



VF/Vet
Ry/Bay
[Signature]

WAR
VETERANS
ALLOWANCES
and
THE ASSISTANCE FUND

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1961

Cat. No. V44-161

Published under the authority of
the Minister of Veterans Affairs

VF/Vet
Ri/Be

Department of Veterans Affairs

	PAGE
Introduction	5
Eligibility	6
Veterans	6
Widows	8
Orphans	9
The Allowance	11
Rates and Ceiling	11
Other Income	12
Exempt Income	13
Casual Expenses	14
Farm Income	14
Roomers and Board	15
Real Estate Income	16
Dependants Income	17
Special Awards	17
Recipients Outside Canada	18
Suspended and Discontinued Allowances	19
Ineligible Persons	20
Employment Under Section Four	21
Who May Benefit	22
How It Works	22

**THE
WAR VETERANS
ALLOWANCE ACT**

and

**THE ASSISTANCE FUND
(WVA)**

as amended June 1, 1961

A Summary of Their Provisions

Department of Veterans Affairs

THE

WAR VETERANS

First Printing—December, 1955

Second Printing—June, 1956

Revised—December, 1957

Reprinted—November, 1959

Reprinted—February, 1960

Revised—July, 1961

as amended June 1, 1961

A Summary of Their Provisions

50093-4-1

INDEX

	PAGE
Introduction	5
Eligibility	6
Veterans	6
Widows	8
Orphans	9
The Allowances	11
Rates and Ceilings	11
Other Income	12
Exempt Income	13
Casual Earnings	14
Farm Income	14
Roomers and Boarders	15
Real Estate Income	16
Dependants Incomes	17
Special Awards	17
Recipients Outside Canada	18
Suspended and Discontinued Allowances	19
Ineligible Persons	20
Employment Under Section Four	21
Who May Benefit	22
How It Works	22

General Information	25
When Circumstances Change	25
Single or Married Rates	25
WVA Year	26
Applications	27
Administration	28
Treatment	28
VLA Settlers	28
Assistance Fund	29
Who Is Eligible	29
Assistance Available	29
Application for Assistance	30
List of DVA District Offices	32

INTRODUCTION

The War Veterans Allowance Act, first passed in 1930, provides allowances to veterans whose war service and financial circumstances make them eligible for such assistance, and to the widows and orphans of such veterans.

This booklet has been prepared as a ready reference for veterans and others who want to know who may obtain an allowance, and the conditions under which it may be paid. It is also intended to be a guide to those who have been awarded allowances and who may be uncertain of the rules, and of what to do when their circumstances change.

To be eligible, insofar as service is concerned, veterans of the Canadian forces must have served in a theatre of war, be in receipt of a disability pension, have served in England for 12 months prior to November 12, 1918, or have served in both World Wars and have been honourably discharged.

Veterans with similar service in Commonwealth and Allied forces are also eligible but, in addition, must meet certain conditions of domicile or residence in Canada.

The following pages outline the main rules governing eligibility and the payment of the allowances, but in general terms only. Recipients, and others, who need more specific or detailed information should get in touch with the nearest office of the Department of Veterans Affairs. A list of these offices appears at the back of this booklet.

Under certain circumstances, described on pages 18 and 19, the allowances may be paid to recipients residing outside Canada.

ELIGIBILITY

Veterans Who May Benefit

Veterans of the Canadian, Commonwealth and Allied forces may obtain the benefits of the War Veterans Allowance Act if their war service, age, residence and financial circumstances are within the limits defined in the Act.

Service Requirements

From a service point of view, veterans of the Canadian forces are eligible:

- (a) If they served in a theatre of war; or
- (b) If they are in receipt of a service disability pension, or have accepted a commuted pension; or
- (c) If they served in both World Wars and were honourably discharged from the last enlistment in each, or
- (d) If they served in the United Kingdom during World War I for at least 365 days prior to November 12th, 1918, including sailing time between Canada and the United Kingdom prior to that date.

This includes veterans of the North West Field Force (Riel Rebellion) and the Canadian Contingents of the South African War (if they had embarked for South Africa prior to June 1, 1902), as well as veterans of World War I, World War II and the Korean Operation.

Veterans of His Majesty's forces, other than those of Canada, and of the forces allied with His Majesty, who served in the South African War or in World Wars I or II, must have the service or pension status outlined in (a), (b) or (c) above AND they must have been domiciled in Canada at the time of joining such forces, or alternatively, have resided in Canada for at least 10 years.

Veterans of His Majesty's or Allied forces whose service in World War I was not in a theatre of war, but who have the domicile or residence qualifications, are eligible if they also served with the Canadian forces of World War II in the Western Hemisphere and have honourable discharges.

Detailed information as to the areas defined as theatres of war in different conflicts may be obtained from the offices of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Age Requirements

Male veterans become eligible for allowances at the age of 60, and female veterans at the age of 55. Both groups, however, may be awarded allowances at earlier ages if they are considered to be:

- (a) Permanently unemployable because of physical or mental disabilities; or
- (b) Unable to maintain themselves due to a combination of economic handicaps and physical or mental disabilities or insufficiency, and are unlikely to become able to do so.

Financial Requirements

The amount of personal property owned by a veteran and/or his spouse also affects his eligibility for an allowance. Though he may be otherwise eligible, he may not be qualified for an allowance if he has personal property valued at more than:

- (a) \$1,250 if eligible for single rates; or
- (b) \$2,500 if eligible for married rates.

Personal property includes cash on hand or in a bank, negotiable bonds and marketable securities, non-essential motor vehicles, and the applicant's or recipient's interest in any real estate other than that in which he lives, subject to an exemption of \$9,000 in his interest in any real estate, including the one in which he lives.

Applications will be declined if it is considered that personal property has been disposed of for the purposes of qualifying for an allowance. However, excess personal property may be used for certain purposes, such as the acquisition or maintenance of the applicant's home, the purchase of essential furniture, and the payment of legitimate debts.

Where excess personal property is to be reduced by ordinary living, the rate at which it is spent should not usually exceed \$250 per month for married persons, or \$160 monthly for those who are single.

Widows Who May Qualify

A veteran's widow may qualify for the benefits of the Act if she was living with, or being maintained by, her husband at the time of his death; providing, of course, that her late husband was himself eligible as a veteran. Under certain circumstances the War Veterans Allowance Board may award an allowance to a widow who was not residing with or being maintained by her husband at the time of his death.

This means that a widow may qualify for an allowance following the death of her husband, if he was a disability pensioner, or if his war service were such that he would have been eligible for an allowance at the time of his death. This does not mean that the deceased veteran had to be receiving an allowance as he may have been prevented from doing so due to age, financial circumstances or other reasons.

In addition, a widow of a veteran of the Commonwealth or Allied forces, who died before completing his required 10 years in Canada, becomes eligible when she has lived in Canada for 10 years, provided that the time of the husband's residence in Canada plus the time since his death totals at least 10 years.

A woman who had been living with a veteran whom she could not legally marry, and who had been maintained by him and publicly represented as his wife for at least seven years immediately prior to his death, may be deemed to be the widow of that veteran for the purposes of the Act.

Widows become eligible for allowances at age 55, or younger if they are permanently unemployable or incapable of maintaining themselves, and unlikely to become capable of doing so, due to a combination of economic handicaps and physical or mental disabilities or insufficiency; and if their incomes and assets are within the limits outlined for veterans.

It is not necessary for the widow of a recipient, who died while residing outside Canada, to return to Canada to qualify for an allowance provided:

- (a) She left Canada with the recipient or within three months of his departure;
- (b) She had resided in Canada for at least 12 months prior to leaving;
- (c) She was living with and being maintained by the recipient at the time of his death.

Orphans Who Are Eligible

As with widows, the eligibility of orphans depends upon the war service or disability pension status of the veterans concerned.

If the child's father, or mother, would have been eligible under the Act, he, too, is eligible for an allowance if, through death, he has lost both parents, or has been abandoned by a surviving parent.

The child of unmarried parents whose father, at the time of his death, was in receipt of an allowance for that child, is deemed to be an orphan for the purposes of the Act.

To qualify for an allowance, an orphan may not have assets of more than \$1,250; and the combined assets of two or more orphans of one family, who are otherwise eligible, may not exceed \$2,500.

Allowances are not ordinarily paid beyond the age of 16 to male orphans, or 17 to female orphans, but may be continued up to 21 years of age if they are continuing approved studies or are incapacitated.

An orphan who is receiving a pension under the Pension Act may also be awarded an allowance to bring his total income up to the pertinent income ceiling.

THE ALLOWANCES

Rates and Ceilings

Maximum Rates

The maximum allowance which may be paid to a veteran or a widow, qualified for the single rate, is \$84 per month. For those eligible to receive the married rate, the maximum is \$144 each month.

One orphan may receive up to \$54 per month, two orphans of one veteran may be paid \$94 monthly, and for three or more orphans of one veteran the maximum is \$126 each month. These allowances may be paid directly to the orphan or to a guardian on his behalf, depending upon circumstances.

Whether a recipient—a person to whom an allowance has been awarded—receives the maximum allowance or not depends upon the amount of other income, exclusive of exempt income, that he has.

The combination of other income and the allowance may not exceed certain amounts which are set forth in the Act. For awards made under Section Three of the Act—the Section covering the majority of the allowances paid—these limits are on a yearly basis and are called **Annual Income Ceilings**. Under Section Four, which is explained in detail on pages 21 to 24, **Monthly Income Ceilings** are used.

Annual Income Ceilings

The annual income ceilings (Section Three) for the different classes of recipients are as follows:

Veterans, widows and widowers,	
paid at single rates	\$1,296

Veterans, widows and widowers, paid at married rates	\$2,088
One orphan	900
Two orphans of one veteran	1,400
Three or more orphans of one veteran	1,800

The annual income ceiling for a blind recipient, whether single or married, is increased by \$120.

Thus the allowance awarded to a recipient with other income will be either the difference between his other income and his annual income ceiling, or the appropriate maximum rate, whichever is the lesser.

Example

A married veteran with other income of \$55 per month—old age security pension perhaps—would receive a monthly allowance of \$119, which is arrived at by the following calculation:

His annual income ceiling is \$2,088,	
or	\$174 per month.
His other income is	55 per month.

Allowance which can be awarded is\$119 per month.

However, if he had only \$20 other income each month, leaving him \$154 short of his income ceiling, the monthly allowance award would be only \$144 as that is the maximum rate provided by the Act for married recipients.

(If his circumstances warranted it, however, the other \$10 could be paid from the Assistance Fund. See pages 29 to 31.)

Other Income

An allowance may be awarded to any veteran or dependant, otherwise eligible, whose other income does not exceed the

pertinent annual income ceiling, if under Section Three, or the applicable monthly income ceiling (see pages 21 and 22), if under Section Four.

"Other income" is the term used when referring to receipts from various sources which affect the amount of allowance a recipient may be paid. It includes certain types of earnings, interest on investments, disability pensions, annuities, retirement pensions, old age security pensions, free board and lodging, and so on; in fact, income from all sources except those specifically laid down in the Act as being exempt.

Exempt Income

What It Includes

"Exempt income" means receipts which are not considered when calculating how much allowance may be paid to a recipient. It includes income from the following sources:

- (a) Allowance under the Pension Act for the service of attendants, or for the wear and tear of clothing;
- (b) An additional allowance under the Pension Act for any dependent child or parent of a veteran;
- (c) A pension or grant received in connection with a military decoration;
- (d) Any casual earnings (see page 14);
- (e) War service gratuities or re-establishment credits paid under the War Service Grants Act;
- (f) Mother's allowance or relief for dependent children paid by a province or municipality;
- (g) Family allowances;
- (h) Bank interest or dividends of \$50 or less per year;
- (i) Compensation for maltreatment while a prisoner of war (for a period of two years following payment thereof, after which it is regarded as "personal property").

Casual Earnings

Recipients who are able to do some work may have earnings from two classifications of employment: full-time work and part-time or casual employment.

Full-time employment is defined as any steady work in which the person is fully engaged during the daily working hours of the normal work week for that particular type of employment.

There is no exemption on earnings from full-time employment of more than four consecutive months in the veterans allowance year; earnings from such employment are fully assessable as "other income" (see pages 12 and 13).

On the other hand, recipients may have earnings from full-time employment of less than four consecutive months, and from part-time or casual work for any period, of up to \$600 per year if single and \$900 if married without their allowances being reduced by reason of income from such sources.

The earnings of both the recipient and his spouse are taken into account, and the recipient is required to report all employment, including that of his spouse, to his district authority.

These changes, which became effective on January 1, 1961, permit recipients to calculate casual or part-time earnings on an annual, instead of monthly, basis; and increase for married recipients the amount which may be counted as casual earnings and thus exempt.

Farm Income

Simple Method

To simplify the calculating of income from farms which recipients may have, a formula, based on the gross farm receipts,

is used. This formula, shown below, provides that certain percentages of the gross farm receipts shall be considered to be "other income" when determining how much allowance may be paid.

The percentages are as follows:

25% of the first \$1,000 of gross farm receipts;

40% of the next \$1,000; and

50% of all receipts over \$2,000.

Alternative Method

If a recipient claims this formula is unfair to him, he may have his "other income" worked out on the basis of operation expenses against gross receipts. However, it is his responsibility to support his claim with acceptable evidence which, usually, means farm accounts supported by bills and receipts, etc.

In calculating a farmer's income, no value is placed on the shelter, food and fuel which the farm provides for the use of himself and family.

Farm Year

For recipients who have farm income, the period from November 1st of one year to October 31st of the next year is regarded as the normal year for War Veterans Allowance purposes.

Roomers and Boarders

When Cost Is Known

Where a recipient, or his spouse, provides room or board for one or more persons, his other income is the difference between what he receives for the accommodation and the cost of providing it.

When Cost Not Known

Where it is impractical to determine the cost of providing the accommodation, the yardsticks outlined below have been set up to determine the "cost to the recipient" for allowance purposes.

1. *Rooms Only* —(a) \$10 per month per room, where the recipient is not responsible for the furnishings; or
(b) \$15 per month for each room, where the recipient is responsible for the furnishings of the room.
2. *Kitchen Privileges*—\$5 per month for each person extended kitchen privileges.
3. *Board Only* —\$35 per month per person.
4. *Room and Board*—\$50 per month per person.

Amount Regarded as Casual Earnings

Revenue received from roomers and boarders in excess of the authorized costs are considered to be casual earnings up to \$600 per year for single recipients, and up to \$900 for those receiving married rates (see page 14).

Income from Real Estate

The rules relating to income from real estate are too extensive to be outlined in detail in this booklet. The following main principles may be a useful guide, but specific cases should be discussed with DVA officials.

Main Rules

Briefly, a recipient may have an interest of up to \$9,000 in the property where he resides, and from which he obtains no revenue, without his allowance being affected. If his interest in his home is greater than \$9,000, he is considered to have an annual income from the property of five per cent of the interest in excess of that amount.

If a portion of the property occupied by the recipient is rented, the net revenue therefrom—gross revenue less reasonable and necessary expenses for maintenance but not payments of principal on any mortgage or agreement of sale—is considered to be income. If the "net revenue" cannot be calculated, one-half of the gross revenue is assumed to be income for the purposes of the Act.

Transfer of Property

An applicant or a recipient may not dispose of property in order to qualify for an award or to increase an existing allowance. Should this be done, the law requires the district authority, making a decision during the subsequent year, to take into account the value of the property as if the disposition had not been made.

Dependants Incomes

When a recipient is awarded an allowance at married rates, any income his wife may have is added to his for the purposes of the Act.

This applies also to casual earnings which are limited to \$900 in any year for a married recipient (see page 14).

Special Awards

When a recipient or his wife dies, an allowance at married rates may be paid to the survivor for the following twelve months under certain conditions. This also applies upon the death of a child for whom married rates were being paid.

The allowance at married rates may be awarded to the surviving spouse for twelve months if:

- (a) The veteran was a recipient at the time of his death, or had been a recipient at any time during the previous year; or
- (b) The widow (or widower) was a recipient at the time of the child's death, or had been a recipient at any time during the previous year; and
- (c) The financial circumstances of the widow (or widower) warrants such an allowance.

When such a death occurs, the circumstances of the spouse are reviewed by the district authority concerned and a decision must be given within six months of the date of death. Normally it will be rendered soon after notification of death is received.

Recipients Residing Outside Canada

To continue receiving an allowance while residing in another country a recipient must:

- (a) have been living in Canada for twelve months immediately before leaving to reside in another country, and
- (b) be in receipt of an allowance at the time of leaving Canada.

When a recipient has not lived in Canada for twelve months immediately before leaving to reside in another country, his allowance is suspended at the end of the month during which he leaves. It may, however, be resumed when he returns.

Recipients who are planning to leave Canada should consult the War Veterans Allowance District Authority at the nearest office of the Department to be fully informed regarding their rights and responsibilities under the Act if they leave.

Suspended and Discontinued Allowances

When Allowance Is Suspended

When a single veteran is in hospital at Departmental expense, his allowance is suspended. An exception to this rule, however, permits part of the allowance to be paid for up to three months in a year to avoid hardship.

Part of the allowance of a married veteran, who is in hospital at the expense of the Department, is also suspended, but in practice a major part of it is paid to his dependants, if they need it.

Allowances are suspended when recipients are sentenced to imprisonment for more than 30 days, but may be reinstated when the recipients are released. If a recipient is married, or is a widower with dependent children, part of the allowance may be paid to such dependants, for a period not exceeding twelve months, during his imprisonment.

When Allowance Is Discontinued

Allowances will be discontinued if the recipients are found to have deliberately concealed, or improperly disposed of, personal property in order to qualify for an award. If over-payments of the allowance are thereby created, recovery action will be taken.

Allowances in respect of dependent children or for orphans are normally discontinued at the age of 16 for boys and 17 for girls, but may be continued to age 21 for either if the child is:

- (a) Making satisfactory progress in an approved course of education; or
- (b) Prevented from earning a living because of physical or mental incapacity.

For the latter group, allowances may be paid beyond the age of 21 if the incapacity occurred before the child reached that age, and if he continues to reside with a surviving parent.

Ineligible Persons

Those Who May Not Be Paid Allowances

No person may be paid an allowance, of course, who cannot qualify for an award under the rules of eligibility and financial conditions outlined in this booklet. In addition, an allowance may not be paid to the following persons:

- (a) One who served in the enemy forces during World War II;
- (b) A widow who was not residing with, or being maintained by, her husband at the time of his death, unless she has been exempted from this provision;
- (c) The widow of a veteran who died within one year of the date of his marriage, unless it is considered that, at the time of his marriage, the veteran had a reasonable life expectancy of at least one year.

EMPLOYMENT UNDER SECTION FOUR

Two sections of the War Veterans Allowance Act, Sections Three and Four, provide for the payment of allowances to eligible veterans and their dependants. Section Three, under which most of the awards are made, has been explained in the preceding pages. The ways in which Section Four differs from Section Three are outlined below.

The main difference between the two sections arises from the amount of work an applicant or recipient is able to do. Section Three provides allowances for those who, at best, are able only to supplement their allowances by casual employment; while Section Four provides allowances to those who are still able to do some work, when work they are able to do is not available.

A recipient of an allowance under Section Four may accept as much regular employment as he can get, or is capable of doing, and, at the same time, have the security of an allowance during periods when the income from such employment is inadequate or non-existent.

Under Section Four, the allowances may vary from month to month, according to the variations in the earnings of the recipients. Consequently monthly income ceilings, shown below, are used when calculating the allowances to be paid each month.

Monthly Income Ceilings

The monthly income ceilings (Section Four) for the different classes of recipients are as follows:

Veterans, widows and widowers,
paid at single rates \$108

Veterans, widows and widowers,
paid at married rates \$174

The above ceilings would be increased by \$10 for blind recipients, whether single or married.

Who May Benefit

Applicants for allowances under Section Four must qualify under the same rules of eligibility as those applying under Section Three. These rules, covering war service, income and financial circumstances, have already been explained. The age limits are also the same, i.e. male veterans are eligible at the age of 60, and female veterans and widows at the age of 55.

In addition, to be paid an allowance under Section Four an applicant must be:

- (a) No longer able to support himself (herself) by following his former ordinary occupation;
- (b) Able to take other work when it is available; and
- (c) Unemployed for the period an allowance is claimed.

How It Works

Allowances Paid Through UIC

Applications under Section Four are dealt with in the same way as those coming under Section Three. The allowances, however, are paid through the Unemployment Insurance Commission under an agreement between the Ministers of Veterans Affairs and Labour.

When an allowance has been awarded, the Commission is notified and the recipient is required to register with the National

Employment Service for work which he is able to do. He must also report regularly to the offices of the National Employment Service for such work.

Each month he reports his earnings to the UIC and the Commission works out the amount of allowance due him for that month, and pays it to him.

In calculating the allowance for any particular month, the basic award is reduced by the recipient's earnings, other than casual earnings, for that month.

Casual Earnings Exempt

Section Four recipients are also permitted to have exempt income through casual earnings, to the extent of two dollars for each day worked by single recipients, and three dollars per day for those who are married, up to the monthly limits of \$50 and \$75 respectively. Such earnings are disregarded when the monthly allowances are calculated.

Example

To show how this works, let us suppose that a married recipient under this Section has been awarded the maximum rate of \$144 per month. In a particular month he works eight full days at \$10 per day and six half days at five dollars each. His allowance for the month would be calculated as follows:

Monthly income ceiling	\$174
Earnings in month, 8 x \$10 plus 6 x \$5	\$110
Deductible earnings (casual), 14 days x \$3	42
Net income for WVA purposes	\$ 68
Allowance paid through UIC for month	\$106

Recipients May Change Sections

Recipients under Section Four may change at any time to Section Three of the Act, but may not return to Section Four until twelve months after such a change has been made.

GENERAL INFORMATION

When Circumstances Change

From time to time the financial and domestic circumstances of a recipient almost certainly will change; "other income" may vary up or down, the "main dependant" may die or reach the age limits for children, a legacy may be received, and so on.

All Such Changes

Must be Reported to the Department

Failure to report changes in circumstances may result in over-payments being created. Such over-payments will be recovered by the reduction of the allowance, or by other means. If changes are not reported deliberately, in the hope that the allowance will not be affected, the allowance may be discontinued.

Changes in circumstances should be reported to the nearest DVA district office.

Single or Married Rates

Throughout this booklet reference has been made to single and married rates of allowances. The following paragraphs define those who may be paid allowances at one or the other of those rates.

Single Rate Recipients

The following veterans, widows and widowers may be paid allowances at single rates:

- (a) Those who are unmarried and not residing with a child;
- (b) Those who are married but are not residing with a dependant; and
- (c) Married couples who are each veterans in their own right.

Married Rate Recipients

Recipients who may be paid married rates are:

- (a) Married veterans residing with their wives or dependent husbands;
- (b) Veterans who have maintained, for seven years or more, and publicly represented as their wives, women whom they cannot legally marry; and
- (c) Veterans, widows and widowers who are living with and supporting one or more children.

(NOTE: A woman who has been maintained by a veteran whom she could not legally marry, and publicly represented as his wife during the seven years immediately prior to his death, may be deemed to be the widow of that veteran for the purposes of the Act.)

WVA Year

When an allowance is awarded from a day other than the first day of a month, the initial veterans allowance year will be from the effective date of the award to the last day of the same month in the following year. Subsequent veterans allowance years will be for 12 consecutive months.

For recipients who have farm income, the period from November 1st of one year to October 31st of the next year is regarded as the normal year for war veterans allowance purposes. (See also pages 14 and 15).

Applications

How to Apply for An Allowance

Any person who believes he, or she, is qualified for an allowance may apply for one. Applications must be made on the official application forms, which may be obtained from the nearest office of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

A responsible person may complete an application for an applicant, if the latter is unable to do so himself because of physical or mental disability or other good reason.

The form must be completed in full, and failure to do so will only cause delay in obtaining a decision on the application. Applicants, whose service records are outside Canada, should be particularly careful to supply enough information about their war-time service to enable it to be verified. When completed, the application should be mailed to the nearest office of the Department.

N.B. No award may be made for a period prior to the date that the application is received by a district authority.

Additional Information

If asked to do so, Veterans Welfare Officers will assist applicants to complete their application forms, either at the DVA district offices or during the course of their field trips. These officials are also available to give more detailed information about the Act, and to advise applicants and recipients on matters connected with eligibility, other income, exempt income, treatment and similar subjects.

A list of the DVA district offices, through which the welfare officers may be reached, will be found at the back of this booklet.

Administration

District Authorities

In each Department of Veterans Affairs district office there is a group of officials who deal with applications for, and awards of, war veterans allowances. This group of officials is called the District Authority. Each district authority is responsible for the administration of the War Veterans Allowance Act in its particular district.

Appeals

Decisions of a district authority may be appealed to the War Veterans Allowance Board at Ottawa. The Board, as it sees fit, may review at any time decisions of the district authorities. A veteran should initiate his appeal through his district authority who will forward it to the Board for consideration and a decision.

Treatment

Eligibility

Veterans who are recipients of awards under the Act may be granted, from the Department, medical treatment in Canada only for any condition in accordance with the Veterans Treatment Regulations. This does not include the dependants of such veterans, nor widows and orphans of such veterans who may be receiving allowances in their own right.

VLA Settlers

A recipient, who is also a settler under the provisions of the Veterans' Land Act, may assign up to \$40 per month of his allowance towards the payment of his indebtedness under that Act.

ASSISTANCE FUND

Who Is Eligible

The purpose of the Assistance Fund is to provide, for those recipients whose incomes from allowances and other sources are less than their income ceilings, additional financial help if they are in need.

Although the Fund is not administered by the War Veterans Allowance Board, it is available only to those recipients:

- (a) Who are being paid the maximum rate of allowance;
- (b) Who are resident in Canada;
- (c) Whose incomes, including their allowance, are less than their annual income ceilings; and
- (d) Who are in need.

Assistance Available

Maximum Grants

Assistance from the Fund may be authorized either as continuing monthly payments to assist with ordinary living costs, or as single grants to meet particular emergencies.

Grants from the Fund may not exceed the difference between the income of a recipient, including his allowance, and his income ceiling.

Thus, for those receiving single rates, the maximum grant is \$24 per month or \$288 annually. Those on married rates may receive up to \$30 each month or \$360 per year. The maximum grants to blind recipients and to orphans may be calculated from the information contained in the section on Rates and Ceilings, pages 11 and 12.

Monthly Payments

Before a monthly payment is authorized, the Department calculates the recipient's monthly cost of living, taking into account the cost of shelter, fuel, food, clothing, personal care items and special health needs. When this cost is greater than the recipient's income, the difference, up to his income ceiling, may be paid from the Fund.

Single Grants

Single grants may be approved for unusual expenses such as house repairs, necessary furnishings, and similar expenses which the allowance will not meet. However, recipients should consult the Department before committing themselves to expenditures for such purposes, since the Assistance Fund may be used to pay debts only under special circumstances.

Ordinarily such grants will be approved only if the recipient's liquid assets are less than:

- (a) \$600 if he is paid at single rates; or
- (b) \$800 if his allowance is at married rates, with an additional \$200 for each dependant over one.

However, assistance may be given where a recipient's assets would be reduced below these floors if he were required to meet an emergency from his own resources.

Application for Assistance

How to Apply for Assistance

Applications for grants from the Assistance Fund must be made on a form provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs for that purpose. When completed, the application must be signed by the recipient, or by someone on his behalf, and forwarded to the nearest DVA district office.

Counselling

As in applying for an allowance, DVA veterans welfare officers may be asked to help in completing applications for payments from the Fund. Their advice and guidance is also available on questions connected with eligibility for these payments, on matters relating to help which may be available from other sources, and on the problems of recipients generally.

Saint John, N.B.	New Post Office Bldg., Prince William St.
Quebec, P.Q.	1705 Laurier Blvd., Ste. Foy, Quebec 6
Montreal, P.Q.	15 McGill St.
Ottawa, Ont.	No. 8 Temporary Bldg., Carling Ave.
Kingston, Ont.*	New Federal Bldg., Clarence St.
Toronto, Ont.	Mackenzie Bldg., 36 Adelaide St. East
Hamilton, Ont.	National Revenue Bldg., Main and Caroline Sts.
London, Ont.	301 King St.
Windsor, Ont.*	6th Floor, Dominion Public Bldg., 185 Ouellette Ave.
North Bay, Ont.	Federal Bldg., Worthington and Ferguson Sts.
Winnipeg, Man.	Commercial Bldg., 169 Pioneer Ave.
Port Arthur, Ont.*	Public Bldg., 33 South Court St.
Regina, Sask.	Motherwell Bldg., Victoria Ave. and Rose St.
Saskatoon, Sask.	Federal Bldg., 1st Ave. and 22nd St.
Calgary, Alta.	Michael Bldg., 810 3rd St. West
Edmonton, Alta.	Federal Bldg., 99 Ave. and 107th St.
Vancouver, B.C.	Veterans Affairs Bldg., 1231 Haro St.
Victoria, B.C.	Belmont Bldg., 805 Government St.

* Sub-offices without district authorities.

DISTRICT OFFICES AND ADDRESSES

St. John's, Nfld.	Sir Humphrey Gilbert Bldg., Duckworth St. East
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Dominion Bldg., Queen and Richmond Sts.
Halifax, N.S.	Camp Hill Hospital
Sydney, N.S.*	New Federal Bldg., Dorchester and Charlotte Sts.
Saint John, N.B.	New Post Office Bldg., Prince William St.
Quebec, P.Q.	2705 Laurier Blvd., Ste. Foy, Quebec 6
Montreal, P.Q.	35 McGill St.
Ottawa, Ont.	No. 8 Temporary Bldg., Carling Ave.
Kingston, Ont.*	New Federal Bldg., Clarence St.
Toronto, Ont.	Mackenzie Bldg., 36 Adelaide St. East
Hamilton, Ont.	National Revenue Bldg., Main and Caroline Sts.
London, Ont.	201 King St.
Windsor, Ont.*	6th Floor, Dominion Public Bldg., 185 Ouellette Ave.
North Bay, Ont.	Federal Bldg., Worthington and Ferguson Sts.
Winnipeg, Man.	Commercial Bldg., 169 Pioneer Ave.
Port Arthur, Ont.*	Public Bldg., 33 South Court St.
Regina, Sask.	Motherwell Bldg., Victoria Ave. and Rose St.
Saskatoon, Sask.	Federal Bldg., 1st Ave. and 22nd St.
Calgary, Alta.	Michael Bldg., 810 3rd St. West
Edmonton, Alta.	Federal Bldg., 99 Ave. and 107th St.
Vancouver, B.C.	Veterans Affairs Bldg., 1231 Haro St.
Victoria, B.C.	Belmont Bldg., 805 Government St.

* Sub-offices without district authorities.