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FACT SHEET: **WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT THE** **SERVICEMEMBERS CIVIL RELIEF ACT (SCRA)**

This Handout addresses the basic rights and benefits to service members and their dependents and is not intended to substitute for specific legal advice. We encourage you to seek legal assistance for more detailed information about SCRA rights and benefits and your particular circumstances.

What the SCRA Does: The Servicemembers Civil Relief Act of 2003 (SCRA), 50 USC App §§501-596, signed into law on December 19, 2003 and amended December 10, 2004, completely rewrote and replaced the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act (SSCRA) of 1940. The SCRA (and previously the SSCRA) protects those persons who serve on active duty for the nation's defense, from adverse consequences to their legal rights that may result because of such service, so that such persons may devote their full attention and all their energies to the nation's defense. The SCRA strengthens the protections originally granted by the SSCRA, extends certain protection for dependents of the member on active duty, and creates new protections for members. The SCRA provides protection for members in civil court and administrative actions. It also provides protections for issues involving taxation, house/apartment leases, car leases, interest rates and insurance.

Who Does it Apply to: The SCRA applies to all military members on federal active duty. This includes the regular forces, the reserve forces, and the guard forces in Title 10 active duty. The SCRA also applies to the Coast Guard and officers in the Public Health Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in support of the Armed Forces. In limited circumstances (i.e., evictions, joint leases), the SCRA may apply to dependents of the military member. The SCRA applies to all 50 states of the United States and to all territories (i.e., Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam and the Marianas Islands) subject to U.S. jurisdiction.

When Does it Apply: SCRA protections generally begin the first date of the active duty period, and may extend from 30 days up to 180 days after the member is released from active duty.

Invoking the SCRA Protections: Many SCRA protections are not automatic and require the member to request the protection in a timely manner. For certain SCRA protections (i.e., interest rates), the member also may have to show that the active military service materially affects the member's ability to pay.

Waiving SCRA Protections: A member may waive any SCRA right and protection. Waiver of certain SCRA rights or protections requires a written waiver that meets the applicable requirements of the SCRA (e.g.: waiver must be separate document, waiver text in 12 point type).

SIGNIFICANT SCRA PROTECTIONS

Court and Administrative Proceedings: The SCRA provides for an automatic stay of at least 90 days upon a proper request from the member in civil administrative and civil matters. The member who is unable to appear in court on the date required because of active military service must request this SCRA protection in writing and include certain information with the request. After receiving the written request, the judge, magistrate or hearing officer must grant a minimum 90-day delay. Unlike the SSCRA, under the SCRA, this delay is mandatory, and the member's letter requesting postponement is not an appearance or waiver of any defense by the member. Any additional delay beyond the mandatory 90-day period is within the discretion of the judge, magistrate or hearing officer. You should

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know that this protection does not apply to criminal court or criminal administrative proceedings. You should consult with a legal assistance attorney for the strict statutory requirements before requesting a stay.

Default Judgments: A member may request the court to re-open a matter and set-aside a default judgment if the judgment was entered against the member during the member's active duty period, or within 60 days after the member's release from active military duty. The member must timely request such relief (i.e., within 90 days from release from active duty), show the active service materially affected the member's ability to defend against the action, and show that he or she has a good defense. You should consult with a legal assistance attorney to obtain information on possible relief available to you.

Credit Agency Information: A credit agency may not identify a member's status as guard or reserve because such identification may cause a lender to deny or revoke credit, change credit terms or view the credit report negatively against the member.

Reduced Interest: A member may reduce the higher interest rates the members pays for any financial obligation (credit card, loan, mortgage) individually or jointly entered into before active service to six percent (6%) if active service materially affects the member's ability to repay the financial obligation. In addition, the SCRA prohibits the lender from accelerating the principal amount owed, and forgives (vs. defers) the excess interest payments that would have been due under the higher interest rate so that the member is not liable for the excess after he or she is released from active service. This reduced interest rate is effective only during the period of active military duty. Finally, this reduced rate does not apply to financial obligations (including refinancing or credit card balance increases) entered into or accrued while on active service, or to federal guaranteed student loans.

Termination of Automobile Leases: The SCRA creates a new protection to allow a member to terminate an automobile lease that the member signed either before or during active duty if the member meets certain conditions. Generally, a reserve or guard member must, after entering the lease, be called to active duty service for at least 180 days or more. An active duty member must, after entering the lease, EITHER (a) receive military orders for a permanent change of station either 1) from the continental United States (CONUS) to outside CONUS or 2) from a state outside CONUS to any location outside that state OR (b) deploy for 180 days or more.

Termination of Real Estate Leases: A member may terminate, without penalty, leases and rental agreements entered into before or during active military service for real estate properties (i.e., residences, businesses) if the member meets certain conditions. Previously, the SSCRA did not permit such terminations if the lease or rental agreement was entered into during active service. Generally, the member must be called to active duty service for at least 90 days, or receive military orders for a permanent change of station or orders to deploy for at least 90 days. Such terminations also terminate any obligation of the member's dependents under the lease.

Evictions: Some states require a court order for a landlord to evict and other states do not require such a court order. The SCRA makes it a requirement for all states that landlords obtain a court order to evict a military member or the member's dependents during the period of the member's active duty service. If the member or the member's dependents meet certain qualifications, the member or the member's dependent may request a stay of an eviction action. The court will grant relief it deems appropriate. The SCRA creates criminal offenses for landlords who violate this SCRA protection.

Foreclosures and Repossessions: If because of active military service, a member breaches the terms of a purchase contract for real property or an automobile, the property may not be foreclosed or repossessed without a court order. The member, under certain circumstances, may request a stay of the proceedings.

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Domicile (Legal Residence): The SCRA continues the protection the SSCRA granted for domicile and residence. A member can maintain the domicile or legal residence in the state the member resided before entering active duty. A member does not lose the domicile (legal residence) in a state when absence from that state is due to military orders. Members, however, can change his or her domicile if the member meets the conditions for changing legal residence. Legal residence (domicile) should not be confused with residence. A person can have as many residences as can afford, but can have only one legal residence (domicile). The domicile is considered to be the state entered in the member's pay records. The domicile is a state where the member resided at some point in time and while residing there formed the intent to return to this state after his or her military service ends and remain there indefinitely.

Taxation: A member does not acquire a new domicile or legal residence for purposes of income tax when the member's presence in the state is solely due to military orders. Furthermore, the SCRA prohibits states (where the member is located merely because of military orders) from including military income of a nonresident member to increase the tax liability imposed on nonmilitary income earned by the nonresident member or spouse subject to tax by the state. The military income is taxable only by the member's domicile state, if the domicile state has an income tax.



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