FAS Reference Guide

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Updated March 2011

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PART-TIME ANNUITY COMPUTATIONS

A Guide for Human Resources Specialists

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Part-time Annuity Computations

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DEFINITIONS

Part-time Employment: Any actual service (including temporary service) performed on a less than full-time basis, generally considered 16-32 hours biweekly, by an individual whose appointment reflects a regularly scheduled tour of duty. It also consists of any period of time during a nonpay status which follows a period of part-time service without any intervening period of actual service is also treated as part-time service. (Example: A period of Workers Compenstation)

**Part-time employment does not include when-actually-employed (WAE) or intermittent service. An appointment must specify a part-time tour of duty to be considered as part-time service. (*Note*: In determining eligibility for retirement, part-time service is creditable to the same extent as full-time credit.)

Full-Time Service: Any actual service in which the employee is scheduled to work the number of hours and days required by the administrative workweek for his or her grade or class (normally 40 hours).

Tour of Duty: The assigned number of hours and days during an administrative workweek (that is, 20 hours/week, 40 hours/week).

Actual High-3 Average Pay: Based on the pay the employee actually received. It is computed by taking the full-time pay rates in effect during the specified three-year period and prorating the pay based on the employee's tour of duty.

Deemed High-3 Average Salary: The largest annual rate resulting from averaging, any period of three consecutive years of creditable service, the annual rate of basic pay that would be payable or was paid for full-time service by an employee during that period, with each rate weighted by the time it was in effect. (*Note*: Any 3-year period may be used that will produce the highest average pay.)

CSRS Proration Factor: A fraction expressed as a percentage rounded to the nearest percent. It is computed by dividing the actual hours worked during the entire period of creditable service after April 6, 1986, by the total number of possible full-time hours for the same service. It is used in the computation of the post-April 6, 1986, CSRS annuity. Unused sick leave is not included in the fraction.

FERS Proration Factor: A fraction expressed as a percentage rounded to the nearest percent. It reflects the difference between full-time and part-time service for the entire period of covered FERS service (including military service credited under FERS). It is used to compute FERS and FERS component annuities that include credit for part-time service.

CSRS Part-Time Annuity Computations

Reference: CSRS and FERS Handbook, Chapter 55

Prior to April 7, 1986, the average salary of a CSRS employee with part-time service was computed using part-time basic pay rates. By using this method, some employees could gain a windfall benefit by working part-time for several years and then switching to full-time service three or more years before retirement. The CSRS annuity would then be computed as though the employee had worked full-time during his/her entire career.

To prevent this windfall benefit, Public Law (P.L.) 99-272 (enacted April 7, 1986) established a new method of computing annuities for part-time employees. When computing annuities for CSRS employees who work part-time on or after April 7, 1986, full-time pay rates are used to compute the average salary and the post-April 6, 1986, service is prorated to reflect the difference between the full-time and part-time service.

This new method of computing CSRS annuities applied only to individuals whose career includes part-time service on or after April 7, 1986. A CSRS annuity involving post-April 6, 1986, part-time service required two computations which were then combined to produce a basic annuity. Any reduction for age, unpaid deposit or redeposit, and/or survivor annuity is applied to this basic annuity.

UPDATE: CSRS Part-Time Annuity Computations

Reference: National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010

For those retiring on or after ***October 28, 2009***, a new set of guidelines will be employed for the part-time annuity computation. Public Law 111-84, further explained in Benefits Administration Letter (BAL) 10-101, provides that the "Deemed high-three" average salary will be utilized for all service, regardless of when the service was performed.

Exceptions to Using the Deemed High-3 Average Salary

Do not use the deemed high-3 average pay in the computation of the following:

- The 80% maximum limit on CSRS annuities. The limit will be 80% of the actual pay received.

- Minimum annuity for CSRS disability retirees. In computing the guaranteed minimum, prorate the average salary based on the employee's tour of duty and perform the 40% and the "projected to age 60" computations. In computing the earned annuity, use the computation rules that resulted from P.L. 99-272.

- CSRS survivor annuities in which the guaranteed minimum applies. Survivor annuities should be treated the same as disability annuities.

- Guaranteed minimum annuity amount for Air Traffic Controllers (ATC) under CSRS. If a CSRS ATC is entitled to the 50% minimum annuity (i.e., 50% of the high-3 average salary), the high-3 average salary should be computed from the salary actually earned.

- Deposit or redeposit computations. Use actual earnings or part-time pay rates.

- Supplemental annuities. There will be no change in the computation of supplemental annuity benefits involving part-time service.

Steps for Computing the Part-Time Annuity Of A CSRS Employee

(Worksheet with Steps follows on pages 13 – 18)

Step 1. Compute the length of creditable service for the basic annuity computation.

- List the beginning (column A) and ending (column B) dates of each period of creditable service. For column C put information as to whether the service was covered, refunded, deposit, or military service.

- Determine the amount of credit for each period of service by subtracting the beginning date from the ending date. Enter the results into column D.

- Total all periods of creditable service. Enter result in total civilian/military service of column D.

- Enter hours of unused sick leave. Using Chart 2 (page 24), convert sick leave to years, months and days.

  Note #1: If employee has over 2087 hours of sick leave, subtract 2087 hours from the total and convert the remaining amount of hours into months and days. The 2087 hours you subtracted totals 1 year.

  Note #2: If the total hours of sick leave are not documented on Chart 2, go to the next higher number.

  Example: 2253 equals 1 year and 29 days.

- Total length of creditable service and sick leave. Enter result in whole years and months for the basic annuity computation.

Step 2. Compute the CSRS Part-time Proration Factor.

- List the beginning (column A) and ending (column B) dates of the employee's service. If the employee's tour of duty changed, be sure to treat that as a separate period of service and enter it on a separate line.

- Determine the amount of credit for each period of service by subtracting the beginning date from the ending date. Enter the results in column C.

- To determine the Time Factor (column D), you must use Chart 1 (page 23) to convert the months and days from column C to a six decimal number. The years will be the number in front of the decimal. *Example*: Total Time (column C) = 17 years 5 months 17 days = 17.463889 (column D).

- Enter the hours per year (column E) that a full-time employee works. *Note*: Full-time employees work 2087 hours per year.

- Multiply the time factor (column D) by the hours per year (column E) to compute the amount of hours a full-time employee would have worked (column F) during that period of time. If you do not compute a whole number, you must round up to the next whole number.

- Enter the employee's tour of duty. The tour of duty can be entered as a fraction (40/80 meaning the employee works 40 hours biweekly) or the tour of duty can be entered as a decimal (.50 meaning you did the division of 40 divided by 80).

- Multiply the amount of hours a full-time employee would have worked (column F) by the employee's tour of duty (column G). Enter the result in column H. This is the number of hours the employee worked during the period of time. If you do not compute a whole number, you must round up to the next whole number.

- Total the number of hours in column F. Enter result.
- Total the number of hours in column H. Enter result.

- Divide the number of hours the employee worked (total for column H) by the number of hours a full-time employee would have worked (total for column F). The result will be a decimal number, which is the percentage of time the employee worked. Round the percentage to the nearest whole percent.

Step 3. Compute the high-3 average salary based on the full-time rates of pay. The salaries are not prorated based on the employee's tour of duty.

- Locate the high-3 average salary period using any consecutive 3-year period during the entire service history that will produce the highest average.

- List the beginning (column A) and ending (column B) dates along with the full-time salary (column C) in effect during those dates for the high-3 period.

- Determine the amount of time at that salary by subtracting the beginning date from the ending date. Enter the results into column D.

- Total the time in column D. Enter the result. (*Note*: The total should equal exactly three years. If the total is something other than three years, there is an error in the dates or your mathematics.)

- Use Chart 1 (page 23) to convert each time in column D to a six decimal number. This six decimal number is the Time Factor to be entered in column E.

- Total the six decimal numbers in column E. (*Note*: Total should equal 3.000000, but because of rounding, the total may equal 2.999999 or 3.000001.)

- Multiply the full-time salary (column C) by the time factor (column E) to calculate the salary a full-time employee would have earned (column F) during that period of time. Enter results being sure to round to the nearest cent.

- Total the salaries earned in column F. This will be the salary the employee would have earned on a full-time schedule during the high-3 period.

  Enter the total salary computed (from above) and divide by three to compute the deemed high-3 average salary. Enter the result being sure to round the salary to the nearest whole dollar. This is the employee's Deemed High-3 Average Salary.

Step 4. Determine the Retirement Annuity Factor and compute the Basic Annuity.

- Enter the years and months of creditable service from Step 1.

- Plug the appropriate years and months of, creditable service into the CSRS basic annuity formula. The figure that goes in the parenthesis is the number of whole years and months in decimal format. The months need to be converted using the Chart 1 (page 23). *Example*: 10 years 4 months converts to 10.333333.

Note: If the employee only has five years (or less) of service, you will only plug the years and months in the first part of the CSRS basic annuity formula. There will be nothing entered in the second and third parts of the CSRS basic annuity formula.

- Multiply the years and months in decimal format by the appropriate part of the CSRS general formula. Enter results. Be sure to round to six decimal places.

- Total the retirement factors entered. Enter result.

- Enter the actual high-3 average salary from Step 3.

- Multiply the actual high-3 average salary and the retirement annuity factor. Enter result being sure to round to the nearest cent.

Step 5. Determine the Retirement Annuity Factor and compute the Basic Annuity.

- Compute the retirement annuity factor for the basic annuity computation.
    * Enter the years and months of creditable service from Step 1.
    * Plug the appropriate years and months of the creditable service into the CSRS basic annuity formula. The figure that goes in the parenthesis is the number of whole years and months in decimal format. The months need to be converted using Chart 1 (page 23). *Example*: 10 years 4 months converts to 10.333333.
    * Multiply the years and months in decimal format by the appropriate part of the CSRS general formula. Enter results. Be sure to round to six decimal places.

- Enter the deemed high-3 average salary from Step 3.

- Multiply the deemed high-3 average salary and the retirement annuity factor. Enter result being sure to round to the nearest cent. This figure is the unreduced basic annuity for a full-time employee.

Step 6. Prorate the basic annuity.

- Enter the basic annuity from Step 5.

- Enter the proration factor from Step 2.

- Multiply the basic annuity and the proration factor. Enter result being sure to round to the nearest cent. This is the basic annuity for the part-time employee.

FERS Part-Time Annuity Computations

Reference: CSRS and FERS Handbook, Chapter 55

The FERS part-time computation uses only one high-3 average salary; full-time and/or deemed full-time pay rates are used.

If the entire service is creditable under FERS, only one computation is necessary and the entire length of service is prorated to reflect the difference between part-time and full-time service.

Exceptions to Using the Deemed High-3 Average Salary

Do not use the deemed high-3 average pay in the computation of the following:

- 60% / 40% annuities for FERS disability retirees.
- Final pay (or high-3) portion of the Basic Employee Death Benefit (BEDB).
- Deposit or redeposit computations. Use actual earnings or part-time pay rates.
- Supplemental annuities. There will be no change in the computation of supplemental annuity benefits involving part-time service.

Steps for Computing a Part-Time Annuity Of A FERS Employee with Part-Time Service

(Worksheet with Steps follows on pages 21 – 22)

Step 1. Compute the total length of creditable service.

- List the beginning (column A) and ending (column B) dates of each period of creditable service. For column C put information as to whether the service was covered or paid military service.
- Determine the amount of credit for each period of service by subtracting the beginning date from the ending date. Enter the results into column D.
- Total all periods of creditable service. Enter result in "Total Creditable Civilian/Military Service" of column D.
- Enter whole years and months for the basic annuity computation. Days are dropped.

Step 2. Compute the FERS Part-time Proration Factor. This proration factor adjusts the annuity to account for any part-time service.

- List the beginning (column A) and ending (column B) dates of the employee's service creditable under FERS including full-time service through the date of separation. If the employee's tour of duty changed, be sure to treat that as a separate period of service and enter it on a separate line.

- Determine the amount of credit for each period of service by subtracting the beginning date from the ending date. Enter the results in column C.

- To determine the Time Factor (column D), you must use Chart 1 (page 23) to convert the months and days from column C to a six decimal number. The years will be the number in front of the decimal. *Example*: Total Time (column C) = 17 years 5 months 17 days = 17.463889 (column D).

- Enter the hours per year (column E) that a full-time employee works. Prior to March 1, 1986, full-time employees worked 2080 hours per year. Effective March 1, 1986, the number of hours full-time employees work was changed to 2087.

- Multiply the time factor (column D) by the hours per year (column E) to compute the amount of hours a full-time employee would have worked (column F) during that period of time. If you do not compute a whole number, you must round up to the next whole number.

- Enter the employee's tour of duty. The tour of duty can be entered as a fraction (40/80 meaning the employee works 40 hours biweekly) or the tour of duty can be entered as a decimal (.50 meaning you did the division of 40 divided by 80).

- Multiply the amount of hours a full-time employee would have worked (column F) by the employee's tour of duty (column G). Enter the result in column H. This is the number of hours the employee worked during the period of time. If you do not compute a whole number, you must round up to the next whole number.

- Total the number of hours in column F. Enter result.

- Total the number of hours in column H. Enter result.

- Divide the number of hours the employee worked (total for column H) by the number of hours a full-time employee would have worked (total for column F). The result will be a decimal number, which is the percentage of time the employee worked. Round the percentage to the nearest whole percent.

Step 3. Compute the high-3 average salary based on the full-time rates of pay. The salaries are not prorated based on the employee's tour of duty.

- Locate the high-3 average salary period using any consecutive 3-year period during the entire service history that will produce the highest average.

- List the beginning (column A) and ending (column B) dates along with the full-time salary (column C) in effect during those dates for the high-3 period.

- Determine the amount of time at that salary by subtracting the beginning date from the ending date. Enter the results into column D.

- Total the time in column D. Enter the result. (*Note*: The total should equal exactly three years. If the total is something other than three years, there is an error in the dates or your mathematics.)

- Use Chart 1 (page 23) to convert each time in column D to a six decimal number. This six decimal number is the Time Factor to be entered in column E.

- Total the six decimal numbers in column E. (*Note*: Total should equal 3.000000, but because of rounding, the total may equal 2.999999 or 3.000001.)

- Multiply the full-time salary (column C) by the time factor (column E) to calculate the salary a full-time employee would have earned (column F) during that period of time. Enter results being sure to round to the nearest cent.

- Total the salaries entered in column F. This will be the salary the employee would have earned on a full-time schedule during the high-3 period.

- Enter the total salary computed (from above) and divide by three to compute the high-3 average salary. Enter the result being sure to round the salary to the nearest whole dollar. This is the employee's High-3 Average Salary.

Step 4. Compute the FERS Basic Annuity.

- Enter the high-3 average salary from Step 3.

- Enter the years and months of total service from Step 1 and the retirement annuity factor that corresponds with the years and months of service from Chart 6 (page 26).

- Multiply the high-3 average salary and the retirement annuity factor. Enter result being sure to round to the nearest cent. This figure is the unreduced FERS basic annuity for a full-time employee.

Step 5. Prorate the FERS basic annuity.

- Enter the FERS basic annuity from Step 4.

- Enter the proration factor from Step 2.

- Multiply the FERS basic annuity and the proration factor. Enter result being sure to round to the nearest cent. This is the unreduced FERS basic annuity for the part-time employee.

Part-Time Annuity Computation for a FERS Transferee with a CSRS Component

If the part-time service was performed during the CSRS component, compute the CSRS component using the rules for CSRS part-time service. The FERS component will be computed following the normal FERS computation rules. If the part-time service was performed during the FERS component, compute the CSRS component using normal CSRS computation rules and the FERS component using FERS part-time service computation rules.

The entire length of FERS service is used to compute the proration factor in the FERS component; the deemed full-time high-3 average salary is used; and full credit is given for all service.

The CSRS and FERS portions are then added together to compute the combined basic annuity.

CSRS Part-Time Annuity Computation Worksheet

Step 1: Compute CSRS Creditable Service

A	B	C	D		
Starting YR-MO-DY	**Ending YR-MO-DY**	**Remarks Covered/Refunded/ Nondeduction/Military**	**YRS**	**MOS**	**DAYS**
(Do not list noncreditable periods of service)					
Total Creditable Post-4/7/86 Civilian/Military Service					
Total for Computation Purposes					

Step 2: Compute CSRS Part-Time Proration Factor

**Round hours up to whole number, if necessary*

A	B	C	D		E		F		G		H
From YR-MO-DY	**To YR-MO-DY**	**Total Time**	**Time Factor**	**X**	**Hours Per Year**	**=**	**Full-Time Hours**	**X**	**Tour (XX/80)**	**=**	**Hours Worked***
				X		**=**		**X**		**=**	
				X		**=**		**X**		**=**	
				X		**=**		**X**		**=**	
				X		**=**		**X**		**=**	
				X		**=**		**X**		**=**	
				X		**=**		**X**		**=**	
						F		**Totals**		**H**	

Proration Factor = _____ (H) ÷ _____ (F) = _____**

***Round to the Nearest Percent*

Step 3: Compute High-3 Salary Based on Deemed (F/T) Pay

A			B			C	D			E	F
From			To			Actual Annual Basic Pay	Total Time*			Time Factor**	Salary Earned (C x E)
YR	MO	DY	YR	MO	DY		YR	MO	DY		*Round to nearest cent*
						Totals					

Total Pay Earned $_____ ÷ Years = $_____*

$_____ = **Deemed High-3 Average Salary**

**Total time should total exactly 3 years*
***Time factors should total 3, but may be slightly more or less because of rounding*
****Round High-3 Average Salary to Nearest Whole Dollar*

Step 4: Compute Retirement Annuity Factor

Pre-4/6/86 Creditable Service (_____ years _____ months)	X	Formula Factor	Retirement Factor
____ years ____ = months (_____)	X	.0150	
____ years ____ = months (_____)	X	.0175	
____ years ____ = months (_____)	X	.0200	
		Total	

Step 5 (cont'd): Compute CSRS Basic Annuity

Deemed High-3 Average Salary (*from Step 6)*	**$**
Retirement Factor (____ years _____ months) *(from above)*	**X**
Basic Annuity Before Proration *(round to nearest cent)*	**$**

Step 6: Prorate the Basic Annuity

Basic Annuity Before Proration (*from Step 7)*	**$**
CSRS Proration Factor *(from Step 5)*	**X**
Annuity *(round to nearest cent)*	**$**
Total Unreduced CSRS Annual Annuity	**$**
Monthly Annuity *(divide by 12, round down to lower dollar)*	**$**

FERS Part-Time Annuity Computation Worksheet

Step 1: Compute FERS Length of Service

A	B	C	D		
Starting YR-MO-DY	Ending YR-MO-DY	Remarks Covered/Refunded/ Nondeduction/Military	YRS	MOS	DAYS
(Do not list noncreditable periods of service)					
Total Creditable Civilian/Military Service					
Total Service for Computation Purposes					

Step 2: Compute FERS Part-Time Proration Factor

**Round hours up to whole number, if necessary*

A	B	C	D		E		F		G		H
From YR-MO-DY	To YR-MO-DY	Total Time	Time Factor	X	Multiplier (Hours Per Year)**	=	Full-Time Hours*	X	Part-Time Factor	=	Hours Worked*
				X		=		X		=	
				X		=		X		=	
				X		=		X		=	
				X		=		X		=	
				X		=		X		=	
				X		=		X		=	
						F		Totals		H	

Proration Factor = _____ (H) ÷ _____ (F) = _____***

***Multiplier changed on March 1, 1986 from 2080 to 2087*

****Round to the Nearest Percent*

Step 3: Compute the High-3 Average Salary

A			B			C	D			E	F
From			**To**			**Actual Annual Basic Pay**	**Total Time***			**Time Factor****	**Salary Earned (C x E)**
YR	**MO**	**DY**	**YR**	**MO**	**DY**		**YR**	**MO**	**DY**		***Round to nearest cent***
						Totals					

Total Pay Earned $_____ ÷ Years = $_____***

$_____ = **High-3 Average Salary**

**Total time should total exactly 3 years*
***Time factors should total 3, but may be slightly more or less because of rounding*
****Round High-3 Average Salary to Nearest Whole Dollar*

Step 4: Compute FERS Basic Annuity

High-3 Average Salary (*from Step 3)*	**$**
Retirement Factor (____ years _____ months)	**X**
Basic Annuity Before Proration *(round to nearest cent)*	**$**

Step 5: Prorate the FERS Basic Annuity

Basic Annuity Before Proration (*from Step 4)*	**$**
FERS Proration Factor *(from Step 2)*	**X**
Total Unreduced FERS Basic Annual Annuity *(round to nearest cent)*	**$**
Monthly Annuity *(divide by 12, round down to next lower dollar)*	**$**

360 DAY FACTOR CHART

This chart is used for computing the total amount for any period of time at a given annual rate. To complete the factor, place number of full years ahead of decimal point.

Number of Days	1 Day	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	4 Months	5 Months	6 Months	7 Months	8 Months	9 Months	10 Months	11 Months
0	--	0.083333	0.166667	0.250000	0.333333	0.416667	0.500000	0.583333	0.666667	0.750000	0.833333	0.916667
1	0.002778	0.086111	0.169444	0.252778	0.336111	0.419444	0.502778	0.586111	0.669444	0.752778	0.836111	0.919444
2	0.005556	0.088889	0.172222	0.255556	0.338889	0.422222	0.505556	0.588889	0.672222	0.755556	0.838889	0.922222
3	0.008333	0.091667	0.175000	0.258333	0.341667	0.425000	0.508333	0.591667	0.675000	0.758333	0.841667	0.925000
4	0.011111	0.094444	0.177778	0.261111	0.344444	0.427778	0.511111	0.594444	0.677778	0.761111	0.844444	0.927778
5	0.013889	0.097222	0.180556	0.263889	0.347222	0.430556	0.513889	0.597222	0.680556	0.763889	0.847222	0.930556
6	0.016667	0.100000	0.183333	0.266667	0.350000	0.433333	0.516667	0.600000	0.683333	0.766667	0.850000	0.933333
7	0.019444	0.102778	0.186111	0.269444	0.352778	0.436111	0.519444	0.602778	0.686111	0.769444	0.852778	0.936111
8	0.022222	0.105556	0.188889	0.272222	0.355556	0.438889	0.522222	0.605556	0.688889	0.772222	0.855556	0.938889
9	0.025000	0.108333	0.191667	0.275000	0.358333	0.441667	0.525000	0.608333	0.691667	0.775000	0.858333	0.941667
10	0.027778	0.111111	0.194444	0.277778	0.361111	0.444444	0.527778	0.611111	0.694444	0.777778	0.861111	0.944444
11	0.030556	0.113889	0.197222	0.280556	0.363889	0.447222	0.530556	0.613889	0.697222	0.780556	0.863889	0.947222
12	0.033333	0.116667	0.200000	0.283333	0.366667	0.450000	0.533333	0.616667	0.700000	0.783333	0.866667	0.950000
13	0.036111	0.119444	0.202778	0.286111	0.369444	0.452778	0.536111	0.619444	0.702778	0.786111	0.869444	0.952778
14	0.038889	0.122222	0.205556	0.288889	0.372222	0.455556	0.538889	0.622222	0.705556	0.788889	0.872222	0.955556
15	0.041667	0.125000	0.208333	0.291667	0.375000	0.458333	0.541667	0.625000	0.708333	0.791667	0.875000	0.958333
16	0.044444	0.127778	0.211111	0.294444	0.377778	0.461111	0.544444	0.627778	0.711111	0.794444	0.877778	0.961111
17	0.047222	0.130556	0.213889	0.297222	0.380556	0.463889	0.547222	0.630556	0.713889	0.797222	0.880556	0.963889
18	0.050000	0.133333	0.216667	0.300000	0.383333	0.466667	0.550000	0.633333	0.716667	0.800000	0.883333	0.966667
19	0.052778	0.136111	0.219444	0.302778	0.386111	0.469444	0.552778	0.636111	0.719444	0.802778	0.886111	0.969444
20	0.055556	0.138889	0.222222	0.305556	0.388889	0.472222	0.555556	0.638889	0.722222	0.805556	0.888889	0.972222
21	0.058333	0.141667	0.225000	0.308333	0.391667	0.475000	0.558333	0.641667	0.725000	0.808333	0.891667	0.975000
22	0.061111	0.144444	0.227778	0.311111	0.394444	0.477778	0.561111	0.644444	0.727778	0.811111	0.894444	0.977778
23	0.063889	0.147222	0.230556	0.313889	0.397222	0.480556	0.563889	0.647222	0.730556	0.813889	0.897222	0.980556
24	0.066667	0.150000	0.233333	0.316667	0.400000	0.483333	0.566667	0.650000	0.733333	0.816667	0.900000	0.983333
25	0.069444	0.152778	0.236111	0.319444	0.402778	0.486111	0.569444	0.652778	0.736111	0.819444	0.902778	0.986111
26	0.072222	0.155556	0.238889	0.322222	0.405556	0.488889	0.572222	0.655556	0.738889	0.822222	0.905556	0.988889
27	0.075000	0.158333	0.241667	0.325000	0.408333	0.491667	0.575000	0.658333	0.741667	0.825000	0.908333	0.991667
28	0.077778	0.161111	0.244444	0.327778	0.411111	0.494444	0.577778	0.661111	0.744444	0.827778	0.911111	0.994444
29	0.080556	0.163889	0.247222	0.330556	0.413889	0.497222	0.580556	0.663889	0.747222	0.830556	0.913889	0.997222

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