

EMPLOYER INSTRUCTION MANUAL

PUBLIC SERVICE PENSION PLAN

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INTRODUCTION

WELCOME TO THE EMPLOYER INSTRUCTION MANUAL

Public Service Pension Board of Trustees

The Public Service Pension Board of Trustees is responsible for administering the pension plan and managing the pension fund. The board consists of 14 people appointed by plan member partners and plan employer partners.

The board's duties include establishing investment policy, recommending changes in benefits and funding policy, and directing the application of pension plan rules. The board appoints an independent actuary to assess the plan's financial health every three years through an actuarial evaluation.

Pension Plan Rules

A copy of the Public Service Pension Plan Rules is available on the plan's website at pspp.pensionsbc.ca. Copies of legislation affecting the plan, such as the *Public Sector Pension Plans Act* (PSPPA), the *Pension Benefits Standards Act* (PBSA) and *Income Tax Act* (ITA) (Canada), are available from the appropriate authorities.

BC Pension Corporation

The British Columbia Pension Corporation was established on April 1, 2000 under the *Public Sector Pension Plans Act*. We serve some of the largest pension plans in Canada, representing more than 1,100 employers and over 560,000 active and retired members.

Duties of the corporation

The corporation acts as the administrative agent for the Public Service Pension Board of Trustees (the board).

Services provided to the pension plan include:

- enrolling employers and employees,
- collecting and recording service, salary, contributions and other information from employers and plan members,
- providing information about pension plan rules and benefits to employers and plan members,
- calculating and processing benefits,
- paying benefits to members,
- filing documentation with appropriate tax and pension regulators, and
- providing policy advice and secretariat services to the board.

Pension plan website

The corporation maintains the plan's website at pspp.pensionsbc.ca. Through this website, we provide considerable public information as well as information and services that require the use of a username and password (secured web services).

Employers

From the employer website sign-in page, you will be able to access Web Services, employer enrolment and the *Employer Instruction Manual*.

Once signed in to the secure employer website, you will be able to access employer news and education, forms, the *Employer Instruction Manual*, and the employer reporting tools in the Employer Portal.

In the secure Employer Portal, you will find reporting tools and resources, including:

- Employer Reporting (including Data Submission, Plan Member Record Electronic Form, File Pick-up, LTD Start/Stop, LTD Policy Validation and reporting instructions)
- Message Board
- User Management
- View Member Data
- E-Remittance

Members (My Account)

Members can register for My Account by selecting “my account” from the top menu, then “Register” under Sign in help. They will need the last three digits of their SIN and their Person ID number (unique identification number) from their Enrolment confirmation statement or most recent *Member’s Benefit Statement*.

My Account uses 2-step verification to enhance member security. When a member enters their username and password, a one-time code is emailed to them. Members must enter that code within 10 minutes, to verify their identity and proceed to My Account.

Within My Account, members are able to:

- update personal sign in information,
- view personal information, including their service and salary history, and recent *Member’s Benefit Statements*,
- view or change their beneficiary(ies),
- use the personalized purchase cost estimator,
- use the personalized pension estimator,
- scan and upload proof of age and identity documents,
- apply for retirement,
- contact the pension plan securely using *Message Centre*, and
- check the status of their requests in *View your requests*.

Resources and publications

Public Service Pension Plan Rules

Public Service Pension Plan Rules is available at pspp.pensionsbc.ca.

Annual Report and Report to Members

A copy of the board's *Annual Report* is available to members and retired members on the plan's website. A summary version, the *Report to Members*, is produced for distribution to plan members who receive a *Member's Benefit Statement*.

Employer instruction manual

We provide the *Employer Instruction Manual* to help employers administer the pension plan for their employees who are plan members. Manual sections are updated periodically. Check the employer website for updates.

Bulletins and newsletters

The Pension Corporation publishes a monthly, online employer newsletter with information about the pension plan and data reporting. Emails are sent to employers if information is time sensitive or it is for a small group of employers.

Employer bulletins provide detailed information on a topic, when necessary. They are shared in an issue of the employer newsletter or an email.

The corporation publishes [*Pension Life*](#) for retired members.

Member's Benefit Statements

Member's Benefit Statements are sent to members every year, showing their status in the plan. We will ask you to distribute these statements for us.

Additional information for members and employers

The plan provides the [Guide for Plan Members](#) available at pspp.pensionsbc.ca.

Employer withdrawal

- Part 16 of the Public Service Pension Plan Rules specifies the terms and conditions an employer must follow when applying to withdraw from the plan.
- Employers considering withdrawal must give written notice to the board of their request to leave the plan.
- There may be costs associated with withdrawing from the plan.

Other information

Other resources, such as information for retired members and archived annual reports, are available from the website at pspp.pensionsbc.ca.

Using the instruction manual

There are 10 major sections:

1. Enrolment
2. Purchasing Service
3. Termination of Employment
4. Retirement
5. Pre-retirement Death
6. Short-term Disability and Long-term Disability
7. Reporting
8. Remitting Contributions
9. PAs, E-PAs, PSPAs, APAs & PARs
10. Division of Benefits on Marital Breakdown

In this manual, “you” means the employer and “we” and “us” means the Pension Corporation.

Forms

You can download forms from pspp.pensionsbc.ca.

Examples

Detailed examples have been provided to further assist you with your pension-related duties.

Contacting the BC Pension Corporation

Mailing address

Public Service Pension Plan
PO Box 9460
Victoria BC V8W 9V8

Location

2995 Jutland Road
Victoria BC V8T 5J9

Employer Operations (EO)

EO is responsible for all aspects of current data reporting in all pension plans, including: enrolment of new members; changes to members' personal and employment records; payroll reporting of contributions, salary and service data; and production of pension adjustments. Contact information for EO follows.

Employer Operations (all plans)

Toll-free: 1-855-356-9701 (Canada/U.S.)
Fax: 250-356-1784
Email: employer.services@pensionsbc.ca

Client Education Program (CEP)

CEP is responsible for member and employer education programs. In addition to the free eLearning course and webinars we offer plan members, we are offering you an opportunity to host a webinar for your employees. Contact information for CEP:

Toll-free: 1-877-558-5573 (BC)

Fax: 250-953-0415

Email: PSPPeducation@pensionsbc.ca

Member Services

Member Services serves both plan members and plan employers. They are responsible for service requests regarding termination of employment, retirement, death of a plan member, and service purchases. Contact information for each plan is as follows:

Public Service Pension Plan

Toll-free: 1-800-665-3554 (Canada/U.S.)

Fax: 250-3953-0425

Member Services (other plans)

College Pension Plan

Toll-free: 1-888-440-0111 (Canada/U.S.)

Fax: 250-953-0412

Municipal Pension Plan

Toll-free: 1-800-668-6335 (Canada/U.S.)

Fax: 250-953-0421

Teachers' Pension Plan

Toll-free: 1-800-665-6770 (Canada/U.S.)

Fax: 250-356-8977

WorkSafeBC Pension Plan

Toll-free: 1-888-440-0111 (Canada/U.S.)

Fax: 250-953-0433

Retired members

Contact information for retired members.

Fax: 250-953-0431 (all plans)

Public Service Pension Plan

Toll-free: 1-866-876-6777 (Canada/U.S.)

Retired members (other plans)

College Pension Plan

Toll-free: 1-866-322-8277 (Canada/U.S.)

Municipal Pension Plan

Toll-free: 1-866-876-6677 (Canada/U.S.)

Teachers' Pension Plan

Toll-free: 1-866-876-8877 (Canada/U.S.)

WorkSafeBC Pension Plan

Toll-free: 1-866-322-9277 (Canada/U.S.)

Rates, contributions and remittances

Employer Operations manages employer contribution rates, employer contribution remittances and other employer billings and payments.

Phone: 250-356-9701

Email: employer.services@pensionsbc.ca

Publications (all plans)

Toll-free: 1-800-663-8823 (Canada/U.S.)

Fax: 250-356-9591

Email: penc.orderproducts@pensionsbc.ca

BC Pension Corporation reception

Phone: 250-387-1002

Email: penc.reception@pensionsbc.ca

Disclaimer

Rules and employer process information in this instruction manual may be subject to change without notice. We will provide you with updated material as rules and/or processes change. Check our website often to confirm that you have up-to-date information before advising your employees on any pension-related matters.

Material contained in this manual applies specifically to the plan. If you administer more than one pension plan for your employees, please ensure that you apply the correct plan's rules.

In the event of a conflict between the information contained herein and the plan rules, the plan rules shall apply.

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1 ENROLMENT

1.1 Enrolling your employee

Enrolment is based on eligibility rules outlined below.

Once you have determined that an employee is eligible to join the pension plan, you will need to follow the enrolment process. Some employers are Public Service employers for certain groups of employees only. For example, the employer might have applied to be an employer solely for continuing the enrolment of a specific group of employees that have been transferred from government. If you are one of these employers, please remember that the enrolment rules only apply to employees covered under the plan.

If you fail to enrol employees as soon as they become eligible to contribute to the plan and they have not signed the waiver then you will be required to pay the employer's portion of the arrears. See section 2.3.

You are responsible for providing your employee with pension plan information. Your employee can obtain information from the plan's website, pspp.pensionsbc.ca.

Once becoming a member of the pension plan, the employee must continue to contribute until termination of employment. A member must stop contributing to the plan by November 30 the year they turn 71. In addition, member and employer contributions stop when a regular member reaches 35 years of pensionable service.

For provincial court judges (judge) or associate judges of the Supreme Court (associate judge), pension contributions must be collected until termination of employment. A member must stop contributing to the plan by November 30 of the year they turn 75. See section 4.1 Eligibility for a pension for more information.

1.1.1 New employees

Note that we will advise your new employee if they have service with an employer that participates in another pension plan administered by the Pension Corporation: Municipal, College, Teachers' and WorkSafeBC pension plans, which they may be able to transfer to the Public Service Pension Plan. (See section 2.8 for more information on transferring service.)

Mandatory enrolment

Employees who meet the following criteria must be enrolled and cannot sign a waiver:

- regular employees,
- non-regular employees (e.g., auxiliary, casual or temporary employees) who, in any calendar year, earn a salary that exceeds 50 per cent of the year's maximum pensionable earnings (YMPE),
- new employees who are already contributing to the plan through another Public Service Pension Plan employer,
- existing employees who begin contributing to the plan through another plan employer,
- employees who terminate and are re-employed by the same employer within 30 days,
- assistant deputy ministers and associate deputy ministers, and
- employees to whom an enactment or Order in Council specifically states that the plan will apply.

Optional enrolment

There are some employees who may opt out of contributing to the plan, but to exercise that choice, they must provide a signed waiver. If a signed waiver is not obtained from these employees, they must be enrolled in the plan as soon as they are eligible.

For employees impacted by a leave of absence, please note the following:

- If an employee is on a leave of absence (paid or unpaid), they are **not eligible to be enrolled in the plan** during that period. The employee can only be enrolled in the plan when they return to actively working for the employer.

- If the employee was enrolled while on leave, the enrolment date (contribution start date in IPAS) must be corrected, and an ineligible refund must be processed for the contributions made while the employee was on leave.

Employees in the optional enrolment group include:

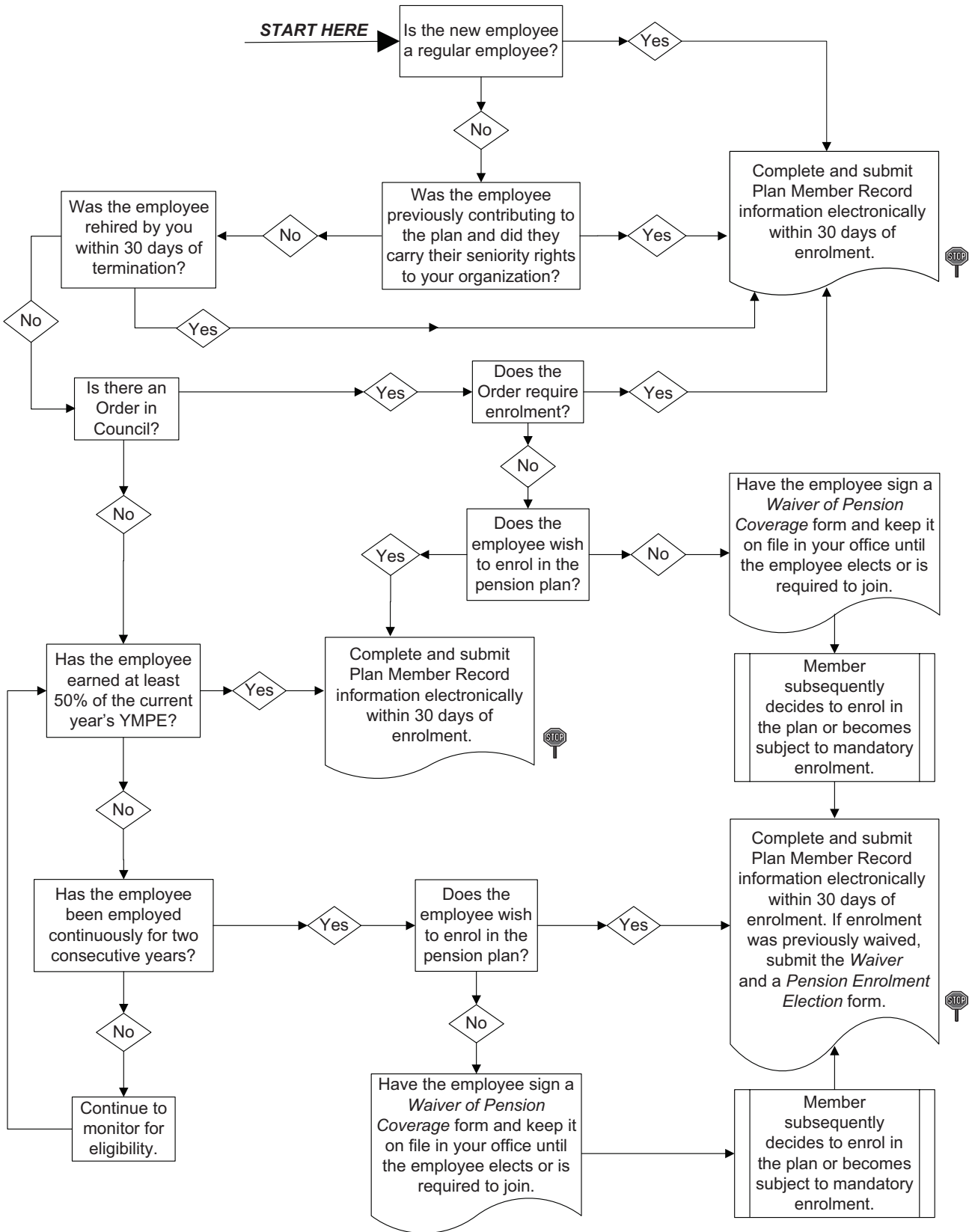
- Auxiliary, casual or temporary employees who have completed two years of continuous employment. That is, they have not been terminated and have had no break in employment of more than 52 weeks, which can include breaks in employment such as a layoff, during which the employee retains seniority in applying for other jobs but have not completed the eligibility requirements to contribute.
- As of July 1, 2011, existing employees of a newly enrolled employer in the plan, and who would otherwise be subject to mandatory enrolment. These employees have a one-time 90-day option to waive enrolment.
- Employees appointed by Order in Council, where the order does not require the employee to be enrolled in the plan. That is, the OIC does not state that the plan rules apply.

If a newly-appointed employee chooses not to contribute to the plan by signing a *Waiver of Pension Coverage*, the subsequent OIC should be silent regarding the application of the plan rules.

Once an employee appointed by OIC has been enrolled, they cannot waive in the future under a new OIC. That is, they must remain a member until they terminate.

The optional enrolment rules require that all eligible employees must be enrolled in the plan, unless the employee signs a written waiver.

Enrolment



1.1.2 Once a contributor, always a contributor

Once a contributor,
always a contributor.

Once employees begin to contribute to the plan, they must continue to contribute regardless of any change in their employment status (regular or auxiliary) until termination of employment for pension purposes. The following conditions do not result in a termination of employment for pension plan purposes:

- approved leaves of absence (including sick leave)
- under an LTD plan, or
- layoff while retaining seniority rights under the collective agreement and has made a contribution within 335 days.

We will provide a reasonable administrative window for you so that your new employees may exercise their option to waive enrolment. We are prepared to reverse the enrolment of a new member if we receive a copy of the written waiver within 30 days of the member's initial enrolment eligibility date. If this occurs, you must contact Employer Operations through the message board providing an explanation and attaching a copy of the signed waiver. See section 7.2.1.1 for further information on using the message board.

Outside of this administrative window, the normal "once a contributor, always a contributor" rule applies and enrolment cannot be reversed.

If employment is terminated the employee must re-qualify to become an active plan member again. If the employee is rehired by the same employer within 30 days, contributions must recommence.

A member is not eligible to receive a retirement benefit if, within 30 days after the retirement benefit has started, the member becomes an employee again and the employer is required to deduct contributions.

1.1.3 Employee elects to enrol after waiving

Eligible employees who elect not to participate in the plan may later elect coverage under the plan by applying to you for coverage. Enrolment in such cases cannot be backdated. Election of pension coverage is effective the first pay period following the date of application to become a member, and it cannot be cancelled.

Send us copies of the election and waiver forms when notifying us of your employee's election to enrol in the plan. As with any enrolment, you must complete and submit Plan Member Record information electronically within 30 days of enrolment. See section 7 for more information on reporting.

If employees who had previously waived enrolment later become subject to mandatory enrolment, you must enrol them, and provide their previously signed waiver forms to us, along with the Plan Member Record. This would occur, for example, when an auxiliary employee becomes a regular employee.

Crown: Enrolment is automatically created by our electronic database through your CHIPS interface. Check the CHIPS user guide for more information.

1.1.4 Types of plan members in a public safety occupation

There are two types of active members: regular members and those members who are employed in a public safety occupation.

Public safety occupations are defined in the Income Tax Regulations under the *Income Tax Act* (Canada).

In the Public Service Pension Plan, members whose employment may meet the definition of public safety occupation include:

- Full-time and regular part-time ambulance paramedics employed by BC Emergency Health Services who are members of CUPE Local 873
- Correctional officers, probation officers and youth probation officers who are employed in a correctional centre with BC Corrections.

- Wildfire fighters; individuals employed by the BC Public Service Agency in the BC Wildfire Service who meet the following definition:
 - For members to be considered “wildfire fighters” they must maintain ongoing firefighting training and certification, actively suppress wildfires, work in a role where a decline in their physical or perceptual skills would put the public at risk and perform duties that suppress fires.

Note: Regular members may also work in BC Corrections. It’s important to ensure that members who work for BC Corrections are accurately identified as regular members or public safety members to prevent errors to their pensions.

There may be different contribution rates and early retirement provisions for public safety members. Their normal retirement age is 60 and earliest retirement age is 50.

For the current employer and member contribution rates, access the View Contribution rates in the E-remittance application on the Employer Portal.

Manual Information about member enrolment is found in section 1.1.

Members must be moved from the public safety group to the regular membership group if:

- the member changes employers and the new employer does not participate in public safety, or
- the member changes positions with the same employer and is no longer working in a public safety occupation.

They would then be enrolled as regular members.

If a member changes employment position with an employer that causes a move into a different employee group, the employer must submit a new Plan Member Record electronically within 30 days of enrolment (For information on the Plan Member Record, see section 1.1.8.).

1.1.5 Concurrent Employment

If you have an employee who is currently employed with another Public Service Pension Plan employer, or working in more than one position with the same employer, you must report all service and salary and deduct contributions accordingly. If a member accrues more than one year of pensionable service in a calendar year, you must report all pensionable service, including service in excess of 12 months. Continue to deduct contributions once the member has accrued one year of service. The plan will cap service at one year for members who accrue more than 12 months of service. There will be no adjustment to the reported salary and contributions.

1.1.6 Waiver of Pension Coverage form

If you are a new employer, as of July 1, 2011, and your existing employee exercises the one-time offer to opt out, they must sign the *Waiver of Pension Coverage* within 90 days of you just joining the plan.

If your employee becomes eligible to contribute under optional enrolment, you must notify and advise them of their options.

An employee who becomes eligible to enrol in the plan, but chooses not to, must complete the *Waiver of Pension Coverage* form. **The signed form is not sent to the Pension Corporation at this time**—it is kept on the employee's file. A copy goes to the employee.

Contributions are not deducted for employees who waive their right to contribute.

1.1.7 Pension Enrolment Election form

Make sure you have obtained waivers signed after April 1, 2000 from eligible employees who waived enrolment prior to April 1, 2000, as well as from new, eligible employees.

If your employee waives their right to contribute and later chooses to begin contributions, they must complete a *Pension Enrolment Election* form. You must submit the *Pension Enrolment Election* form and a copy of the previously signed *Waiver of Pension Coverage* to us. Contributions cannot be retroactive—they must begin no earlier than the date the *Pension Enrolment Election* form is signed. Members cannot later purchase service for which they waived enrolment on or after April 1, 2000 (see section 2 for information on purchasing service.) Failure to obtain a waiver signed on or after April 1, 2000 may result in enrolment arrears.

You should have the employee read both sides of the form and you and your employee should complete it together. Make copies for you and your employee. Submit the original to us. Once an employee elects to join the plan, they must continue to contribute until they terminate employment.

1.1.8 Plan Member Record (PMR)

You must complete and submit Plan Member Record information electronically within 30 days of enrolment for every employee who becomes eligible and begins contributing to the pension plan. Plan Member Records must be submitted electronically through the Employer Portal. Click *Employer Reporting > Plan Member Record Electronic Form*. Please see section 7.5.1, Reporting Plan Member Record information, for more information about submitting your PMRs.

A PMR (as well as a *Pension Enrolment Election* form and a copy of the *Waiver of Pension Coverage* form) must be completed and submitted for a member who previously waived their right to contribute and has now asked to be enrolled.

Occasionally, you may have an employee who is eligible and contributes to two different pension plans within your organization (this can happen if you have an employee who works at two jobs covered by different pension plans, such as the Public Service and Municipal plans). In this event, you will need to apply the appropriate plan's enrolment rules (i.e., service in the Public Service Pension Plan would not be used to determine eligibility for enrolment in the Municipal Pension Plan, and vice versa). Submit separate PMRs for the employee's enrolment in each of the pension plans.

If you are enrolling a group of employees, you have the option of using a report instead of submitting an individual PMR for each employee. Please see section 7.5.1, Reporting Plan Member Record information, for more information.

Crown: Enrolment is automatically created by our electronic database through your CHIPS interface. Check the CHIPS user guide for more information.

1.1.9 Member Validation tool

The Member Validation tool is available through the Employer Portal. Click *Employer Reporting > Plan Member Record Electronic Form*. By entering the employee's SIN, you can check if a new employee is an active pension plan member through another plan employer and whether they should be enrolled. If you have existing employees that are not contributing, you can also check if they are contributing through another employer.

1.1.10 Enrollment Report tool

The Enrollment Report tool is now available through the Employer portal. Click *Employer Reporting* along the dashboard, go to *Plan Member Record*, then under actions click *Enrollment Report*. Enter any start and end date parameters, going as far back as the organization's effective date with the Plan, to generate a historical list of active and terminated employees (who have not taken a benefit) with the organization. You can also filter the columns of data to suit your needs.

1.1.11 Employee “declaration of employment”

To avoid a possible arrears situation, employers should provide plan information to employees when they are hired so they can determine when they might qualify for membership. It is strongly recommended that all new hires—full-time, part-time, auxiliary or casual—be required to sign a declaration indicating that the employee understands their responsibility to inform the employer should they qualify for plan membership through service with another plan employer.

To collect this employee information and signature, you may wish to create a form such as the one below.

Employee “declaration of employment”

1. Are you currently an active member of the Public Service Pension Plan?
An active member can be on a leave of absence, long term disability, or on a recall list. You do not have to be currently contributing to be considered an active member. Y/N
2. Have you been in the last 30 days? Y/N
3. Are you currently receiving a retirement benefit from the plan? Y/N
4. I have been provided with an explanation or summary of the pension plan, and of the relevant entitlements and obligations under the pension plan. Y/N
5. I understand how I may combine service and earnings with more than one plan employer to qualify for membership in the plan. Y/N
6. I understand that I must inform my employer if I begin contributions with another plan employer. If I do not inform my employer, enrolment arrears will be billed to me and my employer. I understand I have five years from receiving the notice of arrears or until termination of employment (whichever is earlier) to apply to purchase the arrears period. Y/N

Name (please print) _____

Signature _____ Date _____

1.2 Determining a member’s beneficiary or beneficiaries

The plan pays benefits to a plan member’s beneficiary(ies) when the member dies prior to receiving a benefit from the plan. Known as a “pre-retirement death benefit,” the benefit is payable to the beneficiary(ies) of a member who dies:

- while an active plan member, or
- after terminating employment, but without having received a benefit from the plan (i.e., does not take a termination benefit and has not started receiving a retirement benefit). See section 5 for more information.

With a spouse

The benefit payable is determined in part by the identity of the beneficiary(ies). If the plan member has a spouse, the spouse is automatically the member’s beneficiary. The plan member does not have to nominate a beneficiary.

A member’s spouse can waive entitlement to the preretirement death benefit on the *Spouse’s Waiver of Beneficiary Right to Benefits in a Pension Plan, Locked-In Retirement Account, Life Income Fund or Annuity Before Payments Start* form and the member can then designate other beneficiary(ies). To nominate a beneficiary(ies) other than their spouse, the member should sign in to My Account at pspp.pensions.ca.

See section 5 for more information on pre-retirement death benefits.

Without a spouse

Members without a spouse (or a spouse who waives entitlement by completing a *Spouse’s Waiver of Beneficiary Right to Benefits in a Pension Plan, Locked-In Retirement Account, Life Income Fund or Annuity Before Payments Start* or who have a separation agreement, a divorce decree or court order) can nominate

- a person other than the member’s spouse,
- a trust,
- an organization such as a charity or society, or
- the member’s estate.

A member can nominate multiple beneficiaries with designated shares, and alternates.

Members can change their beneficiary(ies) at any time, either through My Account or by filing a new *Nomination of Beneficiary* form.

If we haven't received any beneficiary information, the benefit will be paid to the member's estate.

For more information about nominating beneficiaries before and after retirement, visit the plan website:

- [Nominating beneficiaries before retiring](#)
- [Nominating beneficiaries after retiring](#)

1.3 Transferring pension rights

See section 2.9 for more information on pension transfer agreements.

If your employee worked for an employer covered by a pension transfer agreement, the plan may contact them directly about transferring their pension rights, including their contributions and years of service, to their current plan (see section 2.6). These members should be treated as new employees and subject to plan enrolment rules.

1.4 Enrolment in the wrong pension plan

A number of employers who participate in pension plans administered by the Pension Corporation have membership in more than one pension plan.

Occasionally, an employer may enrol an employee in a pension plan and find out later that the employee should have been enrolled in a different plan. This can happen, for example, when an employee who should be enrolled in the Public Service Pension Plan is enrolled in the Municipal Pension Plan. In most cases, the correction can be completed through the remittance process. However, in cases where data has been posted to an account, there will be arrears owing in the plan the member **should** have been enrolled in and an ineligible refund payable from the plan they were incorrectly enrolled in.

After you have advised us of this situation, we will contact the plan member to explain what has occurred and provide them with the following options:

1. A refund of their ineligible contributions, with interest, from the incorrect plan. The member will receive an invoice for the arrears owing for the applicable period in the correct pension plan and will have the option of paying for the enrolment arrears. If the member chooses to pay, they will be credited with full pensionable and contributory service (see Arrears in section 2).

Or

2. We will calculate the amount of the refund of ineligible contributions plus interest from the incorrect pension plan and the amount of the arrears owing in the correct pension plan. If the amounts are equal, we will automatically transfer the funds from the incorrect pension plan to the correct pension plan. If the amounts are unequal, the member will either receive a cheque for the excess contributions plus interest or receive an invoice for the arrears shortfall.

We will indicate clearly to the member whether or not the amounts of the refund and arrears are equal.

We will ask the member to respond within 60 days from the date of the letter. Once the member has selected an option, we will proceed according to the member's instructions.

For both options, you are required to pay the employer portion for the arrears period, which could be paid from the employer refund of ineligible contributions with interest in either (1) or (2). Any excess contributions will be refunded to you with interest.

1.5 Re-employment of retired members

If a retired member—in this case, a person who retired from Public Service Pension Plan employment and is receiving a Public Service retirement benefit—returns to work, they continue receiving their pension and do not enrol in or contribute to the plan.

If an employee is receiving a retirement benefit from a different pension plan, or is receiving a retirement benefit as a survivor of a deceased member, regular plan enrolment rules apply.

1.6 Concurrent employment

If a member works for more than one employer or in more than one position with the same employer, and accrues more than a year of pensionable service in a calendar year, you must report all pensionable service, including service in excess of 12 months. Do not stop deducting contributions once the member has accrued one year of service. The plan will cap service at one year, but member and employer contributions related to pensionable service that exceed 12 months will not be refunded. All pensionable salaries earned by the member in the calendar year will be retained for highest average salary (HAS) calculation.

1.7 Proof of age and identity

Before receiving a benefit, a plan member must supply the Pension Corporation with proof of age and identity documents. Any spouse or person beneficiary who receives a benefit must provide proof of age and identity as well. A CRA number must be provided for an organization beneficiary.

Copies of documents no longer have to be certified.

These documents can be provided at any time prior to receiving a benefit, but we recommend that they be provided at the time of enrolment for the member and the member's spouse.

If documents are in a foreign language, translation may be required. The cost of translation is the member's responsibility. The translator must not be a member of the member's family, and must sign and date the translated document.

Gender identity

Pension Corporation collects gender information for plan administration. Gender information is fundamental as actuaries use this data to help determine the life expectancy of members and whether a pension plan is sufficiently funded.

Members who do not identify as female or male may identify as X. Both the provincial and federal governments allow individuals to change their gender designation to X on government-issued identification such as BC birth certificates, BC driver's licenses, passports and permanent resident cards. In other provinces and territories, individuals may also indicate their gender as X on government identification.

The X gender designation recognizes that sex and gender are different concepts that aren't interchangeable.

A member updating their gender identity is not required to provide documentation.

- “Sex” refers to a person’s biological and physiological characteristics, such as male.
- “Gender” refers to how a person feels internally (e.g., a man), and/or the gender a person publicly expresses in their daily life (e.g., at work, while shopping, at home). A person’s current gender may differ from the sex they were born and may differ from what is indicated on their current legal documents. A person’s gender may change over time.

Providing the documents

Clear and legible copies of original documents must be provided. Both physical and electronic copies are acceptable.

Note that foreign passports and driver’s licences must be certified true copies.

Original documents must not be submitted because of the risk of loss or damage and the cost of returning the documents by registered mail.

EXAMPLE

A clear, legible copy of one of these documents is acceptable:

- current Canadian driver’s licence
- *BC Driver’s Licence and Services Card*
- BC identification card
- *BC Services Card*
- Birth certificate
- Canada Border Services Agency Nexus membership card
- Canadian passport (must be valid and unexpired)
- Canadian citizenship or immigration papers
- Certificate of Indian Status card
- Certificate of Registration of Birth Abroad (RBA)—*document issued by Citizenship and Immigration Canada to Canadian Parents of children born abroad between 1947 and 1977*

- Marriage certificate (if the date of birth is recorded on the document)
- Ontario Health Card
- Permanent Resident Card (PRC) (must be valid and unexpired)
- **Foreign passport or driver's licence** (must be a certified true copy of a valid, unexpired document)

If the member's name has changed, we require a clear copy of one of the above documents showing the member's current name, or all of their legal change of name documents or marriage certificates.

Contact us for acceptable alternative documents if the member's original documents are unavailable. There will be a delay in processing the member's retirement benefit payment if their forms are not completed fully or if documents are missing.

Enrolment checklist

Did you remember to...

- Provide your employee with access to a copy of [Guide for Plan Members](#).
- Advise your optional employee about the enrolment rules? Have them sign a waiver if they choose not to enrol.
- Ask your employee if they are already retired and receiving a Public Service retirement benefit? (see section 1.5)
- Use the Member Validation tool to confirm if a new employee is a member of the plan.
- Complete and submit Plan Member Record information electronically within 30 days of enrolment.
- Ask your employee to sign in to My Account at pspp.pensionsbc.ca and upload documents to establish proof of age and identity.
- Ask your employee if they wish to nominate a beneficiary(ies) other than their current spouse. If they do, they can nominate beneficiaries by signing in to My Account at pspp.pensionsbc.ca.

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2 PURCHASING SERVICE

Purchasing service means paying for periods of employment not counted as service with the Public Service Pension Plan. Purchasing service may increase a plan member's benefit.

2.1 Non-contributory service

Active plan members may be eligible to purchase periods of service when they worked for a plan employer but did not contribute to, or accrue service, in the plan. Examples include: part-time, probationary, auxiliary, and casual service.

If a member should have contributed to the plan but did not, there may be arrears owing (see section 2.3).

Employer responsibility for purchases of non-contributory service

Under purchase of service rules, you are responsible for paying the employer portion of the purchase if:

- an employer and employee relationship existed during the period of non-contributory service, and
- the member did not receive compensation in lieu of contributing to a registered pension plan.

If your employee is purchasing a period of non-contributory service, you must complete the applicable section of Part B of the purchase of service application form to determine responsibility.

Some general guidelines to employer cost responsibility include:

- You are responsible to pay the employer share of the purchase for periods of employment immediately before the employee started contributing to the pension plan, where the employee had an uninterrupted period of service. These periods of service include but are not limited to:
 - part-time, probationary, auxiliary and casual service, or
 - a period where the employee was hired in a training situation and you promised the employee a position when they completed university.
- These periods of service do not include work done under a personal service contract.

If you were previously obligated to pay the employer portion of the purchase cost, this should not change.

- If an individual is considered an employee of your organization, and there has been no termination of employment since the training period, an employee-employer relationship exists.
- You may decide to pay the employer share of the service purchase cost, even if not obliged to do so.

2.1.1 Eligibility to purchase non-contributory service and past service

Active plan members may purchase non-contributory service and past service with a Public Service Pension Plan employer.

If a member contributed to another registered pension plan during the period being purchased, they cannot purchase past service unless they collapse that plan and use the funds to purchase the service.

Past service is:

- service worked with an employer that did not participate in the plan at the time the service was earned, but does now, or
- service worked with an employer that was amalgamated with or taken over by a plan employer.

Non-contributory service is:

- Actual time the plan member worked where contributions were not made to a registered pension plan.
- Service worked prior to April 1, 2000 for which the plan member waived enrolment.

Plan members may not purchase service:

- For which they waived enrolment on or after April 1, 2000.
- During which they were not employed with a plan employer.
- For a period when they were on strike.
- Service which would cause the member's pensionable service to exceed:
 - 12 months in a calendar year, or
 - 35 years in total.

Active membership is employment with any plan employer.

2.1.2 Deadlines to purchase non-contributory service

There is a deadline applied to purchases of non-contributory service:

- An active member must apply to purchase a period of non-contributory service within five years from the date of enrolment in the plan or before termination of

employment with the employer with whom the service occurred (on or after April 1, 2002), whichever occurs first.

- The employer must then complete and submit the member's purchase application to us within 30 days of receiving the application.
- If application is not made prior to the deadline, the member will no longer be eligible to purchase the non-contributory period.

2.1.3 Cost to purchase non-contributory service and past service

Current salary and current contribution cost method

The current salary and current contribution cost method is used for purchases where the employee's position was covered by the plan.

The cost to purchase is determined by calculating the employee and employer contributions required for the amount of pensionable service to be purchased, using the plan's current employee and employer contribution rates and the member's current pensionable salary. ("Current" at the time of application to purchase.)

Actuarial value method

The actuarial value method is used for purchases where the employee had service with a plan employer before their position was covered under the plan.

The actuarial value method is used to calculate the actuarial value of the increased benefit that will be provided by the purchased service.

The actuarial value method is typically much more expensive than any other way the plan member can purchase service. If the member has other purchase opportunities such as reinstatements or non-contributory service and leaves under the current salary/current contribution cost, then they may want to obtain costs for those first.

Members cannot estimate the cost to purchase service under the actuarial value method. The plan will provide estimates and final costs.

2.2 Leave of absence (LOA)

Plan members enrolled prior to taking a leave of absence may be eligible to apply to purchase that leave. There are two main categories of leave:

- *Employment Standards Act (ESA)* and *Canada Labour Code (CLC)* provided leaves where the purchase of service is required to be cost-shared between employer and member:
 - Maternity (ESA and CLC)
 - Parental (ESA and CLC)
 - Family responsibility (ESA only)
 - Compassionate care (ESA and CLC)
 - Disappearance of a child (ESA and CLC)
 - Death of a child (ESA and CLC)
 - Bereavement (ESA only)
 - Jury duty (ESA and CLC)
 - Critical Illness or injury leave (ESA and CLC)
 - COVID-19-related leave (ESA and CLC)
 - Personal illness and injury leave (ESA and CLC)
 - Domestic or sexual violence leave (ESA and CLC)
 - Traditional Aboriginal Practices (CLC)
- General leaves where the member is responsible for full cost of purchasing leave.

Note: the plan mandates cost-sharing when a general leave is 30 days or less.

2.2.1 *Employment Standard Act* LOA timeframes

Refer to the following Purchase of Service table for clarification of leave limits applied per purchase type.

PURCHASE TYPE	LEAVE LIMITS	IMPORTANT DETAILS
<p>In the event of a discrepancy between this table and the <i>Employment Standards Act (ESA)</i>, <i>Canada Labour Code (CLC)</i>, or <i>Income Tax Act Regulations (ITAR)</i>, the <i>ESA</i>, <i>CLC</i>, or <i>ITAR</i> shall prevail.</p>		<p>The Income Tax Act Regulations (ITAR) states purchase leave maximums. *5 years, **3 years</p>
<p>General leave</p>	<p>Based on ER approval.</p>	<p>For a reason other than as listed under the <i>ESA</i> or in excess of <i>ESA</i> or <i>CLC</i> limits. Cannot apply to purchase until leave has ended. *5 year <i>ITAR</i> maximum applies</p>
<p>Maternity leave</p>	<p>Pregnant employees can take up to 17 consecutive weeks, beginning no earlier than 13 weeks before the child's expected due date. Employees can also take up to 6 consecutive weeks following a termination of pregnancy, commencing the day the pregnancy ends. If complications following birth or termination of pregnancy prevent the employee from returning to work, the leave can be extended an additional 6 weeks.</p>	<p>**3 years <i>ITAR</i> maximum applies (18 months per child) *5 year <i>ITAR</i> maximum applies (for portions of the leave not covered by the 3 year <i>ITAR</i> maximum)</p>
<p>Parental/adoptive leave</p>	<p>Birth parent: If maternity leave is also taken, up to 61 weeks which must begin immediately after the maternity leave ends. Non-birth/adoptive parent: Up to 62 consecutive weeks, which must begin within 78 weeks of the child's birth or, in the case of adoption, within 78 weeks of placement of the child with the adoptive parent. Can have an additional 5 consecutive weeks if the child has any condition which requires an additional period of parental care, beginning immediately after the end of the original entitlement.</p>	<p>**3 year <i>ITAR</i> maximum applies (18 months per child) *5 year <i>ITAR</i> maximum applies (for portions of the leave not covered by the 3 year <i>ITAR</i> maximum)</p>
<p>Compassionate care leave</p>	<p>Up to 27 weeks within a 52 week period (can be taken in units of one or more weeks).</p>	<p>To provide care or support to a family member with a significant risk of death within 26 weeks. *5 year <i>ITAR</i> maximum applies</p>
<p>COVID-19-related leave</p>	<p>Employee is entitled to unpaid leave for as long as any of the <i>ESA</i>-prescribed circumstances apply to that employee. See Section 2.2.1.7 of this instruction manual.</p>	<p>This leave is a temporary measure and is expected to be repealed and removed from the <i>ESA</i> when no longer needed. *5 year <i>ITAR</i> maximum applies</p>
<p>Leave respecting the disappearance of a child (up to 19 years of age)</p>	<p>Up to 52 weeks beginning on the date of the child's disappearance (can be taken in one unit of time or, with the employer's consent, more than one unit of time).</p>	<p>The child's disappearance must be the result of a crime (e.g., a kidnapping). *5 year <i>ITAR</i> maximum applies</p>

PURCHASE TYPE	LEAVE LIMITS	IMPORTANT DETAILS
Leave respecting the death of a child (up to 19 years of age)	Up to 104 weeks beginning on the date of the child's death (or is found dead if prior disappearance). The leave can be taken in one unit of time or, with the employer's consent, more than one unit of time.	*5 year ITAR maximum applies
Critical illness or injury leave	Up to 36 weeks (to care for a family member under 19 years of age) or 16 weeks (to care for a family member 19 years of year or older) within a 52 week period (can be taken in units of one or more weeks).	To provide care or support for a family member whose life is at risk due to illness or injury. *5 year ITAR maximum applies
Leave respecting domestic or sexual violence	Up to 5 days paid leave in one or more units of time, plus up to 5 days unpaid leave in one or more units of time, plus an additional 15 weeks unpaid leave taken in one unit or time, or more than one unit of time with the employer's consent.	For prescribed purposes for the employee, or the employee's child or dependent. See Section 2.2.1.9 of this instruction manual for calculating an average day's pay for the paid portion. *5 year ITAR maximum applies
Personal illness and injury leave	Up to 5 paid days and 3 unpaid days per calendar year.	Applies to employees who have worked for their employer for at least 90 days. Both paid and unpaid leave resets every January 1. Unused days from one calendar year do not carry forward to the next. These are minimum requirements that apply even if a collective agreement contains provisions that meet or exceed these requirements. *5 year ITAR maximum applies
Family Responsibility Leave	Up to 5 days off each employment year.	Responsibilities related to care, health, or education of a child in the employee's care or immediate family. Employment year is based on the employee's starting date. Unused leave does not roll over to subsequent years. *5 year ITAR maximum applies
Bereavement Leave	Up to 3 days off.	When a death in the employee's immediate family (including adult child). *5 year ITAR maximum applies
Jury Duty	Employee is entitled to leave for as long as necessary to attend court as a juror. It is an unpaid leave, unless the employer and employee agree otherwise.	*5 year ITAR maximum applies

For more information about these leaves, please see [Government of British Columbia Leave of Absence](#).

2.2.1.1 Maternity Leave

As of May 17, 2018: a pregnant employee is entitled to up to 17 consecutive weeks of leave beginning no earlier than 13 weeks before the expected birth date, and no later than the actual birth date.

An employee is also entitled to maternity leave following the termination of the pregnancy to a maximum of 6 weeks starting on the date the pregnancy was terminated. **Note:** if an employee is already on maternity leave prior to the pregnancy terminating, they remain entitled to 17 weeks from the original start date of the leave.

An employee is also entitled to up to 6 additional consecutive weeks if, for reasons related to the birth or the termination of pregnancy, they are unable to return to work when their leave ends.

Prior to May 17, 2018 the same provisions apply, except: leave can begin no earlier than 11 weeks before the expected birth date.

Transitional provisions: While transitional provisions exist for this leave, they do not impact purchase of service. The maximum duration of this leave is 17 weeks both before and after the 2018 ESA amendments.

2.2.1.2 Parental Leave

Birth parent as of May 17, 2018:

- A birth parent who has taken maternity leave is entitled to up to 61 consecutive weeks beginning immediately after the maternity leave ends (unless employer approves otherwise).
- A birth parent who does not take maternity leave is entitled to up to 62 consecutive weeks which must begin within 78 weeks of the date of birth.
- If the child has a physical, psychological or emotional condition requiring an additional period of parental care, the birth parent is entitled to up to an additional five consecutive weeks beginning immediately after the end of the original entitlement.
- A leave that extends beyond the 61 or 62 weeks (plus additional five weeks, if applicable) may be purchased as an general leave.

Birth parent prior to May 17, 2018 the same provisions apply, except:

- A birth parent who has taken maternity leave is entitled to up to 35 consecutive weeks beginning immediately after the maternity leave ends (unless employer approves otherwise).
- A birth parent who does not take maternity leave is entitled to up to 37 consecutive weeks which must begin within 52 weeks of the date of birth.
- A leave that extends beyond the 35 or 37 weeks (plus additional five weeks, if applicable) may be purchased as general leave.

Birth parent transitional provisions: If the child was born or placed with the adopted parent on or after December 3, 2017, the May 17, 2018 provisions apply to the leave.

Adoptive parent as of May 17, 2018:

- An adoptive parent is entitled to up to 62 consecutive weeks beginning within 78 weeks after the child is placed with the parent.
- If the child has a physical, psychological or emotional condition requiring an additional period of parental care, the adoptive parent is entitled to up to an additional five consecutive weeks beginning immediately after the end of the original entitlement.
- A leave that extends beyond the 62 weeks (plus additional five weeks, if applicable) may be purchased as general leave.

Prior to May 17, 2018, the same provisions apply, except:

- An adoptive parent is entitled to up to 37 consecutive weeks beginning within 52 weeks after the child is placed with the parent.
- A leave that extends beyond the 35 or 37 weeks (plus additional five weeks, if applicable) may be purchased as a general leave.

Transitional provisions: If the child was born or placed with the adopted parent on or after December 3, 2017, the May 17, 2018 provisions apply to the leave.

2.2.1.3 *Compassionate care leave*

As of May 17, 2018:

- up to 27 weeks within a 52 week period (can be taken in units of one or more weeks within this period) to care for a family member if a medical or nurse practitioner issues a certificate stating the family member has a serious medical condition with a significant risk of death within 26 weeks.
- If the family member does not die within the original 52 week period, another period of leave may be granted upon obtaining a new medical certificate.

Certificate must be submitted to employer.

Prior to May 17, 2018, the same provisions apply, except:

- up to 8 weeks within a 26 week period (can be taken in units of one or more weeks within this period) to care for a family member if a medical practitioner or nurse practitioner issues a certificate stating the family member as a serious medical condition with a significant risk of death within 26 weeks.
- If the family member does not die within the original 26 week period, another period of leave may be granted upon obtaining a new medical certificate.

Transitional provisions: if, on May 17, 2018, an employee:

- is currently on compassionate care leave,
- has requested, but not yet begun, compassionate care leave,

or

- has taken compassionate care leave (i.e., has used the previous eight weeks' maximum) and less than 52 weeks have elapsed since the leave began,

and

- the family member is still alive,

the employee is entitled to up to 27 weeks of leave, minus any leave already taken, to be taken within a period ending 52 weeks after the original start date of the leave. A new medical certificate is not required within this period.

2.2.1.4 Disappearance of a child (up to 19 years of age)

If an employee's child disappears and it is probable the disappearance is the result of a crime, the employee is entitled to a maximum of 52 weeks in the period beginning on date of child's disappearance and ending on the date that is 53 weeks after disappearance.

Leave may be taken in one unit of time, or multiple units of time with employer's consent and may end earlier if:

- the child is found;
- circumstances indicate it is no longer probable the disappearance is the result of a crime;
- employee is charged with a crime related to the disappearance;
- employer withdraws their consent to have the leave be taken in multiple units of time.

2.2.1.5 Death of a child (up to 19 years of age)

A maximum of 104 weeks that must be taken in the period beginning on the day the child dies or (in the case of a prior disappearance) is found dead, and ends 105 weeks after date of death.

Leave may be taken in one unit of time, or multiple units of time with the employer's consent and may end earlier if employee is charged with a crime that resulted in the death, or the employer withdraws their consent to have the leave be taken in multiple units of time.

2.2.1.6 Critical illness or injury leave

As of May 30, 2019, an employee may take up to 36 weeks of leave to provide care or support for a critically ill or injured family member, provided the family member is under 19 years of age. If the family member is 19 years of age or older, the employee may take up to 16 weeks of leave. This leave must be taken in multiple blocks of one or more weeks and requires

* Between May 20, 2021 and December 31, 2021, an employee who takes COVID-19-related leave for these reasons may be entitled to up to three days of paid leave in accordance with section 52.121 of the ESA.

** Effective from April 1, 2021 onward, an eligible person also includes a member of the employee's immediate family or a family member identified in section 2 (a) or (b) of the Family Member Regulation, or a person who requires care and who is considered like a close relative (whether related to the employee or not).

a certificate from a medical or nurse practitioner for every 52-week period.

2.2.1.7 COVID-19-related leave

An employee can take unpaid, job-protected leave related to COVID-19 if they're unable to work for any of the following reasons:

- they have been diagnosed with COVID-19 and are following the instructions of a medical health officer or the advice of a doctor or nurse;*
- they are in quarantine or self-isolation and are acting in accordance with an order of the provincial health officer, an order made under the *Quarantine Act* (Canada), guidelines from the BC Centre for Disease Control or guidelines from the Public Health Agency of Canada;*
- the employer has directed them not to work due to concern about their exposure to others;*
- they need to provide care to an eligible person (i.e., their minor child or a dependent adult who is their child, former foster child, or other person who may be prescribed in the future**), for a reason related to COVID-19, including a school, daycare or similar facility closure;
- they are outside of BC and unable to return to work due to travel or border restrictions;
- other situations that may be prescribed in the future;

Effective from April 1, 2021 onward, an employee may also request and receive COVID-19-related leave for any of the following additional reasons:

- they are more susceptible to COVID-19 in the opinion of a medical professional because of an underlying health condition, ongoing treatment, or other illness, and are receiving the Canada Recovery Sickness Benefit for the leave;
- they are getting a COVID-19 vaccine (an employee may also be entitled to up to three hours of paid leave for COVID-19 vaccination in accordance with section 52.13 of the BC ESA);
- they are assisting a dependant to get a COVID-19 vaccine, i.e., a child, a dependant adult to whom the employee is a parent or former guardian, a member of the employee's immediate family, a family member identified in section 2 (a) or (b) of the Family Member Regulation, or another

person who requires care and is considered like a close relative (whether related to the employee or not), and who is under the day-to-day care of the employee.

Unless otherwise noted, COVID-19-related leave is retroactive to January 27, 2020, the date of British Columbia's first presumptive case of COVID-19. An employee can take this job protected leave for the reasons above as long as they need it, without putting their job at risk. Once it is no longer needed, this leave will be removed from the *Employment Standards Act*.

2.2.1.8 Personal illness or injury leave

An employee can take up to five days paid and three days unpaid, job-protected leave per calendar year if they cannot work due to personal illness or injury (i.e., sick leave). For paid days, employees must be paid at least an average day's pay (using the same formula as in section 2.2.1.9).

This leave applies to employees who have worked for their employer for at least 90 days. Both paid and unpaid leave resets every January 1. Unused days from one calendar year do not carry forward to the next. These are minimum requirements that apply even if a collective agreement contains provisions that meet or exceed these requirements.

2.2.1.9 Domestic or sexual violence leave

As of August 14, 2020, an employee may take the following leave each calendar year, if the employee or an individual who is in the daily care of the employee (i.e., child or other person) has experienced or is experiencing domestic or sexual violence:

- up to five days of paid leave in one or more units of time (see 2.1.3.2 Leave of Absence with full salary below),
- up to five days of unpaid leave in one or more units of time, and
- an additional 15 weeks unpaid leave taken in one unit of time, or more than one unit of time with the employer's consent

Prior to August 14, 2020, the same provisions apply, except:

- up to 10 days of unpaid leave taken in blocks of one or more days, or in one continuous period, and up to 15 weeks of unpaid leave taken in one block of time, or more than one block of time with your consent.

There is a new formula for calculating the amount owed to the employee during this leave.

- This calculation should be based on days in which wages were earned during the calendar days before the leave started.
- All wages are to be included, including salary, stat holiday pay, and paid vacations; however, overtime is excluded.

EXAMPLE

Calculation formula

$$\text{an average day's pay} = \frac{\text{amount paid (in previous 30 calendar days)}}{\text{number of days in which wages were earned (in previous 30 calendar days)}}$$

The result of the above calculation is then multiplied by the amount of paid days taken under this leave.

2.2.2 Canada Labour Code LOA timeframes

A small number of PSPP employers are federally regulated, meaning their employees are covered by the *Canada Labour Code*. For more information about these leaves, please see [Government of Canada Types of leaves you can receive as an employee working in federally regulated industries and workplaces](#).

2.2.3 Eligibility for purchasing ESA or CLC provided leave

It is the employer's responsibility to verify the leave period. The plan member must provide you with the birth certificate or adoption papers to verify the birth date. The plan does not need to see these documents.

- Members may purchase pregnancy/maternity leaves and/or parental leaves that end on or after April 1, 2002. Only birth mothers are eligible to purchase pregnancy/maternity leaves. Birth and adoptive mothers and fathers are eligible to purchase parental leave.
- You must verify the leave period and ensure ESA or CLC requirements in effect at the time of the requested period of service are met. For example: only birth mothers are eligible for maternity leave; birth and adoptive parents are eligible for parental leave.
- Certain ESA or CLC leaves require the employer (or allow the employer to request) certain documentation (e.g., a birth certificate, adoption papers or medical certificate)—the plan does not need to see this documentation.

- If a member chooses to pay for the employee portion of an ESA- or CLC- provided leave, the employer is required to pay for the employer portion of the leave cost.
- If a leave of absence extends beyond the maximum provided in the ESA or CLC, the additional leave may be purchased as general leave.
- Upon application, a member may choose to continue making pension contributions while on an ESA or CLC leave.

2.2.4 General leave

General leave is any leave where the ESA or CLC does not require the employer to share the cost of purchasing the leave. A member may purchase a general leave that ended on or after April 1, 2002.

2.2.4.1 Full and partial leave

The calculation of service and salary and the leave cost depends in part on whether the member receives full, partial or no salary during the leave period.

2.2.4.2 Leave of absence with full salary

When a member is on a leave and continues to receive full salary, both you and the plan member continue to contribute to the plan, and pensionable and contributory service are credited in the normal manner. There is no purchase of service available or required in these situations. From the pension plan's perspective, it's as if the member continued to work during that time.

2.2.4.3 Leave of absence with partial salary

Plan members who take a leave of absence with partial pay may be eligible to purchase the difference between the service they would have received if paid their normal salary and the amount of service they were actually credited with based on the salary they were paid while on leave.

2.2.4.4 Periods of reduced pay

Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) defines a “period of reduced pay” as a period of employment during which the member works less than their regular assignment while retaining the right to their regular assignment and may include job sharing.

Members may be eligible to purchase the difference between the normal, full assignment and the amount actually worked, subject to the following CRA rules:

- the plan member must have been employed by you for not less than three months,
- only periods of reduced pay after the three-month requirement is met are eligible, and
- the plan member must have worked at the full assignment at some time during their employment with you prior to the leave period and not given up their right to the full assignment.

Note: For 2020 and 2021 only, the previous 36-month requirement does not apply; this requirement is effective retroactively to January 1, 2022. Members who worked at less than their full assignment in 2020 and 2021 may be eligible to purchase service regardless of the length of time they have been employed. If members qualified for a period of reduced pay under the relaxed eligibility requirements during this time but have since terminated employment or retired, they may still be able to purchase service. Members and employers can contact the plan for more information.

If the full assignment for the plan member is less than 100 per cent full-time, the plan member may purchase only that portion needed to bring it up to the plan member’s full assignment, not to full-time.

Periods of reduced pay will be structured in one-year increments so there is a clear deadline within which the member may purchase the service. A period of reduced pay that exceeds 12 months is considered as a consecutive series of 12-month periods. In cases where the period of reduced pay cannot be segmented evenly into 12-month periods, the shorter period will be the most recent.

The plan member must apply to purchase a period of reduced pay within five years of the end of the period or termination of employment, if earlier.

2.2.5 All leave types

The full period of the leave must be purchased unless, as a result of the purchase, the plan member's pensionable service would exceed:

- 12 months in a calendar year,
- 35 years in total, or
- Canada Revenue Agency maximums (contact CRA or the Public Service Pension Plan for more details).

If Plan members wish to purchase a leave of absence for a period during which they contributed to a registered pension plan with any other employer, some restrictions may apply. Contact the plan for more information.

If a plan member chooses to continue to make contributions while on a ESA or CLC leave, but then stops making those contributions before the leave period has elapsed, only the leave period already purchased is credited.

2.2.6 Deadlines to purchase leaves

There is a deadline applied to purchases of leaves of absence.

- Application to purchase a period of leave that ends on or after April 1, 2002 must be made within five years of the end of the leave period or before termination of employment, whichever occurs first.
- The employer must then complete and submit the member's purchase application to us within 30 days of receiving the application. If the member indicates they wish to continue to contribute during the leave, the employer must submit application form copies to us monthly. Subsequent applications should document relevant changes such as an increase to the member's salary.

A member who does not apply to purchase a leave before terminating employment will never be able to purchase that leave, even if the member again becomes an active plan member.

The member is not required to return to work after the leave, but must be an active member to apply to purchase. This means that if a plan member is not going to return to work after a leave, application must be made while on leave (and therefore an active member) in order to be eligible to purchase.

If a member chooses to continue to contribute during an ESA or CLC leave, they must apply to do so within 30 days of the leave start date. If the member misses this 30 day deadline, they are still eligible to apply at the end of the leave and make a lump sum payment.

If application is not made prior to the deadline, the member will no longer be eligible to purchase the leave period.

2.2.7 Cost to purchase leaves

“Current” means at the time of application to purchase.

The cost to purchase any leave of absence is calculated using the “Current Salary and Current Contribution” cost method. Under this cost method, the cost to purchase is based on the plan member’s current full-time equivalent salary, multiplied by the length of the leave period, multiplied by:

- the current employee contribution rate—this applies to pregnancy/maternity, parental/adoption and general leaves covered under the ESA or CLC (you will pay your portion on the member’s behalf), or
- the current employee and employer contribution rates—this applies to general leaves, other than general leaves covered under the ESA or CLC.

If a member chooses to pay for the employee portion of a pregnancy/maternity, parental, adoption, or general leaves covered under the ESA or CLC, the employer who granted the leave is required to pay for the employer portion of the leave cost.

If a member chooses to pay for the employee portion of a general leave that is 30 days or less, the employer who granted the leave is required to pay for the employer portion of the leave cost. If the leave period is over 30 days, the member is responsible for paying the full cost.

The member is responsible for paying both the employee and employer costs for all other leaves.

Once a member’s leave has ended, they can generate an estimate of the cost to purchase service by signing into My Account and accessing the personalized purchase cost estimator. Once a member is on leave, they should use the fillable PDF located at pspp.pensionsbc.ca/submit-a-form-to-buy-service.

2.3 Arrears

Arrears occur when a plan member and the employer should have made contributions to the pension plan, but did not. We may advise you if an arrears situation occurs. If you are aware of a possible arrears situation for one of your employees, you should notify the employee and submit an application form on behalf of the employee. There are two types of arrears: enrolment arrears and payroll arrears.

2.3.1 Eligibility to purchase arrears

Enrolment arrears

Payment of enrolment arrears is mandatory for employers but optional for plan members.

Enrolment arrears occur when:

- an active plan member, for whom enrolment in the plan is mandatory, does not start making contributions when first required,
- an active plan member, whose enrolment was optional, does not complete a written waiver to opt out of the pension plan and does not commence contributions, or
- an active plan member, whose enrolment is optional, elects to enrol but does not start making contributions from the date of election.

Payment of enrolment arrears is mandatory for employers but optional for plan members. You must pay on receipt of the invoice.

When the employer portion of the arrears is paid, only one-half pensionable service and full contributory service is credited to the plan member. When both the employer and plan member portions are paid, the plan member is credited with full pensionable service and contributory service for that period.

Payroll arrears

Payment of payroll arrears is mandatory for both employers and plan members.

Payroll arrears occur when an employer has not made deductions for an active plan member. This can happen when the employer has:

- not made the required deductions on salary paid during a partially-paid leave of absence,
- failed to resume deductions when an employee, after a period of time when deductions were discontinued, should have

started contributing again (for example, after a pregnancy/ maternity leave), or

- for any reason does not make the required deductions and does not remit the required contributions for an active plan member (for example, there is a problem with your payroll system).

You will receive an invoice for payroll arrears that occur while an employee is working for you, even if they now work for another employer. Payment of payroll arrears is mandatory for both you and the plan member. They must be paid on receipt of the *invoice*. You must remit the required employee and employer contributions, and collect the employee contributions from the plan member.

2.3.2 Deadlines to purchase enrolment arrears

There is a deadline applied to purchases of enrolment arrears.

- Active members who received their first notice of enrolment arrears on or after April 1, 2002 must apply for an updated cost within five years of the date the arrears notice was sent, or termination of employment, whichever occurs first.
- The employer must then complete and submit the member's purchase application to us within 30 days of receiving the application.

2.3.3 Deadlines to purchase payroll arrears

There is no deadline to purchase payroll arrears. The employer with whom the arrears occurred is billed as long as the employee is an active member in the pension plan.

2.3.4 Cost to purchase arrears

The cost to purchase arrears is calculated using the "Current Salary and Current Contribution" cost method. Under this cost method, the cost to purchase is determined by calculating the employee and employer contributions required for the amount of pensionable service to be purchased, using the plan's current employee and employer contribution rates and the member's current pensionable salary.

2.4 Child-rearing break

The plan does not have provisions for a member who has taken time off work to raise their own child to have this time recognized as contributory service in the pension plan.

2.5 Applying to purchase service

2.5.1 When is an application form required?

You or your employee must complete Part A. The employee is not required to sign the form.

For leaves, non-contributory service and arrears, plan members cannot apply directly to the pension plan. You must complete a *Purchase of Service Application* form. You or your employee must complete Part A.

You must complete a separate application for each purchase type, with the exception of multiple general leaves of absence that occur during the same reporting segment (i.e., January to March and April to December); these can be requested on one application. Attach details of dates and service for each leave period. We will combine the periods of service and provide one *Statement of Cost* to the plan member.

2.5.2 Members on leave prior to retirement

Remember, plan members must be active (including being on a leave of absence) to apply to purchase service.

If a member is on a leave of absence just prior to retirement and wishes to purchase service:

- the member should apply to purchase that leave (and any other unpaid purchases) prior to their retirement date
- the member should apply approximately two months prior to their retirement date if they wish to complete the purchase prior to retiring.
- the member must pay by the due date indicated on the *Statement of Cost*—once the due date is past, the member will not be able to purchase the service.

If the retirement benefit is processed before the purchase has been completed, it will be amended as soon as the purchased service is credited to the member's account.

2.5.3 Purchase cost estimates

The member should calculate an estimated cost and determine the estimated increase to pension prior to submitting the application; you may be asked assist your employees with

estimates. An estimated cost allows members to determine if they wish to proceed with the purchase before making formal application and before having you complete the employer portion of the application form.

Plan members can obtain these figures by using the **Online purchase cost estimator**: Members can do their own estimate using the personalized purchase cost estimator available on our website through My Account. The estimator has been loaded with each member's current *Member's Benefit Statement* information.

Members who haven't registered for My Account can use the self-registration process.

The online purchase cost estimator will provide the member with an approximate cost to purchase service, the estimated increase to their pension if they purchase service, and a payback feature, which lets the member know how many pension payments they need to receive in order to recoup the cost of purchasing service.

Members who use the personalized estimator and have decided to proceed with the application may print directly from the estimator. The application form will be populated with the purchase details as entered by the member.

The member should not forward any funds to the corporation based on estimates from the purchase cost estimator or that they have manually calculated. Members can only make payment when they receive a *Statement of Cost* from the plan.

2.5.4 Continuous contributions while on an ESA or CLC leave

For ESA or CLC leaves commencing on or after May 1, 2020 members will be able to contribute to their pension on a continuing basis during the leave. This opportunity gives members who want to buy service the flexibility to choose the option that best fits them: either pay during a leave under the new rule, or buy service in one payment up to five years after the leave under the current rule.

- Members will have 30 days from the leave start date to apply to make continuous contributions. If this 30 day deadline is missed, members will need to wait until the end of the leave period and then apply to purchase the entire period in a lump sum.

- When a member submits a *Purchase of Service* form requesting continuous contribution within 30 days of the leave start date, the employer will date stamp and photocopy the application and submit a copy to the pension corporation each month the member is on an ESA or CLC leave.
- The first partial month of leave can be combined with the second full month of leave.
- The *Purchase of Service Application* provides space for the employer to record several pay periods.

2.6 The *Purchase of Service Application* package

2.6.1 Purchase of service information for the member

Employees should sign in to My Account and use the Purchase Cost Estimator to find out the cost and value of buying service. Not all purchase types are eligible for the estimator, for a full list refer to pspp.pensionsbc.ca/get-a-cost-estimate-online.

Deadlines

Employees must submit the application within the deadline to purchase service.

For lump sum payments after the period has ended, they must apply by whichever of the following deadlines comes first:

- Five years from the end of the purchase period they're applying to buy.
- Before leaving the employer with whom the purchase period occurred.

For continuous contributions during an *Employment Standards Act* (ESA) leave:

- Within 30 days of starting the leave
If the 30-day deadline is missed, employees need to wait until the end of the leave period to apply to purchase the service as a lump-sum. Deadlines for lump sum payments applies.

For more information on leave types, deadlines and payment options, refer to the guide pspp.pensionsbc.ca/buying-service-for-a-leave.

2.6.2 Completing the purchase application form

2.6.2.1. Part A – Plan member

You or your employee will complete this section in its entirety. You will need to verify the information in Part A. The employee may need assistance completing these details.

We recommend completing the *Purchase of Service Application Package* with this section open. Refer to the corresponding section numbers for more details found elsewhere in the *Employer Instruction Manual*.

- If records are unavailable, you may need your employee to provide you with some information such as:
 - Offer of employment letter
 - Leave approval form or letter
 - Historical timesheets
 - Paycheque stubs
 - Copies of T4s
 - Employment Insurance – Record of Employment
 - Letter from Canada Revenue Agency
 - Letter from the Canada Pension Plan

Type of purchase

Leaves of absence

For details on any leaves listed below, see section 2.2

- It is your responsibility to determine if an employee is eligible to apply for an ESA leave listed below. For more information use the chart in section 2.2.1 or refer to the ESA directly.
- References to the ESA also apply to employees working for federally regulated employers covered by the *Canada Labour Code* (CLC) (see section 2.2.2).
- All ESA/CLC leaves are subject to a limit on the number of days available and a shared cost responsibility between employer and employee. Any time exceeding the limit would be considered a general leave or general shared leave.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TYPE	LEAVE LIMITS
Maternity	17 weeks
Parental – For birth parent who has taken maternity leave	61 weeks
Adoption/Non-birth parent	62 weeks
Compassionate care	27 weeks within 52-week period
Disappearance of a child	52 weeks
Death of a child	104 weeks
Critical illness/injury for family members under 19	36 weeks
Critical illness/injury for family members over 19	16 weeks
Domestic or sexual violence	5 days paid; 5 days unpaid
Bereavement	3 days
Covid-19 related	Employer specific
Personal illness or injury	3 days
Family responsibility	5 days

General leave

More than 30 calendar days:

- Any leave where the ESA or CLC does not require the employer to share the cost of purchasing the leave.

Less than 30 calendar days:

- Employer pays their portion per PSPP plan rules.

Non-contributory service

Non-contributory service is time worked for an employer when the member did not contribute to, or earn, service (e.g., a probationary period). See section 2.1.

You are responsible for paying the employer portion of the non-contributory service purchase if:

- An employer and employee relationship existed during the period of non-contributory service, and
- The employee did not receive compensation in lieu of contributing to a registered pension plan.

Past service

Past service is time worked for a PSPP employer before the employer joined the plan.

Arrears

Mandatory enrolment

Arrears occur when an employee does not make contributions when enrolment is mandatory.

Common mandatory enrolment indicators may include:

- Concurrent employment with another MPP employer
- Regular full-time employee in permanent position
- Temporary full-time position for 12 months

Optional enrolment

Arrears occur when an employee in the optional enrolment group does not make contributions accordingly.

This may include an employee:

- Who chooses to enroll when they become eligible, but does not start contributions from their eligibility date
- Who does not submit a waiver to opt out and does not start contributions
- Who previously waived enrolment and now decides to enroll but does not start contributions from the election date

For the full list of enrolment indicators and rules see section 1.1.4. For details on arrears see section 2.3.

Payroll error

Payroll errors occur for any reason, outside of enrolment, when pension contributions are not remitted accurately.

This may include:

- Contributions not resuming after a leave or return from long-term disability
- Late salary adjustments
- Contributions not deducted for a second job with the same employer

Full period of service the member is applying to purchase

Indicate the full leave purchase period for all purchases, including continuous contribution leave.

- For example, the full 18 months the employee took or will take for maternity leave

Payment options

For ESA and CLC leaves, the employee may have the option to choose between:

- A lump-sum payment after the period has ended, or
- Continuous contributions (see eligibility below)
 - Application must be submitted within 30 days of leave starting
 - May not be available for leaves under 30 days

See section 2.5.4 for more details.

Did the member contribute to a registered pension plan with any other employer during this period?

- The employee must provide this information to you.
- This does not include RRSPs or Canada Pension Plan.

Was the member's position full time, part time or casual/auxiliary before and/or during the purchase period?

- For part-time employees, indicate the percentage of contract owned.
- The employee is only eligible to purchase their maximum contract offering.

2.6.2.2 Part B – Current employer

Complete the employer details as well as the application received date. The application received date helps us determine:

- Applicable rates to apply to a purchase cost
- If the application has been received by the deadline

Provide the employee's current annualized pensionable salary or indicate if the employee is on group disability.

Current annualized pensionable salary

This method applies to full-time, part-time, and casual employees.

1. Use the most recent month of service and salary:
 - Use the pensionable salary from the employee's last pay period prior to the application date.
 - Include any pensionable add-ons if applicable.
2. Divide the salary by the pensionable service earned in that pay period.

3. Multiply the result by 12 to “annualize” for the full year.

EXAMPLE

Salary last pay period	Months of pensionable service				Annualized pensionable salary
\$1,923	÷ 0.46	×	12	=	\$50,165.22

Verification

- Check the calculated annualized salary against the last reported payroll file.
- If there is a significant increase or decrease, provide a comment explaining the reason (e.g., step-up salary increases, a new job with a higher wage, or a return to the regular wage from a temporary assignment at a higher wage).

Section 7 describes what types of earnings, compensation or pay are pensionable and lists some exclusions. For information on pensionable (PS) and contributory (CS) service, see section 7.3.2.

Breakdown table

When reporting service and salary for **lump sum** purchases:

- Record the start and end dates based on the total service available in the reporting cycle.
- If the service crosses segments, split it into two or more lines.
- Use an extra page if necessary.

The reporting segments for PSPP are:
 Segment 1:
 January 1–March 31;
 3 months PS/CS
 Segment 2:
 April 1–December 31;
 9 months PS/CS

When reporting service and salary for

continuous contributions:

- Record service and salary based on the period to be purchased, it should only use up one line.
- Submit this page monthly during the leave.
- Update the current annualized pensionable salary if it changes during the leave.

Reported in purchase period

This information ensures we accurately calculate the maximum service that can be purchased based on the employee’s contract and avoid exceeding their eligible

Check your payroll report to confirm the information reported. Averages should be in line.

amount. Prior reporting only shows the full year, not just the purchase period.

For continuous contributions or purchases from the current year, this information isn't available yet, which is why we need you to provide it on the application.

How to complete the “Reported in purchase period” section

1. Identify the annualized salary during year of purchase.
2. Calculate the monthly average salary:
 - Divide the annualized salary by 12 to get the monthly average salary.

EXAMPLE

Annualized salary				Monthly average salary
\$45,000	÷	12	=	\$3,750

3. Record the total salary to be reported during the purchase period.
4. Calculate and record the pensionable service.
 - Divide the top up salary by the monthly average salary to find the pensionable service for the purchase period.

EXAMPLE

Top up salary		Monthly average salary		Pensionable service
\$1,000	÷	\$3,750	=	0.2667

Summary of steps:

- Annualized salary: \$45,000
- Monthly average salary: \$45,000 / 12 = \$3,750
- Top-up salary: \$1,000
- Pensionable service: \$1,000 / \$3,750 = 0.2667

To be purchased

The amount of service eligible to be purchased is the full amount of the employee's contract owned

- Service recorded here should not be duplicated in the “Reported in purchase period” section.

How to complete the “To be purchased” section

1. Calculate and record pensionable service:
 - Take the hours the employee would have worked, divide by full-time equivalent hours, and multiply by 12.

EXAMPLE

Hours to be worked		Full-time hours				Pensionable Service
1,625	÷	1,820	x	12	=	10.7143

2. Calculate and record salary:
 - This is the amount the employee would have earned during the purchase period. It should reflect the average salary of the purchase period dates.

EXAMPLE

For arrears, use the salary for the service being purchased.

For a leave of absence in 2023, use the salary from 2023.

Additional comments

Use this area to indicate any additional information such as:

- CLC leave
- Increase or decrease to salary
- Any additional portion of the employee cost you are paying
- An alternate contact for questions

Current employer certification

By signing, you are indicating that all information is true and complete to the best of your knowledge, and you accept the employer responsibility.

For example, if an employee pays for their portion of maternity leave, the employer will be billed for their share.

What to do if you receive an employer cost invoice?
See section 2.8.

2.6.2.3 Part C - Former employer (only if applicable)

If the employee is applying to purchase service with a former employer, the former employer must:

- Review Part A
- Complete Breakdown Table in Part B
- Complete Part C
- Return the package to the employee

The current employer provides the current annualized pensionable salary. It is the employee's responsibility to provide you with proof of their past employment and service by contacting their former employer directly.

If the former employer no longer exists and is not part of an amalgamation, the employee must provide proof of employment for verification. See section 2.6.2.1

2.6.3 Send the application to the Public Service Pension Plan

Email the completed package within 30 days, to **pspp@pensionsbc.ca** with the subject "POS application—EMPLOYER ORG #."

For continuous contributions, you must submit a copy of Part B after each monthly pay cycle.

- The employee will receive a *Statement of Cost* approximately once a month.
- If the employee misses the due date, the continuous contribution option will expire. Both the employee and you will be notified.

2.6.4 Statement of Cost

We will produce a *Statement of Cost* and send it to the employee. If they are registered for My Account they will receive an email notification when it is available in Message Centre.

The employee must pay by the due date on the statement to be eligible to purchase the service at that cost.

2.6.4.1 Request for an updated Statement of Cost

If the due date on the *Statement of Cost* passes, the employee can apply to have the cost recalculated. If they are still eligible, they will complete the "Request for an updated cost" section on the *Statement of Cost* and send it to you.

You must:

- Review the *Statement of Cost* details to ensure eligibility
- Complete Part B—Current annualized pensionable salary
- Sign and forward to the plan

2.7 Paying for purchases

2.7.1 Methods of payment

There are several possible methods of payment:

- cash from plan member (in the form of a personal cheque or EFT),
- RRSP transfer,
- employer funds,
- employee funds directed from severance payments or retirement allowances, or
- combination of any of the above.

2.7.2 Tax implications

Contributions made to pay for purchases may be tax-deductible. If a member pays in cash (in the form of a cheque or EFT) directly to the plan, we will issue a receipt to the member to use when filing their income tax return for the year in which the payment is made.

If the purchase is for post-1990 dates the member must have sufficient RRSP room in order to pay by cash. The member must contact Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) to see if they have enough RRSP room. If a member pays for their purchase by cash and they do not have enough room, CRA will deny the purchase.

If a member pays by RRSP transfer, we will not issue a receipt as the funds are already tax sheltered and would have been deducted by the member at the time they were contributed. We will acknowledge receipt of these funds.

If you are paying some or all of the member's purchase, you need to arrange the details of the employer payment with the member. Ensure the payment is made by the due date on the *Statement of Cost and that* the member has completed the "Method of Payment" section on the *Statement of Cost*.

No tax receipts are issued for employer-funded payments, other than severance and retiring allowance payments as set out below.

Members should contact CRA directly for tax information.

2.7.3 Severance and retiring allowance payments from the employer

If the payment is coming from severance pay or retiring allowance, we will issue a tax receipt to the member for the purchase payment and then you will issue a T4 to the member for the income.

It is important that members understand that purchases made from a severance or retiring allowance may affect RRSP room.

2.8 Payment and billing

2.8.1 Arrears

For arrears, the employer is automatically billed for the employer portion of the cost. We will send you a letter showing the breakdown of the employee and employer costs.

Enrolment arrears

Employer portion—you can pay in one of two ways:

- through the regular remittance process by reporting the employer portion of the arrears payment on line 6 of your next employer remittance—ensure you include the arrears payment with your remittance, or
- by a separate cheque.

In the event of enrolment arrears, we will bill employers and members separately for their portions.

Employee portion—we will send the member a *Statement of Cost* for the employee portion. The member must decide whether or not to pay the employee portion, which may be paid by RRSP transfer or by cash; subject to CRA approval. If the member chooses to pay by cash, we will issue a tax receipt directly to the member. If the member chooses to pay by RRSP, we will send them a *Purchase Confirmation Letter*.

Payroll arrears

In addition to the arrears letter, we will send you the *Statement of Cost* for the employee portion. You must remit both the employee and employer amounts. You are responsible to recover the employee contributions from the employee. You are responsible for indicating the deduction for the plan member's portion on the plan member's T4 slip. If you require assistance to complete the T4 with this information, please call CRA.

2.8.2 Leave of absence

If the employer is responsible for paying their portion of the leave cost as explained in section 2.2, the member will be sent a *Statement of Cost* for the employee portion. If the member pays for their portion, an *Employer Purchase Billing Report* is generated and sent to the employer who granted the leave. The employer must pay by the due date indicated on the invoice.

If the member has chosen Option 1, continuous contributions, the Plan will send you an invoice for the employer portion shortly after the member pays their portion.

If the employer is not responsible for paying a portion of the leave cost, the member will be sent a *Statement of Cost* for the full cost. Although you are not required by the pension plan rules to pay for any portion of the leave cost, you may still have an arrangement with your employee to pay for all or a portion of it. If so, please forward a cheque by the due date indicated on the *Statement of Cost*.

If the member chooses to pay by cash, we will issue a tax receipt directly to the member. If the member chooses to pay by RRSP, we will send them a *Purchase Confirmation Letter*.

2.8.3 Non-contributory service

Your signature on the *Purchase of Service Application* form authorizes that the information on the form is accurate and that the service was with a plan employer.

The member is responsible for the full cost of the purchase, unless their employer certifies on the *Purchase of Service* application form that an ongoing employee and employer relationship existed or was contemplated during the period of service, and the member did not receive compensation in lieu of contributing to an RPP. If the employer certifies that relationship, then the employer is responsible for their portion of the cost.

If you are required for a portion of the cost, you will receive an *Employer Purchase Billing Report*.

2.9 Pension transfer agreements

Pension transfer agreements are negotiated agreements between pension plans that allow plan members to carry certain pension rights—including contributions and years of service—from one pension plan to another. They allow

members to transfer the service they earned in a former plan (the “exporting plan”) to their current plan, or the plan to which they last contributed (the “importing plan”).

Transfer of full service from one plan to another is not guaranteed. Differences in benefit formulas, salaries and other factors impact transfer calculations.

Transferring pension rights under an agreement can improve the overall benefits that a plan member is entitled to receive. Plan members who transfer under an agreement must leave their contributions on deposit with their plan, rather than take a refund or other benefit, when they terminate employment.

To be eligible to transfer pension rights, the member must meet certain criteria. These depend on transfer arrangements between the two pension plans. The plan member should contact the plan directly to find out if there is an agreement in place with another pension plan, and how to proceed from there.

SECTION CONTENTS

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3 TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT

For the majority of plan members, the normal retirement age (NRA) is 65, and the earliest retirement age (ERA) is 55. Certain public safety occupations have different retirement rules.

The NRA for correctional officers, probation officers and youth probation officers who are employed in a correctional centre with BC Corrections is 60, and the ERA is 50.

Different retirement rules may also apply to full-time and regular part-time ambulance paramedics employed by BC Emergency Health Services who are members of CUPE Local 873. For more information please read the website guide When You Can Retire for Ambulance Paramedics at pspp.pensionsbc.ca/when-you-can-retire-for-ambulance-paramedics.

The NRA and ERA for members with service in both public safety and non-public safety employee groups is based on the member's employee group at termination. If a member terminates from both employee groups at the same time, their ERA will be based on the employee group with the lower ERA.

When a plan member terminates employment prior to age 55 (50), the member is eligible for a benefit. The type and amount of the benefit payable depends on the member's age and service at the time of termination, and may include:

- a refund of the member's contributions to members who were not vested before September 30, 2015,
- a retirement benefit payable at a later date, or
- a lump-sum payment of the value of that pension.

We will notify the member of the benefit options available and make payments when required.

3.1 When has a member terminated employment from the plan?

Termination of employment means the end of the member's employment for which you are required to make contributions on their behalf. This includes a member on a recall/seniority list for 335 days without making a contribution.

In the case of a plan member receiving benefits from under and LTD plan, termination of employment occurs when the LTD benefits cease. Even if a member's employment has been terminated with you for all other purposes, the member has not terminated employment for pension plan purposes as long as LTD benefits are still being paid to the member under an LTD plan (see section 6).

When a member terminates employment, you must submit the Employee Information at Termination/Retirement online to report:

- the date that the member terminated employment, and
- salary and service information for the part of the reporting period they worked. You will also report this information on your *Payroll Report*, but we need the information in the meantime to provide the member with termination options.

A plan member has not terminated employment for pension plan purposes if:

- the member is on an approved leave of absence (including sick leave while receiving WorkSafeBC benefits), (see section 6.1 and section 7.2.6),
- the member is laid off but still has seniority rights under the collective agreement, including periods of layoff and recall and has made a contribution within 335 days,
- the member is a casual employee who has not worked recently but has not resigned or been dismissed,
- the member is receiving benefits under an LTD plan, even if the member's employment has been terminated for all other purposes,
- the member changes employment status, but does not resign and is not dismissed (for example, the member changes from full-time to part-time), or

- the member is still contributing to the plan with another employer (you must submit Employee Information at Termination/Retirement online if the member has terminated their employment with you).

If a plan member has been dismissed and is appealing the dismissal, it may make sense to delay reporting a termination of employment until the issue is resolved. If the member takes a termination benefit payment and is later reinstated to the position, the benefits usually will not be returned to the plan. For further information, please contact us.

3.2 Termination benefit eligibility

Eligibility for termination of employment benefits depend on a member’s age at the date of termination of employment.

Terminating members have the option of leaving their contributions on deposit.

If a plan member terminated employment before September 30, 2015, different rules apply and the member’s options may be different. Please contact us if you require more information.

The following table outlines the options available based on age for people who terminate employment on or after September 30, 2015. Note that ages for public safety employees are in brackets.

BENEFIT ELIGIBILITY OPTIONS	
Age	Options
Under 55 (50)	Deferred retirement benefit Or Locked-in commuted value payment (funds must be withdrawn before age 55 (50))
55 (50) but under 60 (55)	Deferred retirement benefit Or Immediate retirement benefit (refer to section 4.4 for possible reduction factors)
60 (55) but under 65 (60)	Deferred retirement benefit Or Immediate retirement benefit (refer to section 4.4 for possible reduction factors)
65 (60) or over	Unreduced retirement benefit

A member is not eligible to receive a termination benefit if, within 30 days after the termination benefit has started, the member becomes an employee again and the employer is required to deduct contributions.

Deferred retirement benefit

A retirement benefit payable at a later date. The retirement benefit cannot start earlier than age 55 (50).

Commuted value

The commuted value benefit is the amount of money that needs to be set aside today, using current interest rates, to provide enough funds at retirement to pay a pension similar to the pension the member would have received from the plan at the member’s earliest retirement age.

3.3 Locking-in

When a person is entitled to a benefit (including a commuted value), that benefit is usually “locked-in.” This means that the benefit must be used to provide retirement income according to the *BC Pension Benefit Standards Act*. A member can choose to take that benefit as a retirement benefit from the plan or may transfer the commuted value of the retirement benefit to another pension income provider. If a commuted value is transferred to another pension income provider, it must be transferred to:

- a locked-in retirement vehicle,
- another registered pension plan,
- a LIF (life income fund), or
- to a life insurance company to provide an annuity payable no earlier than age 50 (PBSA provision).

The financial institution or other pension plan must certify that the funds will be used to provide a retirement benefit.

If the retirement benefit or commuted value amount is under a certain threshold the member may choose to take the commuted value paid directly to them or have it transferred to an RRSP without locking-in restrictions.

3.4 Income tax

A refund or commuted value payment is not subject to income tax deductions when it is transferred directly from the pension plan to a registered retirement vehicle listed above.

A refund or commuted value payment paid directly to the plan member will have income tax withheld at CRA’s flat rate of 10 per cent to 30 per cent, depending on the payment amount. The member may owe more or less tax when they file their return.

3.5 Reporting employee information at termination

Select the EITR Submitted Report to view all the member information you have submitted within a specific time frame.

When a plan member terminates employment, PBSA requires us to provide them with their termination selection statement within 60 days. In order to enable us to comply, submit Employee Information at Termination/Retirement online within 14 days or as soon as the final payroll has been completed.

Sign in to the secure employer website, access the Employer Portal and then select Employee Information at Termination/Retirement in the Employer Reporting section. Follow the prompts to enter the data.

Also ask the member to submit any plan member documentation not already on file with the corporation, such as:

- proof of age and identity (see section 1)
- court orders pertaining to the splitting of benefits because of marital breakdown.

Termination benefits will not be paid to a member unless we have clear copies of the necessary documents.

It is important to submit Employee Information at Termination/Retirement online to us within the 14 day period so that we can provide the plan member with their benefit options.

We will:

- calculate their termination benefit options, and
- send them a *Termination Selection Statement* outlining their options for disposition of their accumulated benefits.

The member can then select a benefit.

More information on termination options is available at pspp.pensionsbc.ca/what-happens-if-you-leave-your-job.

You can access the Employee Information at Termination/Retirement Report to view a rollup of the member information you have submitted.

If the member is taking vacation time at the end of their employment, their termination date is the end of the vacation period, provided the member takes the vacation owed as time off with pay (see section 7.2.3).

If the member receives a lump-sum payment,

- the payment is not pensionable,
- the payment should not be included in salary,
- no deductions taken, and
- the termination date is the last day worked.

If the member terminates employment immediately following an approved LOA, termination date is last day of leave. If the member resigns or is dismissed during their leave of absence, termination date is date of resignation or dismissal.

Termination checklist

Did you remember to...

- Submit Employee Information at Termination/Retirement online within 14 days (unless there is an appeal of the termination pending)?
- Advise the member that if they wish to purchase service, they must apply to do so before terminating employment with you?
- Get a current address from the member?
- Ask if the member is transferring to another job that is covered by a pension plan? If so, refer the member to the website for more information.

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4 RETIREMENT

This section provides information on getting a member's retirement benefit started, whether the member is going directly from Public Service plan employment to retirement, or the member terminated employment from the plan earlier and now wants the retirement benefits to begin.

How members get information about their retirement benefit

- The plan offers regularly scheduled webinars to members. Check our website at pspp.pensionsbc.ca for more information.
- Members can use the personalized pension estimator, available through My Account on our website, to create pension estimates based on their current service and salary information.
- Members can also review their annual *Member's Benefit Statement* (distributed in late summer), which provides a summary of pension information.
- When a member is within four months of the retirement benefit effective date, they can request a retirement application package from the plan.

The retirement benefit

The Public Service pension formula results in a retirement benefit, and a member may choose other options that will continue to be paid to a beneficiary(ies) after their death.

Group health benefits

Medical Services Plan

EHC coverage is effective the date the member's pension begins.

Effective April 1, 2012, the plan no longer provided subsidies for, or collected, Medical Service Plan (MSP) premiums for retired members. MSP will automatically contact the retiring member once you have terminated their employment coverage.

Extended health coverage

Extended health coverage (EHC) is available to retiring members. Note, though, EHC is not guaranteed. Coverage may be changed at any time by the pension boards, including increasing, decreasing or eliminating:

- coverage for people and benefits, or
- amounts for premiums and deductibles.

Coverage for members is subsidized. Coverage for spouses and dependants will be available on an unsubsidized basis only.

Dental plan

Dental plan coverage is effective the month following the month in which the member's pension begins.

Retired members may also apply through us to Green Shield Canada for dental coverage under a plan available to members of the plan. The application is part of the retirement application package that we provide to members. For further information, see the Green Shield Canada website at greenshield.ca.

Group life insurance plan

The member must already be covered by the Group Life Insurance Plan to be eligible to apply to continue to be covered after retirement and until age 65.

For a member to be eligible to continue group life insurance coverage as a pensioner until they reach age 65, they must—while still an employee—be covered under the Group Life Insurance Plan (contract number 6878GL(4) carried by Great West Life Assurance Company). Also, the member must begin receiving a benefit the month following the month they terminated employment.

Members covered under any other group life insurance plan, including group life coverage provided by the regional health boards, are not eligible to apply to continue group life insurance under the plan.

ABOUT THE RETIREMENT BENEFIT

4.1 Eligibility for a retirement benefit

For the majority of Public Service Pension Plan members, the normal retirement age (NRA) for plan members is 65, and the earliest retirement (ERA) age is 55. Certain public safety occupations have different retirement rules.

The NRA for correctional officers, probation officers and youth probation officers who are employed in a correctional centre with BC Corrections is 60, and the ERA is 50. The age rules for these plan members are indicated in brackets, e.g., ERA is shown as “55 (50)”.

Different retirement rules may also apply to full-time and regular part-time ambulance paramedics employed by BC Emergency Health Services who are members of CUPE Local 873. For more information please read the website guide When You Can Retire for Ambulance Paramedics at pspp.pensionsbc.ca/when-you-can-retire-for-ambulance-paramedics.

The NRA and ERA for members with service in both public safety and non-public safety employee groups is based on the member’s employee group at retirement. If a member terminates from both employee groups at the same time, their ERA will be based on the NRA 60 employee group.

A member is eligible for an immediate pension when they reach age 55 (50). Refer to the Age Rules for Benefit Eligibility table in section 3.2.

A member who is eligible for an immediate pension may choose to defer starting the pension until a later date.

A member who is considering deferring their retirement benefit should be advised to contact us for information.

If a member is on long-term disability and their benefits end, they may be eligible to apply for a pension. The member has two choices:

- Receive an immediate pension (refer to Age Rules for Benefit Eligibility in section 3.2), and if their LTD benefits are reinstated by the carrier at a later date, they must notify the Pension Corporation and repay to the plan (in a lump sum), the total amount of the pension paid during the reinstated period, plus interest.
- Give notice that they are appealing the termination of their LTD benefits, and enclose their application for pension to determine the retirement benefit effective date if their LTD appeal is unsuccessful.

If a member accepts a lump-sum payment to settle an LTD plan claim, the member is not eligible for a disability benefit from the plan. This does not affect the member's right to termination or retirement benefits.

Under the *Income Tax Act*, an employee aged 71 must start receiving their pension no later than December 1 of the same year they turn 71. They may continue working without interruption, but you must stop collecting pension contributions from them.

Even though they may still be working, please submit employee termination/retirement information using the online tool within 14 days of termination or as soon as the final payroll have been completed.

Submission of this form activates the retirement process. Select "retirement" on the form and complete all fields required including benefits.

After submitting their employee information at termination/retirement using the online tool, final salary, service and contributions up to November 30 must be reported on your payroll report.

EXAMPLE

If you have an employee born in 1946 who turns 71 in 2017, stop collecting contributions for them effective November 30, 2017—even if they turn 71 in December. Your Payroll Report must not include service, salary or contributions for this employee beyond November 30.

In the year your employee turns 71, we will send them a letter outlining their retirement options. To apply, they should sign in to My Account at pspp.pensionsbc.ca. If they prefer to apply by mail, they can contact the plan to request a Retirement Application package. Please ensure we have their current mailing address. If an employee has recently updated their address, remind them to log in to My Account and update their personal information with the pension plan.

Under the *Income Tax Act*, provincial court judges (judge or associate judges of the Supreme Court (associate judge) must begin receiving their pension no later than the end of the month they reach age 75. A judge or associate judge who begins receiving their pension may continue working without interruption, but you must stop collecting pension contributions from them. After providing their employee information at termination/retirement using the online tool, submit final salary, service and contributions.

4.2 Pension formula

Highest average salary (HAS) is the salary used in the calculation of a member's retirement benefit. It is the average of their highest five years of pensionable salaries.

The Public Service Pension Plan is a defined benefit pension plan, meaning that a member's retirement benefit is determined by a formula. The formula is a set percentage multiplied by the member's highest average salary (HAS) and the member's pensionable service in the plan. From June 24, 2014, onward, if a member works in both a public safety role and a general public service role, either at the same time or at different times, the retirement reduction will be calculated separately for each role and applied to a single pension. The member's normal retirement age (NRA) will continue to be based on the member's role (public safety or general public service) at retirement. For members with both regular and public safety group service, their earliest retirement age is based off their last plan employment.

See section 7 for a list of pensionable salary inclusions.

The retirement benefit is payable for the member's lifetime, and may continue to be paid to another person after the member's death, depending on the form of pension the member chooses at retirement (see section 4.3). The bridge benefit is payable from the time a member starts to receive a pension until age 65 or the member's death, whichever occurs first. For 01GENERAL, the bridge is based on service accrued prior to April 1, 2018 and for 01GEAWMBW (BC Ambulance Paramedics), the bridge is based on service prior to April 1, 2020.

EXAMPLE

See section 4.4 for rules determining when reduction factors are applied.

01GENERL (Regular Public Service) and 01GECEO, 01GEFOIP, 01GEOMBD (Statutory Officers)

$2\% \times \text{HAS} \times \text{total service pre April 1, 2018} \times \text{reduction factors} =$	A1
$1.85\% \times \text{HAS} \times \text{total service accrued from April 1, 2018 up to and including March 31, 2022} \times \text{reduction factors} =$	A2
$1.95\% \times \text{HAS} \times \text{total service post March 31, 2022} \times \text{reductions factors} =$	A3
$.65\% \times \text{YMPE or HAS} \times \text{total service accrued pre April 1, 2006} \times \text{reduction factors} =$	B1
$.35\% \times \text{YMPE or HAS} \times \text{total service accrued from April 1, 2006 up to and including March 31, 2018} \times \text{reduction factors} =$	B2
$A1 + A2 + A3 - (B1 + B2) =$	Normal form pension
$B1 + B2 =$	Bridge benefit

EXAMPLE CALCULATIONS

Example 1: Service pre April 1, 2006, service between April 1, 2006 and March 31, 2018, service between April 1, 2018 and March 31, 2022, and service post March 31, 2022, no reduction applied to pension:

- Retirement Date: April 1, 2022, age 65
- Total pensionable service 34 years:
 - 20 years pre March 31, 2006
 - 8 years April 1, 2006–March 31, 2018
 - 4 years post April 1, 2018–March 31, 2022
 - 2 years post March 31, 2022
- Monthly HAS: \$6,500.00
- Monthly YMPE: \$5,133.33
- No reduction factors

$2\% \times \$6,500 \times 28 =$	\$3,640.00	A1
$1.85\% \times \$6,500 \times 4 =$	\$481.00	A2
$1.95\% \times \$6,500 \times 2 =$	\$253.50	A3
$0.65\% \times \$5,133.33 \times 20 =$	\$667.33	B1 bridge benefit
$0.35\% \times \$5,133.33 \times 8 =$	\$143.73	B2 bridge benefit
$A1 + A2 + A3 - (B1 + B2) =$	\$3,563.44	lifetime pension

Example 2: Service pre April 1, 2006, service between April 1, 2006 and March 31, 2018, service between April 1, 2018 and March 31, 2022, and service post March 31, 2022, with reduction applied to the pension:

- Retirement Date: April 1, 2023, age 59
- Total pensionable service: 22 years
 - 5 years pre March 31, 2006
 - 12 years April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2018
 - 4 years April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2022
 - 1 year post March 31, 2022
- Monthly HAS: \$6,166.67
- Monthly YMPE: \$5,133.33
- Age plus contributory service would be 81 (59 + 22 years service), so the pension based on pensionable service before April 1, 2018, would be reduced by 3% per year before age 60 (total reduction is 3%); and
- There is less than 35 yrs contributory service, so the pension based on pensionable serviced earned after April 1, 2018, is reduced by 6.2% per year before age 60 (total reduction is 6.2%)

$2\% \times \$6,166.67 \times 17 \times .97\% =$	\$2,033.77	A1
$1.85\% \times \$6,166.67 \times 6 \times .938\% =$	\$428.04	A2
$1.95\% \times \$6,166.67 \times 1 \times 93.8\% =$	\$112.79	A3
$0.65\% \times \$5,133.33 \times 5 \times .97\% =$	\$161.83	B1 bridge benefit
$0.35\% \times \$5,133.33 \times 12 \times .97\% =$	\$209.13	B2 bridge benefit
$A1 + A2 + A3 - (B1 + B2) =$	\$2,203.64	lifetime pension

01GEAMBW (BC Ambulance Paramedics)

$2\% \times \text{HAS} \times \text{total service accrued up to and including March 31, 2020} \times \text{reduction factors} =$	A1
$1.85\% \times \text{HAS} \times \text{total service accrued from April 1, 2020 up to and including March 31, 2022} \times \text{reduction factors} =$	A2
$1.95\% \times \text{HAS} \times \text{total service post March 31, 2022} \times \text{reduction factors} =$	A3
$0.65\% \times \text{lesser of YMPE or HAS} \times \text{total service accrued before March 31, 2006 and total service accrued from April 1, 2018 up to and including March 31, 2020} \times \text{reduction factors} =$	B1
$0.35\% \times \text{lesser of YMPE or HAS} \times \text{total service accrued from April 1, 2006 up to and including March 31, 2018} \times \text{reduction factors} =$	B2
A1 + A2 + A3 - (B1 + B2) =	Normal form pension
B1 + B2 =	Bridge benefit

EXAMPLE CALCULATIONS

Example 1: Service pre April 1, 2006, service between April 1, 2006 and March 31, 2018, service between April 1, 2018 and March 31, 2020, service between April 1, 2020 and March 31, 2022, and service post March 31, 2022, with reduction applied to the pension.

- Age at Termination: 50.08
- Retirement Date: April 1, 2023, age 50.08
- Total pensionable service 19.8508 years:
 - 3.7459 years up pre March 31, 2006
 - 11.1049 years April 1, 2006, to March 31, 2018
 - 2 years April 1, 2018, to March 31, 2020
 - 2 years April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2022
 - 1 year post March 31, 2022
- Monthly HAS: \$7,290
- Monthly YMPE: \$5,133.33
- Reduction Factor:
 - for service earned up to and including March 31, 2020 = 0.7025
 - for service earned on and after April 1, 2020 = 0.6952

$2\% \times \$7,290 \times 16.8508 \times 0.7025 =$	\$1,725.93	A1
$1.85\% \times \$7,290 \times 2 \times 0.6952 =$	\$187.52	A2
$1.95\% \times \$7,290 \times 1 \times 0.6952 =$	\$98.83	A3
$0.65\% \times \$5,133.33 \times 5.7459 \times 0.7025 =$	\$134.68	B1 bridge benefit
$0.35\% \times \$5,133.33 \times 11.1049 \times 0.7025 =$	\$140.16	B2 bridge benefit
$A1 + A2 + A3 - (B1 + B2) =$	\$1,737.44	lifetime pension

Example 2: Service pre April 1, 2006, service between April 1, 2006 and March 31, 2018, service between April 1, 2018 and March 31, 2020, service between April 1, 2020 and March 31, 2022, and service post March 31, 2022, with no reduction applied to the pension.

- Age at Termination: 56.75
- Retirement Date: May 1, 2023, age 56.76
- Total pensionable service 25.36 years:
 - 8.5058 years up to and including March 31, 2006
 - 11.8542 years on and after April 1, 2006, up to and including March 31, 2018
 - 2 years April 1, 2018, to March 31, 2020
 - 2 years April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2022
 - 1 year post March 31, 2022
- Monthly HAS: \$9,110
- Monthly YMPE: \$5,133.33
- No reduction factors

$2\% \times \$9,110 \times 22.36$	\$4,073.99	A1
$1.85\% \times \$9,110 \times 2$	\$337.07	A2
$1.95\% \times \$9,110 \times 1$	\$177.65	A3
$0.65\% \times \$5,133.33 \times 10.5058$	\$350.54	B1 bridge benefit
$0.35\% \times \$5,133.33 \times 11.8542$	\$212.98	B2 bridge benefit
$A1 + A2 + A3 - (B1 + B2)$	\$4,025.19	lifetime pension

01GENWFF (Wildfire fighter service on or after April 1, 2026)

$1.95\% \times \text{HAS} \times \text{total service post March 31, 2026,} \times \text{reduction factors}$

4.3 Pension options overview

The retirement benefit that results from the pension formula is payable as the “normal form” of pension. The normal form of pension in the Public Service Pension Plan is a single life pension with a 10 year guarantee. This pension:

- is paid for the lifetime of the member, and
- is payable to the member’s beneficiary(ies) if the member dies before the end of the 10-year guarantee period.

A plan member may choose another pension option with a different level of guaranteed payment.

When a member selects an option other than the normal form of pension, the amount of the pension will change. In general, the longer the guarantee period, the lower the retirement benefit amount. The bridge benefit does not change, regardless of the pension option selected.

Single life pensions with a guarantee are payable for the life of the member and for a set guarantee period if the member dies before the end of the guarantee period. The guarantee period may be 5, 10 or 15 years. If the member dies before the end of the guarantee period, the rest of the benefit is paid to the member’s beneficiary(ies), or estate if no beneficiary exists. For more information on beneficiaries, visit pspp.pensionsbc.ca/how-your-beneficiaries-will-be-paid.

If the member dies after the end of the guarantee period, no payments are made to the member’s beneficiary(ies) or estate.

Joint life pensions are payable for the life of the member and the member’s spouse; if the spouse lives longer than the member, the spouse continues to receive some or all of the pension.

A member who has a spouse must select an option that guarantees at least 60 per cent of the member’s pension will continue to the spouse after the member’s death, unless the spouse waives entitlement in writing. This amount is paid as a joint life benefit.

A member who has a spouse must select an option that guarantees at least 60 per cent of the member’s pension will continue to the spouse after the member’s death, unless the spouse waives entitlement in writing.

Temporary annuities are temporary benefit payments from retirement to age 65 or the member’s death, whichever occurs first. This option provides for an increased pension from retirement to age 65 but permanently reduces the retirement benefit thereafter.

Choosing a pension option

Here are some things the member should consider when choosing an option:

- Does the member have a spouse?
- Does the member wish to provide a payment to their beneficiary(ies) after death?
- If the member divorces, does that former spouse have an entitlement to a portion of the pension?
- What if the member is widowed with dependent children?
- What if the member becomes ill?
- Are there other sources of retirement income?
- Does the member have service in both a public safety and a non-public safety employee group? These members must select the same retirement benefit effective date and pension option for their public safety and nonpublic safety service. A retirement benefit amount will be calculated separately for each employee group, based on the reduction rules for that employee group, and combined to provide a single payment.

Members can read *Choosing Your Best Pension Option*, available on the plan's website, for more information on this topic.

4.4 Reduced and unreduced retirement benefits

The member's monthly retirement benefit amount will be reduced if the member does not meet certain age and service minimums (detailed below). These reductions apply to both the pension and the bridge portions.

For members with service in both public safety and non-public safety employee groups on or after June 24, 2014, early retirement reductions are based on rules applicable to each employee group (detailed below).

4.4.1 Reduction rate tables

The following tables detail when a reduction is required for specified employee groups.

4.4.1.1 Reduction rate tables for 01GENERL

Reduction rates for service accrued on or after April 1, 2018

TERMINATION AGE	RETIREMENT AGE	CONTRIBUTORY SERVICE (YEARS)	REDUCTION
Under 60	55 but under 60	CS < 2	5% per year under age 65 (max 50%)
		2 ≤ CS < 35	6.2% per year under age 60 (max 31%)
	60 or over	CS < 2	5% per year under age 65 (max 25%)
60 but under 65	60 but under 65	CS < 2	5% per year under age 65 (max 25%)

Reduction rates for service accrued prior to April 1, 2018

TERMINATION AGE	RETIREMENT AGE	CONTRIBUTORY SERVICE (YEARS)	REDUCTION
Under 50	55 but under 60	CS < 2	5% per year for each year under age 65 (max 50%)
		CS ≥ 2	5% per year for each year under age 60, or short of the rule of 85 (whichever is less) (max 25%)
	60 or over	CS < 2	5% per year for each year under age 65 (max 25%)
50 but under 60	55 but under 60	CS < 2	5% per year for each year under age 65 (max 50%)
		2 ≤ CS < 10	5% per year for each year under age 60, or short of the rule of 85 (whichever is less) (max 25%)
	10 or more	3% per year for each year under age 60, or short of the rule of 85 (whichever is less) (max 15%)	
	60 or over	CS < 2	5% per year for each year under age 65 (max 25%)
60 but under 65	60 but under 65	CS < 2	5% per year for each year under age 65 (max 25%)

EXAMPLE

Retiring at age 58 on April 1, 2020

	April 1, 2018	April 1, 2020
25 years CS	2 years CS	
Age 58 + 27 years CS (25 + 2) = 85	$60 - 58 = 2$ $2 \times 6.2\% = 12.4\%$	
No reduction applied to benefit earned for service before April 1, 2018	12.4% reduction applied to benefit earned for 2 years of service from April 1, 2018, onward	

In this example, the 01GENERAL member is retiring at age 58 on April 1, 2020. The rule of 85 is used to calculate the pension reduction factor for the 25 years of service earned before April 1, 2018. The rule of 85 takes all contributory service until retirement into account—even those years accumulated after April 1, 2018. Because the member meets the rule of 85, there is no reduction applied to the portion of their benefit earned before April 1, 2018.

For the 2 years of contributory service earned after April 1, 2018, the new reduction factor of 6.2% is used. The member is not eligible for an unreduced retirement benefits for these years of service, because they do not meet the minimum age of 60, or have 35 years of contributory service. This means the portion of the member's benefit earned on or after April 1, 2018 will have a 12.4% reduction applied.

**4.4.1.2 Reduction rate tables for 01GEAWMBW
(Full-time and regular part-time ambulance paramedics employed by
BC Emergency Health Services who are members of CUPE Local 873)
Terminations on or after April 1, 2020**

SERVICE EARNED ON OR AFTER APRIL 1, 2020			
AGE AT TERMINATION	AGE AT RETIREMENT	CONTRIBUTORY SERVICE	REDUCTION FACTOR
Under 60	50 but under 55	less than 10	6.2 per yr for every year under age 60 to a maximum of 62%
		10 yrs but fewer than 35 yrs	6.2% per yr for every yr under age 55, to a maximum of 31%
		35 yrs or more	No reduction
	55 but under 60	less than 10 yrs	6.2% per yr for every yr under age 60, to a maximum of 31%
		10 yrs or more	No reduction
60 or over	60 or over	Any amount of service	No reduction

SERVICE EARNED PRIOR TO APRIL 1, 2020			
AGE AT TERMINATION	AGE AT RETIREMENT	CONTRIBUTORY SERVICE	REDUCTION FACTOR
Any age	50 or over	Less than 2 yrs	3% per yr from age 50 to 55 5% per yr from age 55 to 65, to a maximum of 65%
Under 50	50 but under 55	2 yrs but less than 10	5% per yr under age 60 or rule of 85—to a maximum of 50% (plan rules apply)
		At least 10 yrs but fewer than 25	5% per yr under age 60 or rule of 80
		25 yrs or more	5% per yr under age 55
50 to 55	50 but under 55	2 yrs but less than 10	5% per yr under age 60 or rule of 85—to a maximum of 50% (plan rules apply)
		At least 10 yrs but fewer than 25	3% per yr under age 60 or rule of 80
		25 yrs or more	3% per yr under age 55
55 or over	55 or over	2 yrs but less than 10	5% per yr under age 60 or rule of 85—to a maximum of 25% (plan rules apply)
		At least 10 yrs but fewer than 25	3% per yr under age 60 or rule of 80
		25 yrs or more	Unreduced (rule of 80)

Terminations prior to April 1, 2020

AGE AT TERMINATION	CONTRIBUTORY SERVICE	FIRST ELIGIBLE FOR PENSION	REDUCTION FACTOR
Any age	Less than 2 yrs	Age 55	5% per yr under age 65, to a maximum of 50%
Under 50	Two yrs but less than 10	Age 55	5% per yr under age 60 or rule of 85—to a maximum of 25% (plan rules apply)
	At least 10 yrs but fewer than 25	Age 50	5% per yr under age 60 or rule of 80
	25 yrs or more		5% per yr under age 55
50 to 55	2 yrs but less than 10	Age 55	5% per yr under age 60 or rule of 85—to a maximum of 25% (plan rules apply)
	At least 10 yrs but fewer than 25	Age 50	3% per yr under age 60 or rule of 80
	25 yrs or more		3% per yr under age 55
55 or over	2 yrs but less than 10	Age 55	5% per year under age 60 or rule of 85—to a maximum of 25% (plan rules apply)
	At least 10 yrs but fewer than 25		3% per year under age 60 or rule of 80
	25 yrs or more		Unreduced (rule of 80)

4.4.1.3 Reduction rate tables for all service for correctional officers, probation officers and youth probation officers who are employed in a correctional centre with BC Corrections

Terminations on or after September 30, 2015

AGE AT TERMINATION	AGE AT RETIREMENT	CONTRIBUTORY SERVICE	REDUCTION
Under 45	50 but under 55	Less than 2 yrs	5% per yr for each yr under age 60 to a maximum of 50%
		2 yrs or more	5% per yr for each yr: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • under age 55, or • short of the rule of 85 (whichever is less) to a maximum of 25%
	55 or over	Less than 2 yrs	5% per yr for each yr under age 60 to a maximum of 25%
		2 yrs or more	None
45 but under 55	50 but under 55	Less than 2 yrs	5% per yr for each yr under age 60 to a maximum of 50%
		2 yrs but less than 10 yrs	5% per yr for each yr: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • under age 55, or • short of the rule of 85 (whichever is less) to a maximum of 25%
		10 yrs or more	3% per yr for each yr: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • under age 55, or • short of the rule of 85 (whichever is less) to a maximum of 15%
	55 or over	Less than 2 yrs	5% per yr for each yr under age 60 to a maximum of 25%
2 yrs or more		None	
55 but under 60	→	Less than 2 yrs	5% per yr for each yr under age 60 to a maximum of 25%
		2 yrs or more	None
60 or over	→	→	None

4.4.1.4 Reduction rate tables for 01GENWFF wildfire fighters with BC Wildfire Service

Reduction rates for wildfire fighter service earned on or after April 1, 2026

AGE AT RETIREMENT	CONTRIBUTORY SERVICE	REDUCTION
Under 60	Less than 2 yrs	5% per yr from 50-60, to a maximum of 50%
	2 yrs but less than 35 yrs	6.2% per yr for every yr under age 55, to a maximum of 31%
	35 yrs or more	No reduction
60 or over	→	No reduction

4.5 When a member is retiring

When a member is planning to retire, they should apply for retirement by signing in to My Account at pspp.pensionsbc.ca. If the member prefers to apply by mail they can contact the plan to request a Retirement Application Package.

When members have not yet reached retirement age or are not sure of when they wish to retire, there are several resources available to provide them with a pension estimate (see below).

Terminated members with contributions on deposit may contact us for an estimate.

4.5.1 Member's Benefit Statement

We send each active member a *Member's Benefit Statement* on an annual basis. Statements can be sent to you for distribution or you can choose to have us send them directly to members.

The statement gives current and future pension estimates and gives a summary of the member's contribution and service history in the plan.

4.5.2 Online pension estimator

Members can do their own estimate using the personalized pension estimator available on our website through My Account. The estimator has been loaded with each member's current service and salary information. The information can be modified to create estimates for a number of different scenarios, including:

- retirement dates,
- salary, and
- service assumptions, including purchases.

See section 4.6 for limitations on calculations.

4.5.3 Retirement webinars

The corporation provides a webinar for members of the plan. The webinars are regularly scheduled or may be requested by employers and employer/employee associations. Members can find a description of the webinar, the schedule and register on the plan website.

All members are welcome to attend, including those receiving benefits under an LTD plan.

4.5.4 Additional information about the pension plan

Pension plan resources can be viewed on the plan website. Members can contact Public Service Client Services with questions they may have about pensions. Please see the contact list in the front of this manual for details.

4.6 Retirement planning and application

The retirement process is two steps—**planning and application**.

Retirement planning—member logs into My Account on our website and uses the personalized pension estimator to explore their pension options.

The estimator allows members to choose as many pension scenarios as they wish. The amount shown on the estimator can help the member plan their retirement, unless there are circumstances that may affect their retirement benefit (e.g., they have a marital breakdown, have received long term disability service during their career, or are a full-time or regular part-time ambulance paramedic). Members who cannot perform a calculation on the pension estimator, or who have circumstances that could affect their pension calculation (as stated above), should contact the pension plan.

Members should also be encouraged to attend a retirement webinar. Members can view the schedule and register on the plan website.

Retirement application—when the plan receives the *Estimate Request* through My Account, we will provide a *Pension Estimate*.

When the member has decided on their exact retirement date, they will complete the *Retirement Declaration* form. This form is included in the *retirement application package*. When submitting the Employee Information at Termination/Retirement online, you will need to provide us with the member's termination date, group benefit cancellation dates if applicable, and provide the final salary, service and contribution information. The salary, service and contributions reported must be the same as those that appear on the *Payroll Report*.

4.6.1 Pension estimate

When a member applies online for a pension estimate, they will receive a researched *Pension Estimate* from us. The estimate gives them the estimated monthly retirement benefit amount payable under the various pension options.

4.6.2 Standard pension options

All members

- **Single life pension guaranteed 5 years:** A pension that is payable for as long as a member lives. If the member dies before the completion of 60 payments (five years), their beneficiary(ies) will continue to receive payments until 60 payments have been made (Non-person beneficiaries receive this amount in a lump sum). No payments are made to the beneficiary(ies) if the member dies after the five-year guarantee period.
- **Single life pension guaranteed 10 years (normal form):** A pension that is payable for as long as a member lives. If the member dies before the completion of 120 payments (ten years), their beneficiary(ies) will continue to receive payments until 120 payments have been made (Non-person beneficiaries receive this amount in a lump sum). No payments are made to the beneficiary(ies) if the member dies after the ten-year guarantee period.

The Bridge Benefit is based on pensionable service accrued prior to April 1, 2018.

- **Single life pension guaranteed 15 years:** A pension that is payable for as long as a member lives. If the member dies before the completion of 180 payments (15 years), their beneficiary(ies) will continue to receive payments until 180 payments have been made (Non-person beneficiaries receive this amount in a lump sum). No payments are made to the beneficiary(ies) if the member dies after the 15-year guarantee period.

In addition to the pension option chosen, the member receives a bridge benefit that is paid until the member reaches age 65 or dies, whichever occurs first. The bridge benefit always stops when the member dies.

Members with a spouse

A member who has a spouse must select a 60 or 100 per cent joint life option of the pension, unless the spouse waives this right in writing. Then the member may choose a single life guaranteed pension option.

A member who has a spouse can only select a 60 or 100 per cent joint life option of the pension, unless the spouse waives this right. Then the member may choose a single life guaranteed pension option.

- **100% joint life pension (JL):** 100 per cent of the pension amount is payable for the life of the member and the spouse. The pension stops being paid after the death of the last survivor.
- **60% joint life contributor death (JLCD) pension guaranteed 10 years:** 100 per cent of the pension is payable for the member's lifetime. If the member dies within the guarantee period, 100 per cent of the pension continues to be payable to the spouse until the guarantee period expires and then reduces to 60 per cent for the life of the spouse. If the member dies after the guarantee period expires, 60 per cent of the pension is payable for the lifetime of the spouse.

Members may also request additional pension options for consideration, including:

- the previously noted single and joint life options with temporary annuities, and/or
- a 5- or 15-year guarantee on the JLCD pension.

The joint life pension options are only available to members with a spouse. For information on members with former spouses, please see section 9.

4.6.3 Nomination of beneficiary

A beneficiary nominated for pre-retirement death benefits will not automatically become a beneficiary for the pension.

The nomination of beneficiary(ies) at retirement is separate from any pre-retirement beneficiary nomination (see section 1.2) the member may have made with respect to pre-retirement death benefits. A beneficiary nominated for pre-retirement death benefits will not automatically become a beneficiary for the pension.

If a member chooses a joint life (JL) option, including combination joint life guarantee options (JLCD), the beneficiary must be the spouse and cannot be changed, although the member can nominate an alternate for the guarantee portion in case the spouse dies before the member.

If the spouse has waived their right to 60 per cent of the pension and the member has selected a single life option, then the spouse is the beneficiary during the guarantee period unless stated otherwise on the waiver form. If the spouse allows the member to elect another beneficiary(ies), the member may change this nomination at any time prior to their (member's) death or the end of the guarantee period.

If the member does not have a spouse and chooses the single life guarantee option, they can change the nomination at any time prior to their (member's) death and the end of the guarantee period.

Pension options with guarantee periods (as described above), whether chosen as single life guaranteed pensions on their own or as part of a joint life contributor death option, may provide for a benefit to be paid after the member's death.

At the time the benefit is to be paid, we will require:

- the social insurance number and date of birth of any person beneficiary, and
- the CRA registration number of any beneficiary that is an organization.

4.6.4 Automated direct deposit system

The accuracy of the member's banking information is critical in ensuring that retirement benefits are paid on time.

Retirement benefit payments are deposited directly into the member's bank account if the member lives in Canada or the U.S. direct deposit of retirement benefit payments to banks outside of Canada or the U.S. is not possible.

The deposit information is provided by the member in the "Direct Deposit for Pensions Paid Within Canada" section of the *Pension Application* form or on the *U.S. Direct Deposit Authorization* form available in the retired members section of the plan web site. If the retirement benefit payment is to be deposited to an account within Canada on which cheques can be issued, a sample cheque should be attached and clearly marked "VOID" on the face of the cheque.

If a voided cheque is not provided or the payment is to be deposited to a U.S. account, the member must take the application form to their bank and have a bank official verify/complete the banking data before submitting the application.

4.7 To start the retirement benefit

Once a member is within 90 days of their actual retirement date they should complete and sign all the forms in their *retirement application package*. Members should complete and submit the *Pension Application* and forms only if they are definitely retiring.

The member's last paid day is recommended to be as close to the end of a month as possible because pension entitlement begins the first of the month following the last paid day. Retirement benefit payments are normally deposited two banking days before the end of the month.

We will not accept *Spousal Declaration* or *Spousal Waiver* forms if they are dated more than 90 days before retirement.

You must submit Employee Information at Termination/Retirement online within 14 days of termination or as soon as the final payroll has been completed. Sign in to the Employer Login section of the website; select Employer Reporting and then select Employee Information at Termination/Retirement. Follow the prompts to enter the data. Print a copy for your records and a copy for the employee. You can also select the EITR Submitted Report to view all the member information you have submitted within a specific time frame.

All forms in the package can be submitted directly to the corporation by the member, or you can forward all forms on the member's behalf.

The member must sign the *Pension Estimate* and *Spousal Declaration* forms and return them to us. The *Spousal Declaration* must be signed and dated no earlier than 90 days prior to the member's retirement benefit effective date.

The member's retirement benefit is effective the first day of the month following their final paid day of employment, or the first day of the month in which we receive their completed application package, whichever is later.

4.8 After the retirement benefit starts

A member is not eligible to receive a retirement benefit if, within 30 days after the retirement benefit is granted, they are rehired by any plan employer into a position that requires mandatory enrolment in the plan.

4.8.1 Changing the pension option

Members may be able to change their pension option by informing the plan in writing, within 60 days after their retirement benefit has been granted. After that time, the pension option selected is irrevocable. The date a pension is granted is the later of:

Members may be able to change their pension option by informing the plan, in writing, within 60 days after their retirement benefit has been granted.

- the effective date of the retirement benefit, or
- the date of the letter advising the member of their final retirement benefit amounts.

Members can contact the plan if they have questions about changing their pension option.

4.8.2 Cost-of-living adjustments ("indexing")

Once a pension starts, it may be increased each year to adjust for cost-of-living increases. This is known as "indexing". Future indexing is not guaranteed, but rather is available as long as there are sufficient funds in the Inflation Adjustment Account. The annual adjustment is based on the Canadian Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Although not a guaranteed benefit, full cost-of-living benefits have been provided for the past 20 years.

Subject to sufficient funding, retirement benefits are indexed each year starting the January 1 following the retirement benefit effective date. Indexing is pro-rated for retirement benefits in effect less than one year and applies to all portions of the retirement benefit. Once indexing has started, it is part of the basic pension.

4.8.3 Income tax

Pensions are taxable. We will deduct income tax based on the pension amount we pay the member (i.e., single person tax rules). If the member has other sources of income, it is their responsibility to ensure they pay sufficient income tax. The member may choose to complete a TD1 and TD1BC to have additional tax deducted or to claim additional tax credits.

Retired members should contact Pension Services if they need more information.

4.8.4 Changes to retirement benefits in pay

Any time the amount of a pension payment changes (e.g., indexing is applied, the member turns 65 and the bridge benefit stops, income tax changes), we will send a pension statement letter to the member notifying them of the change. We also send a pension statement letter to members each January and July.

4.8.5 Retroactive pay after retirement

Plan members can request to have retroactive salary paid after retirement treated as pensionable earnings. We will not amend a pension where the additional contributions are less than \$100 because of the insignificant impact on the pension created by the additional salary. Before automatically deducting contributions, you should ask the member if they want it treated as pensionable salary.

If contributions are deducted, the salary and contribution information should be reported on your annual *Payroll Report*. See section 7 for reporting instructions.

As with regular reports and remittances, do not deduct pension contributions from non-pensionable salary, such as payment in lieu of vacation or for overtime (see section 7). Contact us if you have questions concerning these payments and deductions.

4.9 Other retirement income

Remember, if the member has other sources of income, it's their responsibility to ensure that they pay sufficient income tax.

The Public Service Pension Plan is only one source of retirement income. Plan members may also have retirement income from other pension plans, income from personal retirement savings such as RRSPs or other investments, and income from federal government pension plans—the Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and old age security (OAS).

Payments of other types of retirement income do not affect the payment of pensions from the Public Service Pension Plan.

4.9.1 Canada Pension Plan

The Canada Pension Plan is a pension plan administered by the federal government that is designed to replace a portion of employment income in case of retirement, death or disability. Most working Canadians contribute to the Canada Pension Plan on employment income up to the year's maximum pensionable earnings (YMPE).

Benefits may be payable from age 60 if the member is no longer a contributor to the Canada Pension Plan. Benefits will be reduced if the member starts receiving them before reaching age 65.

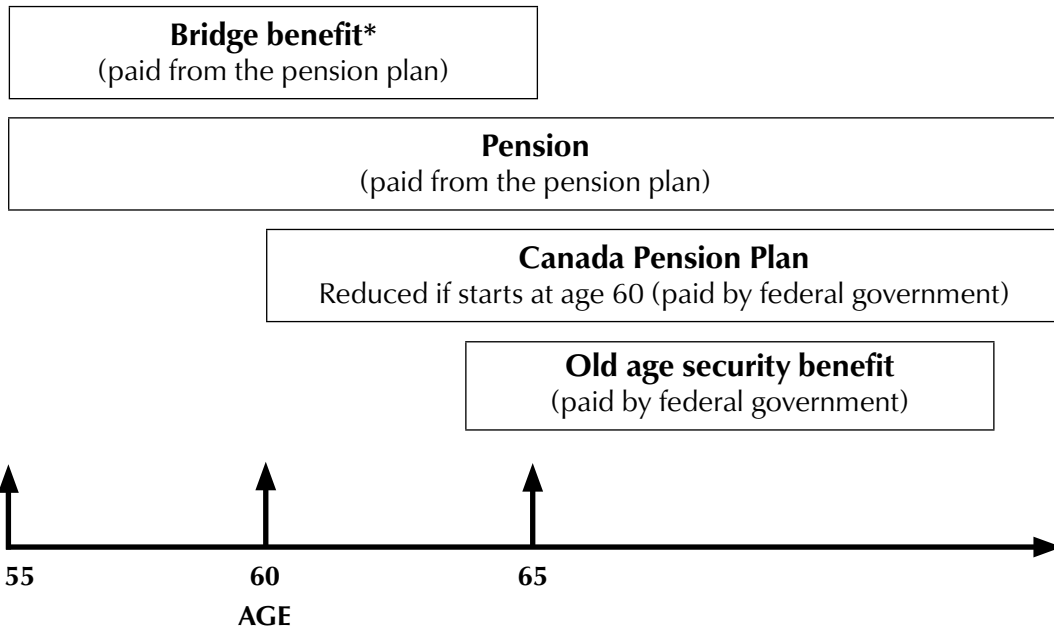
4.9.2 Old age security

Old age security (OAS) is a federal income security program that provides basic pension income to all people who meet the residency requirements, starting at age 65. Other benefits may be available to low-income earners, including the guaranteed income supplement and the allowance as early as age 60.

4.9.3 Applying for federal pensions

Members must apply to Service Canada for CPP and OAS benefits—the benefits will not be paid unless the member applies. See Service Canada under Pensions in the blue pages of the phone book, or check their website at servicecanada.gc.ca. Members can apply up to 12 months before their 65th birthday. Anyone over age 65 should apply immediately so as not to lose any benefits.

Integrated Pension Income From Age 55



* The bridge benefit is based on accrued pensionable service prior to April 1, 2018.

4.10 Early Retirement Incentive Program (ERIP)

To ease workforce adjustments such as downsizing or re-organizing, you can elect to pay the extra cost of offering employees early retirement incentives. These incentive packages may include special arrangements for altering eligibility for unreduced retirement benefits. Please note that plan members can never start their pension before their earliest retirement age. See our website for further information. When you are ready, you can contact the director of the Public Service Pension Plan to discuss details.

Types of Pension Summary

TYPES OF PENSION	PAID FOR MEMBER'S LIFE?	PAID AFTER MEMBER'S DEATH?	EARLY RETIREMENT REDUCTION APPLIES?	RECEIVES COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT?
Single life pension guaranteed 5-, 10-, or 15 years	Yes	Yes if member dies before the end of the guarantee period. No if member dies after the end of the guarantee period.	Yes	Yes
Joint life pension 100%	Yes	Yes if the spouse is living. No if the spouse is deceased.	Yes	Yes
Joint life pension 60% and guaranteed 5-, 10-, or 15 years	Yes	Yes if the spouse is living or if the member dies before the end of the guarantee period. No if the spouse is deceased and the member dies after the guarantee period expires.	Yes	Yes
Temporary Annuity	No (paid to the earlier of the member's reaching age 65 or death).	No	n/a	Yes
Bridge Benefit	No (paid to the earlier of the member's reaching age 65 or death).	No	Yes	Yes

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5 PRE-RETIREMENT DEATH

Pre-retirement death benefits are payable from the Public Service Pension Plan when a member dies prior to receiving a benefit from the plan. This may occur when a member dies while still an active member, or when a member terminated employment before dying but had not yet taken a benefit.

The type and amount of the benefit payable depends on the member's age and service, and the rules in place at the date of death. If the member had previously terminated employment, the rules in place at the date of termination are also considered. The benefit may be payable to the member's surviving spouse, named beneficiary(ies) or estate.

5.1 When are pre-retirement death benefits payable?

Pre-retirement death benefits are payable when:

- a member dies while still an active member, including:
 - actively contributing to the plan,
 - no longer contributing to the plan but still working after having accrued 35 years of pensionable service,
 - receiving benefits under an LTD plan,
 - on an approved leave of absence and had not terminated their employment,

or

- when a terminated member dies prior to taking a benefit (i.e., the member's funds are still on deposit with the plan).

5.2 Who is the beneficiary or beneficiaries?

The member's spouse is automatically the beneficiary (unless the spouse has waived entitlement to the pre-retirement death benefit by completing Form 4 [Spouse's Waiver of Beneficiary Right to Benefits in a Pension Plan, Locked-in Retirement Account, Life Income Fund or Annuity Before Payments Start](#)).

If there is no spouse, and no named beneficiary on file prior to the date of the plan member's death, death benefits are paid to the plan member's estate. (See Section 1.2 Determining a member's beneficiary for more information).

5.3 What benefits are payable?

Refer to charts below for benefits available.

The pre-retirement death benefit payable depends on:

- member's age at death,
- years of pensionable and contributory service,
- date of death,
- date of termination of employment, and
- identity of the beneficiary.

For deaths of active plan members

BENEFIT PAYABLE WHEN THE BENEFICIARY IS A SPOUSE	
Plan member's age at death	Benefit payable to surviving spouse
Under age 55 (50)* (earliest retirement age)	Immediate retirement benefit, or Payment equal to the greater of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan member's contributions with interest, or • Commuted value of accrued benefit
Age 55 (50)* or older	Immediate retirement benefit

* Members of certain designated public safety occupations have different retirement rules based on age. The age rules for these plan members are indicated in brackets.

The immediate retirement benefit payable to a spouse is effective the first of the month following the month in which the member died (if the member died April 15, then the pension is payable beginning May 1).

If a spouse is eligible for a commuted value payment, the funds must usually be transferred to an approved registered retirement vehicle and must be locked-in. Funds transferred in this way are not taxed at the time of transfer. The funds may be used to provide an immediate or deferred retirement benefit which cannot start earlier than the month following the month in which the member died.

If the pension is under a set threshold, the spouse has the option of receiving a commuted value of the benefit payable on a non-locked-in basis. That is, the spouse may choose to take the funds as a cash payment (in the form of a cheque) with tax withheld or transfer the funds on a tax-free basis to a registered retirement vehicle.

BENEFIT PAYABLE WHEN THE BENEFICIARY IS NOT A SPOUSE	
Plan member's age at death	Benefit payable to a beneficiary(ies) or estate
Under age 55 (50)* (earliest retirement age)	Payment equal to the greater of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan member's contributions with interest, or • Commuted value of accrued benefit
Age 55 (50)* or older	

* Members of certain designated public safety occupations have different retirement rules based on age. The age rules for these plan members are indicated in brackets.

When multiple beneficiaries have been nominated, the benefit is split equally unless the member has assigned other proportions.

Benefits payable to a named beneficiary or estate are always paid as cash (in the form of a cheque), with tax withheld.

5.4 Employer responsibility

Do not report service or salary or take contributions for any period after the date of death.

When a plan member dies while an active plan member, you must complete and submit a *Certification of Death* and report the member's service, salary and contributions up to the date of death. Submit a copy of the member's death certificate if available. We also require the member's proof of age and identity (see section 1.7) to process the benefit. In the event that a plan member dies while receiving benefits under an LTD plan, you must enter the LTD stop date online (see section 6 for LTD information).

Do not report service or salary or take contributions for any period after the date of death. If you pay the employee's salary to the end of the month in which the member died, any salary or lump sum payments (such as lump sum vacation payouts) that are made on behalf of the member after death are not pensionable. Do not deduct employee or remit employer contributions on lump sum payments.

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6 SHORT-TERM DISABILITY AND LONG-TERM DISABILITY

6.1 Benefits under an LTD plan

Many employers have short-term illness and long-term disability (LTD) policies that provide benefits to employees who become disabled. You may wish to have your LTD policy approved for pension purposes by the Public Service Pension Plan.

6.1.1 Short-term illness

Please refer to your organization's short-term illness rules. See section 7 for information on reporting short-term illness.

6.1.2 Long-term disability (LTD)

If a member is receiving benefits under an LTD plan, neither the employer nor the member contributes to the pension plan, but the member still accrues pensionable and contributory service. You cannot terminate an employee for pension purposes until the carrier terminates the LTD claim. Although you may consider the member to have terminated employment for other reasons, the member has not terminated employment for pension plan purposes. For example, even if you are no longer required to offer them a position if the period of disability ends because a "two year-own occupation" time frame has passed, the member has still not terminated for pension plan purposes. See section 6.3.1 for information on reporting LTD.

Do not submit Employee Information at Termination/Retirement data while a member is receiving benefits under an LTD plan.

When the member stops receiving LTD benefits and has chosen to terminate their employment, only then submit Employee Information at Termination/Retirement online. See section 3 for more information on terminating employment and section 6.3 for information on employer reporting for members receiving benefits under an LTD plan.

Submit Employee Information at Termination/Retirement data such as termination date, rehab salary, service, and contributions if the member stops receiving group disability benefits but does not return to work.

If you have an LTD policy that is **not approved** as a group disability plan under the Public Service Pension Plan rules, plan members receiving LTD benefits will not be credited with service for the LTD period. The member will be either terminated from the pension plan, or on an approved leave of absence, depending on your employment practices for employees on LTD.

6.1.3 LTD policy approval criteria

The Public Service Pension Board of Trustees has set out the following criteria for the approval of an LTD policy as a group disability plan. All three criteria must be met before a group disability plan can be approved:

If you have more than one LTD policy to cover different groups of employees, each policy needs to be approved individually.

1. The group disability plan must provide for continuous coverage during the period the member is disabled until one of the following events occurs:
 - the plan member attains normal retirement age (age 65 for regular members),
 - the plan member accrues 35 years of pensionable service, or
 - the plan member returns to active employment.
2. The group disability plan policy must provide, at minimum, a monthly benefit that is the lesser of
 - 50 per cent of the monthly salary the member earned during employment immediately prior to the disability period, and
 - \$3,000.
3. The group disability plan policy must include a definition of disability which takes into consideration the member's vocation, training, education and experience.

6.1.4 Applying for LTD policy approval

To apply to have your LTD policy approved, submit the *Group Disability Plan Application* form and required attachments to the Policy Branch of the Pension Corporation. If you have more than one LTD policy to cover different groups of employees, each policy needs to be approved individually.

If your LTD policy meets the criteria and is approved by the Pension Corporation as an approved group disability policy, we will notify you and update our records.

If the policy does not meet the criteria, we will notify you, and you will have the option of amending your policy and re-applying.

Even if your LTD coverage is provided through the Healthcare Benefits Trust (HBT), you must apply to the Policy Branch of the Pension Corporation if you would like to have your LTD policy approved.

If you change LTD carriers or any terms of the LTD policy, you need to contact the Policy Branch of the Pension Corporation to ensure that the policy still meets the criteria. If the new terms do not meet the approval criteria, we will notify you so you can change the policy to meet the criteria.

If your LTD policy changes or is amended, you will be required to submit a *Group Disability Plan Application* form and supporting documentation to the Policy Branch of the Pension Corporation to confirm the policy still meets the criteria. The form is available on the secure employer website under *Forms*.

6.1.5 Annual LTD policy validation process

All organizations are required to validate their group disability policy information annually. If you have an approved group disability policy, you will sign into the secure employer website to access the online LTD Policy Validation tool to confirm your LTD information.

If you do not have an approved group disability plan, you will still need to sign into the secure employer website to access the online LTD Policy Validation tool to confirm that you do not have an approved LTD policy (policies).

Prior to completing the annual validation process for the first time, you will need to identify the person(s) in your organization who should have access to validate the details of your LTD Policies. Your primary or secondary user will have to assign the role of LTD Policy Validator to these individuals. Only staff with the LTD Policy Validator role can access the online LTD Policy Validation tool.

Access to the tool is through a link on the secured employer section of the pension corporation website, and is available for a limited time. On selecting the link during the LTD Policy Validation window, your LTD Policy Validator will see a list of all of your open approved LTD policies. We require the LTD Policy Validator to review the details of each policy, and validate that the policy is CORRECT, REQUIRES UPDATE, or has been TERMINATED. If a policy has been terminated, the termination date is required.

If a message is displayed showing that we have no open approved LTD policies on record for your organization, you are required to validate this statement is CORRECT. If the statement is incorrect, select REQUIRES UPDATE.

If the validation process reveals that the information on file about your LTD policy is out of date, you will be required to submit a *Group Disability Plan Application* form and supporting documentation to the Policy Branch of the Pension Corporation. The form is available on the secure employer website under *Forms*.

6.1.6 Long-term disability benefits end

If a member's LTD benefits end,

- the member does not recommence contributions to the plan, and
- the member's employment is terminated,
- the member's options depend in part on the member's age.

If the member is age 55 (50) or older, the member may apply for a retirement benefit or for a disability benefit, if under age 60 (55).

If the member is under age 55 (50), the member may apply for a disability benefit. If the member does not wish to apply for, or is not eligible for a disability benefit, the member is eligible for the regular termination of employment options. See section 3.2.

Members who recommence contributions to the plan are still active plan members and are not entitled to any retirement or termination benefits until they have terminated employment.

6.2 Short-term disability (STD) and Short Term Illness and Injury Plan (STIIP)

Short-term disability (STD), which is often called Short Term Illness & Injury Program (STIIP), benefits are full or partial replacement earnings that a member receives from you, an insurance company, or a trust company. STD/STIIP benefits are usually received when an illness or injury is not work related (which would be covered by WorkSafeBC) and the member does not yet qualify for long-term disability (LTD). STD/STIIP may also be called “paid sick leave” or “weekly indemnity benefits”.

If you are paying STD/STIIP to a member through your payroll system, you must report service and salary and remit contributions based on the member’s work schedule and salary before the disability. On your payroll report this service, salary and contributions is reported as service event type as Regular (RG). See section 7.

EXAMPLE

If the member worked 100% before STD/STIIP, report 100% service, salary and contributions.

If the member worked 53% before STD/STIIP, report 53% service, salary and contributions.

6.3 Long-term disability (LTD)

LTD is an approved group insurance plan that pays replacement earnings to qualified members.

For pension purposes, the LTD start date is the date the approved group disability plan approved the members’ LTD claim.

Once the member has been accepted on LTD, they:

- continue to accumulate pensionable and contributory service in the pension plan as if they were still working, and
- their highest average salary, which is used to calculate their pension, will be indexed to keep pace with the cost of living.

Members on LTD can view their pension information, and access online tools like the personalized pension estimator, through My Account.

6.3.1 Reporting long-term disability (LTD) information

Some plan employers contract out the reporting of members' LTD information to the Public Service Agency (PSA). If you are not one of these employers, you must notify us as soon as you are aware that a member has started or stopped LTD.

Based on the LTD start information, the member receives LTD pensionable and contributory service credited automatically to their account in each segment.

It is important to enter the member's LTD stop date as soon as the period of disability coverage ends so that excess LTD service is not automatically credited to the member's account.

When entering an LTD start or stop date within the last 60 months (including amending a previously reported start or stop date), our system will now immediately add LTD service to the employee's account. This is based on the start or stop date and the percentage of the position owned.

Note: The entered LTD start or stop dates cannot overlap with an existing service event, such as a Regular (RG) service event that spans the entire segment or calendar year.

If the dates you are trying to enter overlap with service already in the member's account, you will need to reach out to Employer Operations to have the account adjusted.

Once you receive confirmation from us that the information has been corrected, you will be able to move forward using the LTD Start/Stop tool online.

For more Employer eLearning information, please visit:
employer.pensionsbc.ca/group/public-service-employer/employer-elearning

6.3.2 Long-term disability (LTD) reporting options

There are three ways for you to report your members' LTD information: individual record, standard format file or Excel file.

6.3.2.1 Individual record

Sign in to the secure employer website and access the Employer Portal; select Employer Reporting and then select LTD Start/Stop. Select Employee Lookup. Follow the prompts to enter the mandatory data.

When you have entered the members information you will be able to:

- view the member's LTD history.
- enter the LTD start date if there is **not** an existing open LTD break for the member.
- enter the LTD stop date if there is an existing open LTD break.
- amend the LTD start/stop date.

The LTD service will be added to the employee's account in real-time based on the information provided.

Optional Service Event:

If you are entering a LTD start, you can record regular (RG) service, salary, and contribution information that you paid to the member in the current segment prior to their LTD start date.

If you are entering an LTD stop, you can record rehabilitation (RH) service, salary, and contribution information that was paid during the current segment while the member was on LTD.

Note that the data entered here does not transfer to your member's account. The applicable RG and RH service event types (see section 7) must be included on your payroll report as separate lines of data.

If you enter information here, you can access it at any time on the website by selecting the RG/RH Reconciliation Report. This report can help you create your payroll report or create a secondary report to supplement your payroll report.

If your organization currently reports your members' RG/RH information on your payroll report, you may not need to complete this section.

The start date must be on or after July 28, 2014 (online LTD tool implementation date).

LTD Start and Stop Submitted Report:

This report allows you to view all submitted LTD start and stop information, track employees on LTD, and reconcile service event starts and/or stops.

Access the report from the Employer Portal. Click *Employer Reporting* > *LTD Start/Stop*. To generate a report, select LTD Start/Stop Submitted Report, enter the applicable start and stop dates then click Generate Report. If any information has been submitted by the Pension Corporation on your behalf, it will appear on your next report.

6.3.2.2 Standard format file

You can report LTD information for multiple members at the same time by using a standard format file, which is the preferred method of providing data. A Standard format file is a fixed width file requiring a Header record that identifies the contents of the report, and a Trailer record that provides totals of the records within the file.

The requirements for the LTD Standard format file report are located in the Employer Portal. Click *Employer Reporting* > *Reporting Instructions*. The *Header and Trailer Record Layout* instructions are in the same location.

The applicable RG and RH service event types (see section 7) must be included on your payroll report as separate lines of data.

Reporting salaries on Standard format files and Excel files:

It is **imperative** that the base salary you report reflects the salary at 100% full-time work.

In the “Base Salary Frequency” field, enter the frequency that you pay the member their base salary:

- bi-weekly (BW),
- monthly (MN), or
- annually (AN).

If a member works at less than 100%, report the salary at 100% equal to the frequency you pay the member.

EXAMPLE

A member owns an 80% position and is paid \$60 000 annually (which is 80% of a full-time annual salary of \$75 000).

When reporting this member's information, you must provide us with the member's percentage (in this case, 80%) as well as the salary the member would be making if they were working in a 100% position (in this case, \$75,000).

Using this information, our system will convert the \$75 000 salary that you report to \$60 000. This converted salary will be used to create the member's Pension Adjustment (PA) and *Member's Benefit Statement* (MBS).

6.3.2.3 Excel file

If you are not able to submit in Standard format, you can create an Excel file to report multiple members' LTD information at the same time.

In the Excel file, you must provide the data in the correct column order with no header row. You can find instructions in the *LTD Service Break Report Layout* document in the Employer Portal. Click *Employer Reporting > Reporting Instructions*.

The applicable RG and RH service event types (see section 7) **must** be included on your payroll report as separate lines of data.

6.3.3 Position owned (%)

Enter 100 in this field if the member owns a 100% full-time position. If the member owns a part-time position, enter the corresponding percentage. This number is based on the member's owned position, not the hours worked.

EXAMPLE

If the member owns a 63% position, but usually works 89%, enter 63.

6.3.4 WorkSafeBC compensation

There are two options for members receiving WorkSafeBC compensation:

Option 1: Replacement salary is paid directly to the member by WorkSafeBC

Replacement salary paid directly to the member by WorkSafeBC is **not** pensionable. Service, salary and contributions are not reported. For pension purposes the member is deemed to be on an unpaid leave of absence and they may be able to purchase this period of time under the plan's leave of absence purchase provisions (see section 2).

Option 2: Replacement salary is paid to the member through your payroll process

If you receive a member's WorkSafeBC replacement salary and pay the member through your payroll system, the earnings **are** pensionable. You and the member must make contributions on these earnings.

The member cannot be receiving benefits under an LTD plan during this payment period. If WorkSafeBC replacement salary is less than their normal percentage of full-time salary and service, they may be able to purchase the difference (see section 2).

6.3.5 Retroactive WorkSafeBC compensation

It is common for a LTD claim or a WorkSafeBC claim to be approved retroactively. For pension purposes, a retroactive claim is one with dates for prior year(s).

Possible scenarios:

- If the member receiving a benefit under an LTD plan, retroactive WorkSafeBC replacement salary is **not** pensionable.
- If the member is not on LTD and the WorkSafeBC claim is retroactively paid, the period **must** be purchased as arrears (see section 2).
- If WorkSafeBC has been sending you the member's replacement salary to be paid through your payroll, and then the LTD carrier backdates the member's LTD start date, request a refund of overlapping ineligible contributions (see sections 7 and 8).

6.3.6 Rehabilitation (RH) salary

If a member returns to work on a rehabilitative trial, the service, salary and contributions paid to them are reported as service event type RH on your segment report (see section 7).

Although the RH data you report is **not** used in the calculation of the benefit, the LTD service and salary credited during this period is used.

6.3.7 Long-term disability (LTD) termination date

For pension purposes, a member on LTD is not considered terminated even if you have removed them from your payroll system for any reason. You will still be required to confirm the member's information on the segment LTD Confirmation Report.

For pension purposes, the member's LTD stop date is the earlier of:

- the date the claim ends per the terms of the LTD plan, or
- the member's date of death.

If the member is age 55 (50) or older, but under age 60 (55) when their LTD stops, the member may apply for either a retirement benefit or disability benefit.

If the member is under age 55 (50) when their LTD stops, the member may apply for a disability benefit. If the member does not wish to apply for or is not eligible for a disability benefit, the member is eligible for the regular termination of employment options (see section 3).

If a member terminates employment at the end of their LTD, you must:

- submit LTD stop information online.
- submit Employee Information at Termination/Retirement online if the member is not returning to work.
- have the member complete the pension forms, including the pension application, if they are proceeding directly to pension.

Please note: the LTD stop information must be submitted before the Employee Information at Termination/Retirement; both dates can be entered on the same day.

Members who recommence contributions to the plan are still active plan members and are not entitled to any retirement or termination benefits until they have terminated employment.

In the case of the member's death, submit the LTD stop information online. You must also complete and submit a *Certification of Death* form.

Forms are located on the on the secure employer website under *Forms*.

6.3.8 Change of long-term disability (LTD) carrier/plan

If you change carriers or any terms of your existing approved group disability plan(s), you must follow the approval process outlined earlier in this section. You must also notify us if you end a contract with the PSA.

6.3.9 Payroll reporting and long-term disability (LTD) members

To avoid overlapping service events, the effective start date and effective end date for each member on your payroll report must reflect the actual period of time worked.

If a member is accepted on LTD, their LTD start date will only be accepted if the end date for their regular (RG) service event prior to the LTD was submitted correctly. For further payroll reporting information see section 7.

EXAMPLE

If a member's last day at work is May 10, May 10 should be the end date for the RG service event on your payroll report.

If the member is accepted on LTD on May 11, and you enter this date as the LTD start date online, it will be accepted.

After a member has been accepted on LTD and their LTD information has been entered online, the only service, salary and contributions that can be reported on your payroll report is service event type rehabilitation (RH). RH earnings may include salary top up, period(s) the member has returned to work on a trial basis, and any pensionable salary that the collective agreement stipulates must be paid to the member (e.g., sick leave).

6.3.10 Pensionable service overlap

A member on LTD receives pensionable and contributory service posted to their account as service event type LT if they were on LTD for any period during the segment.

In the year that the member starts or stops LTD, an overlap of service may occur if the LTD service we post and your reported service goes over the maximum allowable. If this occurs, we will reduce the LTD pensionable service and/or make any adjustments you have identified.

6.3.11 Ineligible service, salary and contributions

In some cases a member's LTD acceptance from the carrier is backdated. If you have been paying the member through the normal payroll process (e.g., using sick leave, other leave banks or WorkSafeBC replacement salary) and have previously reported this service, salary or contributions, you may need to apply for an ineligible refund (see sections 7 and 8).

6.3.12 Pension adjustment (PA)

When a member has been approved for LTD, service accumulates in their account and they will receive an annual PA statement to file with their income tax return (see section 9).

The benefit entitlement (BE) for a member receiving LTD is calculated using the salary at the start of the LTD period. Cost of living adjustments are also factored into the calculation.

6.4 LTD Confirmation Report

Once per segment, an LTD Confirmation Report is posted in the File Pick-up tool in the Employer Portal. *Click Employer Reporting > File Pick-up.*

This report summarizes the information for all your members who are or have been on LTD during the segment for which the report is created. The report only contains posted LTD information that has been successfully entered on your members' accounts prior to the Create Date identified in File Pick-up.

The LTD Confirmation Report contains the following information:

COLUMN TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Plan	PSPP
Org	Your employer number
PLAN_ABBREV_NM	PSPP
Last Name	Member's last name
First Name	Member's first name
SIN	Member's SIN
EEgrp	Member's employee group (e.g., 01GENRL)
% FT	Percentage the member is entitled to as identified at the LTD start date.
Emply Break Start	Member's LTD start date as entered online
Emply Break End	Member's LTD stop date as entered online
SE Start Date	Member's LTD start date if the LTD started in the current segment. If the LTD start date is not in the current reporting segment, it will be the first day of the calendar month in the current segment.
SE End Date	Member's LTD stop date if the LTD stopped in the current segment. If the LTD stop date is not in the current reporting segment, it will be the last day of the calendar month in the current segment.
Pensionable Srvc	The full amount of service for the segment or prorated service if the start date is in the current segment (see example below).
Contrib Srvc	Contributory service displayed in full months for each month or partial month the member was on LTD for the segment.
Barg. Unit	Member's union affiliation and/or bargaining association (note: currently not a mandatory reporting requirement upon member's enrollment).

EXAMPLE

A member is accepted on LTD with a start date of July 10. The member owns a full time position at 100%.

The LTD pensionable service for the first segment totals 5.7097 months.

To calculate this:

- Prorate service for July (on LTD for 22 calendar days in July) divided by the total calendar days in July: (22/31 = 0.7097).
- Add five full months of pensionable and contributory service (one full month each for the months August through December).

When the April and December LTD Confirmation Reports are posted to File Pick-Up, you must review the report create a message board topic confirming your review.

If any information on the report is inaccurate, you will need to provide the correct information:

- If an LTD member is not on the report and should be, submit their LTD start information online.
- If a member is on the report and they have stopped LTD, notify us through a Message Board topic.
- If the % is incorrect, notify us through a Message Board topic.

LTD pensionable and contributory service is posted to members' accounts in April and December. This posted service forms part of the member's benefit entitlement and is included in their *Member's Benefit Statement*. **This is why reviewing and confirming the LTD Confirmation Reports is a critical step.**

6.5 Successive disability

LTD carriers may have a successive disability clause. Successive disability usually occurs when a member returns to LTD because of an illness or injury related to their original LTD claim. Successive disability is normally within a certain number of months (as deemed by the LTD carrier) from the member's return to work date.

If this occurs, you must report the successive disability information online. You can find the LTD reporting process under the *LTD reporting options* subheading above.

The Public Service Agency sends a successive disability report each segment for the members that are or were on a successive LTD claim.

6.6 Disability benefit

Members should apply directly to the Pension Corporation for a disability benefit.

A disability benefit is a monthly payment paid to members while they are totally and permanently disabled.

Disability benefits may be available to members who are not covered by an approved disability plan (see 6.2.1 below).

Members should apply directly to the Pension Corporation for a disability benefit.

6.6.1 Eligibility

Disability benefits are paid to eligible members who are “totally and permanently disabled.” A member is totally and permanently disabled if the member has a total and permanent incapacity, arising from a mental or physical condition, to fill or occupy any position in the service of the employer which is made available to the member, the duties of which the member might reasonably be expected to fill.

The member’s doctor and a doctor appointed by the corporation must certify, in writing, that the member is totally and permanently disabled.

To be eligible for disability benefits, a member must:

- not be eligible to receive benefits under an LTD plan,
- be totally and permanently disabled,
- have their doctor and a doctor chosen by the Public Service Pension Board of Trustees concur that the member is permanently disabled,
- be under age 60 (55 for correctional officers, probation officers and youth probation officers who are employed in a correctional centre with BC Corrections),
- have at least two years of contributory service,
- have formally ended their job and exhausted all other sources of income replacement, all sick leave and banked sick time, and any short or long-term disability benefits available to them, and
- not be eligible for coverage under the Public Service Long-term Disability Plan.

Once a member has been granted a disability benefit, we will request that the member submit regular reports confirming the disability still exists.

6.6.2 Application and deadlines

There is a two year deadline to apply for a disability benefit.

The member must apply in writing to the corporation within two years of their last contribution (or deemed contribution) to the plan.

6.6.3 Pension calculation

Disability benefits do not include the bridge benefit.

The monthly amount of the disability benefit is calculated using the member's accrued pensionable service. It is then converted to the standard options available to retiring members. Please see section 4.6.2.

The benefit pays during the period of disability and for the member's life, as long as the member remains totally and permanently disabled until at least age 60 (55).

Disability benefits:

- Do not include the bridge benefit.
- May provide the member with extended health and dental benefits.

For more information about benefits, see group health benefits in section 4.

6.6.4 Disability benefit ends

If, after being granted a disability benefit, a medical examination shows that the member is no longer totally and permanently disabled, and they are under age 60 (55), the benefit stops.

If the member returns to work and begins contributing to the Public Service Pension Plan again, then the member's eventual pension or termination benefit is paid as though the disability benefit had never been paid. The member's retirement benefit is not adjusted in any way because of the disability benefit, although the member will not have any service for the period of disability.

If the member does not return to work and does not contribute to the plan again, then they can apply for their pension or termination benefit under the usual rules. The pension or termination benefit is paid based on the member's accrued service and salary, with no adjustments.

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7 REPORTING

7.1 Introduction

As a plan employer, you report members' service, salary and contributions to us twice a year, and this information is used to determine members' benefit entitlements. When payroll reporting does not match previously submitted payroll information (e.g., in the event of a termination or retirement), we will contact you. See the applicable sections of this manual for reporting details on enrolment, purchases, termination or retirement.

You and your plan member employees make contributions to the plan based on your members' pensionable salary. Members' retirement benefits are calculated based on their accrued pensionable service and highest average pensionable salary. The information you report is also used to calculate annual member pension adjustments (PAs), and to generate annual member's benefit statements. See section 9 for more information on PAs.

This section will answer questions you have about how to report Plan Member Record information, service events (service, salary and contributions), along with variances, types of service and methods for submitting your reports. In addition, we will explain how to report for 35-year members. See section 6 for what to do when members are on LTD, and how to correct previously-posted data.

7.2 Web Services

The plan provides members and employers with self-serve information via the member and employer websites. The employer website is also the access point to the Employer Portal.

The secure employer website contains links to training information, the *Employer Instruction Manual*, employer news and newsletters, and forms. Employer reporting is done through the Employer Portal.

The Employer Portal provides access to reporting tools, reporting instructions, E-Remittance and User Management, and allows you to view salary and service for your plan member employees. Access to both the secure employer website and Employer Portal requires registration. See the Web Services section on the employer website sign-in page, accessed from from pensionsbc.ca.

7.2.1 Resources available on the Employer Portal

The Employer Portal is where you will find detailed instructions about employer reporting. You will also be able to access the tools used to report plan member information to Employer Operations. These tools can be accessed via the navigation menu at the top of the Employer Portal home page: Message Board, Plan Member Record Electronic Form, Data Submission, File Pick-up, Reporting Instructions, LTD Start/Stop, LTD Policy Validation and Employee information at Retirement (EITR).

7.2.1.1 Message Board

Message Board allows you to communicate securely with Employer Operations. The message board is used exclusively by employers and Employer Operations staff for the purposes of employer reporting. The message board is a secure, central location to access your correspondence regarding confidential data about employer reporting. If you have existing employees that are not contributing, you can also use this tool to check if they are contributing.

7.2.1.2 Plan Member Record Electronic Form

In the Plan Member Record (PMR) Electronic Form tool, you can complete and submit your PMRs and view the history of the PMRs you have submitted. If you have existing employees that are not contributing, you can use the Plan Member Record/Member Validation tool to check if they are contributing. You can also use this tool to check if existing employees are or should be enrolled.

Service, salary, and contributions cannot be allocated to a member who has not been enrolled via a PMR.

7.2.1.3 Data Submission

The Data Submission tool is a secure environment where employers submit plan members' personal, address, spousal, employment and service event (contribution, service and salary) data. Data files are accepted in Excel or standard format, and instant feedback is provided on any formatting errors. You can also view the history of the files you've submitted in the submission history section.

7.2.1.4 File Pick-up

Employer Operations places files in File Pick-up for you to download. For example, your electronic Pension Adjustment file would be available in File Pick-up for you to download.

7.2.1.5 Reporting instructions

On the Reporting instructions page you will find detailed instructions on how to format your data files, including written instructions about both Excel and standard format reporting.

7.2.1.6 LTD Start/Stop

Use this tool to report an employee's LTD Start/Stop information once you receive confirmation from an approved LTD carrier or administrator.

7.2.1.7 LTD Policy Validation

This tool allows employers to access their list of open, approved LTD policies and validate each policy.

7.2.1.8 Employee Information at Termination/Retirement (EITR)

Use the Employee Information at Termination/Retirement tool to enter the termination date and final service, salary, and contributions for members who are terminating employment or retiring.

The EITR Submitted Report allows you to track your submitted EITRs and reconcile data on your payroll report.

7.3 Payroll reporting

Your payroll report is due 10 calendar days after the end of your pay period. This gives us time to process the data and contact you regarding any errors. The information in your report is used to calculate and produce your members' Pension Adjustments (PA) by the end of February.

7.3.1 Pensionable salary inclusions and exclusions

Pensionable salary is the portion of a member's salary used to calculate pension contributions and retirement benefits. It is made up of the base salary received by a plan member, plus plan-specified inclusions (listed below).

Do not report salary that is non-pensionable or was earned prior to the member commencing contributions to the plan.

The following lists may not cover all types of compensation paid to your employees. Contact the plan if you have a question about whether a type of salary paid is pensionable or non-pensionable.

Inclusions

Salary is considered pensionable if:

- regular pay—regular hours worked/paid
- substitution pay/temporary assignment pay
- vacation pay
- retroactive pay—retroactive payments of regular pay and other amounts that would be considered salary are pensionable
- salary while on rehabilitation from long-term disability
- salary protection pays, which is an amount paid to an employee where the employee's position is re-classified to a lower classification, or the employer moves the employee into another position with a lower maximum salary
- for the period covered by the short-term illness and injury plan (STIIP) or by any other short-term disability plan provided by an employer, pensionable salary is based on compensation the member would have received had the member been working, not on the actual compensation received from STIIP or any other short-term disability plan provided by the employer

- WorkSafeBC benefits that are paid through the employer to a member
- amounts (may be referred to as premiums by some employers) paid on an ongoing basis including, but not limited to, the following:
 - shift work and/or shift change premiums pay
 - dirty pay (working in dirty locations) and diving pay
 - amount paid for obtaining extra educational requirements of a specific job
 - amount paid for achieving and maintaining any certification required to perform specific tasks or functions (for example, first aid certification)
 - amount paid in addition to base pay and provided on a permanent basis to reflect fluctuating labour market discrepancies in certain work locations
 - stipend payments that are not related to performance-based pay, such as payments to reflect increased workloads
- unused lieu days paid at termination, not as a lump sum, but as additional days of pay
- pay in lieu of a statutory holiday when the employee does not work on that statutory holiday
- statutory holiday pay or other premium paid to an employee for working their regularly scheduled hours of employment on a statutory holiday (but any form of pay for working overtime on a statutory holiday is not “salary”)
- pay for time off in lieu of lump sum overtime pay
- maternity and parental leave top-up pay—pre-placement adoption leave allowance
- pay for stand-by shifts—when an employee is required to be onsite during the standby shift throughout the stand-by period
- pay for union-related work—when the employer considers union work to be part of the employee’s duties, or you are required by a collective agreement to give the employee paid time off to do union-related work

Exclusions

Salary is not considered pensionable if:

- overtime pay, including but not limited to additional pay for working overtime on statutory holidays
- any non-taxable income associated with the work location, including, but not limited to, isolation pay and pay for work in remote locations
- stand-by pay as an amount paid for scheduled hours not included in the annual hours of work where an employee is not required to be physically present at their work location
- any performance-based pay that is not part of ongoing compensation including, but not limited to, incentive bonuses, incentive pay, and hold back pay
- any benefit or compensation paid for the provision of, or in lieu of, extended health, health benefit accounts, dental, or life insurance benefits
- any benefit, or compensation paid as an expense reimbursement, including, but not limited to, for the provision of a vehicle, whether or not it is required for work purposes
- honorariums
- lump sum payment(s) in lieu of a benefit including, but not limited to, the following:
 - lump sum vacation payments
 - lump sum severance payments
 - lump sum payment for unused sick days
 - achievement or other one-time awards or bonuses
 - long-service awards

A member can receive other lump-sum forms of compensation for various reasons. To determine whether these types of payments should be recognized as pensionable, please contact the plan for advice **in advance**.

7.3.2 Pensionable and contributory service

There are two types of pension plan service used in the Public Service Pension Plan:

- pensionable service, and
- contributory service.

Pensionable service is based on the actual time worked while contributing to the plan. It is used when determining the amount of the retirement benefit.

Contributory service is the period of a member's service for which contributions were made by the member or employer. Contributory service is reported as whole months only. If a contribution is made in a month, a whole month of contributory service is reported. It is used to determine the member's eligibility for a pension, and any early retirement reduction. See section 4 for more information on pensions.

There are some circumstances where the member may not be working but still accrues pensionable and contributory service (for example, a paid leave of absence).

7.3.2.1 Defining "full time"

The plan does not define what constitutes full-time hours; this is normally determined through terms and conditions of employment, including individual collective bargaining agreements for specific classes of employees.

When full-time hours are defined by an employer for a particular group of employees, that definition must apply to all the employees in that group.

7.3.2.2 Calculating pensionable service

Calculate pensionable service in months for the reporting period using one of the following methods:

Method 1 Actual number of days or hours worked in a year
/ maximum (full-time) days or hours available to work in
a year $\times 12 = \#$ months

EXAMPLE

During segment 2 the member works 1,138 hours out of a possible 1,820 hours for the year.

Pensionable service credited for the segment:

$$1,138 \div 1,820 \times 12 = 7.5033 \text{ months}$$

Employers who pay full-time staff bi-weekly and report 12.0000 months per fiscal year will have service reset to 12.000 months for fiscal years in which they pay 27 times. Part-time employees will continue to be reported to 4 decimal points based on hours worked.

Method 2 You can also calculate pensionable service by pay period. The following breakdown shows the amount of service to credit for each potential pay period.

12 (monthly) $12 / 12 = 1.0000$ month of service per pay period

24 (twice monthly) $12 / 24 = 0.5000$ months of service per pay period

26 (every two weeks) $12 / 26 = 0.4615$ months of service per pay period

Occasionally there will be 27 pay periods in a calendar year using this method—regardless of this, each pay period should be calculated as having a potential 0.4615 months of service.

EXAMPLE

A member works full time during the 27 pay period year.

Pensionable service credited:

First segment: $0.4615 \times 6 \text{ pay periods} = 2.769 \text{ months}$

Second segment: $0.4615 \times 21 \text{ pay periods} = 9.6915 \text{ months}$

TOTAL = 12.42 months

52 (every week) $12 / 52 = 0.2300$

To pro-rate service for part-time members, multiply the result above by the percentage worked during the pay period.

EXAMPLE

In segment 2, the member works 50 per cent of full time for 15 of 20 pay periods. Pensionable service credited for the segment:

$$0.50 \times 0.4615 \times 15 = 3.4613 \text{ months; report } 3.4613$$

7.3.3 Specific salary and service reporting requirements

7.3.3.1 Service and related salary in excess of 12 months

Report all service accrued, and related salary, even if the member's service exceeds 12 months in a calendar year (e.g., member is employed concurrently at two separate sites within the same organization, or the calendar/fiscal year includes 27 pay periods).

7.3.3.2 35-year members

When a plan member has accumulated 35 years of pensionable service (20 years for Members of the Legislative Assembly), both you and the member stop making contributions.

You must continue to report service and salary after the 35-year date because this information is used to calculate the member's highest average salary (HAS) for the retirement benefit formula.

In the year the member reaches 35 years of pensionable service, you report one regular service event line on your payroll report that includes all pensionable service, contributory service, and pensionable salary, for the entire period but only report the contributions deducted up to the 35-year date. For more information on how the 35-year date is determined, see section 7.7.2

7.3.3.3 Retroactive salary

A member may receive salary retroactively (e.g., a contract settlement) for a period that you have already reported. In this event, report salary and contributions only. The corresponding pensionable service will already have been reported with the original salary and service data.

The retroactive salary that applies to the period the employee was a plan member is pensionable and you must report it.

If an employee was reported under a previous employee group for a portion of the time covered by the retroactive salary, that portion of the retroactive salary must be reported under the previous employee group. If you have an employee in this situation, please advise Employer Operations. Contribution rates on retroactive salary are calculated using the date the salary is paid and not the date the salary was earned.

If you pay a plan member in the current year for time earned in a prior calendar year that has not yet been reported, contributions **must not** be deducted and remitted through the normal process. The service, salary and contributions for the prior year **must not** be included on your payroll report. Any adjustment to what was reported for a prior calendar year must be done through the arrears (see section 2) or ineligible process (see 7.3.4.2).

Reporting retroactive salary

It is important that we are able to differentiate regular salary from salary that is retroactive to prior years because it can affect a member’s future benefit. See section 7.4.2 Service Event for further information on Service Event types.

Method 1 Report retroactive salary using a service event type RT on a separate line on your payroll report and do not include the retroactive salary amount in regular salary. If you report using this method, the pay will automatically be apportioned to the correct period for highest average salary purposes.

EXAMPLE (EXCEL FORMAT)

The member worked full time and was paid \$45,000.00 in segment ending December 20xx, but \$5,000.00 of the pay was retroactive salary for 20yy.

111111111	Name1	RG	01GENERL	40000.00	9.00	9	2796.00		20xx-04-01	20xx-12-31
111111111	Name1	RT	01GENERL	5000.00			349.50		20yy-01-01	20yy-12-31

If you are unable to report using method 1, you can report using methods 2 or 3. If you use methods 2 or 3, you will be reporting the retroactive salary information on a second Service Event Record.

Method 2 If your payroll system is unable to split out the retroactive pay from the current salary when the payroll report is created, include the retroactive pay in your regular payroll report and submit a second Service Event Record, separate from your regular payroll report. On this report, you must use a service event type AD to remove the retroactive salary from the regular earnings and a service event type RT to apply it to the correct period.

EXAMPLE (EXCEL FORMAT)

The member worked full time and was paid \$45,000.00 in segment ending December 20xx, but \$5,000.00 of the pay was retroactive salary for 20yy.

Payroll report (retroactive salary is included)

111111111	Name1	RG	01GENERL	45000.00	9.00	9	3145.50		20xx-04-01	20xx-12-31
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Second Service Event Record (adjusts the payroll report amount and shows the retroactive salary as RT)

111111111	Name1	AD	01GENERL	-5000.00			-349.50		20xx-04-01	20xx-12-31
111111111	Name1	RT	01GENERL	5000.00			349.50		20yy-01-01	20yy-12-31

Method 3 Report retroactive salary on a second Service Event Record, using a service event type RT and do not include the retroactive salary amount in the regular pay on your regular payroll report.

EXAMPLE (EXCEL FORMAT)

The member worked full time and was paid \$45,000.00 in segment ending December 20xx, but \$5,000.00 of the pay was retroactive salary for 20yy.

Payroll report

111111111	Name1	RG	01GENERL	40000.00	9.00	9	2796.00		20xx-04-01	20xx-12-31
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Second Service Event Record

111111111	Name1	RT	01GENERL	5000.00			349.50		20yy-01-01	20yy-12-31
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35-year members

If an active member has already accrued 35 years of pensionable service (See section 7.3.3.7 35-year members) and receives retroactive salary for a period of time when they were still contributing to the plan, report the additional salary, and deduct contributions. If the retroactive salary is for a period after reaching 35 years, report the salary, but do not deduct contributions.

Terminated and retired

If a member has terminated employment or retired, and subsequently receives retroactive pay for a period of time when they were still an active plan member, contact Client Services at the Public Service Pension Plan. We will advise you whether or not contributions should be deducted and remitted.

7.3.3.4 *Pregnancy/maternity or parental/adoption leave top-up*

Employment Insurance (EI) pays a portion of pre-leave salary to a prescribed maximum. If you “top-up” pregnancy/maternity or parental/adoption leave to a maximum percentage of salary, the top-up is pensionable salary. The pensionable service on the top-up is calculated as a percentage of the full-time equivalent of pre-leave salary.

EXAMPLE

Pre-pregnancy/maternity leave full-time salary = \$3,000 per month
(1 month of pensionable service credited)

Top-up = \$900 per month

Pensionable service:

$\$900 \div \$3,000 = 0.3$ months (3.6 months for the year)

If you pay the top-up as a lump sum at the end of the leave, this is considered payroll arrears. See section 2 and section 8 for information on reporting and paying for arrears.

Note: Members may be able to purchase leaves. See section 2.

7.3.3.5 *Severance pay*

When a member receives severance pay, it is generally not pensionable; however, it may be considered pensionable if certain criteria are met.

- Under the *Income Tax Act*, the member must still be an employee for severance pay to be pensionable.
- To be considered an employee, the member must have employment insurance premiums and Canada Pension Plan contributions taken from their severance pay.
- If the member does not meet the definition of employee as described above, contributions to the pension plan alone are not allowed.

If you require further information on the above, please contact CRA.

Pensionable and contributory service must be reported along with the salary and contributions on your payroll report. Prior year adjustments cannot be reported through the payroll reporting process; they must be dealt with as an arrears purchase.

If the above criteria are met, you must submit Employee Information at Termination/Retirement online at the end of the severance period, not at the beginning. If you have already submitted this data, you will need to provide us with an *Amended Employee Information at Termination/Retirement* form showing the new termination date.

7.3.3.6 Vacation pay

- Scheduled work time taken off as paid vacation is pensionable; report both service and salary.
- Vacation pay made on an on-going regular basis in lieu of vacation is considered pensionable for salary only; do not report pensionable service.
- Lump sum payments in lieu of vacation time are not considered pensionable salary.

7.3.3.7 Deferred salary

If you offer a deferred salary program, then for pension purposes the employee's contributions and service during the period of deferred salary are considered full salary and service (i.e., all service, payments and reporting will be for full salary and service). When the employee takes the leave, for pension purposes that period is considered unpaid leave eligible for purchase of service and all applicable deadlines will apply. No service or salary should be reported during the period of unpaid leave.

7.3.4 Contributions

For the current employer and member contribution rates, click on *E-Remittance* in the Employer Portal, select the plan, then click on *View Contribution Rates*.

Both employer and member contribution rates are subject to change, based on an independent actuarial valuation that is performed at least every three years. The last valuation is available within the Annual Report on the plan website. Click *About us* › *Reports*.

For more information, see the plan rules, which are available at pspp.pensionsbc.ca.

7.3.4.1 35-year members

When a plan member has accumulated 35 years of pensionable service, both you and the member stop making contributions. See section 7.3.3.2 for more information on the reporting process for 35-year employees and section 7.8.2 for more information on how the 35-year date is determined.

7.3.4.2 Ineligible contributions

Ineligible contributions can occur if contributions are taken on salary that is not pensionable. If ineligible contributions are discovered before you submit your Payroll Report, you can refund these contributions to the plan member and adjust your next remittance for the employer portion. If ineligible contributions are discovered after you have submitted your Payroll Report, you must contact us as we will refund those contributions plus interest to you and to the plan member.

7.3.4.3 ITA limits on T4s

The Public Service Pension Plan is registered under the *Income Tax Act* and must report tax-deductible contributions to the plan, within certain maximums, on members' T4 statements.

The Income Tax Regulation 8503(4) sets maximums on the amount of tax-deductible registered pension plan contributions (these limits affect high-wage earners). We will post a bulletin to the web each year to advise you of the maximum contribution amounts to be shown on the T4. This applies to tax deductibility of the contributions only; you must still make contributions on all earnings.

7.4 Preparing your payroll report

At the end of each segment submit your *Payroll Report* (Service Event Record) containing member service, salary and contributions data for payrolls paid in that segment. The first payroll report will include the first pay period with a January pay date up to and including the last pay period with a March pay date.

The second payroll report will include the period of time from the first pay period with an April pay date up to and including the last pay period with a December pay date.

Depending on an employer's pay schedule, it is possible for a pay period to start and end in December with the regular "pay" date for the period falling in January of the next year. In this situation it is normal for the service, salary and contributions earned for the pay period to be remitted and reported in the first segment of the next year. For example, service, salary and contributions earned from December 13, 20yy to December 27, 20yy, but paid on January 4, 20xx, will be included on the January to March first payroll report for 20xx.

Service, salary and contributions earned in March 20xx but paid in April 20xx will be included on the second payroll report of 20xx.

Detailed information on reporting formats is available on our Employer Reporting home page.

Prior year adjustments are not permitted

If you pay a plan member in the current year for time earned in a prior calendar year that has not yet been reported, contributions **must not** be deducted and remitted through the normal process. The service, salary and contributions for the prior year **must not** be included on your payroll report. Any adjustment to what was reported for a prior calendar year must be done through the arrears (see section 2) or ineligible process (see 7.3.4.2).

7.4.1 Employee group (for reporting purposes)

You may have several groups of employees with various pension rules. These separate employee groups are identified by a specific employee group code.

The employee group is always an eight-character field starting with “01” to indicate it is a Public Service Pension Plan employee group.

01GENERL—used for most plan members with a *normal retirement age of 65* (most plan members).

01FCGENR—used for members with an appointment under section 2(1) of the *Correction Act* and employed in a correctional centre; or section 24(1) of the *Youth Justice Act* employed in a youth custody centre. These positions normally include correctional officers, probation officers, and youth probation officers. The normal retirement age is 60 with early retirement age at 50 for this group.

01GEAMBW—used for members employed by BC Emergency Health Services as a full-time or regular part-time ambulance paramedic who are:

- a) a member of Local 873 of the Canadian Union of Public Employees, and
- b) employed in a “public safety occupation”, as defined in subsection 8500 (1) of the Income Tax Regulations under the *Income Tax Act* (Canada).

The normal retirement age may be 60 with early retirement age at 50. Please refer to pspp.pensionsbc.ca/plan-changes for details.

01GEJUDG—used for Provincial Court Judges. The normal retirement age is 65 and the latest retirement age is 75 for this group. Continue to deduct and report contributions until their latest retirement age (75), terminate or retire.

01GEMSSC—used for associate judges of the Supreme Court. The normal retirement age is 65 and the latest retirement age is 75 for this group. Continue to deduct and report contributions until their latest retirement age (75), terminate or retire.

01GENWFF—used for individuals, who on or after April 1, 2026, are employed by the BC Public Service Agency as “wildfire fighters” with the BC Wildfire Service, in a “public safety occupation”, as defined in the Income Tax Regulations under the *Income Tax Act*. The normal retirement age is 60 with early retirement age at 50 for this group.

Each member’s employee group must be included on all reports to the corporation. Please contact Employer Operations if you have any questions.

Changing employee groups

You must create a new Plan Member Record (PMR) for the new employee group. You must complete and submit PMR information electronically within 30 days of the change.

When completing a PMR, remember:

- A ‘hire date’ is required on the new record. In order for the PMR to be accepted into our system, you need to report the date the member joined this employee group. This should be the same date you enter as the ‘contribution start date.’
- The ‘contribution start date’ on the new record must be the contribution start date under the new employee group.
- In cases where the previous employment group is definitely ending, you must advise us of this through the message board. We need to know a change of employee group has occurred, the PMR has been submitted and the previous employment end date.

See section 7.5.1, Reporting Plan Member Record information, for more information about submitting PMRs.

7.4.2 Service event

Any service, salary and contributions you report are called “service events.” Enter service event types as shown below.

SERVICE EVENT TYPE VALUES	DESCRIPTION (LINK TO SECTIONS)	SERVICE EVENT <i>MUST ONLY</i> INCLUDE
RG	Regular pensionable earnings	Pensionable service Contributory service Pensionable salary Employee contributions
AD	Pensionable earnings from additional positions with same employer. Report only on secondary payroll reports.	Pensionable service Contributory service Pensionable salary Employee contributions
RT	Retroactive earnings	Pensionable salary Employee contributions
RH	Rehabilitation earnings	Pensionable service Contributory service Pensionable salary Employee contributions

7.4.3 Service Event Record

To create a Service Event Record follow the formatting requirements outlined on the Reporting Instructions page under Employer Reporting in the Employer Portal, then submit this file through Data Submission. You will find instructions for submitting both standard format files and Excel files on the Employer Reporting page.

The dates must reflect the actual time that the member is working or deemed to be at work.

The effective **start date** for each member on your payroll report is:

- your payroll start date for the segment,
- January 1 or April 1 (if you report based on the calendar year), or
- the date the member started contributing (if in current segment).

The effective **end date** for each member on your payroll report is:

- your payroll end date for the segment,
- March 31 or December 31 (if you report based on the calendar year), or
- the last day the member contributed in the segment.

Please refer to section 1.1.5 for more information regarding concurrent employment and your reporting requirements.

7.4.4 Avoiding common errors

Refer to the reporting instructions for preparing and submitting your reports on the secure employer site.

Payroll Report

- Only include members for whom you have paid pensionable salary or service during a segment or those on an approved LTD claim. If there aren't any service events for an employee, remove them from the report. Do not report service with only a zero.
- Ensure you have submitted new members whose contribution start date is in the current year
- Only report current adjustments
- Ensure your payroll start dates for the current year do not overlap with your previous report
- Report each service event type [regular (RG), rehabilitation (RH), retroactive (RT)] as a separate entry
 - When an employee starts or ends long-term disability, the RH and RG must be reported based on the long-term disability dates
- Report pensionable and contributory service and salary for employees with over 35 years of pensionable service (20 years for Members of the Legislative Assembly)
- For employees who are no longer working, report the service event end date as the last day they contributed

LTD Start/Stop

Report the correct end date for your member's RG service event. If an incorrect date is reported, future LTD start dates that overlap a posted RG will cause an error and the LTD start date will not be accepted.

7.4.5 Finalizing your payroll report

After the payroll report is posted to your members' accounts, we make sure the total amounts posted are equal to the total amounts you have remitted throughout the year (see section 8).

In most cases, if a difference is identified, we will contact you. You will need to review your submitted report and notify us about any corrections or additions. If the difference cannot be explained, the segment will be completed and our finance department will be in contact with you to arrange payment adjustments.

7.5 Non-payroll reports

7.5.1 Reporting Plan Member Record information

7.5.1.1 *Plan Member Record (PMR) Electronic Form*

Access the PMR Electronic Form tool

1. Sign in to the secure employer website and access the Employer Portal.
2. Under Employer Reporting, click Plan Member Record Electronic Form.

Create a new PMR

The PMR Electronic Form tool is used to create an employee record in our system. Given there are no errors in the PMR submission, the PMR for the employee will upload to their account instantly. The PMR can be dated up to four months into the future as it will be stored electronically until the indicated contribution start date. Please note—for future dated PMRs, these PMRs are not accessible in this state until the Contribution start date has passed. Please refrain from submitting any updates until this time, or contact Employer Operations if you have any questions.

New PMRs must be completed and submitted within 30 days of the employee's contribution start date for a new employee group, and if a plan member changes employee groups or moves from one plan employer to another.

1. Access the PMR Electronic Form tool.
2. Select Create New Plan Member Record.
3. Complete the required fields marked with an * asterisk:
 - SIN
 - last and given names
 - gender
 - birth, hire, and contribution start dates
 - employee group
 - union affiliation
 - address, city, province, postal code
 - email address
4. Complete the applicable optional fields.
5. Click Submit.

When completing a PMR, remember:

- A 'hire date' is required on the new record. In order for the PMR to be accepted into our system, you need to report the date the member joined this employee group. This should be the same date you enter as the 'contribution start date.'
- In cases where the previous employment group is definitely ending, you must advise us of this through the message board. We need to know a change of employee group has occurred, the PMR has been submitted and the previous employment end date.

Update a PMR

Use the Update Existing PMR tool when a plan member's information changes, including when a member with an immigration SIN (begins with 9) obtains a Canadian SIN. Updates to existing PMRs must be completed and submitted within 30 days of the change.

1. Access the PMR Electronic Form tool.
2. Select Update Existing Plan Member Record.
3. Complete the required fields marked with an * asterisk:
 - SIN (if updating from an immigration SIN, enter the Canadian SIN)
 - last name
4. Complete changes to other applicable fields. If updating from an immigration SIN, enter it in the previous SIN field.
5. Click Submit.

Note: When updating a member's Union Affiliation, Primary or Secondary Location information, you must also provide the Employee Group.

View PMR Submission History

Use the Submission History tool to view and print the history of the PMRs your organization has submitted.

This tool is located under the Employer Reporting > Data Submission > Submission History section.

PMRs submitted with pending errors will appear under the main File Type: Plan Member Record area on the Data Submission History page. PMRs with pending errors will display with a *Processing* status. Employer Operations will

contact the organization if there is any further information required for PMRs in *Processing* status. All PMRs submitted by the organization can be viewed by clicking on the *Rolled Up PMR History* link located underneath the Plan Member Record file. The fully posted PMRs will appear under this report with a *Posted* status.

7.5.1.2 Creating a report to enrol multiple employees

You have the option of enrolling employees using a report instead of completing the electronic Plan Member Record for each individual. To do this, you will also need to access our detailed instructions on preparing and submitting reports, available in the Employer Portal. Click *Employer Reporting > Reporting Instructions*.

To create a report that would include all of the required Plan Member Record information, the following records need to be completed and submitted to us through the Data Submission tool:

- Person Record
- Address Record
- Employment Record
- Spouse Record (available if reporting using 'Standard Format' only)

If using Excel format:

- You will not be able report the spousal information; this information can be provided to us directly by the plan member once you have enrolled them.
- All records—Person, Employment and Address—must be sent to us on the same day.

7.5.2 Address information

Report new address information for employees who are plan members on an ongoing basis via the Plan Member Record Electronic Form. Please refer to the Canadian Addressing Guide (available on the Canada Post website) for formatting instructions.

We require up-to-date address information to ensure that plan members receive our correspondence e.g., pension estimate, pension adjustment statement, *Member's Benefit Statement*.

7.5.3 Plan member union affiliation

Employers must report up-to-date union affiliation information for all their plan member employees. You can report annually or submit changes any time using the individual Plan Member Record (PMR) update tool or by submitting an employment record report. Please include this information on the Plan Member Record when you enroll new employees. If reporting annually, see [Section 7.6 Submitting your report\(s\)](#) for information on the data submission format.

We will annually audit the union affiliation information we have on file and provide employers with a list of member accounts that contain inaccurate, or incorrectly formatted, data. We will request that you provide us with the corrected information for these members.

Before you begin:

1. Refer to your collective agreements to identify the correct unions. Collective agreements usually list the employer(s) and union on the title page (i.e. the agreement between the employer and the union).
2. Find the union in [Appendix A—Union affiliation reporting abbreviations](#) to obtain the correct union affiliation code.

If you are not able to identify the correct union, the department who negotiates your collective agreements may be able to help.

If the union you need is not listed in Appendix A, please contact the Employer Operations via message board for assistance.

Regardless of how you report union affiliation information, please remember:

1. It is mandatory to report this information.
2. If an employee has more than one position and union affiliation, report the affiliation information for the most worked position.
3. The first five characters (or information provided in column D if using the spreadsheet reporting method) represents union affiliation.
4. Union affiliation codes are case sensitive and can be no more than five characters.

5. If your employee does not belong to a union, report them as NONU (non-union).
6. Input the code exactly as it is shown in the table provided in [Appendix A—Union affiliation reporting abbreviations](#).
7. Do not make up your own codes.

7.6 Submitting your report(s)

It is your responsibility to ensure the security and confidentiality of information you submit to us.

7.6.1 Submitting through the web

You are required to submit your files through our Data Submission tool, which is designed to make employer reporting easy, secure, efficient and accurate. The Data Submission tool is in the Employer Portal. Click *Employer Reporting > Data Submission*.

If you have not already done so, you will need to set up a profile before you can submit a file to the corporation. Your profile specifies the file types and formats of the data that you submit for employer reporting. Once you access the Data Submission web service, you will be asked to set up a profile.

Data files are accepted in Excel or standard format, and instant feedback will be provided on any formatting issues. Once you have addressed any formatting issues, your data will load directly into our system on the evening of the day you submit it. You can also view the history of the files you've submitted and their current status up to 18 months after the submission.

1. Standard format file

Our standard format is fixed width. It requires a header record to provide details on the submission, and a trailer record to provide the totals of the records on the file. You can access further details on preparing and submitting reports in the Employer Portal. Click *Employer Reporting > Reporting Instructions*.

To find out more about submitting to us in this format, please have your systems expert contact us at employer.services@pensionsbc.ca.

2. Excel format file

If you do not report using our standard format, you must use an Excel formatted spreadsheet. Excel formatted files must provide the correct data elements in a prescribed column order. Detailed information about how to set up and submit your Excel formatted files is available in the Employer Portal. Click *Employer Reporting > Reporting Instructions*.

If you have questions, please contact employer.services@pensionsbc.ca.

7.6.2 Submitting without web access

If you don't have access to our website or have questions about other ways to submit files, please contact us immediately by phone toll-free (Canada/U.S.) 1-855-356-9701 or by email at employer.services@pensionsbc.ca.

7.7 Payroll Report verification

Once your payroll report has been submitted, it will move through a series of further checks to ensure it meets our requirements. If there are errors, we will contact you for clarification or ask you to submit a corrected report.

The checks occur in two stages: The report is scanned, then individual records are reviewed.

Report

Scanning for the following:

- report is a duplicate
- a report is missing (e.g., last year's report)
- mandatory fields are missing (including fields for individual records)
- the column totals do not balance

Individual record

Reviewing for the following:

- person does not exist in the database (a Plan Member Record was not submitted)
- no record of an active employment with your organization (a Plan Member Record was not submitted)

- pensionable service exceeds contributory service
- reported contributions do not correspond with reported salary (see *Variance Summary Report*)

7.8 Data validation reports sent to you

7.8.1 Contribution Variance Summary Report

The *Contribution Variance Summary Report* lists plan members whose reported salaries do not match reported contributions. A variance can occur for any of the following reasons:

- insufficient contributions deducted on pensionable salary
- excess contributions deducted on pensionable salary
- payroll report was not reconciled to actual contributions deducted and remitted, and salary and contributions were reported incorrectly (see section 8)

If you receive a *Contribution Variance Summary Report*, correct each individual account following the instructions on the back of the report and return it to Employer Operations.

We will make corrections to individual accounts based on the information you provide. You must not reflect any of these adjustments on the next payroll report. If a variance correction results in you having to collect additional contributions or return excess contributions to an employee, the correction must not be reported to us again. It must not be included in future regular remittances or payroll reports. The next payroll report must only include pensionable salary paid to the employee in that segment and indicate contributions that were made or deemed to be made on that salary.

7.8.2 35-year members

When a member is nearing 35 years of pensionable service, we will contact you with information about how much service the member has accumulated as of the last date you reported. We will request that you:

- identify the exact date when the employee will reach the 35-year maximum,
- stop their contributions on that date and,
- confirm with us when contributions have stopped.

For more information on how to calculate pensionable service, see section 7.3.2.2.

EXAMPLE

We advise you in March 20XY that an employee had 34.75 years (417.00 months) of pensionable service as of their last contribution date of 20XX-12-31 and that they will reach 35-years of pensionable service once 3.00 months of pensionable service is earned in 20XY. You determine that on 20XY-03-25, the employee will have earned the required 3.00 months pensionable service to reach the maximum 35-years. You stop contributions on this date and respond to our request confirming contributions have stopped.

If the member's employment situation has changed, please inform us (e.g. a change of status from full-time to part-time, or taking a leave of absence). If you identify an over-contribution prior to submitting your annual Payroll Report, you can refund the excess contributions to the member and adjust your next remittance. For more information, see Section 8 Remitting Contributions.

If you identify an over-contribution prior to submitting your *Payroll Report*, you can refund the excess contributions to the member and adjust your next remittance (see section 8).

If a 35-year member receives retroactive pay for a period of time when they were still contributing to the plan, report the additional salary, and deduct contributions. If the retroactive pay is for a period after reaching 35 years, report the salary, but do not deduct contributions.

7.8.3 One year, no contributions

Each year, we may send you a report called *Active Members With No Service Events in Over One Year*. This report lists employees for whom you have not reported any data for the preceding calendar year.

Plan members' names may appear on the report for the following reasons:

- member has terminated employment and Employee Information at Termination/Retirement data has not been submitted
- member is on an extended leave of absence

- member is casual and has not worked for one year
- member is on LTD and long term disability information has not been submitted online
- member is on a seniority or recall list and has not made a contribution for 335 days.

The report will be accompanied by an email notification outlining what action you will need to take for plan members listed on the report. See section 3 for more information on termination.

IMPORTANT: The termination date for pension plan purposes will be when the member stops contributing to the plan (last day worked) or at the end of the approved leave, whichever is later.

7.9 Key employer reporting dates

The continued success of payroll reporting relies on timely submission of accurate information. You are responsible for reconciling the total monies remitted to the detailed payroll reports filed. This ensures the accuracy of member records for PAs and member's benefit statements. Any delays in submitting information may delay production of your PAs.

REPORTS/FILES REQUIRED	FINAL DATE FOR SUBMISSION
Any changes to your income tax numbers, sort option for Pension Adjustment/ <i>Member's Benefit Statements</i> or listed contacts	Mid-November
Member address changes	December 1
Location/sub-location sort file (if you are provided with one)	December 1
Payment for direct mailing of PA statements to members (if applicable)	Last week in December
Plan Member Record data (should be reported upon enrolment)	*Last week in December
LTD confirmation reports	January 10
Payroll report(s)	The earlier of April 10 (first segment) or January 10 (second segment), or 10 business days after the last pay period of the reported segment

* You must complete and submit Plan Member Record information electronically within 30 days of enrolment.

Appendix A—Union affiliation reporting abbreviations

A code has been assigned to each union, or organized employee association/society. In most cases this is the same as the union's acronym, but where this exceeds 5 characters, the acronym has been shortened.

Plan members not represented by a union (includes employees that are exempt, excluded or management) have a unique code that must be reported—NONU.

See [Section 7.5.3 Plan member union affiliation](#) for more information.

UNION NAME (LEGAL)	UNION CODE
BC Ferry & Marine Workers' Union	BCFMW
B.C. General Employees' Union	BCGEU
British Columbia Nurses Union	BCNU
British Columbia Union Workers union	BCUWU
Canadian Office and Professional Employees Union	COPE
Canadian Union of Public Employees	CUPE
Canadian Union of Public Employees Local 873	CU873
Hospital Employees' Union	HEU
Health Sciences Association of British Columbia	HSA
International Longshore and Warehouse Union	ILWU
Plan members who are not represented by a union	NONU
Professional Employees Association	PEA
UNIFOR	UNIFO
United Steel Workers	USW

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8 REMITTING CONTRIBUTIONS

This section outlines the process for remitting and balancing employee and employer contributions.

8.1 Payment frequency

The critical date is payroll pay date—the actual date that your employee is paid for the defined pay period.

Remit contributions on a regular basis, depending on your payroll cycle and the total contributions for the last calendar year.

- If member and employer contributions exceed \$100,000 per year, your payment is due within 15 days of each pay date.
- If member and employer contributions are less than \$100,000 per year, your payment is due within 30 days of each pay date.

The payroll pay date on the electronic *Public Service Pension Plan remittance* form will be used to determine your payment due date. Remit separately for each pay date.

If we don't receive your payment by the due date, late interest will be charged. Refer to Part 2.8 of the Public Service Pension Plan Rules.

8.2 Methods of payment

Electronic remitting (E-Remittance) is our standard process for remitting contributions to the plan. This is done by pre-authorized debit, through the E-Remittance tool in the Employer Portal.

Your primary user will set up the securities access to allow the appropriate individuals access to view, create or approve e-remit transactions. The E-Remittance tool provides these authorized users complete control to set up a remittance in advance, and choose the withdrawal date. System edits help to ensure contributions are in accordance with the plan rules. To remit electronically, refer to the *E-Remittance how-to* document in the E-Remittance tool in the Employer Portal.

If you are unable to remit electronically you can remit by cheque in an emergency. Make your cheque payable to the Public Service Pension Plan and send it with the remittance form to the plan mailing address at:

Public Service Pension Plan
PO Box 9460
Victoria BC
V8W 9V8.

- If you have members in more than one pension plan administered by the corporation, use the plan-specific remittance form for each plan.
- To order remittance forms, email: employer.services@pensionsbc.ca

8.3 Electronic contribution remittance form

Pay date drives the contribution rate, e.g., if your payroll period is March 19 to March 29, and your pay date is April 3, deduct contributions based on the contribution rate in effect on April 3.

Employer contributions for a payroll period must equal employee contributions for the period + pensionable salary × the difference between employee and employer contribution rates.

Pensionable salary – line 1

Report the salary on which contributions were deducted. Salary for employees who have reached 35 years of service should not be included.

Employee contributions – line 2

Report the employee contributions you deducted for this period. Employee contributions are calculated as a percentage of salary (see section 7.3.4 – Contributions).

If employee contribution rates change, apply the new rate to the entire pay period, based on the pay date.

Employer contributions – line 3

Report the employer contributions for this period. If the employer contribution rates change, apply the new rate to the entire period, based on the pay date.

See the plan rules for more information.

Special agreement contributions – line 4

NOT USED

Payment of invoiced amounts – line 5

Make payments in a lump sum, within 30 days of the invoice date. We will apply interest to payments not received within 30 days.

Adjustments– line 6

Line 6 is used for adjustments or payments as instructed by the Plan.

Current year payroll adjustments should be reported on lines 1, 2 and 3 of your remittance.

You cannot make adjustments to a prior year's salary or contributions. If you find errors in prior years, request an arrears calculation or ineligible refund from the plan.

8.4 Balancing remitted contributions to reported data

The critical date to the balancing process is the pay date.

Timely and accurate member data is critical to *Pension Adjustments*, plan *Member Benefit Statements*, and the final calculation of benefits upon death, retirement or termination.

At the end of the reporting period (your last pay dates in March and December), balance your remitted contributions and salary to the data you will file on your *Payroll Report* (Section 7.4). This balancing process ensures the pension fund has correct information on which to base retirement benefits and PA statements.

To assist with this process, you can download *Balancing Help* from the E-Remittance tool in the Employer Portal. This PDF form, which includes total remittances to date, provides a guideline for balancing remitted funds to payroll data.

For a complete listing of remittances, download the report Request Remittance Detail. This is available in either PDF or in comma-delimited format, which can be loaded into most spreadsheet applications to assist with your balancing process.

On your *Payroll Report* include only those pay periods with a pay date within the reporting segments January 1–March 31 and April 1–December 31. Verify all member data and correct errors prior to submitting your *Payroll Report* and final remittance for each segment.

EXAMPLE

You have the following pay periods in December 20yy:

December 4 to December 15, 20yy, paid on December 22.
Report this on your 20yy Payroll Report.

December 18 to December 29, 20yy, paid on January 5, 20xx.
Report this on your 20xx Payroll Report.

If you have any questions regarding the remittance or balancing process, contact the Employer Operations at employer.services@pensionsbc.ca.

8.4.1 Current year arrears

Prior year arrears require a POS calculation.

If you discover you have not taken deductions for an employee for a period of service, take the following steps:

1. Advise the employee of the arrears situation and begin deducting contributions at once.
2. Request a purchase of service (POS) calculation (see Section 2). You will be invoiced for employer costs.

In a situation where the arrears are for the current year only, and the employee agrees to let you recover contributions by the end of the current year, you do not need to request a POS calculation. You can arrange with your employee to deduct the arrears contributions through the normal payroll process. In this case, include salary and contributions on lines 1, 2 and 3 of your regular remittance. Include the service, pensionable salary and contributions with the regular (RG) service event on your *Payroll Report*.

8.4.2 Current year ineligible contributions

If you discover you have taken deductions in error during the current year, take the following steps:

1. Refund the applicable contributions to the member.
2. Include the reduction of salary, employee and employer contributions on your next remittance.

Ensure the *Payroll Report* does not include the ineligible service, salary and contributions that you have refunded and recovered from your remittance. Report all remaining regular service, pensionable salary and contributions as a regular (RG) service event on your next *Payroll Report*.

You cannot refund ineligible contributions for a prior year. Contact Member Services for a refund of employer and employee contributions. If the period overlaps both a current and prior year, you should deal with the current year portion as noted above.

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9 PAs, E-PAs, PSPAs, APAs AND PARs

9.1 Pension Adjustment (PA)

A pension adjustment (PA) represents the value of the benefits a member earned in the previous year from their pension plan for service accrued after 1989. The Pension Corporation calculates the PA amount for all pension plan members based on the Service Event data each employer reports for the calendar year. This PA amount must be reported to Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) each year.

If you choose to have your PA statements produced by the corporation, a T4A slip is created for each member and distributed to you by February 28 each year. Even though we report this information to CRA, it is your responsibility to distribute these to members (including members who are on LTD, LOA, etc.). If, however, you report the PA amount on your members' T4 slips, we will arrange to provide you with an electronic file. Under this option, you are required to report the PA amounts to CRA directly. When a member has been approved for STD and/or LTD, service will accumulate in their account and they will receive an annual pension adjustment (PA) statement to file with their income tax return. The benefit entitlement (BE) for a member receiving LTD is calculated using the salary at the start of the LTD period and includes any cost of living adjustments.

PA Calculation

PAs are calculated as follows:

$$PA = (9 \times \text{Benefit Entitlement}) - \$600$$

The Benefit Entitlement (BE) for each calendar year is calculated using the plan's pension formula, and the member's total pensionable salary during that year.

- If a member works for more than one employer and has full service (12 months) in a year, the BE is calculated using an annualized salary.

- If a member has more than one employer in the same plan, the BE is calculated using a separate annualized salary for each employment and then combined to determine the total PA.
- For a member receiving LTD, the BE is calculated using the salary at the LTD start date and includes any applicable cost of living indexing.

Members only receive PAs for service up to the 35-year maximum.

EXAMPLES

Full Year PA formula

The following formulas apply to full-time plan members.

Service accrued prior to April 1, 2018:

$$\text{Benefit earned} = (1.35\% \times \text{YMPE}) + [2\% \times (\text{earnings} - \text{YMPE})]$$

$$\text{PA} = (\text{BE} \times 9) - \text{offset}$$

Service accrued from April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2022:

$$\text{Benefit earned} = 1.85\% \times \text{earnings}$$

$$\text{PA} = (9 \times \text{BE}) - \text{offset}$$

Service accrued after April 1, 2022:

$$\text{Benefit earned} = 1.95\% \times \text{earnings}$$

$$\text{PA} = (9 \times \text{BE}) - \text{offset}$$

Example #1: Service accrued prior to April 1, 2018

Using the following values:

Year: 2017

YMPE: 55,300

Pensionable salary: 72,400

Pensionable service: Full

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Benefit Earned} &= (1.35\% \times 55,300) + [2\% \times 17,100 (72,400 - 55,300)] \\ &= 1,088.55 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{PA} = (9 \times 1,088.50) - 600 = 9,196.95$$

Example #2: Service accrued in 2019

Using the following values:

Year: 2019

Pensionable salary: 65,000

Pensionable service: Full

$$\text{Benefit Earned} = 1.85\% \times 65,000 = 1,202.50$$

$$\text{PA} = (9 \times 1202.50) - 600 = 10,222.50$$

Example #3: Service accrued in 2024

Using the following values:

Year: 2024

Pensionable salary: 75,000

Pensionable service: Full

$$\text{Benefit Earned} = 1.95\% \times 75,000 = 1,462.50$$

$$\text{PA} = (9 \times 1462.50) - 600 = 12,562.50$$

Example #4: Service accrued in 2018 up to March 31 and from April 1

This would be calculated as two partial years—see example #3 below.

EXAMPLES

Partial Year PA Formula

Annualized earnings = (Actual Earnings / pensionable service) × number of months in full year

Annualized benefit for service accrued prior to April 1, 2018 = (1.35% × YMPE) + [2% × (annualized earnings – YMPE)]

Annualized benefit for service accrued after March 31, 2018 = 1.85% × annualized earnings

Benefit earned = (Annualized benefit × pensionable service) / number of months in full year

$$\text{PA} = (\text{BE} \times 9) - \text{offset}$$

Example #1: Service accrued prior to April 1, 2018

Using the following values:

Year: 2017

YMPE: 55,300

Pensionable Salary: 72,400

Pensionable Service: 8.5 months

$$\text{Annualized earnings} = (72,400/8.5) \times 12 = 102,211.76$$

$$\text{Annualized benefit} = (1.35\% \times 55,300) + [2\% \times 46,911.76 \{102,211.76 - 55,300\}] = 1,684.79$$

$$\text{Benefit earned} = (1,684.79 \times 8.5) / 12 = 1,193.39$$

$$\text{PA} = 1,193.39 \times 9 - 600 = 10,140.51$$

Example #2: Service accrued in 2019

Using the following values:

Year: 2019

Pensionable salary: 65,000

Pensionable service: 8.5 months

$$\text{Annualized earnings} = (65,000/8.5) \times 12 = 91,764.71$$

$$\text{Annualized benefit} = 1.85\% \times 91,764.71 = 1,697.65$$

$$\text{Benefit earned} = (1,697.65 \times 8.5) / 12 = 1,202.50$$

$$\text{PA} = 1,202.50 \times 9 - 600 = 10,222.50$$

Example #3: Service accrued in 2018 up to March 31 and from April 1

Using the following values:

Year: 2018

YMPE: 55,900

Pensionable salary up to March 31, 2018: 16,100

Pensionable service up to March 31, 2018: 2.76

Pensionable salary from April 1–December 31, 2018: 53,900

Pensionable service from April 1–December 31, 2018: 9.2

This is a two part calculation using earnings up to March 31 and earnings from April 1.

Earnings up to March 31, 2018:

$$\text{Annualized earnings} = (16,100/2.76) \times 12 = 70,000$$

$$\text{Annualized benefit} = (1.35\% \times 55,900) + [2\% \times 14,100 \{70,000 - 55,900\}] = 1,036.65$$

$$\text{Benefit earned} = (1,036.65 \times 2.76) / 12 = 238.43$$

Earnings from April 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018:

$$\text{Annualized earnings} = (53,900/9.2) \times 12 = 70,304.35$$

$$\text{Annualized benefit} = 1.85\% \times 70,304.35 = 1,300.63$$

$$\text{Benefit earned} = (1,300.63 \times 9.2) / 12 = 997.15$$

$$\text{PA} = (238.43 + 997.15) \times 9 - 600 = 10,520.22$$

RRSP room calculation

CRA uses the PA to calculate a member's RRSP contribution room, to a maximum dollar limit, using the formula below.

EXAMPLE

$$\text{RRSP room} = (18\% \times \text{previous year's earnings}) - (\text{previous year's PA})$$

Continuing with the full service example from above: for any given tax year, the member will receive their PA by February 28th of the **following** year. CRA will use the PA to calculate RRSP room for that following year. Assuming the member had no income other than the \$50,000 pensionable salary, their RRSP room will be calculated as follows:

$$\text{RRSP room} = (18\% \times \$50,000) - (\$5,357) = \$3,643$$

Members enter their PA amount on line 206 of their tax return. CRA calculates each member's RRSP deduction limit for the coming tax year, and sends the member a *Notice of Assessment*, which includes the amount of their RRSP contribution room for the year.

9.1.1 Distribution of PA statements

There are two different options to distribute your members' PA statements:

1. An electronic PA file is sent to you to populate your members' T4 slips. See section 9.1.1.1 electronic PA (E-PA) files for T4 slips for details.
2. Paper PA Statements (T4A slips) are produced by the corporation and sent to you for distribution to plan members. We will produce and deliver your paper PA statements (T4A) to you for distribution as soon as we are able.

Employer Report

Along with your PA Statements, we provide you with a report listing your members who are receiving a PA statement. The report contains the member's SIN, name, PA amount, PA type, calculation date and 'notes' if applicable. It lists your members based on the sort option you selected.

PA type

There are different PA types: original, replacement and amended. The first PA calculated in the tax year for a plan member is the original. If an original PA amount changes before it is reported to Canada Revenue Agency (CRA), then the type becomes replacement. If the PA amount changes after it has been reported to CRA, it becomes an amended PA (APA).

Sort options

There are three different ways to have the PA statements (and Employer Report) sorted.

Name Sort

We put the member's name and address (if on record) on the PA statements and sort them alphabetically by last name.

Location and Name Sort

You choose any description, alpha and/or numeric, up to 29 digits for your location code. The member's name and address are printed on the PA statements and they are sorted alphabetically by last name, within each location code.

If you receive paper PA statements, there will be a separator page dividing each location. Employer Reports will be separated the same way as the PA statements.

Location, Sub-location and Name Sort

You choose any description, alpha and/or numeric, up to 29 digits for your location code and an additional 30 digits, alpha and/or numeric, for your sub-location code. The member's name and address are printed on the PA statements and they are sorted alphabetically by last name within each location and/or sub-location code.

If you receive paper PA statements, there will be a separator page dividing each location only. Within each location, sub-locations are sorted in ascending order. Employer Reports will be separated the same way as the PA statements.

Members on approved Long-term Disability (LTD)

Paper PA

If you receive paper PA statements for your employees, their LTD information will be listed at the end of the Employer Report, regardless of the sort order you have chosen.

If we have the member's address, we will mail the paper PA statements (T4A slips) directly to them.

EPA

If you receive an electronic PA file for your employees, but receive paper PA statements for your LTD employees, we will mail the paper PA statements (T4A slips) directly to these employees.

In a year where rehabilitative (RH) service, regular (RG) service, or pensionable salary is reported, and the employee was on LTD for part of the year, we will include their PA on your EPA file.

Members who terminated employment

The corporation will produce and mail paper PA Statements (T4A slips) directly to members with terminated employments in the calendar year. These members will be listed at the end of your Employer Report.

PA statements not provided

If you have not received a member's PA statement, there could be several reasons. To learn why, look for these 'notes' on the Employer Report:

- **“More data expected; PA supplied later”**

This means data is still being validated and/or a member worked for more than one employer during a calendar year and the data from all the employers needs to be posted to the member's account.

 - PA amounts are combined for members with more than one plan employment. The PA statement will only be provided to the employer with the lowest ORG ID.
- **“Reached 35 years service in prior year”**

Members who reached 35 years of pensionable service in a prior year will not receive a PA in any following year.
- **“Plan member deceased in tax year”**

PA statements are not issued for the year a plan member dies.

9.1.1.1 Electronic PA (E-PA) files for T4 slips

You may choose to have your members' PA information sent to you electronically so that you can populate the PA box on your members' T4 slips.

Considerations for E-PA reporting/files

- Available formats are: fixed width (.dat), tab delimited (.txt), comma delimited (.csv), or extensible markup language (.xml).
 - Fixed width (.dat) is a file that separates the data by defining the length of each field. Alpha character fields are padded with blanks and numeric fields are padded with zeroes.
 - Text pad (.txt) is a tab delimited format where the data is separated with a tab. No extra spaces—ensure your text editor does not automatically convert tabs to spaces.
 - Comma delimited (.csv) is a file that separates the data with commas. No extra spaces.
 - Extensible markup language (.xml) is a flexible way to create common information formats, and share both the information and the format on the web.
- Consult with your IT department and/or payroll provider to ensure you can accept/convert the E-PA files(s) and populate your members' T4 slips.
- Determine if your T4 program will produce a T4 slip for a member who paid no income tax and/or contributions in the tax year (e.g., LTD members). If not, we will produce paper T4s for these members.
- Your electronic PA file will be provided to you in time for you to include on your employee's T4 slip. We will confirm the date we will provide you with your electronic PA on the *Contact Confirmation For Employers* form you are asked to review each fall.

Contact Employer Operations to set up your user ID and password, which are necessary to access your file.

- Once the E-PA file is created and made available to you it cannot be changed and/or re-formatted. You must ensure you have the correct format selected on the *Contact Confirmation For Employers* form.
- Any original PAs calculated after the E-PA file has been sent to an employer and before the final PA run (done the third weekend each February) will be produced as a paper PA statement (T4A slip) and it will be mailed directly to the member. We report these PA amounts to CRA directly.
- Any adjustments to PAs that were originally submitted to you electronically will be sent to you electronically. We will also provide you with an Employer Report and *Authorization* form. Please note these would be amendments to information you reported on the member's T4 so it must be reported to CRA by you following their prescribed format requirements. This is done each June and December. Refer to section 9.2 for more details.
- Once an E-PA file has been produced, it cannot be recreated to produce paper T4As for members on LTD. If you select E-PAs for LTD members, you must ensure your T4 program can also produce T4 statements for them. Otherwise, you should select 'the corporation provides paper T4As for these members' option.

PA file pick-up process for Electronic PAs

We will advise your PA contact by email when your E-PA file is ready for pick-up. E-PA files are retrieved from the corporation's website through the File Pick-up portlet (on the Employer Reporting home page). See section 7.2 Web services for more information about File Pick-up.

Reporting the E-PAs to CRA and members

You must provide the electronic PAs to members for whom they were generated, and report the amounts to CRA via your T4 file.

9.2 Amended Pension Adjustment (APA)

An amended pension adjustment (APA) is a PA we have to recalculate because we have received new information about a member's pensionable service or salary. Purchasing a leave of absence or an arrears period can also generate an APA.

We will report the APAs directly to CRA in June and December for members where a paper PA statement (T4A slip) was originally produced for the member by us.

For employers who chose E-PAs, the amended PA employer report will be available for you to download on the corporation's website. Your PA contact will be notified by email when it is available for downloading through the File Pick-up portlet (on the Employer Reporting home page). See section 7.2 Web services, for more information about File Pick-up.

- This is an amendment of information you reported on the member's T4 so it must be reported to CRA by you following their prescribed format requirements.
- You must also notify plan members of the amended PA amount(s). You can choose how to inform your members of the amended PA.
- It is the employer's responsibility to inform CRA of the amended PA amount(s) if your members reported the original PA amount to CRA. Members do not have to inform CRA of the amended PA.

9.3 Past Service Pension Adjustment (PSPA)

A past service pension adjustment (PSPA) may be issued if a member purchases any post-1989 service. A PSPA corrects the difference between the sum of PAs reported to CRA for that period, and the sum of PAs that include the increased benefits from the purchased service.

A PSPA for the purchase of any post-1989 service must be certified (approved) by CRA.

If the PSPA for a given purchase exceeds the member's unused RRSP contribution room by more than \$8,000, CRA will send the member a letter stating the PSPA cannot be certified.

CRA approval is required if the member wishes to purchase any post-1989 service with cash, in the form of a cheque, or money order.

Members can reduce or eliminate PSPAs by:

- paying for a purchase by transferring funds from an RRSP, or
- de-registering (withdrawing) funds from an RRSP.

If a member has a PSPA that CRA won't certify, and the member cannot or does not take steps to reduce or eliminate the PSPA, the member will not be allowed to make the purchase.

9.4 Tax implications of purchasing service

Non-contributory service and reinstatements

Purchasing post-1989 non-contributory service or reinstating a refund for service that occurred after 1989 will result in a PSPA calculation. Members must either have the PSPA certified, or take steps to eliminate or reduce the PSPA to make the purchase. Purchasing or reinstating service that occurred before 1990 does not create a PSPA calculation and no certification is required.

Leave of absence

When a member purchases a leave of absence, a PSPA or an APA may be created.

If the member purchases the leave by April 30 of the year following the year in which the leave ended, an APA will be calculated and reported to CRA.

If the member purchases the leave after that date, a PSPA is calculated and reported to CRA if it is greater than \$50.

EXAMPLE

For a leave from October 1, 2000 to October 31, 2001, an APA is calculated if the member purchases the leave period before April 30, 2002. If the member purchases the leave after that date, a PSPA is calculated.

Arrears

Arrears for service after 1989 will generate an APA or a PSPA. If the member's participation in the plan was mandatory during the arrears period, an APA is generated. If the member's participation in the plan was optional during the arrears period, a PSPA is generated and reported to CRA if it is greater than \$50.

Even if a member chooses not to pay their portion of an arrears cost, the employer must always pay their portion, so an APA or a PSPA is always produced.

9.4.1 Receipts for tax deduction of contributions

Contributions made to pay for purchases are tax-deductible in the same way that regular pension plan contributions are. If a member pays cash (in the form of a cheque or money order) or instructs their employer to forward severance pay or retiring allowance to the corporation, we will issue a receipt to the member to use when filing their income tax return for the year in which the payment is made.

It is important that members understand that purchases made from a severance or retiring allowance may affect RRSP room.

If a member pays by RRSP transfer, we will not issue a receipt as the funds are already tax-sheltered and would have been deducted by the member at the time they were contributed. However, we will acknowledge receipt of these funds by sending the member a *Purchase Confirmation Letter*.

If you are paying for some or all of a member's purchase, then no tax receipt will be issued for the employer portion of the purchase.

In the event of payroll arrears you are required to remit both the employee and employer portions and then recover that amount from the member. You are responsible for indicating the deduction for the plan member's portion on their T4 slip.

9.5 Pension Adjustment Reversal (PAR)

Pension Adjustment Reversals (PARs) are issued to restore RRSP contribution room to members who terminate employment and transfer their benefits out of the pension plan.

If a member leaves the pension plan before retirement, the total PAs and any PSPAs may have overestimated the value of the benefit earned after 1989, and the member may have lost too much RRSP contribution room. PARs give back that RRSP contribution room, where applicable.

PARs are issued for members who terminate employment after 1996 and transfer their benefit out of the plan, whether to an RRSP, another pension plan, or as a cash payment to the member.

Terminated members who leave their funds on deposit for a deferred retirement benefit do not receive PARs.

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10 DIVISION OF BENEFITS ON MARITAL BREAKDOWN

A former spouse should file a Form P1 immediately to protect their entitlement to a share in the pension.

A pension is presumed by law to be a family asset, which means that it may be divided when a marriage breaks down. Part 6 of the *Family Law Act* governs how a pension may be divided between a plan member and their spouse when they separate or divorce. Both parties should consider obtaining legal advice about dividing matrimonial property. The pension plan cannot provide advice about dividing pensions.

For further information, see the website pspp.pensionsbc.ca.

10.1 Determining the value of the retirement benefit

The Public Service Pension Plan is a defined benefit plan, meaning that retirement benefits are based on a formula of years worked, earnings and retirement age. The plan member's contributions do not represent the entire value of the retirement benefit. If the member's former spouse is considering a cash payment rather than a pension split, it may be necessary to determine the value of the pension in order to divide it fairly. This is called a valuation. If one of your plan members or their former spouse requires a valuation, they should consult an actuary.

A former spouse can protect their entitlement to a share of the pension by submitting a *Form P1: Claim and Request for Information and Notice*, indicating when they and the plan member started living together, when they were married (if they were married) and when they were separated. After the *Form P1* is submitted, the plan will notify the former spouse of any subsequent significant transactions affecting the retirement benefit and can release to the former spouse the information necessary for an actuary to calculate the value of the retirement benefit. A court order or separation agreement is not required to submit the *Form P1*.

