

## VIETNAM ERA VETERANS' READJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE ACT

JANUARY 31, 1967.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. SMATHERS of Florida, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following

### R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 16]

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred the bill (S. 16) to provide additional readjustment assistance to veterans who served in the Armed Forces during the Vietnam era, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

#### I. PURPOSE

S. 16, as amended by the Committee on Finance, is designed to provide additional benefits to veterans who have served in the Armed Forces, during the "Vietnam era," comparable to those benefits provided by Congress for veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict. Specifically, the bill would extend to Vietnam era veterans the following benefits not now available to them:

(1) Disability compensation at wartime rates under all circumstances;

(2) Pensions for non-service-connected disabilities and deaths;

(3) Burial allowance for expenses of burial;

(4) Certain medical care benefits such as drugs and therapeutic devices; and

(5) Automobile allowance for the seriously disabled veteran.

Under the bill, the Vietnam era is considered to have begun August 5, 1964, the day of the Gulf of Tonkin incident.

#### II. SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The Committee on Finance amended the bill to (1) limit the automobile allowance to veterans of the Vietnam era who sustained their loss of limb or sight from disability arising during their military

service after August 4, 1964, and to repeal the statute of limitations for applying for the automobile allowance, (2) extend the provision for drugs and medicine only to aid and attendance pensioners who qualify by reason of service during the Vietnam era, and (3) make the new benefits available as of the first day of the first month which begins more than 10 days after the date of enactment.

### III. REASONS FOR THE BILL

Last year, the Committee on Finance held hearings which demonstrated that since August 5, 1964, a significant change in basic military operations had occurred in Vietnam. It was on that date that the first retaliatory military action to preserve democracy in South Vietnam was undertaken in response to the attack of the Gulf of Tonkin.

Since that time the status of our Armed Forces personnel changed from an advisory capacity. Accelerated training, increased armed strength, and the prolonged existence of warlike conditions have raised this conflict above a limited campaign. Because of the degree of commitment, the members of our Armed Forces are today subject to exposure to maximum risk of life and limb.

The buildup of our Armed Forces together with the increase in deaths of our servicemen in Vietnam illustrate the increased activity of our military operations in that area.

	Total Armed Forces strength	Number of service personnel in Vietnam (precise figures classified)	Total deaths in Vietnam (by calendar year)		
			Hostile action	Other	Total
Jan. 1, 1961.....	2,494,136	900	1	2	3
Jan. 1, 1962.....	2,811,031	3,200	31	18	49
Jan. 1, 1963.....	2,667,645	11,300	77	36	113
Jan. 1, 1964.....	2,676,161	18,300	146	48	194
Jan. 1, 1965.....	2,662,894	28,300	1,365	369	1,734
Jan. 1, 1966.....	2,857,279	194,300			
Jan. 1, 1967.....	3,334,000	389,000	5,024	1,048	6,072
Total.....			6,644	1,611	8,155

Source: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense Controller, Directorate of Statistical Services.

The Congress has already enacted legislation amending the charters of certain of the major veterans organizations to make veterans serving in the Armed Forces since August 4, 1964, eligible for membership. For example, Public Law 89-550 amended the charter of the American Legion to accomplish this. These actions by the Congress as well as veterans organizations, have expressed conviction that the circumstances and nature of service performed by our Armed Forces since August 4, 1964, warrant the recognition traditionally expressed by the Nation to those who served during a period of war.

It is noteworthy that a bill, S. 3580, identical to the bill being reported by the Committee on Finance, was unanimously passed by the Senate last year but did not receive final consideration in the House in view of the closing days of the session.

The President of the United States in his message to Congress received today, on America's servicemen and veterans, points out

that we must take additional steps to fulfill our obligations to those who have borne the cost of conflict in the cause of liberty. In line with this objective the President proposes to remove the inequities in the treatment of veterans in the present conflict in Vietnam as follows:

#### EQUAL BENEFITS FOR VIETNAM VETERANS

Veterans of the Vietnam conflict should receive benefits comparable to those granted to their comrades of World War I, II, and Korea. Prior legislation has equalized many of the benefits. But, because of certain gaps in the law, today's veteran, his family, and his children are ineligible for a number of benefits other war veterans receive.

It is only right that these loopholes be closed. It is a matter of simple fairness that the veteran of the Mekong Delta and Chu Lai be placed on a par with the veteran of Pork Chop Hill and Iwo Jima. The Senate passed—and my administration supported—such a measure last year.

*I recommend that the following benefits be extended to veterans who have served on or after August 5, 1964:*

*Disability compensation at full wartime rates for all veterans.*

*Disability pensions for veterans and death pensions for widows and children.*

*Special medical care benefits, including medicines and drugs for severely disabled veterans on the pension rolls.*

*One thousand six hundred dollars toward the purchase of an automobile by veterans with special disabilities.*

The foregoing recommendations for benefits to Vietnam veterans are the identical benefits provided by the committee's bill.

The Committee on Finance has concluded that it is time to assure our servicemen who are serving during a period which, for purposes of veterans' benefits, should be considered a time of war that they will receive benefits commensurate with their service.

#### IV. GENERAL EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

Under the bill, military service during the period beginning August 5, 1964 (date of Tonkin Gulf crisis), and ending on a date determined by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of Congress would be considered service during wartime. Thus, eligible servicemen could receive the following additional benefits (presently available only to veterans of wars):

##### A. WARTIME RATES OF DISABILITY COMPENSATION

The inclusion of the "Vietnam era" within the term "period of war," would result in the payment of wartime rates of disability compensation and additional compensation for dependents to all veterans who are suffering from disabilities incurred in or aggravated by such service.

Under existing law, the monthly rates of compensation for disabilities resulting from military service during peacetime are generally 80 percent of those authorized for comparable wartime service. One exception to this is if the disability is found to have resulted from an injury or disease received in line of duty "as a direct result of armed

conflict" or "while engaged in extrahazardous service including such service under current conditions simulating war." Thus disabilities suffered as a result of service in Vietnam are held to qualify for wartime rates under the mentioned criteria. However, service-connected disabilities suffered in the United States and other parts of the world do not ordinarily receive wartime rates.

The compensation rate differential has existed since 1917 when it was decided by Congress that war veterans should be accorded preferential treatment as compared to peacetime veterans. Since the basic objective of the bill is to equate "Vietnam era" service with wartime service generally, the Committee on Finance believes it is appropriate that provision should be made to pay the same rates of disability compensation.

Removal of such rate differential for these veterans will affect about 33,000 cases at an additional first year cost of \$7,365,000.

#### B. PENSION

Pension for non-service-connected disability and death would be extended by the bill to veterans of the "Vietnam era" and their widows and children on the same basis as is now provided to veterans of World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict and their widows and children.

For the reasons heretofore indicated the committee believes it is proper to equate service since the Gulf of Tonkin incident with service during previously recognized war periods. Thus, the proposed extension of pension benefits to those who served during this period and their dependents is assuredly warranted as well as timely.

Pension for World War II veterans was provided by Public Law 313 of the 78th Congress on May 27, 1944, while that war was in progress. Following this precedent, pension for veterans of the Korean conflict was provided by Public Law 28, 82d Congress, on May 11, 1951, less than 1 year after the Korean conflict started. While there will be few individuals with service during the "Vietnam era" who will have immediate need for this benefit, legislation authorizing it at this time would be a proper means of recognizing the sacrifices of those serving in this period.

#### C. BURIAL ALLOWANCES

The law currently provides for payment of an allowance not to exceed \$250 to cover the burial and funeral expenses of a deceased veteran who (1) died of a service-connected disability, or (2) was a veteran of any war, was discharged for a service-connected disability, or was in receipt of disability compensation at the time of his death. By redefining the term "period of war" to include veterans of the "Vietnam era", the committee bill would make this benefit payable to Vietnam veterans as war veterans.

#### D. MEDICAL BENEFITS

Several special medical benefits not now available to veterans of current service, but which were provided for veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict, would be granted by the committee bill.

*(1) Psychosis as service connected*

The "Vietnam era" group would be accorded the conclusive presumption now provided for World War II and Korean conflict veterans, for purposes of establishing eligibility for hospital and medical care, that an active psychosis which develops within 2 years after discharge and before the expiration of 2 years from the end of the war period will be deemed to have been incurred in service.

*(2) Drugs*

Section 4, as amended, would include the "Vietnam era" group within the program of furnishing drugs and medicines for non-service-connected conditions which now applies to World War I, World War II, and Korean conflict veterans receiving increased rate of pension under the new pension program because of the need of regular aid and attendance.

*(3) Miscellaneous medical benefits*

The committee bill would provide other medical benefits. This is true because certain medical programs cover "veterans of any war," a group now defined as those who served during a "period of war." Included are:

(1) Payments to State homes for part of the cost of hospitalization, domiciliary care, or nursing home care of "each veteran of any war";

(2) The correlative program of grants to States to construct nursing home facilities for the care of war veterans;

(3) Authority to use private contract beds for the hospital care of women war veterans, and of "veterans of any war" in a Commonwealth or possession for non-service-connected conditions;

(4) Contract hospital care in the Veterans' Memorial Hospital, Republic of the Philippines, for a "veteran of any war" for non-service-connected disability if he is unable to pay.

The Committee on Finance finds sound justification for granting these enumerated benefits resting on war veteran status. Public Law 89-358 provided hospital and domiciliary care to veterans serving since the end of the Korean conflict for non-service-connected conditions where there is inability to defray the cost of care. The committee is of the opinion that the additional medical coverage for the "Vietnam era" group set forth in the four categories just described is warranted to perfect and extend medical protection for them on the same basis heretofore given to veterans of the other conflict periods.

Presently, permanent outpatient care is provided following extended VA hospitalization for veterans who are receiving pension at the increased rate based on need of regular aid and attendance if they are suffering from specified chronic diseases, even through not service connected. Invalid lifts and other appliances and devices, including medical supplies, are also furnished to veterans who are so seriously disabled as to be medically eligible for an invalid lift and who are receiving increased pension based on the need for regular aid and attendance.

The bill will extend these benefits to veterans of the Vietnam era.

## E. AUTOMOBILES FOR CERTAIN DISABLED VETERANS

Section 5 of the bill, as amended by the Committee on Finance, would extend to seriously disabled veterans of the "Vietnam era," assistance in the purchase of an automobile or other conveyance. Under present law there is authorized a payment of not to exceed \$1,600 toward the purchase of an automobile by World War II and Korean conflict veterans who have suffered, as the result of service during such periods, the loss or permanent loss of use of one or both hands or feet or permanent visual impairment to a prescribed degree.

The committee amendments make this section identical with the provisions covering this benefit in S. 3580 as passed last year. That bill contained an amendment in line with recommendations of the Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. (See pt. F of the report.)

Under present law, a disabled veteran must apply for the \$1,600 automobile allowance within 5 years after the date of discharge or within 3 years after he sustains the loss of sight or a limb regardless of when he was discharged. In any event, he may apply within 1 year from the date his entitlement to compensation for the disability is determined. Under the amendment, these time limitations would be removed in order to make this modest benefit more readily available to a serviceman who suffers the required service-connected disability. Further, this liberalization will permit some disabled servicemen, not previously eligible for the automobile benefit because of these time limitations, to reapply for this assistance.

F. VIEWS OF SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS  
CONCERNING CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF S. 3580

OCTOBER 10, 1966.

HON. RUSSELL B. LONG,  
*Chairman, Committee on Finance,*  
*U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Committee on Finance is considering S. 3580, the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act. Generally speaking, the purpose of this measure is to extend to veterans of the Vietnam era the benefits already afforded to veterans of other war periods.

Certain provisions of the bill are of interest to the Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs, especially those sections relating to—

- (1) a presumption clause for a psychosis developing as a result of service;
- (2) the furnishing of drugs and medicines to certain veterans who require constant aid and attendance;
- (3) automobile grants; and,
- (4) certain other modifications of existing law flowing from the change of the definition of "war period" to include the Vietnam era.

Members of the Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs have discussed these portions of S. 3580 in executive session. The sole recommendation for change is in section 5, dealing with automobile grants. It is suggested that the bill be amended so as to remove the governing time limitations upon applications set forth in 38 U.S.C. 1905. This would be helpful in cases where a veteran does not take advantage of

benefits because of a reluctance to admit having a disability. It would also make the provision consistent with S. 1199, a bill considered and reported by this subcommittee, passed by the Senate on June 9, 1966, and presently pending before the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives.

With appreciation for your cooperation in this matter, and with kind regards, I am,  
Very truly,

JENNINGS RANDOLPH,  
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs.*

#### V. EFFECTIVE DATES

Section 6, as amended, provides that sections 2 and 3 as they relate to the pension and disability compensation programs, as well as certain medical programs, would become effective on the first day of the first month which begins more than 10 days after enactment. Section 6 also provides an immediate effective date for sections 4 and 5 relating to the psychosis presumption, furnishing medications, and the automobile allowance. Section 7 makes the burial allowance benefit available immediately and extends the 2-year period for application for this benefit in cases of prior deaths.

#### VI. COSTS

The Veterans' Administration on identical provisions last year estimated that the first-year cost would be \$9.7 million, increasing to \$22.6 million in the fifth year, for a total first 5 years of \$79.9 million. These estimates do not include the cost of the medical provisions.

##### *Estimated cost*

(In thousands)

	Funeral expense	Disability compensation	Pensions		Autos	Total
			Disability	Death		
1st year.....	\$657	\$7,365	\$924	\$47	\$720	\$9,713
2d year.....	868	10,065	1,188	94	360	12,575
3d year.....	1,078	12,765	1,452	187	360	15,842
4th year.....	1,315	15,465	1,716	374	360	19,230
5th year.....	1,525	18,165	1,980	562	360	22,592
Total.....	5,443	63,825	7,260	1,264	2,160	79,952

As to the medical provisions, the VA was unable to submit an estimate of the cost involved. However, they feel that the first-year cost of these provisions would be quite small.

## VII. CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection 4 of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

## TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE

\* \* \* \* \*  
§101. Definitions

For purposes of this title—

\* \* \* \* \*  
(11) The term "period of war" means the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, *the Vietnam era*, and the period beginning on the date of any future declaration of war by the Congress and ending on a date prescribed by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress.

\* \* \* \* \*  
(29) *The term "Vietnam era" means the period beginning August 5, 1964, and ending on such date as shall thereafter be determined by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress.*

\* \* \* \* \*  
Chapter 15.—PENSION FOR NON-SERVICE-CONNECTED  
DISABILITY OR DEATH OR FOR SERVICE

Sec.

## SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL

- 501. Definitions.
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## SUBCHAPTER II—VETERANS' PENSIONS

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## Non-Service-Connected Disability Pension

- 521. Veterans of World War I, World War II, [or] *the Korean conflict or the Vietnam era.*
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- 537. Children of Spanish-American War veterans.



- World War I, World War II, [and] the Korean Conflict, and the Vietnam Era
- 541. Widows of World War I, World War II, [or] Korean conflict, or Vietnam era veterans.
- 542. Children of World War I, World War II, [or] Korean conflict, or Vietnam era veterans.
- 543. Net worth limitation.

SUBCHAPTER IV—ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE, AND COAST GUARD MEDAL OF HONOR ROLL

- 560. Medal of Honor roll; persons eligible.
- 561. Certificate.
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NON-SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY PENSION

§ 521. Veterans of World War I, World War II, [or] the Korean conflict, or the Vietnam era

(a) The Administrator shall pay to each veteran of World War I, World War II, [or] the Korean conflict, or the Vietnam era who meets the service requirements of this section, and who is permanently and totally disabled from non-service-connected disability not the result of the veterans' willful misconduct or vicious habits, pension at the rate prescribed by this section.

(b) If the veteran is unmarried (or married but not living with and not reasonably contributing to the support of his spouse) and has no child, pension shall be paid at the monthly rate set forth in column II of the following table opposite the veteran's annual income as shown in column I:

Column I		Column II
Annual income		
More than—	but Equal to or less than—	
\$600	\$600	\$100
1,200	1,200	75
	1,800	43

(c) If the veteran is married and living with or reasonably contributing to the support of his spouse, or has a child or children, pension shall be paid at the monthly rate set forth in columns II, III, or IV of the following table opposite the veteran's annual income as shown in column I:

Column I		Column II	Column III	Column IV
Annual income				
More than—	Equal to or less than—	One dependent	Two dependents	Three or more dependents
\$1,000	\$1,000	\$105	\$110	\$115
	2,000	80	80	80
2,000	3,000	48	48	48

(d) If the veteran is in need of regular aid and attendance, the monthly rate payable to him under subsection (b) or (c) shall be increased by \$100.

(e) If the veteran has a disability rated as permanent and total, and (1) has additional disability or disabilities independently ratable at 60 per centum or more, or, (2) by reason of his disability or disabilities, is permanently housebound but does not qualify for the aid and attendance rate under subsection (d) of this section, the monthly rate payable to him under subsection (b) or (c) shall be increased by \$35.

(f) For the purposes of this section—

(1) in determining annual income, where a veteran is living with his spouse, all income of the spouse which is reasonably available to or for the veteran in excess of whichever is the greater, \$1,200 or the total earned income of the spouse, shall be considered as the income of the veteran, unless in the judgment of the Administrator to do so would work a hardship upon the veteran;

(2) a veteran shall be considered as living with a spouse, even though they reside apart, unless they are estranged.

(g) A veteran meets the service requirements of this section if he served in the active military, naval, or air service—

(1) for ninety days or more during either World War I, World War II, [or] the Korean conflict, or the Vietnam era;

(2) during World War I, World War II, [or] the Korean conflict, or the Vietnam era, and was discharged or released from such service for a service-connected disability;

(3) for a period of ninety consecutive days or more and such period ended during World War I, or began or ended during World War II [or] the Korean conflict, or the Vietnam era; or

(4) for an aggregate of ninety days or more in two or more separate periods of service during more than one period of war.

\* \* \* \* \*

WORLD WAR I, WORLD WAR II, [AND] THE KOREAN CONFLICT, AND THE VIETNAM ERA

§ 541. Widows of World War I, World War II, [or] the Korean conflict, or Vietnam era veterans

(a) The Administrator shall pay to the widow of each veteran of World War I, World War II, [or] the Korean conflict, or the Vietnam era who met the service requirements of section 521 of this title, or who at the time of his death was receiving (or entitled to receive) compensation or retirement pay for a service-connected disability, pension at the rate prescribed by this section.

(b) If there is no child, pension shall be paid at the monthly rate set forth in column II of the following table opposite the widow's annual income as shown in column I:

Column I		Column II
Annual income		
More than—	but Equal to or less than—	
\$600	\$600	\$64
1,200	1,200	48
	1,800	27

(c) If there is a widow and one child, pension shall be paid at the monthly rate set forth in column II of the following table opposite the widow's annual income as shown in column I:

Column I		Column II
Annual income		
More than—	but Equal to or less than—	
\$1,000	\$1,000	\$80
2,000	2,000	64
	3,000	43

(d) If there is a widow and more than one child, the monthly rate payable under subsection (c) shall be increased by \$15 for each additional child.

(e) No pension shall be paid to a widow of a veteran under this section unless she was married to him—

(1) before (A) December 14, 1944, in the case of a widow of a World War I veteran, or (B) January 1, 1957, in the case of a widow of a World War II veteran, or (C) February 1, 1965, in the case of a widow of a Korean conflict veteran, or (D) before the expiration of ten years following termination of the Vietnam era in the case of a widow of a Vietnam era veteran; or

(2) for five or more years; or

(3) for any period of time if a child was born of the marriage.

**§ 542. Children of World War I, World War II, [or] the Korean conflict, or Vietnam era veterans**

(a) Whenever there is no widow entitled to pension under section 541 of this title, the Administrator shall pay to the child or children of each veteran of World War I, World War II, [or] the Korean conflict, or the Vietnam era who met the service requirements of section 521 of this title, or who at the time of his death was receiving (or entitled to receive) compensation or retirement pay for a service-connected disability, pension at the monthly rate of \$38 for one child, and \$15 for each additional child.

(b) Pension prescribed by this section shall be paid to eligible children in equal shares.

(c) No pension shall be paid under this section to a child whose annual income, excluding earned income, exceeds \$1,800.

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**CHAPTER 17—HOSPITAL, DOMICILIARY, AND MEDICAL CARE**

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**§ 602. Presumption relating to psychosis**

For the purposes of this chapter, any veteran of [World War II or of] World War II, the Korean conflict, or the Vietnam era who developed an active psychosis (1) within two years after his discharge or release from the active military, naval, or air service, and (2) before July 26, 1949, in the case of a veteran of World War II, or February 1, 1957, in the case of a veteran of the Korean conflict, or before the

*expiration of two years following termination of the Vietnam era, in the case of a Vietnam era veteran, shall be deemed to have incurred such disability in the active military, naval, or air service.*

\* \* \* \* \*

(h) Any veteran who as a veteran of World War I, World War II, [or] the Korean conflict, or the Vietnam era is receiving increased pension under section 521(d) of this title based on need of regular aid and attendance may be furnished drugs or medicines ordered on prescription of a duly licensed physician as specific therapy in the treatment of an illness or injury suffered by the veteran.

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## CHAPTER 39—AUTOMOBILES FOR DISABLED VETERANS

### Sec.

1901. Veterans eligible for assistance.

1902. Limitation on types of assistance furnished and veterans otherwise entitled.

1903. Limitation on amounts paid by United States.

1904. Prohibition against duplication of benefits.

1905. Applications.

### § 1901. Veterans eligible for assistance

(a) The Administrator, under such regulations as he may prescribe, shall provide or assist in providing an automobile or other conveyance by paying not to exceed \$1,600 on the purchase price, including equipment with such special attachments and devices as the Administrator may deem necessary, for each veteran who is entitled to compensation under chapter 11 of this title for any of the following due to disability incurred in or aggravated by active military, naval, or air service during [World War II or] *World War II*, the Korean conflict, or the *Vietnam era*:

- (1) Loss or permanent loss of use of one or both feet;
- (2) Loss or permanent loss of use of one or both hands;
- (3) Permanent impairment of vision of both eyes of the following status: Central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye, with corrective glasses, or central visual acuity of more than 20/200 if there is a field defect in which the peripheral field has contracted to such an extent that the widest diameter of visual field subtends an angular distance no greater than twenty degrees in the better eye.

(b) For the purposes of this section, the "World War II" includes, in the case of any veteran, any period of continuous service performed by him after December 31, 1946, and before July 26, 1947, if such period began before January 1, 1947.

### § 1902. Limitation on types of assistance furnished and veterans otherwise entitled

No payment shall be made under this chapter for the repair, maintenance, or replacement of any such automobile or other conveyance and no veteran shall be given an automobile or other conveyance until it is established to the satisfaction of the Administrator that such veteran will be able to operate such automobile or other conveyance in a manner consistent with his own safety and the safety of others and will be licensed to operate such automobile or other conveyance by the State of his residence or other proper licensing authority; however, a veteran who cannot qualify to operate a vehicle

shall nevertheless be entitled to the payment of not to exceed \$1,600 on the purchase price of an automobile or other conveyance, as provided in section 1901 of this title, to be operated for him by another person, but only if such veteran meets the other eligibility requirements of this chapter.

**§ 1903. Limitation on amounts paid by United States**

The furnishing of such automobile or other conveyance, or the assisting therein, shall be accomplished by the Administrator paying the total purchase price, if not in excess of \$1,600, or the amount of \$1,600, if the total purchase price is in excess of \$1,600, to the seller from whom the veteran is purchasing under sales agreement between the seller and the veteran.

**§ 1904. Prohibition against duplication of benefits**

No veteran shall be entitled to receive more than one automobile or other conveyance under the provisions of this chapter.

**§ 1905. Applications**

【The benefits provided in this chapter shall not be available to any veteran who has not made application for such benefits to the Administrator within five years after the date of the veteran's discharge or release from active military, naval, or air service; except that in the case of any veteran whose loss or permanent loss of use of one or both feet, or one or both hands, or permanent impairment of vision, as specified in section 1901 of this title, shall have occurred after his discharge or release from active military, naval, or air service, application may be made within three years after the occurrence of such disability. Notwithstanding the foregoing time limits, no otherwise eligible veteran shall be denied the benefits of this chapter who makes application within one year from the date on which his entitlement to compensation for loss or permanent loss of use of one or both feet, or one or both hands, or permanent impairment of vision, as specified in section 1901 of this title, shall have been determined.】

*The benefits of this chapter shall be made available to any veteran who meets the eligibility requirements of this chapter and who makes application for such benefits in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Administrator.*

