

§ 225.56 Automatic recomputation.

Periodically, the Board reviews the earnings record of every retired, disabled and recently deceased employee to see if a recomputation of the PIA is necessary. When a recomputation is called for due to a change in the reported railroad or social security earnings, the Board processes it automatically. Increased benefits resulting from a recomputation are paid from the earliest month that the recomputation is effective. The annuitant does not have to request a recomputation to consider additional earnings, although the annuitant may request a recomputation before the automatic recomputation is processed. However, the effective date of the recomputation is the same, whether the recomputation is done automatically or at the request of the annuitant.

§ 225.57 Requesting a recomputation.

An annuitant who meets the conditions for a recomputation may request that his or her PIA be recomputed sooner than it would be recomputed automatically. Providing inclusion of the additional earnings increases the PIA, the Board will recompute the PIA from the earliest permissible date as described in this part.

§ 225.58 Waiver of recomputation.

If the employee or the employee's family are disadvantaged in any way by a recomputation of a PIA to consider additional earnings, a request can be made to waive or give up the right to the recomputation. Such a request must be in writing and be made by every entitled family member. A request for waiver of a recomputation applies only to that recomputation for which the request is made.

Subpart G—Adjusting PIA's

§ 225.60 Adjustment at age 62 when employee is entitled to an annuity based on 30 years of railroad service.

(a) *Description.* The Tier I PIA of an employee who is entitled to an annuity based on 30 years of railroad service is adjusted when the employee reaches age 62. The Average Indexed Monthly Earnings on which the PIA is

based is adjusted by using the year in which the employee attains age 62 as the eligibility year. This adjustment applies to any employee who attained age 60 or acquired 30 years of railroad service after June 30, 1984. The adjustment affects the tier I of the employee and spouse annuity.

(b) *Effective date of adjustment.* A PIA adjustment based on the employee's attainment of age 62 is effective with the first full month in which the employee is age 62. For purposes of a spouse age annuity tier I, the adjusted PIA is used beginning with the first full month both the employee and spouse are age 62.

PART 226—COMPUTING EMPLOYEE, SPOUSE, AND DIVORCED SPOUSE ANNUITIES

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Subpart A—General**§ 226.1 Introduction.**

This part explains how employee, spouse, and divorced spouse annuities are computed. It describes how to determine the years of railroad service and average monthly compensation used in computing the employee annuity rate. The railroad retirement family maximum, cost-of-living increases, and the recomputation of an annuity to include additional railroad earnings are also explained in this part.

§ 226.2 Definitions.

Except as otherwise expressly noted, as used in this part—

Annuity means a payment due an entitled individual for a calendar month and payable to him or her on the first day of the following month.

Eligible means that an individual meets all the requirements for payment of an annuity but has not yet applied for one.

Employee means an individual who is or has been in the service of an employer as defined in part 202 of this chapter.

Entitled means that an individual has applied for and has established his or her rights to benefits.

Railroad Retirement Act means the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974, as amended.

Retirement age means, with respect to an employee, spouse or divorced spouse who attains age 62 before January 1, 2000, age 65. For an employee, spouse or divorced spouse who attains age 62 after December 31, 1999, retirement age means the age provided for in section 216(l) of the Social Security Act.

Social Security Act means the Social Security Act as amended.

§ 226.3 Other regulations related to this part.

This part is closely related to part 216 of this chapter, which describes when an employee, spouse, or divorced spouse is eligible for an annuity, part 225 of this chapter, which explains the primary insurance amounts (PIA's) used in computing the employee, spouse and divorced spouse annuity rates, and part 229 of this chapter, which describes when and how employee and spouse annuities can be increased under the social security overall minimum. The creditable service and compensation used in determining the years of service and average monthly compensation are explained in parts 210 and 211 of this chapter. The beginning and ending dates of annuities are explained in part 218 of this chapter.

Subpart B—Computing an Employee Annuity**§ 226.10 Employee tier I.**

Tier I of an employee annuity is an amount similar to the social security benefit the employee would receive based on combined railroad and social security earnings. The tier I benefit is computed as follows:

(a) A tier I PIA is computed based on combined railroad and social security earnings, as shown in § 225.11 of this chapter. This PIA is adjusted for any delayed retirement credits or cost-of-living increases, as shown in subparts D and E of part 225 of this chapter, and is reduced for receipt of a pension