AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO

not excluded from CSRS coverage under §831.201 may elect to be deemed a Federal employee for CSRS purposes unless the employee has elected to participate in a retirement, health or life insurance program offered by the District of Columbia.

(2) *Exception.* A former Federal employee being appointed by the Authority on or after October 26, 1996, no more than 3 days (not counting District of Columbia holidays) after separation from Federal employment cannot elect to be deemed a Federal employee for CSRS purposes unless the election was made before separation from Federal employment.

(b) *Opportunity to elect FERS.* An individual who elects CSRS under paragraph (a) of this section after a break of more than 3 days between Federal service and employment with the Authority may elect FERS in accordance with 5 CFR 846.201(b)(ii).

(c) *Procedure for making an election.* The Authority or the agency providing administrative support services to the Authority (Administrative Support Agency) must establish a procedure for notifying employees of their election rights and for accepting elections.

(d) *Time limit for making an election.* (1) An election under paragraph (a)(1) of this section must be made within 30 days after the employee receives the notice under paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) The Authority or its Administrative Support Agency will waive the time limit under paragraph (d)(1) of this section upon a showing that—

(i) The employee was not advised of the time limit and was not otherwise aware of it; or

(ii) Circumstances beyond the control of the employee prevented him or her from making a timely election and the employee thereafter acted with due diligence in making the election.

(e) *Effect of an election.* (1) An election under paragraph (a) of this section is effective on the commencing date of the employee's service with the Authority.

(2) An individual who makes an election under paragraph (a) of this section is ineligible, during the period of employment covered by that election, to participate in any retirement system for employees of the government of the District of Columbia.

(f) *Irrevocability.* An election under paragraph (a) of this section becomes irrevocable when received by the Authority or its Administrative Support Agency.

(g) *Employee deductions.* The Authority or its Administrative Support Agency must withhold, from the pay of an employee of the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Assistance Authority who has elected to be deemed a Federal employee for CSRS purposes, an amount equal to the percentage withheld from Federal employees' pay for periods of service covered by CSRS and, in accordance with procedures established by OPM, pay into the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund the amounts deducted from an employee's pay.

(h) *Employer contributions.* The District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Assistance Authority must, in accordance with procedures established by OPM, pay into the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund amounts equal to any agency contributions required under CSRS.

[61 FR 58458, Nov. 15, 1996]

Subpart C—Credit for Service

§ 831.301 Military service.

(a) *Service of an individual who first became an employee or Member under the civil service retirement system before October 1, 1982.* A period of honorable active service after December 31, 1956, in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, or Coast Guard of the United States, or, after June 30, 1960, in the Regular Corps or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service, or, 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), performed before the date of separation on which civil service annuity entitlement is based shall be included in the computation of the annuity provided—

(1) The employee or Member has completed 5 years' (18 months' for survivors of employees or Members who die in service) civilian service;

(2) The employee or Member is not receiving military retired pay awarded for reasons other than (i) service-connected disability incurred in combat with an enemy of the United States, (ii) service-connected disability caused by an instrumentality of war and incurred in line of duty during a period of war (as that term is used in chapter 11 of title 38, United States Code), or (iii) under chapter 67 of title 10, United States Code; and

(3)(i) The employee, Member, or survivor is not entitled, or upon application would not be entitled, to monthly old-age or survivors benefits under § 202 of the Social Security Act (41 U.S.C. 402) based on the individual's wages or self-employment income, or

(ii) For an employee, Member, or survivor who is entitled, or upon application would be entitled, to monthly old-age or survivors benefits under § 202 of the Social Security Act (41 U.S.C. 402) based on the individual's wages or self-employment income, the employee, Member, or survivor has completed a deposit in accordance with subpart U of this part, for each full period of such military service performed after December 1956.

If a deposit has not been completed, periods of military service performed after December 31, 1956 (other than periods of military service covered by military leave with pay from a civilian position), are excluded from credit from and after the first day of the month in which the individual (or survivor) becomes entitled, or upon proper application would be entitled, to Social Security benefits under § 202. Military service performed prior to January 1957 is included in the computation of the annuity regardless of whether a deposit is made for service after December 31, 1956.

(b) *Service of an individual who first becomes an employee or Member under the civil service retirement system on or after October 1, 1982.* A period of honorable active service after December 31, 1956, in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, or Coast Guard of the United States, or, after June 30, 1960, in the Regular Corps or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service, or, 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), performed before the date of separation on which civil service annuity entitlement is based shall be included in the computation of the annuity provided—

(1) The employee or Member has completed 5 years' (18 months' for survivors of employees or Members who die in service) civilian service;

(2) The employee or Member is not receiving military retired pay awarded for reasons other than (i) service-connected disability incurred in combat with an enemy of the United States, (ii) service-connected disability caused by an instrumentality of war and incurred in line of duty during a period of war (as that term is used in chapter 11 of title 38, United States Code), or (iii) under chapter 67 of title 10, United States Code; and

(3) The employee, Member, or survivor had completed a deposit in an amount equal to 7 percent of his or her basic pay under section 204 of title 37, United States Code, (plus interest, if any) for each full period of such military service performed after December 1956. Military service performed prior to January 1957 is included in the computation of the annuity regardless of whether a deposit is made for service after December 31. 1956.

(c) *Military retirees and recipients of Veterans Administration benefits.* An employee or Member applying for annuity, who otherwise meets all conditions for receiving credit for military service, but who is in receipt of retired or retainer pay which bars credit for military service, may elect to waive the retired or retainer pay and have the military service added to civilian service for annuity computation purposes. An applicant for disability retirement, who is receiving a Veterans Administration pension or compensation in lieu of military retired or retainer pay, may elect to waive the retired or retainer pay and renounce the Veterans Administration pension or compensation and have the military service added to civilian service for annuity computation purposes.

(d) *Widow(er)s and former spouses entitled to annuity based on the service of employees or Members who die in service*—(1)

Military service is included unless the widow(er) or former spouse elects otherwise. Effective April 25, 1987, unless a widow(er) or former spouse of an employee or Member who dies—on or after that date—before being separated from service files a written election to the contrary, his or her annuity will include credit for periods of military service (subject to the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section) that would ordinarily be excluded from the computation of the employee's or Member's annuity under 5 U.S.C. 8332(c)(2).

(2) *Reduction by the amount of survivor benefits payable based on the military service.* (i) In paragraph (d)(2)(ii) of this section, ''survivor benefits under a retirement system for members of the uniformed services'' means survivor benefits before any offsets for benefits payable from another Federal benefit system except for those payable under title II of the Social Security Act. The amount of the survivor benefit to be deducted will be the amount payable to the current or former spouse and attributable to the decedent's retired or retainer pay for the period of military service to be included in the CSRS survivor annuity. However, the survivor benefit will never be reduced below the amount payable based on the civilian service alone.

(ii) OPM will obtain information on the amount of any monthly survivor benefits payable to each applicant for CSRS current or former spouse annuity. OPM will reduce the CSRS survivor annuity by the monthly military survivor benefit on its commencing date. OPM will not make a subsequent adjustment unless it is necessary to increase or decrease the CSRS survivor benefit because of a change in the amount of military survivor benefits attributable to the period of service or a change in the period of military service to be included in the CSRS annuity when the survivor annnuitant becomes eligible for benefits under title II of the Social Security Act.

(3) *Widow(er)s or former spouses of employees or Members who die on or after April 25, 1987—election not to be included.* OPM will accept a written election from a widow(er) or former spouse who does not wish to be covered by §831.301(d) provided it is postmarked within the period ending 30 calendar days after the date of the first regular monthly annuity payment.

(4) *Widow(er)s or former spouses of employees or Members who die before April 25, 1987—application to OPM for credit.* Widow(er)s or former spouses of employees or Members who died before April 25, 1987, must apply to OPM in writing to have credit for military service included in the survivor annuity computation. If the survivor annuity is increased by including credit for the military service, the increase will be effective on the first of the month following the 60th calendar day after the date the written application for inclusion of the military service is received in OPM.

[48 FR 38784, Aug. 26, 1983, as amended at 51 FR 31931, Sept. 8, 1986; 52 FR 10026, Mar. 30, 1987; 53 FR 6555, Mar. 2, 1988]

§ 831.302 Unused sick leave.

(a) For annuity computation purposes, the service of an employee who retires on immediate annuity or dies leaving a survivor entitled to annuity is increased by the days of unused sick leave to his credit under a formal leave system.

(b) An immediate annuity is one which begins to accrue not later than 1 month after the employee is separated.

(c) A formal leave system is one which is provided by law or regulation or operates under written rules specifying a group or class of employees to which it applies and the rate at which sick leave is earned.

(d) In general, 8 hours of unused sick leave increases total services by 1 day. In cases where more or less than 8 hours of sick leave would be charged for a day's absence, total service is increased by the number of days in the period between the date of separation and the date that the unused sick leave would have expired had the employee used it (except that holidays falling within the period are treated as work days, and no additional leave credit is earned for that period).

(e) If an employee's tour of duty changes from part time to full time or full time to part time within 180 days

before retirement, the credit for unused sick leave is computed as though no change had occurred.

[34 FR 17617, Oct. 31, 1969]

§ 831.303 Civilian service.

(a) *Periods of civilian service performed before October 1, 1982, for which retirement deductions have not been taken.* Periods of creditable civilian service performed by an employee or Member after July 31, 1920, but before October 1, 1982, for which retirement deductions have not been taken shall be included in determining length of service to compute annuity under subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code; however, if the employee, Member, or survivor does not elect either to complete the deposit describes by section 8334(c) of title 5, United States Code, or to eliminate the service from annuity computation, his or her annuity is reduced by 10 percent of the amount which should have been deposited (plus interest) for the period of noncontributory service.

(b) *Periods of service for which refunded deductions have not been redeposited, and periods of civilian service performed on or after October 1, 1982, for which retirement deductions have not been taken.* Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, a period of service for which refunded deductions have not been redeposited, and a period of creditable civilian service performed by an employee or Member on or after October 1, 1982, for which retirement deductions have not been taken, shall be included in determining length of service to compute the annuity under subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, only if—

(1) The employee or Member subsequently becomes eligible for an annuity payable under subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code; and

(2) The employee, Member, or survivor makes a deposit (or redeposit) for the full period of service. If more than one distinct period of service is covered by a single refund, the periods of service covered by that refund are considered to be single full periods of service. However, in all other instances, a distinct period of nondeduction civilian service (i.e., a period of nondeduction service that is not interrupted by a break in service of more than three days) and a distinct period of redeposit civilian service (i.e., a period of redeposit service that is not interrupted by a break in service of more than three days) are considered as separate full periods of service, even when they are immediately consecutive. A period of nondeduction service which begins before October 1, 1982, and ends on or after that date is also considered two full periods of service: one ending on September 30, 1982, and the other beginning on October 1, 1982.

(c)(1) An employee or Member who has not completed payment of a redeposit for refunded deductions based on a period of service that ended before October 1, 1990, will receive credit for that service in computing the nondisability annuity for which the individual is eligible under subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, provided the nondisability annuity commences after December 1, 1990.

(2) The beginning monthly rate of annuity payable to a retiree whose annuity includes service credited in accordance with paragraph (c)(1) of this section will be reduced by an amount equal to the redeposit owed, or unpaid balance thereof, divided by the present value factor for the retiree's attained age (in full years) at the time of retirement. The reduced monthly rate will then be rounded down to the next lower dollar amount and becomes the rate of annuity payable.

(3) For the purpose of paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the terms ''present value factor'' and ''time of retirement'' have the same meaning as in § 831.2202.

[48 FR 38785, Aug. 26, 1983, as amended at 56 FR 6550, Feb. 19, 1991]

§ 831.304 Service with the Cadet Nurse Corps during World War II.

(a) *Definitions and special usages.* In this section—

(1) *Basic pay* is computed at the rate of $15 per month for the first 9 months of study; $20 per month for the 10th through the 21st month of study; and $30 per month for any month in excess of 21.

(2) *Cadet Nurse Corps service* means any student or graduate nurse training,

in a non-Federal institution, as a participant in a plan approved under section 2 of the Act of June 15, 1943 (57 Stat. 153).

(3) *CSRS* means the Civil Service Retirement System.

(b) *Conditions for creditability*. As provided by Pub. L. 99–638, an individual who performed service with the Cadet Nurse Corps is entitled to credit under CSRS if—

(1) The service as a participant in the Corps totaled 2 years or more;

(2) The individual submits an application for service credit to OPM no later than January 10, 1988;

(3) The individual is employed by the Federal Government in a position subject to CSRS at the time he or she applies to OPM for service credit; and

(4) The individual makes a deposit for the service before separating from the Federal Government for retirement purposes. Contrary to the policy ''deeming'' the deposit to be made for alternative annuity computation purposes, these deposits must be physically in the possession of the individual's employing agency before his or her separation for retirement purposes.

(c) *Processing the application for service credit.* Upon receiving an application requesting credit for service with the Cadet Nurse Corps, OPM will determine whether all conditions for creditability have been met, compute the deposit (including any interest) as specified by sections 8334(e) (2) and (3) of title 5, United States Code, based upon the appropriate percentage of basic pay that would have been deducted from the individual's pay at the time the service was performed, and advise the agency and the employee of the total amount of the deposit due.

(d) *Agency collection and submission of deposit.* (1) The individual's employing agency must establish a deposit account showing the total amount due and a payment schedule (unless deposit is made in one lump sum), and record the date and amount of each payment.

(2) lf the individual cannot make payment in one lump sum, the employing agency must accept installment payments (by allotments or otherwise). However, the employing agency is not required to accept individual checks in amounts less than $50.

(3) If the employee dies before completing the deposit, the surviving spouse may elect to complete the payment to the employing agency in one lump sum; however, the surviving spouse will not be able to initiate an application for such service credit.

(4) Payments received by the employing agency must be remitted to OPM immediately for deposit to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

(5) Once the employee's deposit has been paid in full or closed out, the employing agency must submit the documentation pertaining to the deposit to OPM in accordance with published instructions.

[52 FR 43047, Nov. 9, 1987]

§ 831.305 Service with a nonappropriated fund instrumentality after June 18, 1952, but before January 1, 1966.

(a) *Definitions and special usages.* In this section—

(1) *Service in a nonappropriated fund instrumentality* is any service performed by an employee that involved conducting arts and crafts, drama, music, library, service (i.e., recreation) club, youth activities, sports or recreation programs (including any outdoor recreation programs) for personnel of the armed forces. Service is not creditable if it was performed in programs other than those specifically named in this subsection.

(2) *Certification by the head of a nonappropriated fund instrumentality* can also be certification by the National Personnel Records Center or by an official of another Federal agency having possession of records that will verify an individual's service.

(3) *CSRS* means the Civil Service Retirement System.

(b) *Conditions for creditability*. Pursuant to Pub. L. 99–638 and provided the same period of service has not been used to obtain annuity payable from a nonappropriated fund retirement plan, an individual who performed service in a nonappropriated fund instrumentality is entitled to credit under CSRS if—

(1) The service was performed after June 18, 1952, but before January 1, 1966; and

(2) The individual was employed in a position subject to CSRS on November 9, 1986.

(c) *Deposit for service is not necessary.* It is not necessary for an individual to make a deposit for service performed with a nonappropriated fund instrumentality to receive credit for such service. However, if the individual does not elect to make a deposit, his or her annuity is reduced by 10 percent of the amount that should have been deposited for the period of service (including any interest) as specified by sections 8334(e) (2) and (3) of title 5, United States Code. When an employee elects an alternative annuity and also elects to make the deposit, OPM will deem the deposit to be made for purposes of conputing the alternative annuity.

[52 FR 43048, Nov. 9, 1987]

§ 831.306 Service as a National Guard technician before January 1, 1969.

(a) *Definitions.* In this section—(1) *Service as a National Guard technician* is service performed under section 709 of title 32, United States Code (or under a prior corresponding provision of law) before January 1, 1969.

(2) *CSRS* means the Civil Service Retirement System.

(b) *Conditions for crediting service to CSRS employees after November 5, 1990.* An employee subject to CSRS retirement deductions whose only service as a National Guard technician was performed prior to January 1, 1969, is entitled to credit under CSRS if—

(1) The individual submits to OPM an application for service credit in a form prescribed by OPM;

(2) The individual is employed by the Federal Government in a position subject to CSRS retirement deductions after November 5, 1990; and

(3) The individual completes the deposit for the service through normal service credit channels before final adjudication of his or her application for retirement or has the deposit deemed made when he or she elects the alternative form of annuity.

(c) *Processing the CSRS employee's application for service credit.* (1) If an employee described in paragraph (b) of this section makes an application for service credit, OPM will determine whether all conditions for creditability have been met, compute the deposit and send the employee notice of the payment required and the procedures for submitting the payments to OPM.

(2) The deposit will be computed based on—

(i) The appropriate percentage of basic pay that would have been deducted from the individual's pay at the time the service was performed; and

(ii) Interest at the rate of 3 percent per year computed as specified by section 8334(e)(2) of title 5, United States Code, until the date the deposit is paid.

(d) *Conditions for crediting service to CSRS annuitants and former Federal employees who separated after December 31, 1968, and before November 6, 1990*—(1) *Former Federal employees.* Former Federal employees who were subject to CSRS retirement deductions and separated after December 31, 1968, but before November 6, 1990, with title to a deferred annuity, may make a deposit for pre-1969 National Guard technician service provided they—

(i) Submit a written service credit application for the pre-1969 National Guard technician service to OPM before November 6, 1991; and

(ii) Complete a deposit for the additional service in a lump sum or in installment payments of $50 or more. Payments must be completed before their retirement claim is finally adjudicated, unless the deposit is deemed made when they elect an alternative form of annuity.

(2) *Annuitants and survivors.* Individuals who were entitled to receive an immediate annuity (or survivor annuity benefits) as of November 6, 1990, may make a deposit for pre-1969 National Guard technician service provided they—

(i) Submit a written application for service credit to OPM before November 6, 1991; and

(ii) Complete a deposit for the additional service in a lump sum or in equal monthly annuity installments to be completed within 24 months of the date of the complete written application.

(3) To determine the commencing date of the deposit installment payment period for annuitants and survivors, the ''date of application'' will be considered to be the first day of the

second month beginning after OPM receives a complete written application from the individual.

(4) To be a complete application, the individual's written request for pre-1969 National Guard technician service credit must also include a certification of the dates of employment and the rates of pay received by the individual during the employment period. The individual may obtain certification of his or her service from the Adjutant General of the State in which the service was performed.

(e) *Processing annuitants', survivors' or former employees' applications for service credit*—(1) *OPM determines creditable service.* OPM will determine whether all conditions for crediting the additional service have been met, compute the amount of the deposit, and notify the individual.

(2) *Computing the deposit.* The deposit will be computed based on—

(i) The appropriate percentage of basic pay that would have been deducted from the individual's pay at the time the service was performed; and

(ii) Interest at the rate of 3 percent per year as specified by section 8334(e)(2) of title 5, United States Code, to—

(A) The midpoint of the 24-month installment period or if paid in a lump sum, the date payment is made if the individual is an annuitant or survivor; or

(B) The date the deposit is paid or the commencing date of annuity, whichever comes first, if the individual is a former employee.

(3) *Individuals who are annuitants or survivors as of November 6, 1990.* (i) OPM will notify annuitants and survivors of the amount of the deposit and give them a proposed installment schedule for paying the deposit from monthly annuity payments. The proposed installment payments will consist of equal monthly payments that will not exceed a period 24 months from the date a complete written application is received by OPM.

(ii) The annuitant or survivor may allow the installments to be deducted from his or her annuity as proposed or make payment in a lump sum within 30 days from the date of the notice.

(iii) Increased annuity payments will begin to accrue the first day of the month after OPM receives a complete written application.

(iv) If an annuitant dies before completing the deposit installment payments, the remaining installments will be deducted as established for the annuitant, from benefits payable to the survivor annuitant (but not if the only survivor benefit is payable to a child or children of the deceased), if any. If no survivor annuity is payable, OPM may collect the balance of the deposit from any lump-sum benefits payable or the decedent's estate, if any.

(4) *Former employees who separated after December 31, 1968, but before November 6, 1990.* A former employee with title to a deferred annuity that commences after November 6, 1990, will be billed for the amount of the deposit due and informed of the procedures for sending payments to OPM. If payment is to be made in installments, each payment must be at least $50 and the total deposit due must be completed before final adjudication of the retirement claim, unless the deposit is deemed made when he or she elects an alternative form of annuity.

[56 FR 6554, Feb. 19, 1991, as amended at 56 FR 55595, Oct. 29, 1991; 56 FR 67467, Dec. 31, 1991]

§ 831.307 Contract service.

Contract service with the United States will only be included in the computation of, or used to establish title to, an annuity under subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, if—

(a) The employing agency exercised an explicit statutory authority to appoint an individual into the civil service by contract; or

(b) The head of the agency which was party to the contract, based on a timely-filed application, in accordance with section 110 of Public Law 100–238, and the regulations promulgated by OPM pursuant to that statute, certifies that the agency intended that an individual be considered as having been appointed to a position in which (s)he would have been subject to subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code,

and deposit has been paid in accordance with OPM's regulations.

[55 FR 53135, Dec. 27, 1990]

Subpart D—Voluntary Contributions

SOURCE: 56 FR 43863, Sept. 5, 1991, unless otherwise noted.

§ 831.401 Purpose and scope.

This subpart describes the procedures that employees and Members must follow in making voluntary contributions under the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS). This subpart also describes the procedures that the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) will follow in accepting voluntary contributions, crediting interest on voluntary contribution accounts, and paying benefits based on voluntary contributions.

§ 831.402 Definitions.

In this subpart:

Applicant for retirement means a person who is currently eligible to retire under CSRS on an immediate or deferred annuity, and who has filed an application to retire that has not been finally adjudicated.

Balance means the amount of voluntary contributions deposited and not previously withdrawn, plus earned interest on those voluntary contributions, less any amount paid as additional annuities (including any amount paid as survivor annuity) based on the voluntary contributions.

CSRS means the Civil Service Retirement System as described in subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code.

Eligible individual means a person eligible to make voluntary contributions under § 831.403.

Voluntary contributions means contributions to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund under section 8343 of title 5, United States Code.

§ 831.403 Eligibility to make voluntary contributions.

(a) Voluntary contributions may be made only by—

(1) Employees or Members currently subject to CSRS, and

(2) Applicants for retirement.

(b) Voluntary contributions may not be accepted from an employee, Member, or applicant for retirement who—

(1) Has not deposited amounts covering all creditable civilian service performed by him or her; or

(2) Has previously received a refund of voluntary contributions and who has not been reemployed subject to CSRS after a separation of more than 3 calendar days.

(c) An employee or Member covered by the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS), including an employee or Member who elected to transfer or was automatically placed in FERS, may not open a voluntary contributions account or make additional contributions to an existing voluntary contribution account.

§ 831.404 Procedure for making voluntary contributions.

(a) To make voluntary contributions to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, an eligible individual must first apply on a form prescribed by OPM. OPM will establish a voluntary contribution account for each eligible individual who elects to make voluntary contributions and notify the individual that a voluntary contribution account has been established. An eligible individual may not make voluntary contributions until notified by OPM that an account has been so established.

(b) After receiving notice from OPM under paragraph (a) of this section, an eligible individual may forward voluntary contributions to the Office of Personnel Management, at the address designated for that purpose. Voluntary contributions must be in the amount of $25 or multiples thereof, by money order, draft, or check payable to OPM.

(c) The total voluntary contributions made by an employee or Member may not exceed, as of the date any contribution is received, 10 percent of the aggregate basic pay received by the eligible individual.

(1) Employees are responsible for not exceeding the 10 percent limit.

(2) When the employee retires or withdraws the voluntary contributions, OPM will check to determine whether the 10 percent limit has been exceeded.