

salary so long as the two together don't exceed his final rate of salary while previously employed. If there is an excess then the annuity is reduced by the amount of the excess.

On the other hand, if the re-employed person again becomes a contributor his annuity or allowance is terminated and a new one based on the combined periods of service will be his when he again retires. If he had previously contributed to the Superannuation Account and received no benefit of any kind that earlier service is reinstated at no cost. If he had received a lump sum benefit for a period of service throughout which he had contributed while previously employed he can count that period by repaying the lump sum together with interest.

### SPECIAL CASES

The main body of the Act describes the superannuation provisions for the vast majority of those employed in the public service but a number of cases have special provisions attached because of the circumstances relating to the transfer of the employees concerned into or out of the public service. Several of these special provisions refer to former employees of other governments, such as those of the government of Newfoundland, where the employee's functions were taken over by the federal government from time to time while the Civil Service Superannuation Act was in operation. These cases were covered indirectly earlier when reference was made to the various types of pensionable services which may be carried forward.

#### *Employees formerly subject to R.C.M.P. Act and Defence Services Pension Act*

There is also provision for the transfer of superannuation credits when a person who has been subject to the R.C.M.P. Act or the Defence Services Pension Act becomes subject to this new Act. A person who transfers from service where he was subject to one of these other pension plans can transfer his pensionable service credits if they were fully paid for. If he was paying for any service as prior service he would continue to pay for it on the previous basis but if it were completely free he would have to pay for it on a 6% basis.

Where a pension has already been granted under one of these other Acts the pension rights may be retained and the contributor would then earn whatever pension he can on his service under this Act.

Alternatively he can elect to surrender his other pension and then he would get a pension based on the combined periods of service but in doing so he would have to pay for any completely free service under the other plan on a 6% basis. If he was still paying for some prior service those payments would be continued.

#### *Parts II-IV of the Civil Service Superannuation Act*

Those persons who were able to qualify under the requirements of Parts II or IV of the Civil Service Superannuation Act as of July 19, 1924, and hereby gained the privilege of having their benefits based on the average salary over their last five years of service are given the option of that or the average salary over the period of ten consecutive years of service in which the salary was highest. They can choose their last five years or their best ten years. The special privileges going back to 1898 of the use of the average salary over the last three years available to the persons to whom Part III applied is also protected in the interest of any benefits which may become payable to their widows.