserve eligible to participate in the BRS?**

A9.6. Members of the IRR and Standby Reserve are eligible to participate in the BRS. However, they must be receiving pay to enroll in BRS. Therefore, members of the IRR and Standby Reserve who are eligible to enroll in the new system (because they were in the IRR or Standby Reserve as of December 31, 2017), but who do not drill in a paid status or are not on orders during calendar year 2018, will be allowed a one-time extension of the enrollment window beyond 2018 if and when they enter a paid status.

**Q9.7. How long does a member of the IRR or Standby Reserve have to opt-in once in pay status?**

A9.7. If a member of the IRR and Standby Reserve returns to a pay status in 2018, they will have the remainder of 2018 to make an opt-in decision. After 2018, all BRS-eligible members of the IRR and Standby Reserve will have 30 days to opt into the Blended Retirement System upon the first time he or she returns to a pay status.

**Q9.8. How will it work when a National Guard or Reserve service member retires under the Blended Retirement System?**

A9.8. The Blended Retirement System does not affect when a member (either active duty, National Guard or Reserve) is eligible to retire. It still remains the same; qualified National Guard and Reserve service members are eligible to receive their retirement pay starting at age 60 or earlier based on qualifying active service.

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**Q9.9. I have a civilian 401(k) (or civil service TSP) and a military TSP account. Can I contribute to both?**

A9.9. Yes, however the TSP and similar civilian retirement plans (e.g., 401(k)), share the same annual contribution limit (\$18,500 for 2018) under IRS regulations. This means you cannot contribute more than the [IRS elective deferral limit](#) across both accounts in any given calendar year. Generally, this will not impact active component service members. However, many members of the National Guard and Reserve are either military technicians and have access to both a military TSP and a civil service TSP account, or are traditional members of the National Guard and Reserve who have another retirement plan through their civilian employment. As such, service members can make contributions to their TSP accounts and/or a 401(k) or similar retirement account in the same tax year, but are subject to a single IRS elective deferral limit. Service members should be careful not to exceed their annual contribution limit across their retirement accounts. If a service member's contributions reach the IRS elective deferral limit before the last pay date of the year, they will not receive all of the matching contributions to which they would otherwise be entitled. The only time a service member can exceed the IRS elective deferral limit is when they are deployed to a combat zone or direct support area or contributing catch-up contributions. It is important to note, this annual additional limit includes automatic and matching contributions to the service member's retirement accounts from all sources. Visit [TSP.gov](http://TSP.gov) for more on [contribution limits](#).

**Q9.10. Does a National Guard or Reserve service member's Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) election percentage carry-over when activating or deactivating?**

A9.10. National Guard and Reserve service members will not have to re-elect TSP percentages every time their pay status changes (activating and deactivating) – TSP elections carry-over.

**Q9.11. How does the lump sum payment work for the National Guard and Reserve?**

A9.11. Like their active duty counterparts, eligible National Guard and Reserve members have the option of electing a lump sum payment upon becoming eligible to begin receiving retired pay at age 60, or earlier with creditable active service, in exchange for a reduced level of monthly retired pay until reaching full [Social Security retirement age](#), which is age 67 for most people. Upon reaching full Social Security retirement age, the service member reverts to receiving full (not reduced) retired pay.

**Q9.12. When do members of the National Guard and Reserve need to apply/request the lump sum option?**

A9.12. For National Guard and Reserve members, the lump sum election must be made no less than 90 days before eligibility for retirement pay begins. This is typically at age 60, or earlier based on creditable active service. The election of the lump sum may be made on [DD Form 2656, "Data for Payment of Retired Personnel."](#) This form must be signed and submitted no less than 90 days before the date of eligibility to begin receiving retired pay. The Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS), will process your request for the lump sum, which will be paid out no later than 60 days after your date of retirement or date of eligibility to receive retired pay.

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**Q9.13. At what rate will full-time National Guard and Reserve members receive for Continuation Pay?**

A9.13. The National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2017 clarifies that Active Guard Reserve (AGR) and Full Time Support (FTS) service members are eligible for the same rates of Continuation Pay as their active component counterparts. FTS and AGR will be eligible for a cash incentive of 2.5 to 13 times their regular monthly basic pay.

**Q9.14. For Continuation Pay, must National Guard and Reserve service member's obligated service be performed in the Select Reserves (SELRES) if they receive Continuation Pay, or can they be part of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) or Standby Reserve?**

A9.14. National Guard and Reserve service members must be able to serve their Continuation Pay obligated service in the Selected Reserve if they receive Continuation Pay.

**Q9.15. How will the training program be shared with the National Guard and Reserve? For example, will Unit Training Assemblies/drill time be used for financial readiness training? Will installation and financial counselors/educators be available to Guardsmen and Reservists?**

A9.15. DoD continues to work closely with National Guard Bureau and Reserve Component leaders who are focused on leveraging curriculum and materials to educate their force and family. DoD purposefully designed each BRS online course, so it would be available not only via Common Access Card (CAC) enabled websites, but also available without a CAC on [www.MilitaryOneSource.mil](http://www.MilitaryOneSource.mil), for access by members of the National Guard and Reserve when not attending drill. Additionally, the BRS Opt-in Course is available on DVD and PowerPoint for use by leaders during commander's calls and other unit formations or musters. Each of the components (National Guard and Reserve) are responsible for rolling out their own training and education plan to reach each of their eligible members. National Guard and Reserve service members will be provided duty time for completing the mandatory online BRS Opt-in Course and, if they choose, meeting with the installation/state/unit personal financial manager or counselor.

**Q9.16. Will National Guard and Reserve service members earn retirement points under the Blended Retirement System as they do under the Legacy Retirement System today?**

A9.16. Yes, the Blended Retirement System does not change the manner in which members of the National Guard or Reserve earn retirement points.

**Q9.17. How will those points be calculated?**

A9.17. The Blended Retirement System does not change how retirement points are calculated for members of the National Guard and Reserve. Upon eligibility for retired pay, the member's retirement points are divided by 360 to arrive at an equivalent years of active service, similarly as under the legacy retirement system. The Blended Retirement System does not change when a member is eligible to retire. Furthermore, Reserve component members covered by the Blended Retirement System are still eligible for reduced age retirement if they perform qualifying active service.

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## **Q9.18. What BRS resources are available for National Guard and Reserve members?**

A9.18. DoD is committed to providing tools and information geared specifically toward the National Guard and Reserve. This includes focused training, communication products, and questions and answers tailored to the National Guard and Reserve. Visit the BRS Resource Website at <http://militarypay.defense.gov/BlendedRetirement> for the latest products. Additionally, the National Guard and Reserve have access to State professional financial counselors. For those remote Guardsmen and Reservists, [www.MilitaryOneSource.mil](http://www.MilitaryOneSource.mil) can answer financial questions or refer you to a qualified counselor.

## **10. Other Resources**

- DoD Blended Retirement System Resource Webpage: <http://militarypay.defense.gov/BlendedRetirement>
- Blended Retirement System Opt-In Course (CAC required): [https://jkosupport.jten.mil/html/COI.xhtml?course\\_prefix=J3O&course\\_number=P-US1332](https://jkosupport.jten.mil/html/COI.xhtml?course_prefix=J3O&course_number=P-US1332)
- Blended Retirement System Opt-In Course (non-CAC required): <http://jko.jten.mil/courses/brs/OPT-IN/launch.html>
- Blended Retirement System Leader Course: (CAC required): <https://jkodirect.jten.mil>
- Blended Retirement System Leader Course: (Non-CAC): [http://jko.jten.mil/courses/brs/leader\\_training/Launch\\_Course.html](http://jko.jten.mil/courses/brs/leader_training/Launch_Course.html)
- Military OneSource Website: [www.militaryonesource.mil](http://www.militaryonesource.mil)
- A myPay account is required to make BRS and TSP elections: <https://mypay.dfas.mil>
- Information on the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) can be found at [www.tsp.gov](http://www.tsp.gov)
- Learn more about saving money, reducing debt, and building wealth: [www.militarysaves.org](http://www.militarysaves.org)
- Social Security Retirement Planner: <https://www.ssa.gov/planners/retire/agereduction.html>

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**DISCLAIMER:** Each question and answer is NOT intended to provide advice or guidance to uniquely specific issues or circumstances. The questions and answers in each section are provided for general information purposes only and may not cover every circumstance or individual case. Always check with your Uniformed Service's Human Resource/Workforce Management/Personnel servicing office for the latest information before making any financial decision related to the Blended Retirement System.

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