ADR at the Workplace Safety and Insurance Appeals Tribunal

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ADR at the Workplace Safety and Insurance Appeals Tribunal - Context

- WSIAT determines appeals of final decisions of the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board ("the Board")
- Jurisdiction requires a final decision from the Board (exception – right to sue applications)
- Board is usually not a party before the Tribunal – parties are usually the injured worker and the accident employer

...WSIAT Context

- Accident employer may not have an interest in participating in an appeal at WSIAT
- Employer's interests are usually financially driven, but may be associated with the merits

The ADR Process at WSIAT – Request for ADR

Notice of Appeal

Notice from the appellant to stop the six month limitation period

Confirmation of Appeal

⇒ Certification from the appellant of readiness to have appeal scheduled – documentation, witnesses, etc. ready for hearing

Confirmation of Appeal form

⇒ Asks the appellant whether appellant wishes to have appeal dealt with in the ADR stream

...WSIAT - Request for ADR

- If "no"
 - ⇒ Ordinary hearing scheduled
- If "yes"
 - ⇒ Office of Vice-Chair Registrar considers whether the appeal is appropriate for ADR
- If appropriate, assigned to a mediator

Conducting the Mediation and Rendering Decision

Current WSIAT practice:

⇒ Staff mediator conducts mediation

Earlier versions of ADR at WSIAT:

- ⇒ Vice-Chair mediator
- ⇒ Vice-Chair med-arb

If agreement reached:

- Mediator prepares report recommending the agreement, providing comprehensive background, and rationale for agreement
- Referred to a Vice-Chair to render decision which confirms the agreement, certifying that agreement reflects the parties' entitlement under the Act

...Conducting the Mediation and Rendering Decision

- If no agreement:
 - ⇒ Appeal scheduled for hearing
- Agreement is usually confirmed, but if Vice-Chair is unwilling to confirm agreement:
 - ⇒ Order further investigation;
 - ⇒ Re-negotiate agreement; OR
 - ⇒ Schedule ordinary hearing

Determining Whether an Appeal is Appropriate for ADR

Factors considered:

- ⇒ Are there two parties?
 - two parties required for mediations
 - single party ADR cases may be assigned to staff mediator for "batch" sessions (where a single representative appears for several injured workers and, if no agreement, parties must be ready to proceed to hearing on the following day)
- ⇒ Is viva voce evidence under oath required to determine the appeal?
- ⇒ Is the issue novel? Would a precedent be desirable on the issue?

...Determining Whether an Appeal is Appropriate for ADR

- ⇒ Will a determination of credibility be necessary to resolve the appeal?
- ⇒ Is there a "spectrum" of possible outcomes?
 (e.g., a range of possible arrears dates? dates
 when worker was capable of returning to work?)
- ⇒ Is the issue in dispute a "yes/no" proposition? (Did an accident occur? Is the injury attributable, at least in part, to the subject accident, or entirely attributable to natural aging? Entitlement to occupational hearing loss?)

Role of Decision-Makers

- Workplace Safety and Insurance Act, section 173 requires that appeals be determined by the Chair of the Tribunal, a Vice-Chair sitting alone, or a Vice Chair sitting on a Panel with members representative of employers and of workers
- The requirement applies even when ADR is employed
- The agreement between the parties has no effect until confirmed by decision

...Role of Decision Makers

- Decisions may direct the Board to do something: Board will not act without direction from a person with statutory authority
 - Section 16 of the Act states that an agreement between worker and employer to waive rights is void:
 - Decision demonstrates that disposition reflects rights of the parties under the Act, as determined by the decision maker, independent of the parties' agreement.

ADR at WSIAT