



United States Office of Personnel Management  
Retirement Services

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## **Benefits Administration Letter**

**Number:** 26-101

**Date:** October 1, 2025

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### **Subject: Annual Changes**

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) annually updates Benefits Administration Letters (BAL) to reflect changes in variable interest rates and cost-of-living adjustments (COLA). The purpose of this BAL is to provide updated information on variable interest and COLA rates for 2026.

### **Cost of Living Adjustments**

Individuals receiving a benefit from the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) and the Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS), with a few exceptions, will receive a COLA increase. The increase is effective December 1, 2025, and is payable to retirees in their January 2026 annuity payment. The maximum increase for CSRS is 2.8%. The maximum increase for FERS is 2%.

Note: The minimum COLA increase payable under CSRS and FERS is \$1.00. Even if the full COLA rate or prorated COLA would result in the annuity rate not increasing, a minimum of \$1.00 is still added to the monthly annuity rate. Eligible annuitants who have been retired for at least one (1) year will receive the full COLA or the maximum increase provided by law. The COLA increase is prorated according to the annuity commencing date during an annuitant's first year on the annuity roll. This provision applies to both CSRS and FERS retirement annuities.

## **FERS COLAs**

The December 1, 2025, FERS COLA is payable on annuities with commencing dates no later than November 30, 2025. COLA increases for FERS annuitants only apply to the retiree's basic annuity (not the annuity supplement). The COLA applies to both the basic survivor annuity and supplementary annuity for survivor annuitants.

Not all FERS annuitants will receive a FERS COLA. FERS COLAs generally do not apply to annuitants who are under age 62 as of December 1, 2025, except for:

- Spouse, former spouse, or insurable interest survivor annuitants;
- Certain disability annuitants;
- Those who retired under the special provisions for law enforcement officers, firefighters, and Capitol Police;
- Those who retired under the special provisions for air traffic controllers;
- Those who retired under the special provision for military reserve technicians (age 50, 25 years of service) because they ceased to qualify for military membership on account of disability; and
- Joint Payroll Office FERS Special annuitants

Disability annuitants receiving the 60% rate during their first year on the disability roll will not receive a COLA increase. However, a COLA is payable during the first year if the annuity rate payable is the retiree's earned benefit or the annuity is redetermined because the retiree has attained age 62. A COLA is also payable to disability annuitants receiving the 40% rate. COLAs do increase the Social Security offset applied to a FERS disability annuity.

## **CSRS COLAs**

CSRS COLAs apply to all annuities, regardless of the age of the annuitant. CSRS annuitants who have been retired for at least one (1) year will receive the full COLA or maximum increase. Annuitants will receive a prorated COLA during their first year on the annuity roll. The December 1, 2025, CSRS COLA is payable on annuities with a commencing date no later than November 30, 2025.

## Prorated COLAs

Prorated COLAS are payable on annuities having a commencing date from December 1, 2024, through November 30, 2025. The proration is based on the number of months between the annuity commencing date and the effective date of the COLA.

Annuitants will receive one-twelfth (1/12) of the full COLA rate for each month they receive an annuity. Survivors of deceased annuitants (other than children) receive a prorated COLA based on the date the annuity was first payable to the deceased annuitant. Survivors of deceased employees receive a prorated COLA based on the commencing date of the survivor annuity. Children of deceased annuitants will always receive the full COLA rate. The following table shows the prorated percentage increase according to the month the annuity began.

## Prorated CSRS and FERS COLAs Effective 12/1/2025

| Monthly Annuity Began    | Amount of Percentage Increase |      |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------|
|                          | CSRS                          | FERS |
| Retirement System        |                               |      |
| December 2024 or earlier | 2.8%                          | 2.0% |
| January 2025             | 2.6%                          | 1.8% |
| February 2025            | 2.3%                          | 1.7% |
| March 2025               | 2.1%                          | 1.5% |
| April 2025               | 1.9%                          | 1.3% |
| May 2025                 | 1.6%                          | 1.2% |
| June 2025                | 1.4%                          | 1.0% |
| July 2025                | 1.2%                          | 0.8% |
| August 2025              | 0.9%                          | 0.7% |
| September 2025           | 0.7%                          | 0.5% |
| October 2025             | 0.5%                          | 0.3% |
| November 2025            | 0.2%                          | 0.2% |

## **Increase in Children's Benefits**

CSRS COLA rates apply to children's survivor annuity benefits regardless of whether their parent received a benefit under CSRS or FERS. However, under FERS, children's benefits are offset by benefits payable under Title II of the Social Security Act. In most cases, the Social Security benefit will exceed the FERS benefit resulting in a non-payment of FERS benefit to the child. The following rates apply from December 1, 2025, through November 30, 2026.

When the child has a living parent, who was married to the deceased employee or retiree, the benefit payable to that child is the lesser of:

- \$692 per month per child; or
- \$2,076 per month divided by the number of eligible children (if over 3).

When the child has no living parent who was married to the deceased employee or retiree, the benefit payable to that child is the lesser of:

- \$830 per month per child; or
- \$2,492 per month divided by the number of eligible children (if over 3).

## **FERS Annuitant with a CSRS Component**

FERS annuitants with a CSRS component will have their CSRS component computed under CSRS provisions. The CSRS portion is subject to CSRS COLA provisions which allow for a COLA increase prior to an annuitant attaining age 62. Thus, the CSRS component of an annuity may increase without a corresponding increase to the FERS portion of the benefit.

## **FERS Basic Employee Death Benefit**

The \$15,000 portion of the FERS Basic Employee Death Benefit (BEDB) payable to spouses or former spouses is adjusted by the CSRS COLA. The CSRS COLA, effective December 1, 2025, increases the BEDB for an employee who dies on or after December 1, 2025 to half of their final annual pay (or average pay, if higher), plus \$43,800.53.

[Chapter 70](#) of the CSRS and FERS Handbook contains additional information on the BEDB.

Under BEDB provisions, the surviving spouse or former spouse must elect whether to receive the BEDB in one payment or 36 monthly installments. The current factor used to determine the monthly installment is .0294259 for deaths occurring on or after October 1, 2021. OPM's notice of this factor was published in 86 [Fed. Reg. 52951 \(Sept. 21 2021\)](#), which contains additional information on the present value conversion factors related to the BEDB. The BEDB factor was not updated with the revised present value factors that went into effect on October 1, 2023.

## **Interest Rate for Service Credit Payments, Refunds, and Voluntary Contributions**

The variable interest rate for CSRS and FERS is 4.25% for 2026.

## **Salary Cap**

Employees subject to a salary cap will pay retirement deductions on the capped amount, which is used to compute an employee's high-3 average pay. The salary information on the SF-50, Notification of Personnel Action, should reflect the capped amount and not the salary that would have been payable without the cap. The COLA cap for any given annual annuity is the higher of the two below figures:

- The GS-15, step 10 pay rate at the highest locality pay possible (currently \$195,200).
- The retiree's final salary (or average salary, if higher) increased by all cumulative average General Schedule salary increases from the commencing date of the annuity to the date of the COLA. The cumulative General Schedule increases are used in all cases, even if an individual was employed under a different pay system.

## **Reminder Regarding Military Deposits and Waiver of Military Retired Pay**

Use the table below to compute military deposits for service performed during the years indicated. The military deposit rate remains 7% for CSRS and 3% for FERS in 2026. [Chapter 23](#) of the CSRS and FERS Handbook has detailed information on Service Credit Payments for Post-56 Military Service Deposits. [BAL 03-105](#) explains the

alternative method for employees under the Uniformed Services Employment Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA).

Employees who want to pay deposits for military service performed during the years indicated in the table below should request that the military pay center provide year-by-year earnings so you can correctly compute the deposit amount owed.

| <b>Retirement System</b> | <b>1999</b> | <b>2000</b> | <b>Other Years</b> |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| <b>CSRS</b>              | 7.25%       | 7.40%       | 7.00%              |
| <b>FERS</b>              | 3.25%       | 3.40%       | 3.00%              |

As a reminder, all military deposits must be paid in full to the employing agency prior to the employee's separation for retirement.

Additionally, employees requesting to waive military retired pay should submit their request directly to the Defense Finance and Accounting Service at the address below 30 days before their planned retirement date to avoid delay in the finalization of their retirement. A copy of this request must be attached to the retirement application:

Defense Finance and Accounting Service

U.S. Military Retired Pay

8899 E 56<sup>th</sup> Street

Indianapolis, IN 46249-1200

Phone: 1-800-321-1080

Fax: 1-800-469-6559

[Chapter 22](#) Section 22 A4.1-2 of the CSRS and FERS Handbook contains pattern language and required information for waiver request submissions.

## **Present Value Factors**

There has been no change to the present value factors for 2026.

The last revision for present value factors went into effect on October 1, 2023, and were published in the *Federal Register* on April 14, 2023. See 88 Fed. Reg. 23111.

CSRS present value factors can be found by visiting:

[CSRS Present Value Factors](#)

FERS present value factors can be found by visiting:

[FERS Present Value Factors](#)

OPM applies these present value factors to compute reductions to the following specific benefits:

- CSRS and FERS retirees' benefits when the retirees elects the Alternative Form of Annuity;
- CSRS and FERS benefits with a CSRS component when the retirees elect to credit refunded service that ended before March 1, 1991, without paying the deposit owed for that service;
- CSRS and FERS benefits when retirees marry after retirement and elect to provide survivor annuity benefits for a post-retirement spouse;
- Retirees' benefits when the retirees elect to credit NAFI service for retirement purposes under 5 U.S.C. §§ 8347(q) and 8461(n); and
- Retirement benefits for individuals with certain types of retirement coverage errors who can receive credit for service by taking an actuarial reduction under the provisions of the Federal Erroneous Retirement Coverage Correction Act, Pub. L. No. 106-265, 114 Stat. 752 (2000).
- OPM uses discount factors to compute the reduction to annuity benefits when retirees elect to credit their NAFI service.

## **Significant Social Security Figures for 2026**

The Social Security Administration publishes a [Fact Sheet](#) that lists annual figures significant to retirement matters every year. The Social Security maximum taxable earnings for 2026 is \$184,500.

The dollar amounts, or bend points, used in the Social Security benefit formula for workers who become eligible for benefits in 2026, and in the formula for computing maximum individual benefits for 2026 are \$1,286.00 (first) and \$7,749.00 (second). Visit the Social Security website for more information on [benefit bend points](#).

## **FERS Annuity Supplement Earnings Limit**

FERS annuitants receiving an annuity supplement are subject to an earnings test. The annuity supplement is reduced if the annuitant earns more than the exempt amount of earnings set forth each year by the Social Security Administration. The Social Security earnings limitation for 2026 is \$24,480.00. If a FERS annuitant earns more than this amount, annuity supplement will be reduced by \$1.00 for every \$2.00 earned over the minimum level unless the annuitant retired under the minimum retirement age and retired under one of the special provisions related to these specific employee populations:

- Law enforcement officers
- Firefighters
- Air traffic controllers
- Military reserve technicians separated for loss of military membership

[Chapter 51](#), Section 51A3.1-1 of the CSRS and FERS Handbook, contains more information on the reduction of a FERS annuity supplement due to the Social Security's earnings limitation.

## **Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) Deferral Limit**

The Internal Revenue Service annual limit for elective deferrals increased to \$24,500 for the 2026 tax year. "Elective deferrals" defined by TSP is the maximum amount employees can contribute to their account. The limit applies to the combined total of traditional and Roth contributions. Visit the TSP website for more information on [TSP Contributions](#).

In addition, TSP participants, age 50 and older, can make tax-deferred "catch-up" contributions from their basic pay to their TSP accounts. These contributions supplement the participant's regular employee contributions and do not count against the Internal Revenue Code's elective deferral limit. The catch-up contributions have a separate annual limit and eligibility criteria. This catch-up contribution limit is \$8,000 for 2026. Active participants who reach age 60, 61, 62, or 63 are eligible for an increased catch-up limit of \$11,250. The limit returns to the regular catch-up amount the year the



participant turns 64. More information on catch-up contributions can be found by visiting [TSP catch-up contributions](#).

Effective January 1, 2026, if you earned more than the IRS income threshold (\$150,000 in 2025 adjusted annually for inflation) and your total contributions exceed the elective deferral limit, those additional contributions —[catch-up contributions](#)—**must be Roth**.

- The switch to Roth catch-up contributions happens automatically—your payroll office handles it for you. No action is required on your part. If you don't already have a Roth TSP balance, your first Roth catch-up contribution will create one. If you don't want to make Roth catch-up contributions, you can [adjust your TSP contributions](#) to avoid exceeding the elective deferral limit.
- This rule does not apply if your 2025 wages were \$150,000 and below or if you are in a position that is not TSP eligible.

Sincerely,

Matthew MacIsaac  
Deputy Associate Director, Operations  
Retirement Services