

## § 1655.14

loan for purchase of a primary residence, or 18 years, in the case of a loan for purchase of a primary residence, of the loan issue date;

(6) The participant dies.

(b) If a distribution occurs in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the Board will notify the participant or, in the case of death, the estate of the amount and date of the distribution. The Board will report the distribution to the Internal Revenue Service as income for the year in which it occurs.

[55 FR 979, Jan. 10, 1990, as amended at 61 FR 58756, Nov. 18, 1996]

### § 1655.14 Loan payments.

(a) Loan payments (except for prepayments) may only be made through a discretionary payroll allotment. The allotment must remain in effect for the life of the loan.

(b) The initial payment on a loan is due on or before the 60th day following the loan issue date. The date when the initial payment is due may be adjusted by the Executive Director from time to time.

(c) Subsequent payments are due at regular intervals according to the participant's pay cycle as prescribed in the Loan Agreement/Promissory Note.

### § 1655.15 Incorrect payments.

(a) If correct payments are not processed by the recordkeeper for a period in excess of 90 calendar days from the applicable one of the following dates:

(1) The date of the last correct payment;

(2) The date of the first incorrect payment, if there have been no prior correct payments; or

(3) The date the first payment was due (as calculated under §1655.14(b)), if there have been no payments;

the procedures stated in paragraph (b) of this section will apply.

(b)(1) Interest from the beginning of the 90-day period described in paragraph (a) of this section will be added to the outstanding loan principal and the participant will be required to reamortize the loan. Generally, a reamortization schedule will be calculated to maintain the remaining number of payments scheduled for the loan. The recordkeeper will prepare

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and send a Rider to the Loan Agreement/Promissory Note and a new payroll allotment form to the participant. The recordkeeper must receive from the participant a signed Rider to the Loan Agreement/Promissory Note and a newly signed payroll allotment form within 45 calendar days of the date the Rider is prepared. If the 45th day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a Federal holiday, the deadline will be the next business day.

(2) If the remaining number of payments would cause the loan term to extend beyond 18 years less 120 days from the loan issue date for a loan for the purchase of a primary residence, or five years less 120 days from the loan issue date for any other loan, the recordkeeper will reamortize the loan to enable the entire amount of principal and interest to be repaid within those limits. The recordkeeper will prepare and send to the participant a Rider to the Loan Agreement/Promissory Note and a new payroll allotment form. The recordkeeper must receive from the participant, within 45 calendar days of the date the Rider is prepared, the signed Rider to the Loan Agreement/Promissory Note and a newly signed payroll allotment form. If the 45th day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a Federal holiday, the deadline will be the next business day.

(3) If no reamortized payments can be calculated under this section to allow the loan to be repaid within the time limit described in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, and the participant does not prepay the loan in full, a taxable distribution will be declared.

(4) If the reamortized loan principal would exceed the maximum loan amount as calculated under §1655.6(b), the loan will not be reamortized. The participant must prepay the loan in full or a taxable distribution will be declared.

(5) If a participant does not sign and return the Rider to the Loan Agreement/Promissory Note, and the participant does not prepay the loan in full, a taxable distribution will be declared.

(6) A reamortization will be calculated based on the assumption that the reamortization will be completed 50 days after the Rider to the Loan

Agreement/Promissory Note is prepared.

(c) If a period of incorrect payments does not exceed the 90-day period described in paragraph (a) of this section, no reamortization is required under paragraph (b) of this section. Any unpaid principal will be paid by additional payments in the same amount as the existing payments added to the term of the loan. Any overpaid principal will cause the loan repayment period to be shortened. If the additional payments would extend the term of the loan beyond five years from the loan issue date (or 18 years from the loan issue date in the case of a loan for the purchase of a primary residence), the participant must either reamortize the loan so as to establish scheduled payments that will repay the loan within those time periods or prepay in full the remaining unpaid amounts. If the participant does neither, a taxable distribution will be declared.

(d) For purposes of this section, incorrect payments include insufficient, excessive, and missing payments.

[55 FR 979, Jan. 10, 1990, as amended at 61 FR 58756, Nov. 18, 1996]

#### § 1655.16 Reamortization.

(a) Reamortization of a loan will occur in the following situations:

(1) Under the rules stated in § 1655.15;

(2) Where a participant transfers between agencies and changes pay schedules, the loan will be required to be reamortized to reflect the changed schedule. A new payroll allotment form must be completed and signed by the participant to reflect this changed schedule;

(3) Where a participant has had his or her loan established on the basis of a particular pay schedule (e.g., bi-weekly), but actual loan payments are made on a different pay schedule (e.g., monthly), the loan will be reamortized to reflect the correct pay schedule. A new payroll allotment form must be completed and signed to reflect the correct pay schedule;

(4) A participant may voluntarily reamortize a loan, subject to the following conditions:

(i) A voluntary reamortization may occur only if the participant is not cur-

rently required to reamortize the loan under the rules stated in this part;

(ii) An outstanding loan may be voluntarily reamortized only once;

(iii) Under a voluntary reamortization, the participant can shorten or extend the loan repayment period, provided that the new loan repayment period, when added to the original loan repayment period, is not shorter than one year of scheduled payments and does not exceed 15 years of scheduled payments, in the case of a loan for the purchase of a primary residence, or four years of scheduled payments, in the case of all other loans.

(b) Before a loan can be reamortized, the recordkeeper must receive from the participant, within 45 days of the date a Rider to the participant's Loan Agreement/Promissory Note was prepared, a signed Rider to his or her Loan Agreement/Promissory Note which describes the estimated terms and conditions of the reamortized loan and a newly signed payroll allotment form. If the 45th day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday, the deadline will be the next business day.

(c) Upon reamortization, the new principal balance of the loan will equal the unpaid principal on the date of reamortization, plus any interest due on the unpaid principal.

(d) [Reserved]

(e) A loan may only be reamortized if the new principal (as described in paragraph (c) of this section) does not exceed the maximum loan amount calculated under § 1655.6(b).

(f) The interest rate on a reamortized loan will be the same as the interest rate on the original loan.

[55 FR 979, Jan. 10, 1990, as amended at 61 FR 58757, Nov. 18, 1996]

#### § 1655.17 Prepayment.

(a) A participant may prepay a loan in full at any time before the declaration of a distribution under § 1655.13 unless a separated participant has signed a statement that he or she does not intend to prepay. Partial prepayments are not permitted. Prepayment in full means receipt by the recordkeeper of payment of all principal and interest due in the form of a certified or cashier's check, a certified or treasurer's