

## 560 Civil Service Retirement Program

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**Additional Material:**

References to additional material concerning the subject matter in some sections of this chapter are indicated in boxed sections identified as "Reference Notes."

### 561 General

**Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 561, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapters 10 and 20.

#### 561.1 Scope

Subchapter 560 covers the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) only. Information concerning the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) will be covered in subchapter 580.

#### 561.2 Administration

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) administers the CSRS. The CSRS law, policies, and regulations issued by OPM, including those governing employee eligibility and benefits, are controlling in the event of conflict with the information contained in this subchapter.

#### 561.3 Employees Covered

The CSRS applies to:

- a. Employees serving under a career appointment, effective before January 1, 1984.
- b. Employees who received a career appointment before January 1, 1984 and who had a break in service of less than 1 year since 1983.
- c. Employees who are rehired after 1983 with a break in service exceeding 1 year and who had performed 5 or more years of federal civilian service prior to January 1, 1987.

**Note:** These employees are CSRS Offset employees and, therefore, also covered by the Social Security System.

- d. Employees in positions subject to the CSRS who transfer to temporary, indefinite, or other excluded positions without a break in service, or with a break in service not exceeding 3 days.

**561.4 CSRS Offset**

CSRS Offset employees are eligible for a CSRS annuity just as if they were covered by CSRS alone, except that the annuity payment is reduced (offset) when the employee becomes eligible for Social Security. The offset is made (even if the employee does not apply for Social Security) when the basic requirements for Social Security are met, usually at age 62. The amount of the offset is the amount of the Social Security benefits attributable to the employee's service after 1983 covered by both CSRS and Social Security.

**561.5 Exclusions**

The CSRS does *not* apply to:

- a. Casual employees, except as provided in 561.3d.
- b. Employees serving under appointments limited to 1 year or less. (If individuals have previously served in positions in the Postal Service or other federal government agencies where they were covered by the CSRS, there must be a break of at least 4 days between such previous service and the casual or temporary appointment in the Postal Service.)
- c. Employees serving under temporary appointments pending establishment of a register or pending final determination of eligibility for permanent appointment.
- d. Employees paid on a contract or a fee basis such as mail messengers, star route contractors, and clerks in charge of contract stations.
- e. Officers-in-charge, unless they are covered in a position specified in 561.3d.
- f. Clerks in post offices in Cost Ascertainment Group (CAG) L and special delivery messengers who are in post offices in CAG H, J, K, and L.
- g. Substitute rural carriers and rural carrier relief/rural carrier associates, unless they fall under the exception specified in 561.3d.
- h. Job cleaners.
- i. Individuals hired for emergencies such as fires, floods, earthquakes, etc.
- j. Employees subject to another federal government retirement system.

562 **Creditable Service****Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 562 through 562.251, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapters 10 and 20.

562.1 **General**562.11 **Types of Service**

Generally, both civilian and military service performed for the federal government is creditable for retirement purposes.

562.12 **Time Credit**

Generally, full-time credit is allowed for periods of government employment between the dates of an employee's appointment and separation.

Full-time credit is not allowed, e.g., when an employee is serving on a "when-actually-employed" basis or when an employee is in nonpay status in excess of 6 months in a calendar year (see 562.255).

562.2 **Federal Civilian Service**562.21 **General**562.211 **Federal/District of Columbia**

With certain exceptions, service creditable under the CSRS is federal and District of Columbia government employment that meets *all* the following tests:

- a. The employee was engaged in the performance of federal functions under authority of an act of Congress or an Executive Order.
- b. The employee was appointed or employed by a federal officer in his official capacity as such.
- c. The service was performed under the supervision and direction of a federal officer.

562.212 **Breaks In Service**

Breaks in service are treated as follows in the computation of creditable service:

- a. Periods of separation of 3 calendar days or less are not deducted in computing total creditable service.
- b. Periods of separation which total more than 3 days are deducted in computing total creditable service, except in certain instances when injury compensation benefits are received (562.252).

**562.213 Deductions Refunded**

Service for which retirement deductions have been refunded to the employee is creditable in establishing eligibility for annuity. This service may also be used in computing high-3 average pay (566.25), if appropriate. If redeposit is not made, such service is not included in calculating length of service for annuity computation purposes.

**562.22 Service Covered by Social Security**

Civilian service covered by Social Security (FICA) is creditable for retirement purposes if such service is followed by employment which is subject to the retirement system.

**562.23 Part-Time Employment****562.231 Part-Time Regular Employees**

Employees who serve on a part-time basis (non-full-time service with a prearranged regularly scheduled tour of duty) such as 4 hours a day, 5 days a week are allowed full calendar credit for all time elapsing between dates of appointment and separation.

**562.232 Part-Time Flexible Employees**

The service of a part-time flexible schedule employee, including substitute rural carriers, is fully creditable from the date of original appointment to the date of separation. Periods during which the employee was on furlough are creditable only if the periods of absence in the aggregate do not exceed 6 months in any calendar year.

**562.233 Annuity Proration**

Retirement benefits based on part-time employment performed on or after April 7, 1986 will be reduced by a ratio of part-time hours to the number of hours the employee would have worked had employment been full-time.

**562.24 Intermittent Service**

With the exception of service as a part-time flexible employee or substitute rural carrier (see 562.23), an employee serving on an intermittent basis (non-full-time service without a prearranged regularly scheduled tour of duty) receives credit, for retirement purposes, for *only* the actual days in a pay status. This type of service includes Rural Carrier Relief, Rural Carrier Associate, and Postmaster Relief Leave Replacement.

**562.25 Special Circumstances****562.251 Japanese-American Employee**

The following provisions apply:

- a. *Conditions.* Special retirement credit is granted to employees of Japanese ancestry who meet the following conditions:
  - (1) The employee must have been employed on July 15, 1952 by the federal government in a position covered by the CSRS.

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- (2) At some time during the period from December 7, 1941 to September 3, 1945, by reason of United States Policy or program or to enter the U.S. Armed Forces, the employee must have:
  - (a) Been separated from the federal service, or
  - (b) Lost opportunity for, or been denied, probational appointment from a Civil Service register, or
  - (c) Been denied reinstatement to a position in the federal service.
- b. *Creditable Time.* An employee meeting conditions in 562.251a receives retirement credit for:
  - (1) The period of internment;
  - (2) The period for which loss of opportunity for, or denial of, appointment occurred;
  - (3) The period which resulted from denial of reinstatement; or
  - (4) The period which resulted from separation from the service.
- c. *Installation Head Responsibility.* When, based on documented evidence, an employee is found eligible for such special retirement (and leave) credit, installation heads prepare personnel action forms to adjust personnel and retirement records.

562.252 **Employee Receiving OWCP Benefits**

**Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 562.252, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapter 102.
- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapters 10 and 20.

The following provisions apply:

- a. *Employee on Leave Without Pay (LWOP) Status.* Credit is allowed for the entire period that an employee receives Office of Workers' Compensation Program (OWCP) benefits if the employee is carried on the postal rolls in LWOP status.
- b. *Employee Separated from Postal Service.* Credit is allowed for a period of separation during which a former employee (not an annuitant) was in receipt of OWCP benefits, provided the employee is later reemployed in the Postal Service (or federal service). Annuitants who are reemployed after a period of separation during which they received OWCP benefits in lieu of an annuity receive credit for the separation only after they have qualified for a redetermination of the annuity. See 566.52, Redetermination of Annuity.

562.253 **Employee Restored After Erroneous Removal or Suspension****Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 562.253 through 562.255, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapters 10 and 20.

The following provisions apply:

- a. *Policy.* An employee whose separation or suspension is determined to have been improper and who is restored retroactively is considered for retirement purposes as having properly been in the service during the intervening period of erroneous separation or suspension.
- b. *Determining Retirement Credit:*
  - (1) If restoration is with entitlement to pay, the employee's basic pay over the intervening period is subject to regular retirement deductions and the employee receives credit for the entire period.
  - (2) If restoration is without entitlement to pay, retirement credit is allowed for as much of the intervening period without pay as does not exceed 6 months in any calendar year.
- c. *Redeposit Requirement.* An employee who received a refund of retirement deductions before restoration must redeposit the refund in order to be eligible for any future annuity based on the period covered by the refund.

562.254 **Employee Granted LWOP to Serve in Employee Organizations**

If an employee is granted LWOP to serve as a full-time officer or employee of an employee organization composed primarily of federal/postal employees, the following action is taken:

- a. *Employing Office:*
  - (1) Notifies the employee of the employee's right to elect to continue retirement coverage. (The employee's election must be in writing.)
  - (2) Sets up a follow-up system to remind employees that election must be filed within 60 days after employee enters LWOP status.
  - (3) Makes a final effort to urge employees to make an election.
  - (4) Documents the action taken if, after the employees have been contacted, they continue to refuse to make an election. Failure to make an election is considered an election not to continue retirement coverage. A copy of the election (or installation head's documentation) is filed in the employee's official personnel folder.
- b. *Employee:*
  - (1) Files an election to continue retirement coverage for as long as in LWOP status. The election must be filed with the installation head within 60 days after LWOP begins.
  - (2) Pays or arranges to have paid to the Eagan ASC (if elects to continue retirement coverage), on a current basis, both the

current percentage of salary retirement deductions and the matching agency contribution which would be applicable if the employee were in pay status.

c. **Declination of Coverage**

- (1) *Credit Not Allowed.* If an employee on LWOP serving in an employee organization declines to continue retirement coverage, this time is not creditable for retirement purposes. This time is also not allowed for any other purpose in which service creditable for retirement is used as a criterion (e.g., leave or job retention).
- (2) *Retirement/Death on LWOP.* If the employee retires or dies while on LWOP, annuity or survivors' annuity rights are determined as of the day preceding the one on which the employee entered on LWOP.

562.255 **Employee on Leave of Absence**

An employee on leave of absence is granted credit for:

- a. All leave with pay.
- b. Time on the rolls in a nonpay status (i.e., LWOP, suspension, furlough, and Absence Without Leave (AWOL)), not exceeding 6 months in the aggregate in any calendar year, except when the entire time is creditable as provided in 562.252, 562.254, and 562.3.

562.3 **Military Service**

**Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 562.3, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapters 22 and 23.

562.31 **Types of Service**

562.311 **Military Groups**

Retirement credit is allowed for honorable active service in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and, after June 30, 1960, in the Regular or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service of the United States, and, after June 30, 1961, as a commissioned officer of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (formerly Coast and Geodetic Survey and Environmental Science Services Administration).

562.312 **Reserve Components**

Active duty for training in the reserve components of these services is also creditable. Inactive duty time while in the reserve components of these services is not creditable.

562.313 **Military Academies**

Service as a midshipman at the U.S. Naval Academy and as a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy, Air Force Academy, or Coast Guard Academy constitutes military service and is also creditable for retirement purposes.

**562.314 National Guard Service**

The following provisions apply:

- a. National Guard Service is creditable only when:
  - (1) The organization is activated into the actual services of the United States, or
  - (2) The employee is ordered to active duty service or training as a member of the United States Armed Forces Reserves under one of the following authority:
    - (a) Section 233(d) Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952.
    - (b) A provision of Title 10, United States Code.
- b. National Guard service or training periods are not creditable under the following circumstances:
  - (1) Service performed before January 1, 1953 and not directly under a call by the President of the United States.
  - (2) Service performed for a state government or duty called for by a governor of a state.

**562.315 Military Service Prior to January 1957**

Military service performed prior to January 1957 is creditable for retirement purposes. Full credit is allowed without making contributions to the retirement fund to cover such service.

**562.316 Military Service After December 31, 1956**

The following provisions apply:

- a. *Employed On or After October 1, 1982.* Employees who are first employed in a position subject to the CSRS on or after October 1, 1982 will not receive credit for their post-1956 military service unless a service credit deposit is made for that military service. (See 562.34.)
- b. *Employed Before October 1, 1982.* Employees who were first employed in a position subject to the CSRS before October 1, 1982 have the option of either:
  - (1) Making the service credit deposit for their post-1956 military service as specified in 562.34; or
  - (2) Receiving credit for their post-1956 military service, and having their annuity recomputed at age 62 to eliminate post-1956 military service if they are eligible for Social Security Old-Age or survivor benefits. See Handbook EL-504, *Post-1956 Military Service Credit Deposits*, for procedures on making deposits for post-1956 military service.

**562.32 Required Conditions**

Military service must have been performed before the date of separation on which title to annuity is based and must have been terminated by honorable discharge or terminated under other honorable conditions.



**562.33 Double Credit Not Permitted**

Military service is not creditable if the employee receives retired pay unless the retired pay is awarded under conditions listed in 562.35. An employee may not receive credit for both civilian service and military service covering the same periods of time.

**562.34 Service Credit Deposit Required****562.341 Amount of Deposit**

The deposit for post-1956 military service for CSRS purposes is 7 percent of basic military pay plus interest.

**562.342 Charging Interest**

The following provisions apply:

- a. *Grace Period.* No interest is charged if a deposit for post-1956 military service was completed by September 30, 1986 or within 3 years after the date the employee was first hired in a position subject to CSRS, if later.
- b. *Rate of Interest.* The rate of interest is a variable rate which is compounded annually. The variable rate of interest is determined by the Secretary of the Treasury each calendar year on the basis of the average yield of new investments purchased by the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund during the previous year.

**562.35 Military Retired Pay****562.351 CSRS Annuity**

The receipt of military retired pay bars the crediting of military service toward CSRS annuity except when:

- a. The retired pay is awarded because of a disability incurred in combat with an enemy of the United States or caused by an instrument of war and incurred in line of duty during a period of war, or
- b. The retired pay is granted under 1331 through 1337 of Chapter 67, Title 10, U.S. Code, which pertains to retirement from a reserve component of the armed forces on the basis of service instead of disability.
- c. The employee waives the retired pay.

**562.352 Waiver of Military Retired Pay**

The following provisions apply:

- a. *General.* An applicant for annuity receiving military retired pay which bars the use of the military service in the computation of a CSRS annuity may elect to give up military retired pay. The military service may then be added to the civilian service in computing the CSRS annuity.
- b. *Procedures.* An employee retiring from the Postal Service who decides to waive military retired pay:
  - (1) Notifies the Military Finance Center at least 60 days before the retirement date of the decision to waive military retired pay in order to receive credit for the military service for computing the

CSRS annuity. The notice includes: (a) the employee's full name, military rank, and serial number; (b) the desired date that retired pay is to stop (the day before annuity begins); and (c) a request that the Military Finance Center notify OPM of the effective date of the waiver.

- (2) Attaches a copy of the waiver request to SF 2801, *Application for Immediate Retirement*, so that OPM knows a waiver has been requested. If the retired pay finance center's acknowledgment of the waiver is received before the retirement application is submitted to OPM (through the Eagan ASC), attaches a copy of the Military Finance Center's acknowledgment of the waiver.

#### 562.4 **Credit For Unused Sick Leave**

##### **Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 562.4, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapter 50.

#### 562.41 **Eligibility**

Unused sick leave to an employee's credit is used in computing service for annuity purposes if the employee: (a) retires on an immediate annuity or (b) dies leaving a survivor entitled to an annuity.

#### 562.42 **Method of Computing**

After it is determined that an employee meets the minimum length of service required for retirement, any unused sick leave to the employee's credit is converted to years, months, and days on the basis of a 260-day work year and added to the employee's total service time. (See 562.5.) The employee's high-3 average pay is then determined and annuity is computed.

#### 562.43 **Restrictions**

Credit for unused sick leave is allowable only for annuity purposes. It is not allowable for other purposes in which service creditable for retirement is used as a criterion, such as leave or job retention.

#### 562.5 **Computing Total Length of Service**

Total service on which an annuity is based, including periods of military service and unused sick leave, is counted in full years and months. Any fractional part of a month is not counted.

563 **Annuities — Requirements and Procedures**563.1 **General Requirements****Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 563.1, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapter 41.

563.11 **Conduct**

An annuity may not be paid to any employee who has ever been convicted of an offense involving the national security of the United States.

563.12 **Time**

To be eligible for an annuity an employee must:

- a. Have a minimum of 5 years of creditable civilian service.
- b. Complete, within the last 2-year period before separation on which retirement is based, at least 1 year in employment covered by the CSRS, except when an annuity is payable because of total disability.

563.13 **Age and Service**

Employees separated for any reason, except as stated in 563.11, are eligible for optional retirement and an immediate annuity if they meet one of the following combinations of age and service:

- a. Age 62 with 5 years of creditable civilian service.
- b. Age 60 with 20 years of creditable service, including 5 years of creditable civilian service.
- c. Age 55 with 30 years of creditable service, including 5 years of creditable civilian service.

**563.2 Requirements and Procedures by Type of Separation****563.21 Involuntary Separation****Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 563.21, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapter 44.

**563.211 Additional Requirements**

An employee who is involuntarily separated from the service (not for cause) may apply for an immediate annuity if the employee meets the general requirements in 563.1 and:

- a. Has 20 years of creditable service, including 5 years of creditable civilian service, and is 50 years of age or over; or
- b. Has 25 years of creditable service, including 5 years of creditable civilian service, regardless of age.

**563.212 Reduced Annuity**

If the retiring employee is under age 55, the basic life annuity rate is reduced by one-sixth of 1 percent for each full month (2 percent a year) that the employee is under age 55.

**563.22 Mandatory Retirement****Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 563.22, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapters 43 and 46.

Law enforcement officers (e.g., Postal Inspectors) are the only postal employees subject to mandatory retirement because of age. Information on mandatory retirement for these employees can be obtained from the

CHIEF POSTAL INSPECTOR  
US POSTAL SERVICE  
475 L'ENFANT PLZ SW  
WASHINGTON DC 20260-2100

563.23 **Disability Retirement Requirements****Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 563.23, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapter 60.

563.231 **Service**

The employee must have completed at least 5 years of creditable civilian service.

563.232 **Total Disability**

An employee must, while employed under the CSRS, become totally disabled because of disease or injury, to render useful and efficient service in the position occupied and all vacant positions in the employing agency and commuting area at the same grade or pay level and tenure to which the employee is qualified for reassignment. The Civil Service Retirement (CSR) law governing the disability retirement program provides that an employee of the United States Postal Service is not qualified for reassignment if:

- a. The reassignment is to a position in a different craft; or
- b. The reassignment is inconsistent with terms of the collective bargaining agreement covering the employee.

563.233 **Conduct**

The disease or injury which caused the disability must not be the result of vicious habits, intemperance, or willful misconduct on the employee's part within the 5-year period immediately prior to becoming disabled.

563.3 **Deferred Annuity****Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 563.3, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapter 45.

An employee is eligible for a deferred annuity at age 62 if the employee:

- a. Leaves the CSRS before qualifying for an immediate annuity;
- b. Has at least 5 years of creditable civilian service;
- c. Has worked at least 1 year under the CSRS within the 2 years immediately preceding the separation on which the deferred annuity is based; and
- d. Leaves his or her retirement contributions in the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

564 **Types of Annuities**564.1 **Annuity Without Survivor Benefits****Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 564.1, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapter 50.

This type of annuity provides payments at an unreduced rate during the life of the retiring employee. It does not provide survivor benefits. (See 564.24 for current spouse's consent in the case of a married employee.)

564.2 **Annuity with Survivor Benefits**564.21 **Annuity to Current and/or Former Spouse(s)****Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 564.21, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapter 50.

564.211 **General**

This type of annuity provides a retiring employee with annuity payments at a reduced rate and, upon the annuitant's death, provides the current and/or former spouse(s) with survivor annuity payments. An annuity with full survivor benefits to the current spouse is automatic for a retiring employee who is married at retirement and who does *not* make an election for an annuity without survivor benefits.

564.212 **Current Spouse Eligibility**

To be eligible for a survivor annuity after the death of an annuitant, the current spouse must have been married to the annuitant for at least 9 months or a parent of the annuitant's child. This requirement does not apply if the annuitant's death is accidental.

564.213 **Election of Former Spouse Annuity**

To elect a former spouse annuity, the retiring employee must have been married to the former spouse for at least 9 months.

564.214 **Annuity Limitation**

The total survivor annuity(ies) that can be provided to a current spouse and/or one or more former spouses cannot exceed 55 percent of the retiring employee's unreduced annuity.

**564.215 Reduction in Employee's Annuity**

The reduction in the retiring employee's annuity is 2 1/2 percent of any amount up to \$3,600, specified as the base for the survivor benefit, plus 10 percent of any amount over \$3,600 so specified.

**564.216 Effective Date**

The survivor annuity(ies) begins on the day after the annuitant's death and ends on the last day of the month preceding the one in which the designated survivor remarries before age 55 or dies. (See 567.16 for eligibility for continuance of annuity for a designated survivor upon remarriage under age 55.)

**564.22 Annuity to Former Spouse Based on Court Order****Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 564.22 through 564.25, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapter 52.

**564.221 General**

OPM must honor a court order/divorce decree that gives (awards or requires a retiring employee to provide) a survivor annuity to a former spouse. A court-ordered former spouse annuity takes precedence over an election to provide a survivor annuity to a current spouse. A retiring employee's annuity will be automatically reduced by OPM to provide a court-ordered former spouse annuity.

**564.222 Current Spouse Election**

If a former spouse is entitled to a court-ordered survivor annuity, the retiring employee must make an election concerning a survivor annuity for the current spouse as if there were no court-ordered former spouse annuity. (See 564.24 for current spouse's consent if less than a full survivor annuity is elected.)

**564.223 Protection of Current Spouse's Entitlement**

A retiring employee can protect a current spouse's entitlement to a survivor annuity by electing a full or partial survivor annuity for the current spouse at retirement. This is accomplished when:

- a. The court order gives the former spouse the maximum survivor annuity; in which case the current spouse would not be entitled to a survivor annuity, based on the amount elected, until the former spouse loses entitlement (because of remarriage before age 55 or death); and
- b. The court order gives the former spouse less than the maximum survivor annuity; in which case the current spouse would be entitled to a partial survivor annuity up to the amount elected, but not exceeding the difference between the court-ordered survivor annuity and 55 percent of the retiring employee's unreduced annuity. If the former spouse loses entitlement (because of remarriage before age 55 or death), the current spouse's annuity would be increased, if necessary, to the amount elected.

**564.23 Annuity to Person with Insurable Interest****564.231 General**

This type of annuity provides payments at a reduced rate during the life of the retiring employee. Upon the retiring employee's death, it provides a survivor annuity payable to the person designated. The person designated must have an insurable interest in the retiring employee. An insurable interest is presumed to exist if the person designated has a reasonable expectancy of pecuniary benefit in the continuance of the life of the retiring employee.

**564.232 Eligibility**

Any retiring employee who is not retiring on disability and who can prove good health can elect a reduced annuity to provide a survivor annuity for a person having an insurable interest in the retiring employee.

**564.233 Reduced Rate**

A retiring employee's annuity is reduced by 10 percent plus an additional 5 percent for each 5 years the person designated is younger than the retiring employee. The maximum reduction is 40 percent, except when a former spouse is entitled to a court-ordered annuity and the retiring employee elects an insurable interest annuity for the current spouse.

**564.24 Current Spouse's Consent**

Married employees who elect less than a full survivor annuity for their current spouse, regardless of the type of annuity elected, must obtain their current spouse's consent on OPM Form 1431, *Spouse's Consent To Survivor Election*. The current spouse's consent is required even if a former spouse will be awarded a survivor annuity by a court order. (See 564.222.) A waiver of the spousal consent requirement may be granted by OPM under certain conditions (e.g., whereabouts of the current spouse cannot be determined or there are exceptional circumstances regarding the current spouse which warrant such a waiver).

**564.25 Surviving Child**

Regardless of the type of annuity elected at the time of retirement, a surviving child of the deceased annuitant who (a) is under the age of 18 and single, (b) is over age 18 and incapable of self-support, or (c) is a full-time student under the age of 22, is entitled by law to a survivor annuity (see 567.13).



564.3 **Election of Annuity**

**Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 564.3, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices, Chapter 52.*

564.31 **Application**

The type of annuity desired by the retiring employee is indicated on the application for retirement (SF 2801) at the time of retirement.

564.32 **Election Changes After Retirement**

564.321 **18-Month Reelection Period**

Annuitants have 18 months from their annuity commencing date to change their decision to provide a survivor annuity (court-ordered former spouse annuities are not subject to this reelection) or to elect a higher survivor annuity. In either case, a deposit will be required for such an election. The deposit consists of the difference between the rate of the annuity originally elected and the rate of the annuity elected during the 18-month period, plus \$245 per each thousand-dollar change in the designated survivor's base. In addition, the deposit will be subject to interest charged at a rate equal to the overall yield to the retirement fund during the preceding fiscal year.

564.322 **Marriage Terminated**

If an employee who is married at the time of retirement elects a survivor benefit for the current spouse and the marriage is terminated before the annuitant dies, the reduction in annuity is eliminated unless the annuitant elects to continue it.

564.323 **Marriage Terminated and Remarriage**

If a reduction in annuity was eliminated because of termination of marriage and the annuitant remarries, a survivor annuity may be elected for the new (current) spouse. The annuity is reduced by the same percentage reduction in effect at retirement. The new spouse is eligible for the survivor benefits provided: (a) the marriage was in effect for at least 9 months before the annuitant's death, or (b) the new spouse is the parent of a child born of the marriage.

564.324 **Marriage After Retirement**

The following provisions apply:

- a. *Change From Unreduced Annuity.* An employee who is not married at the time of retirement, and who elects an unreduced annuity without survivor benefits, may, if the employee marries after retirement, change election to a reduced annuity with survivor benefits to the current spouse. The annuitant submits a signed, written request for the change to OPM no later than 2 years after the marriage. Once the change in election is accepted by OPM, it cannot be changed again.

- b. *Change From Person Having Insurable Interest.* An election of a reduced annuity with survivor benefits to a designated person having an insurable interest may be changed to a reduced annuity with survivor benefits to the current spouse if the employee marries after retirement. A written request for the change is submitted to OPM no later than 1 year after the marriage. Once the change in election is accepted by the OPM, it cannot be changed again.

## 565 Employee's Retirement Account

### 565.1 Deductions from Current Earnings

#### Reference Note:

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 565.1, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapter 30.

Seven percent of each employee's basic pay is deducted and withheld as the employee's contribution to the retirement fund.

### 565.2 Deposits for Prior Service

#### Reference Note:

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 565.2, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapter 21.

### 565.21 Employee Deposits

#### 565.211 Percentages of Basic Pay

Employees credited with civilian service after July 31, 1920, for which no retirement deductions or deposits have been made, deposit with interest an amount equal to the following percentages of their basic pay for such service:

CSRS	
Percentage of Basic Pay	Service Period
2.5	August 1, 1920 to June 30, 1926
3.5	July 1, 1926 to June 30, 1942
5	July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1948
6	July 1, 1948 to October 31, 1956
6.5	November 1, 1956 to December 31, 1969
7	After December 31, 1969
1.3	January 1, 1984 to December 31, 1987
0.94	January 1, 1988 to December 31, 1989
0.80	After December 31, 1989

**565.212 Reduction for Periods of No Deposit**

No deposit is required for periods of service for which no retirement deductions were made. However, the annuity will be affected as follows:

- a. *Nondeduction Service Performed Before October 1, 1982.* A retiring employee will receive credit for this service toward his annuity; however, his annuity will be reduced by 10 percent of the amount due as a deposit unless the employee elects to eliminate the service entirely from credit for annuity purposes or completes a deposit for the service.
- b. *Nondeduction Service Performed On or After October 1, 1982.* A retiring employee will receive no credit for this service in the computation of his annuity unless a deposit with interest has been made; however, the service will be used to determine the length of service needed for annuity eligibility even without a deposit.
- c. *Exception.* In nondisability retirement cases when an alternative form of annuity (AFA) is elected, OPM will avoid collecting redeposit (and deposit) money which simply would be returned as part of a person's lump-sum payment. Instead, OPM gives automatic credit for redeposits/deposits, including interest, thus assuring the AFA is the maximum amount possible. These are deemed deposits/redeposits which are treated as having been paid and then returned to the person as part of the lump-sum payment. (See 566.6.)

**565.22 Survivor Deposits**

Deposits may be made or completed after the death of the employee by a survivor who is qualified to receive annuity benefits.

**565.23 Deposit/Redeposit Application**

Deposits or redeposits require SF 2803, *Application To Make Deposit or Redeposit*. SF 2803 must be routed through the Eagan ASC for proper certification and/or listing of service history and for transmittal to OPM. OPM computes the amount due and furnishes the employee with instructions on how to make payment.

**565.3 Redeposits****Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 565.3, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices, Chapter 21.*

**565.31 Employee Redeposits**

Each employee who has received a refund of retirement deductions, covering service for which the employee is allowed credit under CSRS, may redeposit the amount received, with interest.

**565.32 Amount of Redeposit**

The amount of redeposit due includes the sum of the refund plus interest from the date the refund was paid to the date of redeposit (or commencing date of annuity, if earlier). Interest is charged through all periods of employment and all periods of separation after October 1, 1956. Interest is computed at 4 percent through December 31, 1947 and 3 percent through December 31, 1984. After December 31, 1984, the interest rate is determined based on the average yield of securities invested in by the retirement fund during the previous fiscal year.

**565.33 Impact on Annuity**

An employee who received a refund of retirement deductions covering a period of service that ended before October 1, 1990, does not need to pay a redeposit in order to receive credit for annuity. However, the final annuity is actuarially reduced based on the employee's age and amount of redeposit owed at time of retirement. A refund of retirement deductions covering a period of service from October 1, 1990, or later must be redeposited in order to receive credit toward annuity computation.

**565.34 Exception**

In nondisability retirement cases when an alternative form of annuity (AFA) is elected, OPM will avoid collecting redeposit (and deposit) money which would simply be returned as part of a person's lump-sum payment. Instead, OPM gives automatic credit for redeposits/deposits, including interest, thus assuring the AFA is the maximum amount possible. These are *deemed* redeposits/deposits which are treated as having been paid and then returned to the person as part of the lump-sum payment. (See 566.6.)

**565.35 Survivor Redeposits**

Redeposits may be made or completed after the death of the employee by a survivor who is qualified to receive annuity benefits.

**565.36 Form Used**

See 565.23.

**565.4 Voluntary Contributions****Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 565.4, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapter 31.

**565.41 Application**

An employee who wishes to obtain a larger retirement annuity than is otherwise provided may purchase additional annuity by making voluntary contributions to the retirement fund, subject to the restrictions set forth in 565.42. Application is made by filing SF 2804, *Application to Make Voluntary Contributions*, with OPM.

**565.42 Restrictions**

Voluntary contributions are made subject to the following restrictions:

- a. If an employee has had creditable civilian service for which no deposit or redeposit has been made, the employee is eligible to make voluntary contributions only upon completing the deposit or redeposit.
- b. If an employee has at any time received a refund of voluntary contributions with interest, the employee may not make further voluntary contributions unless again employed under CSRS after a separation of more than 3 calendar days.

**565.43 Amount of Contributions**

Voluntary contributions are made in multiples of \$25, and their total may not exceed 10 percent of the total base pay received for creditable service since August 1, 1920.

**565.44 Amount of Additional Annuity**

The age of the retiring employee governs the amount of additional annuity the voluntary account purchases. Each \$100 credited to the employee's account purchases additional annuity of \$7 a year for an employee retiring at age 55 or younger. The \$7 amount increases 20 cents for each full year that the employee is beyond age 55 at the time of retirement.

**565.45 Type of Annuity Election**

The employee's election of the type of basic annuity desired also applies to the additional annuity purchased with voluntary contributions, unless the employee indicates to the contrary in a note attached to the application for retirement.

**565.46 Withdrawal of Voluntary Contribution****565.461 Conditions**

An employee may withdraw voluntary contributions with interest under the following conditions:

- a. Before separation from service, or
- b. After separation, but before receipt of any additional annuity based thereon.

**565.462 Application**

Withdrawals are made by filing with OPM using SF 2802, *Application for Refund of Retirement Deductions*, and indicating on the form that the application is for refund of voluntary contributions *not* for refund of regular retirement deductions.

**565.47 Death Before Retirement**

If an employee dies in service, or after separation but before retirement, the voluntary contributions with interest are payable to the person(s) entitled in the order of precedence defined in 567.22.

**565.5 Refund of Deductions****Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 565.5, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapter 32.

**565.51 Less Than 5 Years Civilian Service****565.511 Refund**

An employee who has completed less than 5 years of civilian service at the time of separation, or of transfer to a position not covered by the CSRS, may apply for a refund of the retirement deductions made from the employee's salary and of any sums deposited covering prior service, with interest.

**565.512 Eligibility**

To be eligible for a refund, the employee must be separated or transferred to a position not covered by CSRS for at least 31 consecutive days.

**565.513 Interest**

No interest is given if the refund period is 1 year or less. Interest is computed at 4 percent to December 31, 1947, and 3 percent thereafter, compounded annually to the date of separation or transfer.

**565.514 Application**

SF 2802, *Application for Refund of Retirement Deductions*, is required. In order to receive refunds, employees generally must notify their spouse and any former spouse(s) that they plan to file applications. Employees may be barred from receiving refunds if the refund would end the court-ordered right of any spouse or former spouse to future benefits based on employees' service.

**565.52 Five Years or More Civilian Service****565.521 Choice**

An employee who has completed 5 years or more of creditable civilian service and is separated or transferred to a position not covered by CSRS has a choice of either a refund payment or a deferred retirement annuity at age 62.

Employee Benefits  
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566.11

565.522 **Value**

In dollars received, the annuity, in most cases, is more valuable than the refund of retirement deductions. When employees retire at age 62, they also have the right to elect a survivor annuity.

565.523 **Eligibility**

To be eligible for a refund, the employee files the refund application (SF 2802) with OPM at least 31 days before the beginning date of any annuity for which the employee may be eligible.

565.524 **Refund**

The refund consists of the retirement deductions made from the employee's salary and any sums deposited covering prior service, including deposits for post-1956 military service.

565.525 **Interest**

No interest is payable on refunds covering periods of service of 5 years or more.

565.526 **Repayment**

An employee who receives a refund of retirement deductions cannot receive an annuity for the period of service covered by the deductions unless the person is reemployed in a position subject to CSRS and repays the deductions with interest (see 565.3).

566 **Annuity Computation**

566.1 **Effective Dates**

**Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 566.1, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapters 50 and 55.

566.11 **Commencement**

Annuities based on optional (voluntary) retirement commence on the first day of the month after separation, or after the last day in a pay status, provided the age and service requirements for annuity eligibility are met. An exception is made for annuitants who voluntarily retire on day 1, 2, or 3 of the month, in which case the annuity commences either on the day after separation or after the last day in a pay status. Annuities based on disability or discontinued service retirement begin the day after the employee's last day in a pay status (or the day after separation) provided the disability or age and service requirements for annuity eligibility are met on that date.

**566.12 Ending**

Annuity payment ends on the day of the annuitant's death or on the date the annuitant becomes ineligible for a continuing annuity. Survivor annuities are paid through the last day of the month before death or any other terminating event, such as a survivor annuitant's remarriage.

**566.13 Employee's Work and Leave Status****566.131 Use of Annual Leave Balance**

Bargaining unit employees with leave balances subject to forfeiture must be counseled to use the excess annual leave prior to the effective date of their retirement.

**566.132 Continuing Leave Status**

Employees who have requested disability retirement and who are unable to work while their applications are under review by OPM continue on the rolls in a leave status (with or without pay) pending notification by OPM of its decision on the application.

**566.2 Factors Affecting Annuity Computations****Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 566.2, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapters 50 and 55.

**566.21 Primary Factors**

Primary factors are:

- a. Length of service, including credit for unused sick leave.
- b. High-3 average pay.

**566.22 Other Factors**

Other factors are:

- a. Retirement before age 55.
- b. Failure to make deposit.
- c. Election of reduced annuity to provide a survivor annuity.
- d. Increases for voluntary contributions. (See 565.4.)
- e. Election of lump-sum credit (see 566.6).

**566.23 Determining Length of Service**

For annuity computation purposes, length of service is determined by adding together all periods of the employee's creditable civilian and military service and the period credited to the employee for unused sick leave. After obtaining total service, the fractional part of a month is dropped because annuity is computed on the basis of years and months. No credit is allowed for the remaining odd days of total service.



566.24 **Determining High 3-Year Period**566.241 **Dates Included**

The 3-year period starts and ends on the dates producing the highest average pay. The period need not start on the first day of any month or on the date of a pay change.

566.242 **Consecutive**

The 3-year period need not be continuous but must be consecutive.

**Example:** Two or more separate periods of employment may be joined provided there is not an intervening period of service to be considered.

566.243 **Refunded Deductions**

The 3-year period may include service for which retirement deductions have been refunded, even though not redeposited.

566.25 **Determining High-3 Average Pay**566.251 **Computation**

The high-3 average pay is determined by averaging the rates of an employee's basic pay over a period of 3 consecutive years of creditable service, with each rate weighted by the period of time during which it was in effect.

566.252 **Basic Pay**

Basic pay for retirement purposes includes higher level pay but does not include cost-of-living adjustments (COLA, TCOLA), overtime pay, night differential, military pay, allowances, premium pay, or lump-sum terminal leave benefits.

566.3 **General Formula****Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 566.3, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapters 50 and 55.

566.31 **Computation**

The basic annuity under the general formula is obtained as follows: Step 1. Take: 1-1/2 percent of the high-3 average pay and multiply the result by 5 years of service. Step 2. Add: 1-3/4 percent of the high-3 average pay multiplied by the number of years of service between 5 and 10. Step 3. Add: 2 percent of the high-3 average pay multiplied by all service over 10 years.

566.32 **Substitution**

Instead of using 1-1/2 percent, 1-3/4 percent, and 2 percent, a substitution of 1 percent of the high-3 average pay plus \$25 may be made for any or all of the percentages if a higher annuity is produced.

**566.33 Guides for Applying the General Formula**

Regardless of length of service, the following rules apply in computing basic annuities under the general formula. If the high-3 average pay is:

- a. *\$5,000 or More*, the highest basic annuity is obtained by using Steps 1 through 3.
- b. *Between \$3,334 and \$4,999*, the highest annuity is obtained by substituting the 1 percent plus \$25 in Step 1 and then using Steps 2 and 3.
- c. *Between \$2,501 and \$3,333*, the highest annuity is obtained by substituting the 1 percent plus \$25 in Steps 1 and 2 and using Step 3.
- d. *\$2,500 or less*, the highest annuity is obtained by taking 1 percent of the high-3 average salary, adding \$25, and multiplying the result by total service, eliminating Steps 1 through 3.

**566.34 Maximum Annuity Benefits****566.341 Eighty Percent Limitation**

The basic annuity of a retiring employee may not exceed 80 percent of high-3 average salary except when an annuity in excess of 80 percent results from crediting unused sick leave. (See 562.4.) If an annuity computed under the general formula exceeds 80 percent, it is reduced to an amount equal to 80 percent of the high-3 average salary. The reduction is made prior to applying any reductions or increases.

**566.342 Excess Service**

If employees have service in excess of the years and months required to provide the 80 percent maximum (usually 41 years and 11 months), retirement deductions withheld after they have completed the service requirements may be:

- a. Credited to their voluntary contribution accounts if their regular deduction obligations have been satisfied. (If employees owe a deposit or redeposit, the money is first applied to that, and any balance is credited as voluntary contributions.)
- b. Refunded to employees if they elect the refund before their annuity is granted and if no deposit or redeposit is due.
- c. Paid in a lump sum to eligible survivors if the employee dies.

566.4 **Disability Retirement**

566.41 **Guaranteed Minimum**

**Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 566.41, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapter 60.

566.411 **Employee Under Age Sixty**

An employee under age 60, retiring on disability, is allowed a minimum basic annuity if it is greater than the basic annuity computed under the general formula. The minimum basic annuity is the lesser of the following:

- a. 40 percent of the high-3 average pay.
- b. The annuity obtained by using the general formula after increasing the total service by the length of time elapsing between the date of separation and the date that the employee would reach age 60.

If the employee is eligible for immediate annuity benefits under the general formula based on age and service, and, if the general formula yields a larger annuity than the prescribed minimum, the general formula is used.

566.412 **Employee Past Age Sixty**

The guaranteed minimum contains no provisions for projection of service past age 60. Therefore, the disability annuity rate of an employee who is age 60 or over must be computed by using the employee's actual service in the general formula regardless of whether the result would be greater or less than 40 percent of the employee's high-3 pay.

566.413 **Exceptions**

An employee who retires under the disability retirement provisions of CSRS and who is receiving military retired or retainer pay, or compensation from the Veterans Administration in lieu of retainer pay, is not eligible for the guaranteed minimum disability annuity. The employee will receive his earned annuity based on length of service (excluding credit for military service) and high-3 average salary. This applies even if a waiver of retired or retainer pay for CSRS purposes has been initiated. (The above limitations on benefits do not apply if military retired pay is awarded on account of a service-connected disability incurred in combat with an enemy of the United States, or caused by an instrumentality of war and incurred in line of duty during a period of war, or awarded under the reserve retirement provisions of Chapter 67, Title 10, U.S. Code).

566.42 **Application of Guaranteed Minimum Principle****Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 566.42, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices, Chapter 61.*

566.421 **Computations**

If the high-3 average pay is:

- a. \$4,839 or more, and:
  - (1) If the employee's actual service is at least 21 years and 11 months, actual service in the general formula is used. A computation under the guaranteed minimum provides no advantage.
  - (2) If the employee's actual service is less than 21 years and 11 months but service would, if projected to age 60, total at least 21 years and 11 months, then 40 percent of the employee's high-3 average salary produces the highest allowable basic annuity, which is the guaranteed minimum.
  - (3) If the employee's combination of actual and projected service totals less than 21 years and 11 months, use of such total service in the general formula produces the highest allowable basic annuity, which is the guaranteed minimum.
- b. *Between \$2,500 and \$4,838*, the following table and computations are used to determine the basic disability annuity rate:
  - (1) Table.

**High-3 Average Salary Table for Determining Basic Annuity Rates for Disability Retirement**

Salary	Years	Service Months
\$2,500 to \$2,542	20	1
\$2,543 to \$2,586	20	2
\$2,587 to \$2,631	20	3
\$2,632 to \$2,678	20	4
\$2,679 to \$2,727	20	5
\$2,728 to \$2,777	20	6
\$2,778 to \$2,830	20	7
\$2,831 to \$2,884	20	8
\$2,885 to \$2,941	20	9
\$2,942 to \$2,999	20	10
\$3,000 to \$3,061	20	11
\$3,062 to \$3,124	21	0

**High-3 Average Salary Table for Determining  
Basic Annuity Rates for Disability Retirement**

Salary	Years	Service Months
\$3,125 to \$3,191	21	1
\$3,192 to \$3,260	21	2
\$3,261 to \$3,333	21	3
\$3,334 to \$3,488	21	4
\$3,489 to \$3,658	21	5
\$3,659 to \$3,846	21	6
\$3,847 to \$4,054	21	7
\$4,055 to \$4,285	21	8
\$4,286 to \$4,545	21	9
\$4,546 to \$4,838	21	10

(2) *Computations.*

- (a) If the employee's actual service is equal to, or greater than, the service shown in the preceding table for the applicable high-3 average salary range, use the actual service in the general formula. (A computation under the minimum guarantee provides no advantage.)
  - (b) If the employee's actual service is less than the service shown in the table for the applicable high-3 average salary range, but would, if projected to age 60, total at least that much, 40 percent of the high-3 average salary produces the highest allowable basic annuity, which is the guaranteed minimum.
  - (c) If the employee's combination of actual service and service projected to age 60 totals less than the service shown in the table for the applicable high-3 average salary range, use of such total service in the general formula produces the highest basic annuity, which is the guaranteed minimum.
- c. **\$2,499 or Less**, the disability annuity rate is obtained as follows:
- (1) Compute the employee's annuity rate under the general formula, using the employee's actual service.
  - (2) Compute the employee's annuity rate under the guaranteed minimum, using (a) actual service plus projected service to age 60 in the general formula and (b) 40 percent of high-3 average salary.
  - (3) Discard the higher annuity rate obtained under the guaranteed minimum.
  - (4) Compare the lower rate obtained under the guaranteed minimum with the rate obtained by using the employee's actual service in the general formula, and select whichever is higher as the basic annuity.

**566.422 Examples Resulting From Applying Guaranteed Minimum**

Examples are as follows:

- a. An employee disabled at an early age may be entitled to a higher basic annuity than an older disabled employee with more actual service and a greater high-3 average salary.
- b. Disabled employees with identical high-3 average salaries but different lengths of service may be entitled to the same basic annuities.
- c. A disabled employee may be entitled to a higher basic annuity than an employee with more service and a greater high-3 average salary who is retiring at or over age 62 under a provision other than disability.

**566.423 Concept**

The situations in 566.422 result from the concept underlying the guaranteed minimum for disability annuitants. Disability interrupts a career that otherwise would have extended to age 60, and basic annuity, therefore, should include credit for the time which the employee normally would have served, subject to a maximum limitation of 40 percent of the high-3 average salary.

**566.5 Reemployed Annuitants, Additional Annuity****Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 566.5, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapters 100 and 102.

**566.51 Supplemental Annuity****566.511 Eligibility**

Certain reemployed annuitants, on termination of reemployment which was on a continuous full-time or part-time basis and such reemployment is the equivalent of at least 1 year, are eligible for supplemental annuity based on the period of reemployment. Those who serve the equivalent of at least 5 years may elect to have their annuity rate redetermined. If they desire, reemployed annuitants may elect another type of annuity at this time (with regard to survivor benefits). The annuitant makes a deposit to cover the reemployment service in order to have a complete recomputation of annuity. An individual working on a part-time basis (half-time) must work 2 years to meet the equivalent of at least 1 year of reemployment service.

**566.512 Computation**

The following provisions apply:

- a. *Continuous Employment.* Supplemental annuity (566.51) is computed on all periods of continuous reemployment service that is the equivalent of at least 1 year after the employee's retirement. Such periods are considered as part of the employee's total service. Employment is considered continuous unless interrupted by a separation from service exceeding 3 calendar days. Leave of absence, with or without pay, does not break continuity.

- b. *General Formula.* The supplemental annuity is computed under the general formula (566.3). It is computed only at the end of reemployment and is based on the average basic salary (before annuity deduction) received during periods of continuous employment. (Employee's salary during reemployment is reduced by the amount of annuity.)
- c. *Average Salary.* The full rates of basic salary in effect during all periods of reemployment, with each rate weighted by the time it was in effect, are used to determine the average salary rather than any high-3 average salary. The new average salary and the length of service computed on the basis of all reemployment service and unused sick leave are applied in the formula to obtain the supplemental annuity.
- d. *Using Steps of General Formula.* In determining which steps of the general formula to use, all the annuitant's service (before and after retirement) is added together. Unless the 1 percent plus \$25 must be substituted, the 1-3/4 percent in Step 2 is applied to as much of their reemployment service as makes the total service between 5 and 10 years. The 2 percent in Step 3 is applied to as much of the reemployment service as makes the total service in excess of 10 years. (The result is a higher supplemental annuity than could be obtained if the general formula were applied to the reemployment service separately.)

#### 566.52 **Redetermination of Annuity**

If the final period of continuous employment consists of the equivalent of at least 5 years of service, the annuitant may at separation make a deposit to cover the reemployment service and elect a redetermination of annuity. By this election, the annuitant receives a complete redetermination of annuity based on the law in effect on the date of separation, instead of existing annuity, plus the supplemental benefit. This special computation treats the annuitant as if retiring for the first time, and gives the annuitant a new right of election as to the type of annuity as well as any liberalization of benefits provided since original retirement.

#### 566.6 **Alternative Form of Annuity/Payment of Lump-Sum Credit**

##### **Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 566.6, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapter 53.

#### 566.61 **Alternative Option**

Employees diagnosed with a life-threatening medical condition who are eligible to retire under an optional retirement may choose the Alternative Form of Annuity. This option allows a refund of all employee contributions made to the CSRS retirement fund in addition to an actuarially reduced monthly benefit. This option is not available to those employees filing for

disability retirement. Also, even if the conditions for this alternative annuity (as outlined above) are met, if a court order has been established to provide annuity benefits for a former spouse, this election is not allowed. Married employees must have the current spouse's consent to elect an AFA.

#### 566.62 **Computation**

To compute the AFA, the basic monthly annuity is calculated as if the AFA had not been elected. This amount is then reduced by an amount equal to the retiring employee's lump-sum credit divided by an actuarial factor for the employee's attained age (in full years) at the time of retirement. A table indicating the actuarial factors is published annually by the Postal Service.

#### 566.63 **Survivor Annuity**

Election of AFA has no impact on a survivor annuity. The survivor annuity is determined based on the retiring employee's basic annuity as if AFA had not been elected.

**Note:** The lump sum payable to voluntary retirees whose annuities commence after January 3, 1988 and before October 1, 1989 will be broken into two portions. The first is payable at retirement and represents 60 percent. The remaining 40 percent is paid, with interest, 1 year after retirement.

### 567 **Death Benefits — Death in Service**

#### **Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 567, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapters 70, 73, 74 and 75.

#### 567.1 **Survivor Annuity**

##### 567.11 **Conditions to Be Met by the Employee**

In order to provide a survivor annuity, an employee, upon his death, must have:

- a. Completed at least 18 months of creditable civilian service, and
- b. Died while employed in a position subject to CSRS.

##### 567.12 **Conditions to Be Met by the Current (Former) Spouse**

##### 567.121 **Current Spouse**

An employee's current spouse qualifies for a survivor annuity if the spouse:

- a. Was married to the employee for at least 9 months immediately preceding the employee's death; or
- b. Is the parent of a child born of the marriage with the employee.



**567.122 Former Spouse — Court Ordered Annuity**

A former spouse who has been awarded a survivor annuity by a court order, qualifies for the survivor annuity if the former spouse:

- a. Was married to the employee for at least 9 months.
- b. The marriage was terminated prior to the employee's death.

**567.13 Conditions to Be Met by the Child****567.131 General**

The child of an employee (including a legally adopted one) qualifies for a survivor annuity if:

- a. Under the age of 18 (or under the age of 22 and a student pursuing a full-time course of study in a recognized educational institution), and
- b. Is unmarried.

**567.132 Child incapable of Self-Support**

A child who is over age 18 may be entitled to a survivor annuity if the child: (a) meets the requirements in 567.131 and (b) is incapable of self-support by reason of a mental or physical disability incurred before reaching age 18. (To determine whether the disability requirement is met, the child undergoes a physical examination arranged by OPM without cost to the family.)

**567.133 Stepchild or Illegitimate Child**

A stepchild or an acknowledged illegitimate child may be entitled to a survivor annuity if the child: (a) meets the requirements in 567.13 and (b) has lived with the employee in a regular parent-child relationship.

**567.14 Computation of Annuity for Survivors****567.141 Current and/or Former Spouse**

The following provisions apply:

- a. *Guaranteed Minimum.* The law guarantees a minimum annuity to the current spouse of an employee dying after October 19, 1969. The annuity is 55 percent of the smaller of:
  - (1) 40 percent of the deceased employee's high average salary, or
  - (2) The regular annuity obtained after increasing the deceased employee's service by the period of time between the date of death and the date that the deceased employee would have reached the age of 60.
- b. *Former Spouse.* The survivor annuity for a former spouse is based on the amount specified in the court order. In no instance, can such amount exceed 55 percent of the deceased employee's earned annuity.
- c. *No Restriction.* The survivor annuity to the spouse is payable in addition to any benefit due the child(ren).
- d. *Regular Survivor Annuity Higher.* When the regular survivor annuity of 55 percent of the deceased employee's earned annuity is higher than the guaranteed minimum, the regular survivor annuity is payable.

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- e. *Periods of Refunds.* In computing the survivor annuity, no credit may be allowed for the period(s) of service for which retirement deductions were refunded to the employee and the employee did not make a redeposit to cover the refund. The survivor may make the redeposit if he desires credit for the period(s) involved.
- f. *Nondeduction Service.* Time credit is given for the period(s) of *nondeduction service* for which neither the employee nor the qualified survivor has made deposit. However, the amount of annuity earned by the employee (the basis for determining the survivor's annuity) is reduced by 10 percent of the amount of the unpaid deposit if the nondeduction time is prior to October 1, 1982. If the nondeduction time is subsequent to October 1, 1982, a deposit may be made by the survivor if he wishes the time to be included in the computation of the survivor annuity.

567.142 **Current and/or Former Spouse of a Law Enforcement Employee**

If a law enforcement employee was 50 years of age or over at the time of his death and had completed at least 20 years of law enforcement service, survivor annuity for the widow(er) is computed as follows:

( (2-1/2% of the employee's high-3 average salary x 20 years of law enforcement officer service) + (2% of the high-3 average salary x all service over 20 years, including credit for unused sick leave) ) x 55%.

567.143 **Payment of Child's Annuity**

A child's annuity is paid to a guardian if one has been appointed by a court. If no guardian is appointed, payments are made, at the discretion of OPM, to the person who has care and custody of the child:

- a. *Other Parent Survives.* The survivor annuity is payable to the child(ren) in addition to any benefit due a current (and/or former) spouse. If the deceased employee is survived by a spouse, the yearly survivor annuity payable to each child is the lesser of the following amounts:
  - (1) \$317 per month per child.
  - (2) \$981 per month divided by the number of children involved.
- b. *No Surviving Parent.* If the deceased employee is not survived by the other parent, the yearly survivor annuity payable to each child is the lesser of the following amounts:
  - (1) \$393 per month per child.
  - (2) \$1,179 per month divided by the number of children involved.
- c. *Death of the Other Parent.* When the other parent dies, the annuity to each child still entitled to an annuity changes. The amount of annuity for each child is increased to the amount that would have been payable if the employee had not been survived by a spouse. This increase is given even though the spouse was not in receipt of a survivor annuity at the time of death.

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567.16

- d. *Termination of Annuity to Child.* Upon termination (for any reason) of the annuity to a child, the amount of annuity to the remaining child(ren) is increased to the amount that would have been payable had the child whose annuity is terminating not been entitled to an annuity.
- e. *Cost-of-living Increases.* The cost-of-living increases do not apply to the survivor benefits determined by the 60 percent of 75 percent part of the formula as the average pay reflects increases resulting from increased cost-of-living.

567.15 **Beginning Date for Survivor Annuity**

A survivor's annuity begins the day after the date of death of the employee or annuitant.

567.16 **Conditions for Termination, Restoration, or Changes in Survivor Annuity**

See [Exhibit 567.16](#).

Exhibit 567.16

**Conditions for Termination, Restoration, or Changes in Survivor Annuity**

Current (former) spouse dies.	Annuity terminates on the last day of the month preceding the month in which death occurs.
Current (former) spouse who is under 55 years of age remarries.	Annuity terminates on the last day of the month preceding the month in which remarriage occurs. Current spouse annuity can be restored if marriage is later terminated. Former spouse annuity cannot be restored under any circumstances.
Current (former) spouse who is over 55 years of age remarries.	Remarriage does not terminate annuity if the remarriage occurred after age 55.
Current (former) spouse's remarriage is terminated.	If remarriage occurred before age 55 and remarriage is terminated because of annulment, divorce, or death of spouse and redeposit is made of any lump-sum which was paid at the time the annuity was terminated: (1) Current spouse annuity can be restored. (2) Former spouse annuity cannot be restored under any circumstances.
Child marries, dies, or becomes 18 years of age.	Annuity terminates on the last day of the month preceding the month in which child marries, dies, or becomes 18 years of age.
Child who is a full-time student becomes 22 years of age.	Annuity terminates on the last day of the month preceding the month in which child becomes 22 years of age. <b>Note:</b> A student whose twenty-second birthday falls during a school year (September 1–June 30) is considered not to have attained 22 until the end of the school year.
Child who is over 18 years of age and incapable of self-support, marries, or dies.	Annuity terminates on the last day of the month preceding the month in which the child becomes capable of self-support, marries, or dies.

**567.17 Election of Annuity by Survivor****567.171 Election of Survivor Annuity or Employees' Compensation Benefits**

Except as noted below, survivor annuities and survivor's compensation benefits under the Federal Employees Compensation Act are not payable concurrently if both are based on the death of the same employee. A survivor entitled to an annuity must elect one or the other. If all eligible survivors of a deceased employee elect to receive the compensation benefit rather than the survivor annuity, their rights to the survivor annuity terminate.

**Exception:** When a current spouse is being paid the balance of a *scheduled* compensation award which was due the deceased employee, the current spouse may receive the survivor annuity and the balance of the scheduled compensation award concurrently.

**567.172 Election of Survivor Annuity or Social Security Benefits**

Survivors who are eligible for annuity based in part on military service performed by the employee between September 16, 1940 and December 31, 1956, and who are also eligible for Social Security benefits, may elect to have such military service credited toward the Social Security benefit. However, if this election is made, the survivors' right to annuity is terminated. In practice, the survivors apply for both benefits and ask OPM and Social Security Administration (SSA) for statements showing the amount of each benefit, and then make their election as to where to credit the military service.

**567.18 Election by Annuitants and Resultant Survivor Annuities**

See [Exhibit 567.18](#).

Exhibit 567.18

**Election by Annuitants and Resultant Survivor Annuities**

Annuitant at time of retirement elects to receive annuity without survivor benefit.	Current spouse does not qualify for a survivor annuity. Annuitants who are married must obtain the consent of their current spouses. A former spouse who is awarded a survivor annuity based on a court order will automatically receive an annuity.
Annuitant at time of retirement elects to receive annuity with survivor benefits.	Current and/or former spouse does qualify for survivor annuity.
Annuitant acquires spouse after retirement and elects a reduced annuity with benefit to current spouse.	Current spouse is eligible for survivor annuity provided: (1) The spouse has been married to the retired employee for at least 9 months preceding the employee's death, or (2) The spouse is the parent of a child born of the marriage.
Annuitant elects a reduced annuity with benefit to a person with insurable interest.	Designated person is eligible for a survivor annuity.

**567.19 Deceased Annuitant Survived by Child**

If a *deceased annuitant* is survived by a *child(ren)*, the child(ren) would, regardless of type of annuity elected at retirement, be entitled to a survivor annuity under the same conditions and in the same amounts as the child(ren) of a *deceased employee*.

**567.2 Lump-Sum Benefit****567.21 Conditions for Payment**

A lump-sum death benefit payment for retirement deductions and for any unpaid annuity (annuity accrued from date of last payment to date of death) is authorized by OPM and is payable immediately:

- a. Upon the death of an employee if the employee:
  - (1) Has less than 18 months of civilian service, or
  - (2) Leaves no current (or former) spouse or child(ren) entitled to a survivor annuity.
- b. Upon the death of an annuitant, if annuity payments have not exhausted the employee's lump-sum credit.
- c. Upon termination of annuity payments to the survivor(s) of an employee or to the survivor(s) of an annuitant if total annuity payments have not exhausted the employee's or the annuitant's lump-sum credit.

**567.22 Person(s) Entitled to Payment****567.221 Order of Precedence**

A lump-sum payment is payable to the person(s) entitled to each benefit, in the following order: First — To the beneficiary or beneficiaries designated by the employee or annuitant. Second — To the current spouse. Third — To the child or children in equal shares, with the share of any deceased child distributed to the descendants of that child. Fourth — To the parents in equal shares or the entire amount to the surviving parent. Fifth — To the duly appointed executor or administrator of the estate. Sixth — To the person(s) entitled under the laws of the state in which the employee was domiciled at the time of death.

**567.222 Former Spouse**

A lump-sum payment cannot be awarded to a former spouse by court order or divorce decree if there is a valid Designation of Beneficiary, a duly appointed executor or administrator, or any one of the relatives in the order of precedence survives the employee.

**567.23 Designations of Beneficiaries****567.231 Employee Informed**

At the time that an employee enters on duty in a position subject to CSRS the employing office informs the employee that:

- a. Lump-sum benefits under the CSRS, unpaid compensation (567.3), and Federal Group Life Insurance are paid to the person(s) entitled in the order of precedence shown in 567.22.

- b. A designation is made if the employee wishes: (1) to name person(s) not mentioned in the order of precedence or (2) to change the order of preference or the amount of shares.
- c. A designation of beneficiary is for lump-sum benefit purposes only and does not affect the right of any person qualified to receive survivor annuity benefits. Survivor annuity benefits are payable either (1) by operation of law, or (2) as a result of an election made by a retiring employee.

**567.232 Employee Reminder**

Each employing office periodically reminds employees that beneficiary designations may be changed to reflect changes in family status.

**567.3 Procedure Upon Death of an Employee or Annuitant**

**567.31 Contacting Next of Kin**

When an employee dies, the employing office a) contacts the next of kin or emergency addressee and advises such person of benefits payable and of the right to apply for them and b) renders every assistance in completing: SF 2800, *Application for Death Benefits*; FE 6, *Claim for Death Benefits (Life Insurance)*; and SF 1153, *Claim for Unpaid Compensation of Deceased Civilian Employee*.

**567.32 Notifying OPM**

OPM is notified of the death of an annuitant as soon as possible. On receipt of the death notice, OPM a) initiates the filing of the *Application for Death Benefits* (SF 2800) and b) informs the interested parties of their rights.

**567.33 Filing Death Claim Applications**

**567.331 SF 2800**

The applicant files SF 2800 with the  
RETIREMENT OPERATIONS CENTER  
OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT  
PO BOX 45  
BOYERS PA 16017-0045

**567.332 Minor Children**

SF 2800 and other death claim applications are filed on behalf of minor children by the guardian appointed by the court or, if no guardian has been or will be appointed, by the person having care and custody of the children.

**567.333 One Application**

If the current spouse is entitled to a benefit in his own right and also on behalf of the child(ren), he files only one SF 2800.

**567.334 SF 1153**

SF 1153 is filed through the employing office to the Eagan ASC.

567.34 **Evidence**567.341 **Required**

Every Application for Death Benefits is accompanied by a) a certified copy of the death certificate issued for the employee and b) other evidence called for by the application.

567.342 **Additional**

OPM determines what benefits are payable under CSRS and, depending on the type of benefit payable and other circumstances in a particular case, may request the applicant to submit additional evidence. Such request does not normally delay settlement.

568 **Management-Initiated Disability Retirement Procedures****Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 568 through 568.24, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapter 60.

568.1 **General**

There are certain limited situations under which an employing office may initiate a disability retirement application on behalf of an employee. OPM will not accept an application filed by an employing office unless the conditions in 568.11 are met. OPM will not act on the application until it receives the appropriate documentation of the separation action.

568.11 **Basis for Filing**

An employing office may file an application for disability retirement on behalf of an employee who has 5 years of federal civilian service under the following conditions:

- a. The employing office has issued a decision to remove the employee; and
- b. The employing office concludes, after its review of medical documentation, that cause for the unacceptable performance, conduct, or attendance is due to disease or injury; and
- c. The employee is institutionalized or, based on review of medical and other information, it concludes that the employee is incapable of making a decision to file an application for disability retirement; and
- d. The employee has no personal representative or guardian (individual who would act and care for the employee); and
- e. There is no immediate family member who is willing to file the application on behalf of the employee.

568.12 **Medical Examination**568.121 **Notifying the Employee**

If it becomes necessary to order a medical examination under these provisions, the employee must be notified in writing to report for the examination. The notice must include the following:

- a. A statement of the general scope and character of the examination.
- b. The reasons for ordering the examination.
- c. The consequence of failure to comply with the request.
- d. The employee's right to be represented. The employee's representative must be provided with a copy of the notification.

568.122 **Designating a Physician**

Management shall designate the examining physician. The employee, however, is offered an opportunity to submit medical documentation from his or her personal physician for review and consideration.

568.123 **Information Provided Examining Physician**

The examining physician must be provided with a copy of all relevant medical information in the Postal Service's possession, the applicable standards and requirements of the position, and a detailed description of the duties of the position (job description), including the critical and essential elements of the job, physical demands, and environmental factors.

568.124 **Psychiatric Evaluation**

The following procedures must be followed when ordering a psychiatric examination:

- a. *Basis for Requesting a Psychiatric Evaluation.* A psychiatric evaluation may be ordered only after the employee provides results of a general medical or psychiatric examination or a nonpsychiatric fitness-for-duty examination has been conducted, and, after review of the documentation or examination report, the medical officer concludes that a psychiatric evaluation is warranted for medical reasons.
- b. *Employee Names Representative.* Appointment of a representative of the employee is required. Employees may name their own representative at any time.
- c. *Employee Refuses to Name Representative.* If the employee does not name a representative voluntarily, a management official urges the employee to do so before a fitness-for-duty psychiatric examination is ordered by the medical officer.
- d. *Management Appoints Representative.* If the employee persists in not naming a representative, management appoints one to receive copies of all notices, determinations, decisions, and other written communication issued to the employee under these procedures. Management may choose a member of the employee's family, union officer, veteran's service officer, or an employee not under the supervision of the affected employee's supervisor.
- e. *Employee's Objection to Named Psychiatrist.* An employee or representative who objects to the psychiatrist named by the medical



officer is requested to submit the names of three to five medical board-certified psychiatrists of his or her choice. The medical officer then selects a psychiatrist from the list, and management arranges for the examination.

**568.125 Cost of Medical Examination**

Any costs incurred as a result of a medical examination taken at the direction of the Postal Service and by a Postal Service appointed physician selected pursuant to 568.124e above shall be the responsibility of the Postal Service. The employee, however, is responsible for all costs incurred as a result of any medical examination conducted by a private physician selected by the employee.

**568.126 Management Decision**

To support a disability retirement under these provisions, management must conclude, after its review of the medical documentation, and in the opinion of the medical officer, that the cause for the unacceptable performance, conduct, or attendance is due to the employee's medical condition or illness. If the employee is not institutionalized, management must also conclude that the employee is incapable of making a decision to file a disability retirement application. This conclusion must be based on a medical assessment by a Postal Service medical officer.

**568.13 Filing Application**

**568.131 Employing Office Action**

If all of the conditions in 568.11 have been satisfied, the employing office can proceed in filing a disability application on behalf of the employee.

**568.132 Notice to Employee**

The employing office must inform the employee, in writing, at the same time that it informs the employee of its removal decision that (a) a disability retirement application has been submitted to OPM on the employee's behalf, (b) the employee may review any medical information and obtain copies of any records at no expense, and (c) that the action does not affect the employee's right to submit a voluntary application for disability retirement.

**568.133 Notice to OPM**

When submitting an application for disability retirement to OPM under these procedures, the employing office must provide OPM with copies of the decision to remove the employee, the medical documentation, and any other documents required to show that the cause for removal is due to a medical condition. Following separation, OPM must be provided with a copy of the documentation of the separation.

**568.2 OPM Action**

**568.21 Processing by OPM**

OPM will not act on an application for disability retirement initiated by management until it receives the appropriate documentation of the separation. When OPM receives a complete application for disability retirement, it will notify the former employee that it has received the

application. OPM will also provide the employee with an opportunity to submit additional medical documentation.

#### 568.22 **Decision**

OPM will issue its decision, in writing, to the employee and to the employing office, through the Retirement Branch, Eagan ASC. The decision will include a statement of findings and conclusions, and an explanation of the right to request a reconsideration of OPM's decision.

#### 568.23 **Cancellation of Retirement**

OPM will cancel any disability retirement when a final decision of an administrative authority or court reverses the removal action and orders the reinstatement of the employee.

#### 568.24 **Employee's Status Pending OPM's Decision**

The employee will remain on the Postal Service's rolls pending the final disposition of an adverse action through the appropriate appeal procedures. The employee will not be retained on the rolls pending OPM's decision on the disability application once all appeal procedures have been exhausted.

### 569 **General Retirement Information**

#### **Reference Note:**

For additional material concerning the subject matter found in 569, refer to:

- *CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices*, Chapter 40.

#### 569.1 **Retirement Counseling**

#### 569.11 **Responsibility**

The Postal Service ensures that retirement information and counseling are made available to Postal Service employees.

#### 569.12 **Retirement Annuity Estimates**

Retirement annuity estimates are provided to all employees through the use of the National Retirement Counseling System (NARECS) as follows:

- a. Upon request within 3 years of an employee's first optional retirement eligibility date, based on payroll and personnel system-generated retirement computation date.
- b. Automatically twice each year once age and service eligibility criteria for optional retirement have been met.

#### 569.13 **Group Retirement Information Programs**

#### 569.131 **Nature of Group Programs**

The Postal Service ensures that at least one CSRS retirement information program is held each fiscal year. Sessions are to be open to all employees,

regardless of age, years of service, and first date of optional retirement eligibility, and spouses and other interested parties may also attend. These programs are provided using a combination of media and facilitation, with dates, times, and other particulars of the sessions determined by local service personnel. Participation is voluntary and off the clock. Group information programs are supplementary to, not a substitute for, individual counseling as described in 569.14.

569.132 **Group Program Content**

During the retirement information programs, information on all subjects that may factor in retirement is presented to allow employees to plan constructively for their retirement years.

569.14 **Individual Retirement Counseling**

569.141 **Nature of Individual Counseling**

As part of the retirement process, employees may request individual retirement counseling from the Human Resources Shared Services Center (HRSSC). Counseling is provided by a retirement specialist at the HRSSC who can provide detailed information on retirement health benefits, life insurance, and other retirement-related benefits programs. These counseling sessions are conducted via telephone primarily, and they may involve use of a computer and/or electronic media, as appropriate. The retirement specialist may also direct the employee to other sources to obtain information specific to certain topics, including TSP and Social Security. The sessions are on the clock if the retirement specialist is available to provide such counseling during the same tour as the employee.

569.142 **Counseling Session Content**

Before scheduling the counseling session, the retirement specialist orders an annuity estimate, based on the retirement effective date and type of retirement (optional, disability, etc.) requested by the employee, to be mailed to the employee's address of record.

During the counseling session, the retirement specialist:

- a. Reviews the employee's retirement application and verifies that all appropriate documents are signed and dated.
- b. Reviews the employee's annuity estimate and answers any questions raised by the employee.
- c. Clarifies the employee's work and leave status up to the date of retirement.
- d. Identifies the need for additional documents, proofs, affidavits, etc., if necessary.
- e. Verifies the civilian and military service history and the advantages, if any, of deposits or redeposits.
- f. Addresses other retirement-related benefits and payments, including but not limited to, Alternative Fund Annuity (AFA), health benefits, life insurance, terminal leave, Thrift Savings Accounts, and flexible benefits.

**569.143 Advice to Employee**

In providing advice to employees, the retirement counselor reminds the employee that:

- a. Although information is provided on various provisions and options under the retirement law, final choices (except in the case of management-initiated disability retirement) are the decision of the employee.
- b. Any estimate of annuity is preliminary and subject to final determination by OPM.

**569.2 Retirement Forms****569.21 Guidelines for Processing Personnel Actions**

Handbook EL-301, *Guidelines for Processing Personnel Actions*, contains information on processing retirement forms in connection with personnel actions.

**569.22 Requisitioning Forms**

Installations are expected to maintain a supply of retirement forms sufficient to meet anticipated needs. Such forms are requisitioned from the area supply center under regular requisitioning procedures.

**569.3 Retirement Account Information**

The official individual retirement records are maintained by the Eagan ASC. Questions pertaining to an employee's retirement account (including the amount of retirement deductions) which cannot be answered locally are forwarded by management to the retirement section of the Eagan ASC. The individual's retirement records covering service in any federal agency or prior postal service with a break in employment of 4 days or more are on file with OPM.

**569.4 Information Source for Separated or Retired Employees**

Questions relating to the amount of annuity to which a separated or retired employee is entitled, or to specific benefits of survivors of employees or of annuitants, are referred to the

RETIREMENT OPERATIONS CENTER  
OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT  
PO BOX 45  
BOYERS PA 16017-0045

**569.5 Information Source for Employees**

Questions relating to administration, or questions requiring interpretation of the Civil Service retirement law or regulations, are referred to the

MGR COMPENSATION

EMPLOYEE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

US POSTAL SERVICE

475 L'ENFANT PLZ SW

WASHINGTON DC 20260-4213

**569.6 Federal Income Tax****569.61 Taxable Annuities**

The “three-year rule” was repealed by the Tax Reform Act of 1986 for any individual whose annuity starting date is after July 1, 1986. In general, this rule provided that annuities were tax-free, to the extent that employee contributions were made, for up to 3 years. Annuities effective after July 1, 1986 are subject to the “general rule” under the Internal Revenue Code. This rule provides that each monthly annuity payment is made up of two parts: (1) the tax-free part (which represents a return of employee contributions) and (2) the taxable balance. The tax-free part, once calculated, is a specific dollar amount which remains in effect until an annuitant has recovered all of the contributions made to the retirement fund. At that time, the entire monthly annuity becomes taxable. Publication 721, *Comprehensive Tax Guide to U.S. Civil Service Retirement Benefits*, available from the Internal Revenue Service, explains how the federal tax rules affect CSRS annuities.

**569.62 Federal Income Tax Withholding**

CSRS annuities are subject to federal income tax withholdings unless an annuitant elects not to have tax withheld. If an annuitant elects not to have tax withheld, he may have to make estimated tax payments. Generally, the tax withheld or estimated tax, or the total of both, must cover at least 90 percent of an annuitant's total tax for the year or 100 percent of the tax shown on the annuitant's return for the previous year, whichever is less. Annuitants elect the amount they wish to have withheld on Form W-4PA, which is available from OPM.

**569.63 Federal Income Tax Questions**

Questions relative to any aspect of federal income tax are referred to the District Director of Internal Revenue.

**569.7 Privacy Act Considerations****569.71 General**

Retirement records contain information about individuals. As such, they may be handled and disclosed only in accordance with the Privacy Act and implementing instructions.

**569.72 OPM Records**

Those records which are sent to OPM become the OPM's records. Retired employees making privacy requests specifically for those records should, therefore, direct their requests to the

RETIREMENT OPERATIONS CENTER  
OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT  
PO BOX 45  
BOYERS PA 16017-0045

**569.73 Postal Service Records**

Copies of an individual's retirement records and related correspondence may be maintained within the Postal Service in one of two ways: either in the personnel area as part of the privacy system entitled *USPS 120.070, Personnel Records — General Personnel Folders (Official Personnel Folders and Records Related Thereto)*, or in the PDC as part of the privacy system entitled *USPS 050.020, Finance Records-Payroll System*. Employees making requests specifically for access to or update of these records direct their requests to the nearest Postal Service personnel office for processing.