AWCBC IJA Committee

Protocols, Practices & Procedures (PPP)* <u>Updated May 18, 2023</u>

*PPP items reflect discussions and resolutions of issues brought to yearly IJA Committee meetings by member jurisdictions.

Updated Annually by Rhonda Dean (AB)

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Please Note:

- *Any resolutions which are no longer relevant are shaded to still show historical reference.
- *In the majority of cases, where clarification was provided, it is italicized for reference.
- *Case studies were completely removed as they were placed in BPG. Reference is made to BPG case studies where applicable in PPP.
- *All items in red are awaiting approval from Committee members.
- *There are no resolutions recorded for 2020 as the AWCBC meeting for May 12 & 13, 2020 was cancelled.
- *Resolutions from May 2019 and May 2021 meetings were carried over to May 2022 for approval, due to shortage of time.

Date	Topic	Resolution
May 17 & 18, 2017	Administering Board (Definition)	Administering Board is a jurisdiction, other than the Adjudicating Board, who provides administrative services and benefits in kind to a beneficiary/worker who has moved outside of the Adjudicating Board (Section 6 of the IJA)
May 12 & 13, 2010	Alternate Agreements	All jurisdictions are individually responsible to identify and notify their respective governments of any agreements/protocols for national or international sharing/importing/exporting of workers (at the federal and/or provincial level) to provide emergency services that may conflict with a worker's right of election, under the IJA.
May 15 & 16, 2019	Alternative Assessment Procedure (Airline Expansion)	Jurisdictions are in agreement and willing to consider opening AAP to airline carriers and perhaps even marine industry.
May 11 & 12. 2021		The Assessment Committee completed a review and determined it was not feasible to include airlines into AAP, due to challenges in determining residency, complexities/inconsistencies with payroll reporting, and differences in structure of assessments (i.e. self-insured) in different jurisdictions.
May 27 & 28, 2015	Alternative Assessment Procedure (AAP) (Application Outside of Canada)	AAP is applicable to injuries outside of Canada, including the transfer of assessment between jurisdictions (All Boards agreed, with the exception of ON).

Date	Topic	Resolution
May 12 & 13, 2010	Alternative Assessment Procedure (AAP) (Assessing Board)	The worker's residency remains the deciding factor for identifying which Board was the Assessing Board. This was preferable to the jurisdiction where the employer/worker had the most substantial connection to.
May 17 & 18, 2017	Alternative Assessment Procedure (AAP) (Clearance Letters)	Each jurisdiction can only issue a clearance letter to an employer for employment performed in their own jurisdiction.
May 14 & 15, 2008 May 16 & 17, 2018 (Case Study Removed, Summary provided)	Alternative Assessment Procedure (AAP) (Cost Transfer Due to Negligence)	The AAP should not bar the application of a jurisdiction's available legislation for the transfer of costs between employers due to negligence. Discussions between jurisdictions would need to occur regarding the possibility of assessment adjustments in order for cost transfer provisions to be reviewed and applied. *Refer to BPG for detailed 2018 case study.
May 17 & 18, 2017 May 11 & 12, 2021 (Clarification Provided) April 5 & 6, 2022 (Clarification Provided)	Alternative Assessment Procedure (AAP) (Included Industries Appendix E)	-Pilot Car Service Industry to be included in AAP. Appendix E to be amendedTrucking Labour Supply Industry (i.e. drivers for hire with staffing agency or drivers who are simply completing a manufacturer's/ reseller's sales contract with delivery of the merchandise) are not included in the AAP*Updated November 28, 2017Jurisdictions that do not have specific labour supply classifications may allow labour supply companies to participate in AAP, provided they are assigned to a classification listed in Appendix E of the IJA.

Date	Topic	Resolution
May 16 & 17, 2012 May 16 & 17, 2018 (Case Study Removed, Summary Provided)	Alternative Assessment Procedure (AAP) (Independent Operator)	When an Independent Operator with personal coverage is accepted into AAP, the Registering Board is entitled to 100% reimbursement regardless if the amount of personal coverage purchased through the Assessing Board was lower. The reimbursement is not subject to the Assessing Board's legislation or policy restrictions. *Refer to BPG for detailed 2018 case study.
May 16 & 17, 2012 May 11 & 12, 2021 (Clarification Provided)	Alternative Assessment Procedure (AAP) (Invoice Threshold)	The \$1000 minimum initial claim cost total for reimbursement is not applicable for AAP invoices. However, the \$200 subsequent invoice minimum threshold is applicable for AAP invoices.
May 1, 2006 April 30 & May 1, 2014 (Clarification Provided)	Alternative Assessment Procedure (AAP) (Notification of Participation)	Given the annual AAP procedures were already developed, the general consensus was that it was reasonable for assessing boards to notify registering boards by March 31 in each year.
May 14 & 15, 2008 April 30 & May 1, 2014 (Clarification Provided)		Board who collects all assessments under AAP is required to notify all registering Boards. If you collect the assessments, you pay the claim.
May 27 & 28, 2015		Boards agreed to accept notification by fax or email, in addition to mail.
May 16 & 17, 2018		All jurisdictions confirmed that when an AAP application is received or withdrawn, all jurisdictions involved are notified.

Date	Topic	Resolution
May 14 & 15, 2008 April 30 & May 1, 2014 (Clarification Provided)	Alternative Assessment Procedure (AAP) (Participation-By Jurisdiction)	Effective March 2008, the SK Board agreed to enter the AAP as a 3 year pilot project. Effective January 2012 the SK Board was fully participating in the AAP.
September 28, 2000 April 30 & May 1, 2014 (Clarification Provided)	Alternative Assessment Procedure (AAP) (Participation-Deadline for Existing Employer Accounts)	-The deadline for registering AAP participation would follow the annual reporting deadline for employers in each jurisdiction (Last day of February in all jurisdictions). -Any employers registering in AAP by these dates would be assessed under the AAP effective January 1 of that year. -Once accepted into AAP, employers would be enrolled for the full year and could not choose to leave the AAP and revert to the regular IJA assessment process until the next year.
September 28, 2000 April 30 & May 1, 2014 (Clarification Provided)	Alternative Assessment Procedure (AAP) (Participation-Deadline for New Employer Accounts)	-Employers opening new WCB accounts during the year could opt for AAP effective the date they open their accountTypically, the effective date of coverage would be the same day as the application is acceptedIndividual jurisdictions have authority to determine the exact time the coverage becomes effectiveOnce accepted into AAP, employers would be in for the full year and could not choose to leave the AAP and revert to the regular IJA assessment process until the next year.

Date	Topic	Resolution
May 12 & 13, 2010 May 16 & 17, 2018 (Case Study Removed, Summary Provided)	Alternative Assessment Procedure (AAP) (Participation-Mandatory Across Jurisdictions)	An employer can be accepted into AAP in one jurisdiction and not considered to be eligible in another due to differing legislative account requirements. Communication between the Registering and Assessing Board is essential to ensure that employers are reporting their business operations accurately. *Refer to BPG for detailed 2018 case study.
May 16 & 17, 2012		Jurisdictions are to require mandatory employer participation across all jurisdictions (once opted in), otherwise employers may choose to prorate workers' earnings to a jurisdiction with a more favorable assessment rate, which could increase the risk of employers being able to pay lower assessments.
May 17 & 18, 2017 (Clarification Provided)		ON does not agree with mandatory participation. ON requires each employer to submit an application which ON reviews individually to determine whether ON would allow AAP participation. ON will not backdate applications to coincide with date of hire of their resident workers, unless in accordance with Section 12 b) and c).
May 17 & 18, 2017		The AAP (Section 12) may be amended to clearly state mandatory participation is required across all jurisdictions, once opted in.
May 16 &17, 2018		This is presently being reviewed with assessment

Date	Topic	Resolution
May 15 & 16, 2019	Cont'd Alternative Assessment Procedure (AAP) (Participation-Mandatory Across Jurisdictions)	committee to determine if consensus can be reached. No amendments will be made to Section 12 as there was no consensus reached at the National Assessment Meeting in June 2018. However, all jurisdictions require mandatory employer participation across all jurisdictions (once opted in), with the exception of ON. Refer to May 17 &18, 2017 clarification above for details on position of ON.
May 15 & 16, 2019		A jurisdiction may determine that an employer is not eligible for AAP participation as they fall in an industry outside of the applicable industries outlined in Appendix E of the IJA based on the nature of work performed in their jurisdiction, despite being allowed participation in AAP in another jurisdiction. In this case, mandatory participation does not apply. Refer to BPG for detailed 2019 case study.
		Mandatory participation in the AAP also does not apply if a jurisdiction determines that the employer is not required to have an account in their province based on their applicable legislation. Refer to BPG for detailed 2019 case study.
April 22, 2002 May 28 & 29, 2013 (Clarification Provided)	Alternative Assessment Procedures (AAP) (Participation-Re-Open of Employer Accounts)	AAP employers who close their accounts are withdrawn from the AAP. If they reopen their AAP account later in the same year (with no changes), they can return to the AAP, without having to complete new application paperwork.

Date	Topic	Resolution
May 16 & 17, 2012 May 16 & 17, 2018 (Clarification Provided)	Alternative Assessment Procedure (AAP) (Participation- Review Every 3 Years)	All jurisdictions agreed to have employers' participation in the AAP review every 3 years (typically the assessing jurisdiction initiates the review). An annual review was considered to be too labour intensive.
May 17 & 18, 2017		There is no expiration on AAP participation until the Assessing Board is notified that the employer is withdrawing.
May 15 & 16, 2019 (Clarification Provided)		The 4 template letters used by QC have been placed in the BPG for reference for other jurisdictions.
		Each jurisdiction has the authority to determine whether an AAP employer can remain in AAP or be removed if they do not comply with the 3 year review. Jurisdictions are responsible to communicate their decisions to the jurisdictions impacted.
May 11 &12, 2021 April 5 & 6, 2022 (Clarification Provided)		If part of the review reveals that an existing employer now hires residents from a new jurisdiction (which previously was only a Registering Board) or now travels through a new jurisdiction (which was never identified as a Registering Board), the effective date of this change should be the date that the new resident worker was hired with the AAP employer.
		Not all jurisdictions are in agreement with backdating the effective date.

Date	Topic	Resolution
	Cont'd Alternative Assessment Procedure (AAP) (Participation- Review Every 3 Years)	In addition, if the review reveals that the AAP employer no longer hires residents of a previous Assessing Board, the effective date of the termination should be the date that the employee(s) terminated employment with that AAP employer.
May 16 & 17, 2018	Alternative Assessment Procedure (AAP) (Reimbursement/Transfer of Assessments)	As per Section 12.12 of the IJA, all AAP claims are excluded from general reimbursement guidelines (Section 9) of the IJA. The Assessing Board is responsible for 100% of costs that are paid by the Adjudicating Board. Refer to BPG for detailed 2018 case study.
May 15 & 16, 2019		If an employer is AAP in one jurisdiction and does not meet the rules to qualify for AAP in another jurisdiction, then AAP reimbursement/transfer of assessment rules do not apply. However, regular IJA reimbursement protocols may apply. Refer to the BPG for details of the 2019 case study.
		If an employer is AAP in one jurisdiction and qualifies for AAP in another jurisdiction, but simply fails to advise that jurisdiction that he had workers from that province, AAP reimbursement/transfer of assessment rules would apply. The jurisdiction would
		apply. The jurisdiction would simply correct the administrative error and begin to collect assessments dating back to when they hired residents of that jurisdiction. *Refer to BPG for detailed 2019 case study.

Date	Topic	Resolution
May 15 & 16, 2019	Alternative Assessment Procedure (AAP) (Shared Repository)	All jurisdictions expressed interest in potential of AWCBC resourcing the development of a database where all AAP applications could be uploaded and viewed by all jurisdictions, thus eliminating the need to notify other jurisdictions and manually storing and searching applications. The Assessment Committee
		provided AWCBC with background information, business requirements and details for the shared repository for AAP employers prior to a decision being made by AWCBC. Update anticipated in May 2022 meeting.
April 5 & 6, 2022		A draft proposal listing the business requirements for a shared AAP employer repository is awaiting approval by all jurisdictions. Once approved, the proposal will be shared with the AWCBC Executive for further action by the IT Committee.
May 16 & 17, 2012	Alternative Assessment Procedure (AAP) (Withdrawal)	It was agreed that withdrawal from the AAP would need to occur by October 31st in order to be effective for the following year.
May 18 & 19, 2016 (Clarification Provided)		It was agreed that withdrawal from the AAP would need to occur by December 31st in order to be effective for the following year.
May 17 & 18, 2017 (Clarification Provided)		Once an Assessing Board has received an employer's notice of withdrawal from the AAP, the Assessing Board is

Date	Topic	Resolution
	Cont'd Alternative Assessment Procedure (AAP) (Withdrawal)	required to advise all participating jurisdictions.
April 6 & 7, 1998	Appeals (Authority of IJA Committee)	Formally assisting in an Appeal is outside role of IJA Committee.
April 19, 2004	Appeals (Authority of Reimbursing/Adjudicating Board)	It was agreed that the Dispute mechanism could be appropriate in some jurisdictions when questioning the correctness of an adjudicating jurisdiction's decision through the reimbursing jurisdiction appealing the decision of the adjudicating jurisdiction in the adjudicating jurisdiction's appeal system. Employers in the reimbursing jurisdiction are entitled to cost relief based on a difference of opinion between the reimbursing jurisdiction and the adjudicating jurisdiction.
April 30 & May 1, 2014		The Reimbursing Board (accident jurisdiction) does not have the authority to appeal any adjudicative decisions through the Adjudicating Board's appeal system.
May 17 & 18, 2017		Any appeal or reconsideration is dealt with under the appeal process of the Adjudicating Board, with the exception of cost relief appeals. Entitlement to cost relief is handled by the Reimbursing Board, by whom claim costs are ultimately paid.

Date	Topic	Resolution
May 17 & 18, 2017	Assessing Board (Definition)	Assessing Board is also known as the reimbursing jurisdiction or the accident jurisdiction (outside of the AAP).
May 16 & 17, 2018		Within the AAP, the Assessing Board is the board to whom an Electing Participant pays assessments. There can be more than one Assessing Board under the AAP if the Electing Participant has workers residing in more than one jurisdiction.
September 22 & 23, 1997 April 30 & May 1, 2014 (Clarification Provided)	AWCBC IJA Committee Meeting (Agenda)	Future issues should be on all IJA Committee agendas.
November 4 & 5, 1999		Agenda to be distributed 30 days prior to the meeting.
May 12 & 13, 2010		Agenda material must be supplied sooner in order to provide appropriate time to review the materials prior to the meeting date.
April 30 & May 1, 2014 (Clarification Provided)		Agenda, briefing notes, and materials to be distributed 30 days prior to the meeting.
September 22 & 23, 1997	AWCBC	Briefing notes are to be
April 30 & May 1, 2014 (Clarification Provided)	IJA Committee Meeting (Briefing Notes)	prepared when requesting items be included on agendas.
May 17 & 18, 2017		Briefing notes, (including any case studies) are to be added to meeting minutes.
May 12 & 13, 2010	AWCBC IJA Committee Meeting (Chair)	The role of the IJA Committee Chair at the annual AWCBC meeting is to be rotated amongst members every 2 years, based on the alphabetical order of jurisdictions. As BC, ON and PEI have recently acted as Chairs they will be considered

Date	Topic	Resolution
	Cont'd AWCBC IJA Committee Meeting (Chair)	exempt from the rotation until all other jurisdictions have had an opportunity to chair the meetings.
April 30 & May 1, 2014	AWCBC IJA Committee Meeting (Communication)	IJA Committee members are responsible for briefing summaries and briefing their AAP subcommittee representatives on issues relating to the AAP, that were discussed in the meeting. Although presently there is no
(Clarification Provided)		AAP subcommittee, there is still an expectation that IJA Committee members brief their AAP counterparts in their own jurisdictions on issues relating to the AAP, that are discussed in meetings.
May 20 & 21, 2009		It is the IJA Coordinators responsibility to update front line staff handling IJA claims regarding decisions, discussions (reflected in meeting minutes) and protocols that the Coordinators have agreed to. It would be helpful to have these individuals discuss IJA issues (via telephone, email, etc) with other jurisdictions to have them correlate with annual committee discussions.
May 10 & 11, 2011		Meeting discussions should be shared with operations staff to ensure that the adopted practices/resolutions are being followed.
September 28, 2000	AWCBC IJA Committee Meeting (Frequency)	Subsequent to April 2001, annual meetings will be held unless issues arise, which require additional meetings.

Date	Topic	Resolution
November 4 & 5, 1999	AWCBC IJA Committee Meeting (Meeting Minutes)	Not necessary to record personal names or reference to province except where necessary or requested.
May 17 & 18, 2017		Minutes to be circulated within 30 days of meeting. Briefing notes (including any case studies) are to be added to meeting minutes.
May 11 &12, 2021		Final meeting minutes are to be sent to AWCBC to be placed on the repository.
April 14 & 15, 1997	AWCBC	-Committee members are to
April 30 & May 1, 2014 (Clarification Provided)	IJA Committee Meeting (New Committee Members)	provide orientation to colleagues from their own jurisdiction who are attending upcoming meetings, prior to the meetingBackground information will
		be provided by AWCBC. -New committee members are responsible for reviewing minutes from prior meetings.
May 12 & 13, 2010	AWCBC Repository	AWCBC repository website is to be used for sharing/posting/accessing material. The repository is a central, secure site, considered favorable over email for distribution of materials.
May 11 &12, 2021		Previous years' meeting minutes, along with updated copies of the BPG and PPP are located on the AWCBC repository.
May 17 & 18, 2017	Benefits in Kind (Complaints)	When a worker or employer is dissatisfied with administrative services or benefit in kind services provided, the complaint is handled by the Administering Board (the Board that provided the benefit in kind services).

Date	Topic	Resolution
May 10 & 11 2011	Cont'd Benefits in Kind	relationship between the board and its service providers.
May 10 & 11, 2011	(Payment)	It is up to individual jurisdictions to negotiate on how they wish to bill "Benefit in Kind" services, that is, whether they want to issue reimbursement to the provider directly and then request reimbursement from the requesting Board or simply have the services billed directly to the requesting Board. It is up to individual jurisdictions to negotiate with other Boards as to whether they would prefer to make the decision to choose from a list
		of qualified professionals or have the assisting jurisdiction make this decision, as they may have more familiarity with the provider's
April 29 & 30, 1999	Brochure	availability and reputation. A brochure will be developed and will be aimed at
April 13 & 14, 2000		employers and workers. Each jurisdiction to determine how the brochure is to be distributed in their jurisdiction
May 28 & 29, 2013 April 14 & 15, 1997	Contact List	Brochure is no longer in use. Committee members are responsible for updating contact lists.
May 10 & 11, 2011		All jurisdictions are to ensure that their contact list is up-to-date. Errors can delay reimbursement of invoices received from other jurisdictions.
May 16 & 17, 2012		All jurisdictions are responsible to update their IJA Committee contact list information. Information is to be forwarded to AWCBC to update accordingly.

Date	Topic	Resolution
September 22 & 23, 1997	Cost Relief	If cost relief is an issue on a claim where reimbursement is going to be requested from another jurisdiction, the employer is to be advised, (in writing), that cost relief must be sought from the Reimbursing Board (accident jurisdiction). The decision regarding cost relief does not affect the amount reimbursed between Boards.
September 28 & 29, 1998		Cost relief is at the discretion of the Reimbursing (accident) Board.
March 14 & 15, 2008		The assessment costs follow the employer to the jurisdiction where the injury occurred. Cost relief applied by the Reimbursing Board (accident jurisdiction) is not considered readjudication.
May 10 & 11, 2011		The Reimbursing Board (accident jurisdiction) is
May 28 & 29, 2013 (Clarification Provided)		responsible to determine cost relief entitlement based on its own policies/procedures for
May 18 & 19, 2016 (Reiterated)		the amount reimbursed to the Adjudicating Board. If there is a shortfall in reimbursement, the Adjudicating Board can decide if cost relief is applicable for the amount left in its claim costs. It is the IJA Coordinator's responsibility to keep the front line staff informed of this process.
April 30 & May 1, 2014		The Ontario Board will determine entitlement to cost relief in cases where it is the Adjudicating Board, but any amounts that are subsequently reimbursed will be removed from employer's cost

Date	Topic	Resolution
	Cont'd Cost Relief	accordance with its own policies/procedures.
May 18 & 19, 2016	Disclosure of Information (Assessing Employer)	All jurisdictions agreed that worker consent is not required to release a copy of the file to the assessing employer, the employer who is charged with the claim costs.
May 17 & 18, 2017	Disclosure of Information (Benefits in Kind)	Refer to Schedule N of BPG.
May 17 & 18, 2017	Disclosure of Information (Claims Outside of the IJA)	Refer to Schedule N of BPG.
May 14 & 15, 2008 May 28 & 29, 2013 (Clarification Provided)	Disclosure of Information (Consent When Requesting Claim Information from Another Board for IJA Claim)	Privacy provisions pose some challenges to release of information in certain cases. When a Board requests medical information from another Board, for the purposes of adjudication, information has been released, in the past, without consent.
May 18 & 19, 2016 (Clarification Provided)		The chart outlining each board's position will be updated in May 2017 meeting based on revised tables provided and completed by each jurisdiction by December 31, 2016.
May 17 & 18, 2017 (Clarification Provided)		Further clarification from jurisdictions was required by May 26, 2017, before table could be completed.
May 16 & 17, 2018		Refer to completed chart in Appendix N of BPG for complete details

- NL does not require consent for the purpose of cost reimbursement and/or potential duplication of benefits/assessments. Any further disclosures of personal information (outside of IJA) requires written consent from the worker.
- YK does not require consent for IJA purposes (in accordance with their legislative authority). However, any further disclosures of personal information (outside of IJA) requires written consent from the worker.
- NS attempts to get consent first, but their Act says that if they are releasing information that is for the use in which they had originally collected it, it is okay to release. They will review on a case by case basis.
- SK will release information that is being requested for workers compensation purposes.
- ON requires written consent from worker in most cases before any health records will be released, in situations where disclosure is not specifically provided for in the IJA. Disclosure is generally allowed where compelling circumstances exist affecting the health or safety of an individual. For example, if the health care provider believes worker will harm self or others, information can be released.
- BC generally requires consent from the worker. Where consent is not available, they will consider the request for disclosure on a case by case basis to determine if there is a provision in their FIPPA legislation that allows for the release of information, without consent.
- QC requires specific written consent from the worker.
- NWT can release information to any WCB province participating in the IJA.
- MB uses "consistent use" provision. Consent would be requested if info requested by non-contracted 3rd party.
- NB would require consent from the worker before releasing medical information to another Board.
- AB does not require consent for the purpose of cost reimbursement and/or potential duplication of benefits/assessments. However, if another jurisdiction is requesting medical information only (outside of IJA), no consent is required. Alternatively, if another jurisdiction is requesting a complete copy of the worker's file (outside of IJA), a written consent is required from the worker.
- PEI can release personal information as long as it falls within the IJA. Any further disclosures of personal information (outside of IJA) requires written consent from the worker.

*Reference updated chart in Schedule N of BPG

May 12 & 13, 2010	Disclosure of Information	Privacy legislation supersedes
	(Consent when Requesting	WC legislation. Amending
	Claim Information from	the IJA to include an
	Another Board-for	information sharing clause
	IJA Claim)	may contravene some
		jurisdictions' privacy
		legislation. As such, no
		amendments to the IJA are
		recommended.
May 16 & 17, 2018		If there is concern regarding
		sharing of IJA claim
		information between
		jurisdictions, based on
		existing privacy legislation,

Date	Topic	Resolution
	Cont'd Disclosure of Information (Consent when Requesting Claim Information from Another Board-for IJA Claim)	Interjurisdictional Coordinators should become involved to resolve the issue. *Refer to BPG for detailed 2018 case study.
May 17 & 18, 2017	Disclosure of Information (Cost Reimbursement)	All jurisdictions agreed that worker consent is not required to release a copy of the file to the jurisdiction that has been requested to provide cost reimbursement under the IJA or transfer of assessments under the AAP.
May 18 & 19, 2016	Disclosure of Information (Cost Relief Requests)	All jurisdictions agreed that worker consent is not required to release a copy of the file to the employer when requesting cost relief.
April 20, 2001	Disclosure of Information (Freedom of Information- Collection/General Information Sharing)	File info can be shared between jurisdictions subject to specific statutory or policy restrictions.
May 1, 2006		Discussion regarding information sharing among jurisdictions in the context of privacy legislation. Members' consensus was that it is good practice to obtain a worker's consent to share information with other jurisdictions.
May 16 & 17, 2012 May 28 & 29, 2013 (Updated to include all Boards, not only QC)		Most Boards are limited to collect certain types of information due to their FOIP legislation. Therefore, it may not be exactly what the reimbursing Board always requires (e.g. affidavit for proof of date of birth).
May 15 & 16, 2019		AB has implemented electronic invoicing (s-filer) for SK, BC, MB, and ON. Rollout to remaining provinces will continue.

Date	Topic	Resolution
May 11 & 12, 2021	Cont'd Disclosure of Information (Freedom of Information- Collection/General Information Sharing)	Effective December 31, 2019 AB has completed implementation of electronic invoicing (s-filer) for all jurisdictions and will no longer send documents via mail.
May 11 & 12, 2021		File Transfer Protocol (FTP) sites (i.e. SharePoint, TitanFile, ShareFile, etc) do not pose any privacy concerns for sharing of information between jurisdictions. However, if jurisdictions are saving records from the FTP site to their computers/drives, FOIP legislation should be considered.
April 5 & 6, 2022		All jurisdictions (with the exception of SK) now share information through a secure platform (i.e. ShareFile, Titan File, S-filer, SharePoint, Liquid Files) when requesting reimbursement under the IJA, rather than in paper format.
April 22, 2002	Disclosure of Information (Quebec)	Quebec cannot accept worker consents that are "too broad," nor those that are not specific, not signed or which do not meet the criteria outlined in the meeting materials under agenda item 8. They requested their criteria be circulated to appropriate staff and also provided a sample form that is required to be signed by the worker prior to release of information. A number of jurisdictions indicated that Freedom of Information issues will likely result in similar form requirements in their jurisdictions in the near future.

Date	Topic	Resolution
April 19, 2004	Dispute Resolution (Binding)	Dispute resolution outcome may not always be binding as some jurisdictions cannot delegate legal authority to an arbitrator and as a result the current related definition would require revision.
May 12 & 13, 2010		Outcomes of dispute resolution are <i>not binding</i> because of the exclusive jurisdiction of each Board regarding claims paid to workers in their respective jurisdiction. It remains a jurisdiction's decision to implement a dispute resolution decision into subsequent administration of the IJA.
April 19, 2004	Dispute Resolution (Limitation Period)	It was agreed that a limitation period of 2 years would be applied to initiate the dispute resolution mechanism from the date of receipt of the decision in dispute.
May 2, 2005	Dispute Resolution (Process)	Discussion should take place among respective IJA coordinators prior to confirming a decision in claims that are in dispute. Where there are disputes, a 3 rd Board could be asked to intervene and have a medical opinion provided. Although, legally non-binding, both Boards would first have to agree on the 3 rd party, and then abide by the determination.
May 12 & 13, 2010 (Reiterated)		An IJA Dispute Resolution Best Practices Training Guide (incorporated into BPG) was completed by Doug Mah and available for all jurisdictions to use as a reference.

Date	Topic	Resolution
April 22, 2002	Dispute Resolution	Discussion:
	(Reimbursement Issues)	

On Reimbursement matters, how can the adjudicative decisions of the Board receiving the reimbursement request be challenged by the Board making the reimbursement request, where the second Board disputes the correctness of the first Board's decision?

- (i) Through dispute resolution under the IJA?
- (ii) Through the statutory appeal process in the jurisdiction that made the decision?
- (iii) Through consensual arbitration?
- (iv) Through the courts?

An example for the purposes of the discussion was reviewed. Following discussion, it was noted that option (i), dispute resolution under the IJA and (iii) consensual arbitration would require the agreement of both parties. With respect to (ii), the appeals process in the jurisdiction that says no, availability depends not on the agreement of the parties but the rules regarding "interested party status" in the jurisdiction where the appeal is brought. With respect to (iv), it was noted that lawsuits are rarely started by agreement so agreement would not be necessary. It was noted that both parties must agree to reimburse under the spirit of the agreement and that it is the reimbursing Board's responsibility to "go after" the assessment.

May 20 & 21, 2009 May 16 & 17, 2018	Double Compensation	Jurisdictions will determine amongst themselves as to the most appropriate method for recovering costs in situations where a worker has elected to claim and received benefits in one jurisdiction and then, chose to elect and receive benefits in another. The majority of jurisdictions confirmed that they do not have the ability to direct workers to repay any compensation paid to them by another jurisdiction in error nor withhold entitlement to benefits under their legislation to offset the overpayment by another jurisdiction. *Refer to BPG for detailed 2018 case study.
April 6 & 7, 1998	Election (Form Requirement)	All Boards can use their own Right to Elect form but must ensure they have a signature and SIN block included. If worker has choice of
September 28 & 29, 1998 May 16 & 17, 2018		jurisdiction in which to elect, the election form should be
(Clarification Provided)		signed. If the form is signed,

requested on the IJA election form, and must also clearly outline what other type(s) of election is/are required. Each Board should try to

administer claims so they work in harmony with the IJA given that all Boards are

May 12 & 13, 2010

Topic

Cont'd

Election

(Form Requirement)

Date

April 20, 2001

April 30 & May 1, 2014

(Clarification Provided)

April 22, 2002

Date	Topic	Resolution
	Cont'd Election (Form Requirement)	signatory to the Agreement and responsible for the legal obligations under it, regardless whether it is a duty to obtain an election under their governing legislation. There is still a contractual duty to have an IJA election signed and there is merit to doing so to prevent double compensation and facilitate cost reimbursement under the IJA.
		Specifically, Section 4.1 clearly outlines that when there may be entitlement to benefits from more than one jurisdiction, the Adjudicating Board needs to obtain the worker's election and notify the other Board accordingly.
May 16 & 17, 2012		All jurisdictions are reminded that under Section 4.1 it is mandatory to obtain a completed right of election from workers who may have the ability to elect in more than one jurisdiction.
May 17 & 18, 2017		Best practice is to obtain a completed right of election. However, when it is not possible to obtain the completed form, each jurisdiction can determine whether to proceed based on the spirit/intent of the IJA and potentially assume the risk of no reimbursement. Refer to Reimbursement (Election Form) for details on reimbursement.
May 16 & 17, 2018		It is up to each jurisdiction to determine whether they wish to accept a claim without a completed right of election,

Date	Topic	Resolution
	Cont'd Election (Form Requirement)	however, they may risk duplication of benefits to the worker and denial of reimbursement from the accident jurisdiction. *Refer to the BPG for detailed 2018 case study.
May 11 & 12, 2021		AB introduced a mobile app (August 2021) for right of election for out of province accidents/workers. All jurisdictions have provided written confirmation that they will accept reimbursement requests made based on the modified right of election process through the mobile app, including acceptance of both the electronic signature and the absence of the witness
		signature.
April 14 & 15, 1997	Election (Notification to other Boards)	-Send election forms to all
(Amended Sept. 28, 2000)	(Notification to other Boards)	workers where appropriateClaims contacts in all
April 30 & May 1, 2014 (Clarification Provided)		jurisdictions are to advise all other jurisdictions, when a worker elects to claim in their jurisdiction. The mechanism to be used is to send the signed election form, attached to the Application for Compensation (or other relevant document containing pertinent information including claim #) to any other Board and Worker where the worker may have had the right to elect.
September 28, 2000		The committee agreed that notification should be a copy of the election and a copy of the application. The Board receiving this information should initiate a claim and then suspend it.

Date	Topic	Resolution
June 9, 2003	Cont'd Election (Notification to other Boards)	Jurisdictions must ensure that when workers elect to claim in one jurisdiction, that this jurisdiction copy the election and application to all other jurisdictionsElections should precede requests for reimbursement.
April 19, 2004		It was agreed that each jurisdiction would work to send notification of a worker's potential right to elect. When a worker does elect there is an obligation to advise the other Board / Commission and provide appropriate background info. A reminder to staff would be sent requesting that they screen for potential IJA claims.
May 12 & 13, 2010		All Boards need to be sure that workers are properly advised of their right of election in more than one province.
May 12 & 13, 2010		It was agreed that best practice is to send the completed election form to the other jurisdiction as soon as it is received from the worker rather than when required in conjunction with an IJA reimbursement, as it is much harder to collect overpayments from a worker at a later date if double compensation has been confirmed.
May 10 & 11, 2011		All jurisdictions agreed to send a completed election form to other involved jurisdictions as soon as they were received, in order to prevent duplicate claim

with jurisdiction B. This

Date	Topic	Resolution
M 1 (9, 17, 2019	Cont'd Election (Re-Election)	eliminates the issue of any duplication of benefits. *Refer to BPG for detailed 2011 case study.
May 16 & 17, 2018		Re-election is permitted in another jurisdiction when the worker's claim is denied by the original jurisdiction in which the worker initially elected. *For impact on reimbursement, refer to Reimbursement-Re-Election Topic/Resolutions. *Also refer to BPG for detailed 2018 case studies.
May 10 & 11, 2011	Election (Triggers)	A chart identifying potential triggers for election purposes was created and was to be used by each jurisdiction. The chart outlined potential triggers jurisdictions could use so right of election opportunities were not missed for injured workers.
May 28 & 29, 2013	Employer Assessment (Penalties)	Any issues relating to retroactive assessments, interest and penalties levied to an employer by a Reimbursing Board (based on the fact that the employer should have been registered with the Reimbursing Board) are outside of the role of the IJA Coordinator and should be referred to the appropriate assessment department of the concerned jurisdiction.
May 12 & 13, 2010	Employer Assessment (Trucking)	It is up to each individual jurisdiction to decide on whether they would attempt to access information from various federal/provincial agencies to identify and track inter-provincial trucking activities (such as the International Fuel Tax

Date	Topic	Resolution
	Cont'd Employer Assessment (Trucking)	Agreement (IFTA) through the Department of Finance). This was not considered to be an issue within the IJA mandate, but perhaps an assessment issue.
June 9, 2003	Fatalities (Disclosure of File Information)	Ensure that information about dependents is updated in fatal claims in cases where reimbursement is being requested. Committee previously agreed that a covering letter, advising the Reimbursing Board of the current status of dependents, including birth dates, whether in school or out of school, would be included in ongoing annual requests for reimbursement.
May 11 & 12, 2021	Fatalities (Election/Designation of Different Beneficiaries)	In situations where there may be more than one beneficiary in two different jurisdictions (common law spouse in one jurisdiction vs legal guardian of children in another jurisdiction), it is possible to have two accepted claims in different jurisdictions, providing there is no duplication of benefits. *Refer to BPG for detailed 2021 case study.
May 14 & 15, 2008 May 20 & 21, 2009	Fatalities (Statistics)	Fatalities are only counted in the jurisdiction where it occurred. Not accurate, see below (Clarification provided in 2017).
May 27 & 28, 2015		Clarification from NWISP required.
May 18 & 19, 2016 May 18 & 19, 2017 (Clarification Provided)		Fatalities are counted in the jurisdiction where right of election was accepted (for the year it was accepted, not the year when incident occurred).

Date	Topic	Resolution
May 16 & 17, 2018	Cont'd Fatalities (Statistics)	NWISP Committee confirmed all jurisdictions are complying with national standards.
April 20, 2001 April 30 & May 1, 2014 (Clarification Provided)	Fatalities (Survivor/Pension Benefits)	Reimbursement of reinstated survivor benefits or special payments, as a result of legislative changes, will not be pursued.
May 14 & 15, 2008		For fatalities, do you request actual or average? Should be actual costs. When you pay out, do you pay out actual or estimated/maximum? Actual - Agreement billing minimum is quarterly.
April 30 & May 1, 2014 (Clarification Provided)		When requesting reimbursement for fatality benefits, requests should be based on actual costs issued. Similarly, when reimbursing, actual costs should be reimbursed.
May 17 & 18, 2017 May 15 & 16, 2019 (Clarification Provided)	Government Employees Compensation Act (GECA)	GECA covers federal employees or employees of federal agencies. GECA claims are excluded from the IJA/AAP. GECA employee's jurisdiction to elect benefits is determined by the Government Employees Compensation Place of Employment Regulations SOR/86-791 s.2 " the place where an employee is usually employed is the place where
		the employee is appointed or engaged to work.". Jurisdictions cannot impose their out of province legislations to dictate right of election for GECA claims. Refer to detailed 2018 case study in BPG

Date	Topic	Resolution
May 15 & 16, 2019	Cont'd Government Employees Compensation Act (GECA)	Employees of Air Canada are not considered federal employees and therefore, their employees are not covered under GECA. *Refer to BPG for detailed 2019 case study.
May 2, 2005	Hearing Aids	It was suggested that pre- approval be obtained prior to purchasing digital aids as not all jurisdictions cover this benefit.
April 30 & May 1, 2014 (Clarification Provided)		Denial of reimbursement of hearing aids would be considered readjudication by the Reimbursing Board, and therefore, not permitted.
May 15 & 16, 2019	Hearing Loss Agreements	SK and AB have had a longstanding agreement (predating 2010) regarding the handling of hearing loss claims where there has been exposure in both jurisdictions. The jurisdiction where the claim is filed will not discount occupational noise exposure occurring in the other jurisdiction, for purposes of Permanent Functional Impairment assessment rating. This has no impact on the IJA as hearing loss is exempt.
April 19, 2004	Legislation Updates	It was agreed that major legislative updates would be forwarded to the AWCBC for distribution to the committee and that correspondence should include details regarding legislative changes that may have impacted requests for reimbursement.
April 6 & 7, 1998	Limitation Period	Limitation period should be included to assist with addressing non-participating Boards who suddenly become operational. Issue to be

Date	Topic	Resolution
May 11 &12, 2021	Cont'd MARS (Reimbursement Requirement)	Section 10.01 of the 2016 MARS agreement should be referenced along with Section 6.1 of the 2019 Implementation Guidelines. All jurisdictions, with the exception of ON, agreed that reimbursement was applicable. ON will review on a case by case basis, but could not provide blanket approval for all situations as they had to establish substantial work connection for out of province residents.
April 5 & 6, 2022		All jurisdictions confirmed that reimbursement under the MARS agreement was applicable. As provinces and municipalities are sharing resources it is important for jurisdictions to remind employers of the need for coverage and potential impact on their accounts should accidents occur. Reimbursements between jurisdictions outside of the provincial MARS agreement would be assessed on a caseby case basis.
May 16 & 17, 2012	Occupational Disease (Partial Exposure)	If a Contributing Board is not able to adjudicate/accept the occupational disease claim on its own policies, then it could consider adjudication of the claim if 30% of the total years of contributing exposure were in its jurisdiction. If the worker's exposure in their jurisdiction did not total 30%, the Contributing Board can refer the worker to another Board, in accordance with Section 7.4 b).

Date	Topic	Resolution
	Cont'd Reimbursement Protocols (Claim Summary)	confirm that the claim does not involve an AAP employer or a self-insured employer (self-insured in both jurisdictions).
May 20 & 21, 2009		When requesting reimbursement from another Board, all jurisdictions agreed that all file documents, including medical reporting, should be sent to the Reimbursing Board.
April 30 & May 1, 2014 (Clarification Provided)		Actual claim summaries are optional for jurisdictions. However, it is still crucial that complete file documentation, including all pertinent details, are submitted with reimbursement requests.
May 18 & 19, 2016		Although not mandatory, cover letters, including invoice numbers and outlining time periods requested for reimbursement are beneficial for easier tracking.
May 14 & 15, 2008 May 20 & 21, 2009	Reimbursement Protocols (Denial)	Reimbursing jurisdiction disputes whether claim is an IJA claim at all and denies reimbursement. Regardless of end result, the worker should not be left hanging. If adjudicators and coordinators cannot come to an agreement, 3 rd party dispute resolution would be the recommended avenue. Where a decision results in a denial or shortfall on reimbursement issued, the decision letter should contain
		a full explanation of the reasons, including reference to legislative authority and policy applied.

Date	Topic	Resolution
May 16 & 17, 2012	Cont'd Reimbursement Protocols (Denial)	There are inconsistencies amongst all jurisdictions with respect to cost reimbursement. Not all jurisdictions provide supporting policy/legislation to account for the shortfalls/denials of requests for reimbursement. A Best Practice Training Guide would certainly be a worthwhile venture.
April 30 & May 1, 2014 (Clarification Provided)		A Best Practice Guide (BPG) is presently available.
May 10 & 11, 2011	Reimbursement Protocols (Dollar for Dollar Agreements-General)	Although there were no legal impediments for jurisdictions to reimburse dollar-for dollar under Section 9, not all jurisdictions were in favor of dollar-for-dollar reimbursement. Some jurisdictions felt it was contrary to the principles of the IJA and were not in support of this practice, while others noted potential significant impact on employer/industry premium levels. As such, no amendments to the IJA were required. Any agreements to reimburse dollar-for-dollar could be made between individual jurisdictions, independent of the IJA.
May 16 & 17, 2012		Not all jurisdictions agreed with dollar-for-dollar reimbursement although no jurisdictions were limited by their legislation to do so. As there was no consensus, no changes to the IJA were recommended.

Date	Topic	Resolution
May 10 & 11, 2011	Reimbursement Protocols (Dollar for Dollar Agreements- Participating Jurisdictions)	Effective June 1, 2010 the Saskatchewan and Alberta Boards entered into an Agreement to reimburse dollar-for-dollar for all IJA invoices received.
		Effective January 1, 2012 the Saskatchewan Board confirmed that they would be issuing full reimbursement to all jurisdictions with no reciprocation required.
May 16 & 17, 2012		Effective January 1, 2012 Alberta and Saskatchewan entered into dollar-for-dollar reimbursement agreements with Manitoba.
April 30 & May 1, 2014		Effective January 1, 2014 Alberta entered into dollar- for-dollar reimbursement agreement with Yukon.
May 17 & 18, 2017		Effective January 1, 2017 Manitoba and Yukon entered into a dollar-for-dollar reimbursement agreement.
		Effective May 15, 2017 Alberta entered in an interpretative agreement with British Columbia for reimbursement under the IJA.
May 16 & 17, 2018		Effective July 1, 2017 New Brunswick and PEI entered into a dollar for dollar reimbursement agreement. Effective August 1, 2017 Nova Scotia and New Brunswick entered into a dollar for dollar reimbursement agreement.
May 15 & 16, 2019		Effective October 1, 2018 Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island entered into a

Date	Topic	Resolution
	Cont'd	dollar for dollar
	Reimbursement Protocols (Dollar for Dollar	reimbursement agreement.
	Agreements-	Effective November 1, 2018
	Participating Jurisdictions)	Nova Scotia and
		Newfoundland entered into a dollar for dollar
		reimbursement agreement.
May 11 & 12, 2021		Effective January 1, 2020 NL
		and PEI entered into a dollar
		for dollar reimbursement
		agreement.
April 29 & 30, 1999	Reimbursement Protocols	Boards will reimburse if no
	(Election Form)	election form signed unless
		the worker has claimed in
		both places.
June 9, 2003		Elections should precede
		requests for reimbursement.
May 28 & 29, 2013		Section 4.1 should be the
		overriding principle.
		However, jurisdictions can
		reimburse without a signed
		right of election, but agree to
		take on any inherent risk in
		doing so. If issues arise regarding reimbursement
		without a signed right of
		election, the issue should be
		referred to the IJA
		Coordinators to resolve.
May 17 & 18, 2017		Reimbursement can still
		occur, without a completed
		right of election, providing the
		appeal period is over with the
		Adjudicating Board.

Date	Topic	Resolution
May 12 & 13, 2010	Reimbursement Protocols (Employer Assessment)	It was confirmed that not all jurisdictions provide credit to an accident employer once they have received IJA cost reimbursement or AAP assessment transfers from another Board. This seemed to be dependent on how each jurisdiction collects premiums from their employers (i.e. some were experience rated, others were not).
May 16 & 17, 2012	Reimbursement Protocols (Employer Charging- Different)	All jurisdictions agreed that the same employer is not required in order to accept a request for reimbursement. As long as the employer has an account and worker was able to elect with another jurisdiction, reimbursement is reasonable, in accordance with the intent of the IJA. An option could be for a jurisdiction to relieve all costs to the employer once reimbursement is completed.
April 30 & May 1, 2014		Due to the complexity of issues which arise when reimbursement occurs with 2 different employers, all jurisdictions agreed that reimbursement would only occur when employer charging is with the same employer. This would remain as best practice unless further clarification is obtained at the May 2015 meeting.
May 17 & 18, 2017		Best practice remains to reimburse only when employer charging is with the same employer in both jurisdictions due to potential issues with modified duties, access to file, etc.

Date	Topic	Resolution
May 15 & 16, 2019	Reimbursement Protocols (Employer Notification)	The Adjudicating Board is to keep the employer informed of cost reimbursement requests, including advising employers of the impact on their assessments for claims with injuries occurring outside of their jurisdiction and jurisdictional responsibility regarding determination of cost relief entitlement.
April 6 & 7, 1998	Reimbursement Protocols (Employer Registration)	The Reimbursing Board is obliged to honor the IJA reimbursement if the Employer was in a compulsory industry at the time of the accident.
September 28 & 29, 1998		If a worker claims in the jurisdiction he/she is injured or killed, and assessment premiums can be backdated, the IJA applies.
April 29 & May 1, 2014 (Clarification Provided)		If it is determined that a worker is able to claim in the jurisdiction in which the injury occurred and the employer is in a mandatory industry, assessment can be backdated, so the IJA can be applicable, and reimbursement can occur.
May 14 & 15, 2008		IJA reimbursement requests (non-registered employer vs. should have been registered). If the employer is not registered, it needs to be determined whether employer should have been registered. This is not a bar to reimbursement. There are sometimes challenges in determining whether employer should have been registered.

Date	Topic	Resolution
May 12 & 13, 2010	Reimbursement Protocols (Entitlement Change-By Reimbursing Board)	Jurisdictions agreed that if a reimbursing Board has made an error in paying an invoice, they should not recover the monies by withholding payment from <i>another</i> IJA/AAP claim. Recovery of these monies should be left to individual jurisdictions to resolve.
June 9, 2003	Reimbursement Protocols (Invoice Frequency/ Reimbursement)	Consider reimbursing the oldest claims first (Date of invoice) as there are instances where reimbursements are being received on new requests when older requests have not been processed.
April 19, 2004		Accounts are to be paid within 90 days from receipt of billing.
May 2, 2005		It was agreed that requests for reimbursements may be rejected if the adjudicating jurisdictions has not responded within three (3) months to requests for information from the reimbursing jurisdiction. Consideration must be given to the type and weight of information requested and whether it is the responsibility of the party being requested to provide the information, to gather it. Prior to rejection, it is recommended that the requestor phone the other board to attempt to resolve the issue. It was agreed that ongoing (not recurrent) requests for reimbursement may be rejected if not received two years after the date of the last reimbursement.

Date	Topic	Resolution
May 1, 2006	Cont'd Reimbursement Protocols (Invoice Frequency/ Reimbursement)	Members noted that for subsequent billings, timely and expeditious notification remains the principle, so that the Reimbursing Board can charge back its employers on a timely basis. However, the two-year timeline for requests arising from the May 2005 meeting is only a guideline, recognizing Boards' operational requirements. A Board's denial of reimbursement for subsequent billing would be contrary to the spirit of the IJA.
May 11 & 12, 2021 (Clarification Provided)		Reimbursement requests are not to exceed a period of over 2 years (since written notice is to be provided within 2 years for initial reimbursement-Section 9.10 of the IJA). For reimbursement requests received over 2 years, individual jurisdictions can review approval of reimbursement on a case by case basis.
April 5 & 6, 2022 (Clarification Provided)		Given the circumstances of COVID-19 and the challenges with conducting regular operations, jurisdictions agreed that requests for reimbursement received over the 2 year time period would be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.
May 14 & 15, 2008 May 11 & 12, 2021 (Clarification Provided)		Billing is to occur no more than quarterly in a 12 month calendar year (January - December).
May 20 & 21, 2009 May 11 & 12, 2021 (Clarification Provided)		Jurisdictions agreed that they would make every effort to issue and pay invoices in a timely manner. Best practice

Date	Topic	Resolution
	Cont'd Reimbursement Protocols (Invoice Frequency/ Reimbursement)	is no more than quarterly in a 12 month calendar year (Section 9.5). This requirement applies to both billing and reimbursing costs.
May 10 & 11, 2011	Reimbursement Protocols (Invoice Frequency/ Reimbursement)	

- -A paper was compiled reviewing Section 9 of the IJA to identifying gaps in the process. This included conflicts with respect to full reimbursement versus limited reimbursement (Section 9.2) along with the conflicts regarding capitalization (Section 9.6) and time limits (Section 9.5) as outlined in the IJA.
- -The review concluded that the wording regarding time limits was confusing and unclear and that this section be redrafted with clearer provisions indicating reimbursements (requests and payments) could take place no more than quarterly and may also take place at the end of a claim (providing that notice was provided within the first two years of acceptance by the Adjudicating Board).
- -Jurisdictions were satisfied with the above agreed upon interpretation (which was also clarified by the arbitration decision between AB and YK) and did not express the need for this section to be redrafted.

-Therefore, no amendments to Section 9.5 of the IJA were considered necessary.

April 30 & May 1, 2014	Reimbursement Protocols (Invoice Frequency/ Reimbursement)	Reference the Best Practice Guide (BPG) for agreed upon best practices.
May 18 & 19, 2016 (Clarification Provided)		It is essential to mail the invoice shortly after the date of the letter/cost statement is prepared in order to avoid compromising the 90 day reimbursement expectation.
May 11 & 12, 2021 (Clarification Provided)		Requests for reimbursement cannot occur more than quarterly in a 12 month calendar year (January to December).
April 5 & 6, 2022		Requests for reimbursement can only be made quarterly, a maximum of 4 times per calendar year (Section 9.5 of the IJA). No amendments were required to Section 9.5 of the IJA.

	adjudicating Board/Commission has provided written notice within this time frame.
May 10 & 11, 2011	All jurisdictions agreed that no changes were recommended to Section 9.10 which requires the adjudicating Board to notify a reimbursing Board of a potential reimbursement claim within two years from the date that the claim was accepted by the Adjudicating Board

Date

May 10 & 11, 2011

April 30 & May 1, 2014

(Clarification Provided)

May 11 & 12, 2021 (Clarification Provided)

April 29 & 30, 1999

April 22, 2002 (no longer relevant)

Topic

Reimbursement Protocols

(Invoice Threshold)

Reimbursement Protocols

(Limitation Period)

Date	Topic	Resolution
September 28 & 29, 1998	Reimbursement Protocols (Medical Treatment Costs)	Costs can be requested from the reimbursing jurisdiction if costs are billed to an employer and are thereby charged to the claim file.
May 10 & 11, 2011	Reimbursement Protocols (Medical Treatment Costs)	

Two distinct positions amongst all jurisdictions were identified:

- 1) As long as medical fees are actually considered claim costs and billed on the claim, then it would be considered appropriate to seek reimbursement from the opposing jurisdiction (i.e. in a fee-for-service system for medical services/opinions which does not include physician's salary as part of the Board's overall administrative budget).
- 2) It is important for all jurisdictions to be on an "equal playing field" when dealing with reimbursable expenditures between Boards. This would not be the case if some Boards received reimbursement for services fees while others did not as they were encompassed in their Board's administrative budget.

Consensus: Each Board organizes their business the way they see fit and therefore, differences are expected. Furthermore, it was unlikely that any Board would support a change in business practice solely for the recovery of a portion of the costs under the IJA. The total value associated with these potential shortfalls relating to reimbursement would not be appropriate to dispute.

May 15 & 16, 2019 (Clarification Provided)	Reimbursement Protocols (Medical Treatment Costs)	Medical treatment costs are reimbursed at 100% and are not apportioned based on a jurisdiction's policies regarding maximums payable and/or treatments authorized.
May 15 & 16, 2019	Reimbursement Protocols (Medical Treatment Costs- Medical Marijuana)	All jurisdictions agree that medical marijuana is considered medical treatment/aid and reimbursed at 100%, regardless of the jurisdiction's policies that suggest otherwise.
May 12 & 13, 2010	Reimbursement Protocols (Pension)	The majority of jurisdictions confirmed that they do not capitalize pension costs on a claim they were reimbursing. It was agreed that pension capitalization was intended primarily as tool for calculating reserves on claims and should not be used as a method to limit reimbursement to another jurisdiction for IJA. Reimbursement should continue as long as the

Date	Topic	Resolution
	Cont'd Reimbursement Protocols (Progressive Injuries)	repetitive strain injuries or back injuries with no specific incident, etc) are excluded from IJA requests for reimbursement. Occupational disease claims are not considered progressive injuries. *Refer to BPG for detailed 2018 case study.
May 14 & 15, 2008	Reimbursement Protocols (Readjudication)	Discussed various scenarios where "readjudication" takes place and agreed that in only one type of case is it appropriate: When the individual is determined not to be a worker in the reimbursing jurisdiction. Refer to BPG for detailed scenarios.
May 20 & 21, 2009		Cost reimbursement requests are not to be denied/shortfalled unless the Reimbursing Board's Act or policies do not allow such reimbursements.
May 10 & 11, 2011		A paper was compiled reviewing Section 9 of the IJA to identifying gaps in the process. This included conflicts with respect to full reimbursement versus limited reimbursement (Section 9.2) along with the conflicts regarding capitalization (Section 9.6) and time limits (Section 9.5) as outlined in the IJA. Jurisdictions agreed that Section 9.2 was written in such a way to allow for limitations due to policy and statutory limitations. It was recommended that Section 9.2 be redrafted to clearly state the intent and effect as it was noted to be confusing and imprecise. However, due to difficulty reaching consensus

Date	Topic	Resolution
	Cont'd Reimbursement Protocols (Readjudication)	on new wording, any amendments were deferred.
May 28 & 29, 2013	,	Jurisdictions agreed that no redraft was required. All
		members agreed that if a Board is able to reimburse, then full reimbursement
		should be the guiding principle. Shortfalls are only
		permitted based on the Reimbursing Board's
		supporting legislation and policy.
May 17 & 18, 2017	Reimbursement Protocols (Recurrence of Disability)	The Adjudicating Board has the sole jurisdiction to
		determine whether an injury is a recurrence of disability. The
		Reimbursing Board cannot readjudicate this decision and
		is responsible for additional costs incurred (Sections 8&9
		of the IJA apply).*Refer to BPG for detailed 2017 study.
May 10 & 11, 2011	Reimbursement Protocols (Re-Election)	Once a worker has signed an application for compensation
		with 2 nd jurisdiction (Jurisdiction B), jurisdictions
		agreed that jurisdiction A was required to reimburse
		Jurisdiction B, as it would be considered readjudication if
		they refused. *Refer to BPG for detailed 2011 case study.
		In cases of re-election, the
May 16 & 17, 2018 (Expanded on 2011		jurisdiction which initially denied the worker's claim
Resolution)		(Jurisdiction A) cannot deny the new Adjudicating Board's
		(Jurisdiction B) request for reimbursement on the basis of
		its original administrative decision to deny the worker's
		claim as this would be considered readjudication of
		the new Adjudicating Board's (Jurisdiction B) decision.

Date	Topic	Resolution
	Cont'd Reimbursement Protocols (Re-Election)	*Refer to BPG for detailed 2018 case study.
May 15 & 16, 2019	(rec Election)	If a jurisdiction (A) accepted and pays benefits without a signed right of election, some jurisdictions (B) will allow reelection with their jurisdiction (B) as they will not consider the "implied" election (from A) a valid election. In cases like this, the reimbursement is still permissible (to B) as the initial jurisdiction (A) accepted the claim without a signed right of election, as outlined in Section 4.1 of the IJA. *Refer to Election (Re-Election) Resolution from May 2018 and BPG for detailed 2019 case study.
May 17 & 18, 2017	Reimbursing Jurisdiction (Definition)	Reimbursing jurisdiction is also known as the accident jurisdiction or assessing jurisdiction (The term 'reimbursing jurisdiction' is not used in application of AAP).
May 20 & 21, 2009	Second Injury	A second injury occurs when the work-related injury causes a new accident, resulting in a new injury, usually to another part of body. The second injury, along with the recurring injury should return to the Reimbursing Board to pay. The general consensus was that the second injury costs should be awarded to the original injury jurisdiction.
April 14 & 15, 1997	Self-Insured	Where employers are self - insured in both jurisdictions involved in a claim, no reimbursement occurs. When the employer is self-insured in only one jurisdiction,

Date	Topic	Resolution
September 28 & 29, 1998	Cont'd Self-Insured	reimbursement would take place.
56ptemoer 20 et 25, 1550		Self -Insurers fall outside of the IJA, and therefore GECA employers do not fall within
		the scope of the IJA. Appendix C applies unless the employer is self-insured in both jurisdictions.
April 30 & May 1, 2014 (Clarification Provided)		Appendix C referenced cost reimbursement in the past and has since been incorporated into the agreement
April 22, 2002	Serious Injuries	permanently. The IJA Committee concluded
		that there was no standard procedure but that the Board/Commission in the jurisdiction where the worker resided may be the most appropriate Board/Commission to contact the worker.
May 28 & 29, 2013 (Clarification Provided)		The IJA Committee concluded that there was no standard in place for which Board should contact the family for purposes of completing the election form. However, the Board in the jurisdiction where the worker resided may be most appropriate jurisdiction to contact the worker's family.
April 14 & 15, 1997	Statistics	- Requests for reimbursement are to be reported for the calendar year in which the
		request was made, regardless of the year of the claim Reimbursements received shall be reported for all monies received in the calendar year, regardless of when the request was made.

Date	Topic	Resolution
April 6 & 7, 1998 April 29 & 30, 1999	Cont'd Statistics	Statistical reports are to be broken down into two reports: General IJA Cost Reimbursement and Trucking Outstanding balances are not needed. Return to old format.
April 22, 2002		IJA cost reimbursement requests should not be included in the days to first pay statistic, as reimbursements do not involve payments to workers as contemplated by the statistic. Payments are reimbursements between Boards. Similarly, reimbursement requests should not be double counted as a claim by the reimbursing Board for the purposes of this statistic.
May 10 & 11, 2011 May 28 & 29, 2013 (Clarification Provided)		Effective January 1, 2012 all jurisdictions agreed to begin using the new statistics for cost reimbursement under the IJA (or AAP).
May 16 & 17, 2012		All jurisdictions agreed to adopt the new definitions and tables used to track the 2012 IJA/AAP statistics.
April 29 & 30, 2014		No further statistics would be reported (for IJA or AAP) effective 2014.
May 11 & 12, 2021	Tax Forms (Statement of Benefits T5007)	The jurisdiction that actually issued benefits directly to the worker is responsible for sending the worker the T5007 form (Statement of Benefits Form).
April 29 & 30, 1999	Third Party Action (Jurisdictional Authority)	The decision of an Adjudicating Board to pursue third party action is not open for reconsideration by the Reimbursing Board.

Date	Topic	Resolution
April 22, 2002 May 28 & 29, 2013 (Clarification Provided)	Cont'd Third Party Action (Jurisdictional Authority)	The IJA cannot be used as an instrument to bar third party litigation in other jurisdictions.
September 28, 2000 April 30 & May 1. 2014 (Clarification Provided)		Right of Action referred to in Appendix C refers to WCB Right of Action. Appendix C referenced Right of Action in the past and has since been incorporated into the agreement permanently (Specifically 9.5).
April 29 & 30, 1999	Third Party Action (Reimbursement Requests)	Adjudicating Boards will put Reimbursing Boards on notice that the Adjudicating Board will exercise its subrogation rights and then seek reimbursement for any shortfall.
August 19 &20, 1999		Adjudicating Board should not seek reimbursement for third party claims costs that have been recovered from third party.
May 20 & 21, 2009		Reimbursement requests are not to be sent until the 3 rd party recovery action is complete. Sending a notice of intent to bill for possible reimbursement (within 2 years of claim acceptance) will preserve the right to send the future request once 3 rd party action is completed.
May 18 & 19, 2016 (Clarification Provided)		If reimbursement is requested and issued before 3 rd party recovery action is complete, an overpayment exists between jurisdictions that will need to be resolved. It is responsibility of each jurisdiction's IJA Coordinator to ensure that operations areas follow the agreed upon practice.

Date	Topic	Resolution
May 12 & 13, 2010	Training	A review of IJA training materials noted the following deficiencies: - Jurisdictions do not directly link the instructional material to the applicable sections of the IJA. Cont'd on page 55 - There is an absence of relevant discussion papers in the training materials. - There is a lack of specific instructions on how to establish the compensation rates. - There is an absence of sample decision letters that can be used as templates to clearly outline the specific legislation and policy that prevents full reimbursement or warrants a reconsideration of a decision. -The Dispute Resolution section is missing from all Board's manuals. Section 8 has not been updated by various Boards, to include Saskatchewan's participation.
November 4 & 5, 2012 April 30 & May 1, 2014 (Clarification Provided)		Each jurisdiction is responsible for their own internal training of IJA best practices, protocols, processes and procedures.
May 16 & 17, 2018	Translation (Benefits in Kind)	All jurisdictions will absorb costs for any translation services relating to requests for benefits in kind services.
April 5 & 6, 2022		The majority of jurisdictions agreed that the Adjudicating Board (jurisdiction requesting services from the Administering Board) should be responsible for translation costs. However, since consensus could not be reached, jurisdictions were

Date	Topic	Resolution
	Cont'd Translation (Benefits in Kind)	asked to consider a maximum of \$5000/year for translation costs, specific to benefits in kind services.
July 2022		All jurisdictions agreed, with the exception of Quebec agreed to accept translation costs up to a maximum of \$5000/year for benefits in kind services. The translation costs in excess of \$5000/yr would be reimbursed by the Adjudicating Board requesting the benefits in kind services. The Administering Board should advise the Adjudicating Board if it anticipates significant translation costs on a claim so the Adjudicating Board can decide if it will instead transport the worker back to its jurisdiction to receive the medical services or make other arrangements.
September 22 & 23, 1997	Translation (Cost Relief/Reimbursement Requests Under IJA/AAP)	No translation charges will be forwarded to CSST. New Brunswick to act as a translation clearing house.
May 16 & 17, 2012		It is the responsibility of the requesting Board to translate the information to English, if required. CSST provides an English translation cover page for IJA/AAP requests, but it is expected that the other Boards will reciprocate accordingly with CSST.
April 30 & May 1, 2014 May 17 & 18, 2017 (Clarification Provided)		All jurisdictions are responsible for their own translation services and related costs. New Brunswick is not acting as a translation "clearing house" or central area to provide courtesy

Date	Topic	Resolution
		translation services for other jurisdictions.
April 29 & 30, 1999 May 28 & 29, 2013	Workers' Rights	Jurisdictions are not required to inform workers of their rights in another jurisdiction to discourage forum shopping. *Continued on page 56 Jurisdictions should not inform workers of benefits they may be entitled to in other jurisdictions, however, they should inform workers of their potential right of election
April 22, 2002	Working Document (Interjurisdictional Agreement)	in another jurisdiction. It was agreed that the IJA Working Document could be distributed with appropriate disclaimers i.e. document does not represent the original document, and is for information purposes only. The Agreement is between Boards and the requester should be reminded that they are not a party to it and have no rights under it. There were no known objections to posting the working document on a Board's website, so long as appropriate disclaimers were noted. It was also stated that it would not be appropriate to post the
		Interjurisdictional Agreement itself. Resolution dated April 22, 2002) refers to "Working Document" only.
May 28 & 29, 2013		The signed IJA is available on the AWCBC website.