

## 100.00 Reimbursement of Expenses

Set out below are the rules relating to the reimbursement of expenses for people attending at the Board or elsewhere in connection with claims or Review Division inquiries.

The principles relating to expenses incurred in connection with medical examinations and treatment and vocational rehabilitation programs are dealt with in policy item #82.00 and policy item #83.00.

The Board may be ordered by the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal to pay certain expenses. Section 7 of the *Workers Compensation Act Appeal Regulation* (B.C. Reg. 321/2000) provides that the Board may be ordered by the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal to reimburse a party to an appeal under Part 4 of the *Act* for the following kinds of expenses:

- expenses associated with attending an oral hearing or otherwise participating in a proceeding, if the party is required by the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal to travel to the hearing or other proceeding;
- expenses associated with obtaining or producing evidence submitted to the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal; and
- expenses associated with attending an examination required under section 249(8) of the *Act*.

However, the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal may not order the Board to reimburse a party's expenses where those expenses arise from a person representing the party or the attendance of a representative of the party at a hearing or other proceeding related to the appeal.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** March 3, 2003 (as to references to the Review Division, the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal and section 7 of the *Workers Compensation Act Appeal Regulation*)

**APPLICATION:** To adjudicative decisions on or after the effective date.

### 100.10 Claimants

In addition to the specific requirements set out below, the worker must satisfy the general requirements in policy item #82.10 and policy item #83.10 for the payment of transportation and subsistence.

### 100.12 Claims or Review Inquiries

Where a claimant is attending on a claims or review inquiry, the payment of expenses is discretionary. There will be no undertaking to pay expenses and no advance.

1. Where the claims inquiry or review results in a decision for the worker, the discretion will normally be exercised in favour of payment. But payment should be refused if it is concluded that the inquiry or review was brought about unnecessarily by the worker.

For example, payment might be refused on a review where it is concluded that the denial of the claim in the first instance resulted from misleading information supplied by the worker.

2. Where the claims inquiry or review results in a decision against the worker, payment of expenses will normally be refused. But payment may be allowed if there is special reason. An example might be, where, although the claim was unfounded, the bringing of the review resulted from misleading reasons for the decision being given in the first instance.

These provisions apply only where people are notified to come for a formal claims or review inquiry. Expenses are not reimbursed for people coming to the Board to make enquiries, or for ordinary discussions.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 3, 2003 (as to references to review)  
 APPLICATION: Not applicable.

### ***100.13 Medical Review Panels***

On an appeal to a Medical Review Panel under Section 58(3) or (4) or a referral to a Medical Review Panel by the Board under Section 58(5), expenses will be paid regardless of the result, unless it is concluded that the worker was misleading the Board or the doctor who completed the certificate initiating the appeal. Travel warrants may be issued, and accommodation may be offered if required. Policy item #100.15 applies where the worker resides outside the province.

### ***100.14 Amount of Expenses***

The amount of expenses paid is calculated in accordance with the rules set out in policy item #82.20 (transportation), policy item #83.20 (meals and accommodation) and policy item #83.13 (lost time from work where the worker is not already in receipt of temporary disability or vocational rehabilitation benefits from the Board).

### ***100.15 Worker Resides Outside the Province***

The general principle stated in policy item #82.10 is that, where the Board is paying travel costs of a worker located outside the province, it will only pay the portion attributable to travel in this province. This also applies to claims and review inquiries but there are some exceptions to this principle which apply here.

Where a worker resides outside the province and is specifically requested by the Board to attend a claims inquiry or a review by the Review Division, the full cost of the trip will be paid by the Board.

<b>EFFECTIVE DATE:</b>	June 1, 2009 – Delete references to Medical Review Panel.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	March 3, 2003 – Insert references to review.
<b>APPLICATION:</b>	Applies on or after June 1, 2009

## ***100.20 Employers***

The expenses of an employer's representative may be reimbursed on the same basis as for a worker, except that compensation benefits for lost time from work are not payable.

Not more than one employer's representative will be eligible for reimbursement for attendance at a claims inquiry or a review by the Review Division unless the second or other representative is needed as an additional witness.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 3, 2003 (as to reference to the Review Division)  
APPLICATION: Not applicable.

## ***100.30 Witnesses and Interpreters***

The expenses of a witness or interpreter will be paid when they have been subpoenaed or have been requested to attend by the Board.

In other cases, the expenses of an independent witness will be paid where, following the claims inquiry or review by the Review Division, it appears that it was reasonable for the worker or employer as the case may be to have assumed, prior to the claims inquiry or review by the Review Division, that the attendance of the witness would be necessary. (If a worker or employer intends to bring more than two witnesses, or intends to bring any witness from a distance of more than twenty-five miles, they should check first by telephone with the Board.

Where the expenses of a witness are payable, the amount will be the same as for a worker. Income-loss benefits under policy item #83.13 will be paid for lost time from work. The applicable maximum and minimum will be those in effect at the time the lost time is incurred.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 1, 2009 – Delete reference to officer or review officer.  
HISTORY: March 3, 2003 – Insert reference to the Review Division.  
APPLICATION: Applies on or after June 1, 2009

## ***100.40 Fees and Expenses of Lawyers and Other Advocates***

No expenses are payable to or for any advocate. Nor does the Board pay fees for legal advice or advocacy in connection with a claim for compensation. (36) The Board will not pay the legal costs of a claimant or employer in connection with court proceedings to challenge a Board decision beyond what it may become subject to pay following the court's decision under the general law of costs.

**Note:**

(36) See policy item #48.10

## ***100.50 Expenses Incurred in Producing Evidence***

Where a worker incurs expense in producing evidence of a kind which the Board would have sought had it not been produced by the worker, these expenses will be reimbursed by the Board as an item of administrative cost. In this connection, it makes no difference whether the expense was incurred directly

or through a lawyer or other representative. However, confusion should not be made between the expenses incurred by the lawyer or other representative on behalf of the worker and the fees of the lawyer or representative for work done. Only the former are reimbursable.

The cost of medical reports obtained by a worker or employer will also be paid by the Board where, following the claims inquiry or review by the Review Division, it appears reasonable for them or their representative to have assumed, prior to the claims inquiry or review by the Review Division, that the provision of the report was necessary. These costs may be paid even if, after the matter is concluded, it is determined that they had not specifically served to assist in the enquiry.

The Board, in a decision on a claim, refused to pay for medical reports obtained by a worker's lawyer. Although it was a normal and prudent action on the part of a responsible lawyer to seek information in order to acquaint himself properly with his client's problem before pursuing it before the Board, the information contained in the reports could have been obtained from the worker's attending physician at no cost. A simple request to the attending physician, together with a release from the worker, would have been sufficient.

It is not the Board's intention that workers or employers should incur costs in obtaining evidence, for example, accountants' fees for producing earnings information. Rather, the general approach is that the worker or employer should advise the Board of possible sources of information and the Board should carry out the necessary inquiries. This may, for example, require the Board to request that the worker provide information considered necessary to administer the claim (see policy item #93.26)

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** June 1, 2009 – Delete reference to officer or review officer.  
**HISTORY:** **March 3, 2003 – Insert reference to the Review Division.**  
**APPLICATION:** **Applies on or after June 1, 2009**

### ***100.60 Decision on Expenses***

With regard to claims inquiries, any necessary decisions relating to expenses would be made by the Board. With regard to reviews or appeals, decisions relating to expenses are made by the Review Division or the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal, respectively.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** June 1, 2009 – Delete reference to officer.  
**HISTORY:** March 3, 2003 – Insert references to the Review Division and the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal.  
**APPLICATION:** Applies on or after June 1, 2009

### ***100.70 The Awarding of Costs***

The provisions in policy item #100.00 - 60 relate to the payment of expenses by the Board. An order for the payment of costs by one party to another under Section 100 of the Act is a separate matter, and is an alternative that may be considered in an appropriate case.

Section 100 provides that "The Board may award a sum it considers reasonable to the successful party to a contested claim for compensation or to any other contested matter to meet the expenses he has been

put to by reason of or incidental to the contest, and an order of the Board for the payment by an employer or by a worker of a sum so awarded, when filed in the manner provided for the filing of certificates by section 45(2), becomes a judgment of the court in which it is filed and may be enforced accordingly."

A "contested claim", for the purposes of section 100, is one in respect of which there has been a review by the Review Division by the worker or the employer.

An award under Section 100 might be made on a review but only in unusual cases. The section is limited to cases where the worker or employer abuses their respective rights under the *Act*. For instance, the worker or employer may put the opposite party to the expense of an appeal for no good reason. In other words, it may appear that a review was pursued simply because the right to request a review existed and without any substantial grounds on which the position could be argued.

An award will not likely be made under Section 100 in favour of a successful appellant. The section requires that the expenses in respect of which the award is made be ". . . by reason of or incidental to the contest, . . ." Since the appeal will be proceeded with and resolved whether or not it is opposed by the other party, it cannot normally be said that the expenses of the appellant are due to the other party's "contest" of the review. Where the review is not opposed by the other party, the reasons for not making an award become even stronger.

Section 6 of the *Workers Compensation Act Appeal Regulation* (B.C. Reg. 321/2002) provides that the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal may award costs related to an appeal under Part 4 of the *Act* to a party if the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal determines that:

- another party caused costs to be incurred without reasonable cause, or caused costs to be wasted through delay, neglect or some other fault;
- the conduct of another party has been vexatious, frivolous or abusive; or
- there are exceptional circumstances that make it unjust to deprive the successful party of costs.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** June 1, 2009 – Delete reference to Medical Review Panel.

**HISTORY:** March 3, 2003 – Insert references to review and section 6 of the Workers Compensation Act Appeal Regulation.

**APPLICATION:** Applies on or after June 1, 2009

### ***100.71 Application for Costs by Dependant***

On an application under former Section 11 of the *Act*, the Board certified that the defendant to a third party action was not an employer under the *Act*. The plaintiff then applied for an order for costs of the proceedings before the Board to be paid by the third party defendant. The Board determined that:

". . . the authority of the Board to enforce payment of an order for costs is limited to an order for payment by an employer, or by a worker. The Third Party in this case is neither an employer nor a worker under Part I, and the Board has therefore no authority to make an order for costs against the Third Party. It may well be that this limitation under Section 100 has a historical explanation that does not reflect any rational policy currently relevant. But it is a clear limitation in the *Act*, and it must therefore be followed."

The question arises whether an award under Section 100 can be made in favour of the dependants of a deceased worker. Such an award would not contradict the previous determination, as the person against whom it would be made is an employer under the *Act*. However, it was considered unfair to make such an

award if the employer could not get a like award against the dependant. Therefore, an award of costs will not be made in favour of a dependant of a deceased worker against an employer.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** March 3, 2003 (as to reference to former section 11)  
**APPLICATION:** Not applicable.

### ***100.72 What Costs May Be Awarded?***

It would not be reasonable to make an order for costs against a worker or employer in respect of an expense which the Board would not allow under the rules set out in policy items #100.00 - 50. Therefore, an award of costs will not include the fees of lawyers and other persons paid to them for advice or advocacy in connection with a claim for compensation.

### ***100.73 Decisions on Applications for Costs***

Only in rare cases will a review by the Review Division be sufficiently without merit to justify an award under Section 100.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** March 3, 2003 (as to reference to the Review Division)  
**APPLICATION:** Not applicable.

## **100.75 Implementation of Review or Appeal Decision Directing Reassessment or Redetermination**

It may happen that, instead of reaching a specific finding on a matter, the Review Division or the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal will direct that the Board reassess or redetermine something, for example, a permanent partial disability award. The Review Division or the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal finding is properly implemented if the reassessment or redetermination is carried out even if the conclusion reached is the same as the one that was previously reviewed by the Review Division or appealed to the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal. However, if the Board officer implementing the Review Division or the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal finding is the same one who made the original decision against which the review or appeal was made, and if that person's decision is still negative, the matter is to be referred to a different Board officer for a second look. If a difference of opinion results from the second look, the decision of the second Board officer will prevail.

Where, in addition to directing the reassessment or redetermination, the Review Division or the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal makes some specific findings of fact, for example, that the worker was unable to carry out certain jobs, the Board is bound by those findings.

Where the reassessment or redetermination results in no change in the original Board decision, a review or an appeal lies back to the Review Division or the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal, respectively.

<b>EFFECTIVE DATE:</b>	June 1, 2009 – Delete references to Compensation Services Division.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	March 3, 2003 – This policy item was moved from Chapter 13 and amended to include references to the Review Division or the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal.
<b>APPLICATION:</b>	Applies on or after June 1, 2009

## **100.80 PAYMENT OF CLAIMS PENDING APPEALS**

### **100.81 Appeals to the Review Division-New Claims**

The general practice is that no payment is made on a new claim until there has been an adjudication that the claim is valid.

When a decision is made to allow a claim that has been protested by an employer, the employer will be advised of the decision and reasons, where possible by telephone, and given an opportunity to provide any additional information. This is similar to the requirement in policy item #99.10 that a worker be advised if the indication on a claim is that it may be disallowed. If the decision remains that the claim should be allowed, payments will be commenced immediately and a letter explaining the decision and reasons will be sent to the employer. The letter will advise the employer of their rights to request a review by the Review Division.

An employer can appeal up to 90 days from the decision allowing a claim.

If the Review Division reverses the decision to allow the claim, payments are immediately terminated but no attempt is made to recover payment incorrectly made to the worker, unless there was evidence of fraud or misrepresentation. The employer's sector or rate group will be relieved of the claim costs pursuant to policy item #113.10.

<b>EFFECTIVE DATE:</b>	June 1, 2009 – Delete reference to Claims Department.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	March 3, 2003 – This policy item was moved from Chapter 13 and amended to include references to the Review Division.
<b>APPLICATION:</b>	Applies on or after June 1, 2009

### **100.82 Appeals to the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal-Reopening of Old Claims**

If a decision is made to reopen an old claim, the employer is advised in writing. If the employer objects to this decision, the employer will be advised of the right to appeal to the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal.

If the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal reverses the decision to reopen the claim, payments are immediately terminated. No attempt is made to recover payments incorrectly made to the worker unless

there was evidence of fraud or misrepresentation. The employer's sector or rate group will be relieved of the claim costs pursuant to policy item #113.10.

EFFECTIVE DATE:	June 1, 2009 – Delete reference to Claims Department.
HISTORY:	March 3, 2003 – This policy item was moved from Chapter 13 and amended to include references to the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal.
APPLICATION:	Applies on or after June 1, 2009

## 100.83 Implementation of Review Division Decisions

Section 258 of the *Act* provides as follows:

**(1) If, following a review under section 96.2, a review officer's decision requires payments to be made to a worker or a deceased worker's dependants, the Board must**

- (a) begin any periodic payments, and
- (b) pay any lump sum due under section 17(13).

**(2) In the absence of fraud or misrepresentation, an amount paid under subsection (1) to a worker or a deceased worker's dependants is not recoverable.**

**(3) If a review officer has made a decision described under subsection (1), the Board must defer the payment of any compensation applicable to the time period before that decision**

- (a) for a period of 40 days following the review officer's decision, and
- (b) if the review officer's decision is appealed under section 239, for a further period until the appeal tribunal has made a final decision or the appeal has been withdrawn, as the case may be.

**(4) Subsection (3) applies despite sections 19.1, 22(1), 23(1) or (3), 29(1) or 30(1).**

**(5) If the appeal tribunal's decision on an appeal requires the payment of compensation, all or part of which was deferred under subsection (3), interest must be paid on the deferred amount of that compensation as specified in subsection (6).**

**(6) Interest payable under subsection (5) must be calculated in accordance with the policies of the board of directors and begins**

- (a) 41 days after the review officer made his or her decision, or
- (b) on an earlier day determined in accordance with the policies of the board of directors.

The procedures for implementing all Review Division decisions are as follows:

1. Any benefits payable from the date of the Review Division decision forward will be paid without delay.
2. Any benefits payable for the period of time prior to the date of the Review Division decision (retroactive benefits) will be paid after 40 days have elapsed following the date of the Review Division decision unless an appeal has been filed with the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal.

3. If there is an appeal of the decision under section 239 retroactive benefits will not be paid until the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal has made a final decision or the appeal has been withdrawn.
4. The decision of the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal will be implemented upon its receipt by the Board. The worker's entitlement to retroactive benefits which were deferred according to #3 above will then be determined in accordance with the decision of the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal.
5. Where retroactive benefits are payable, after the decision of the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal, interest is to be paid in accordance with the Board's general policy on the payment of interest on retroactive benefits as set out in policy item #50.00. However, where no interest is payable under policy item #50.00 because it is determined that the retroactive benefit was not necessitated by a blatant Board error, interest will be paid beginning 41 days after the date on which the Review Division made its decision. The amount of interest to be paid is to be calculated in accordance with the interest rates set out in policy item #50.00.

<b>EFFECTIVE DATE:</b>	June 1, 2009 – Delete reference to officer.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	March 3, 2003 – This policy was moved from Chapter 13 and amended to include references to section 258 of the Act, the Review Division and the Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal and delete a reference to former policy item #45.61.
<b>APPLICATION:</b>	Applies on or after June 1, 2009