



— COLLEGE OF —
CHIROPRACTORS
— OF ALBERTA —

Hearing Tribunal Written Decision on Penalties for the Hearing of:

Dr. Curtis Wall

Date of Decision: August 10, 2023

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**IN THE MATTER OF A HEARING OF THE HEARING TRIBUNAL
OF THE COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTORS OF ALBERTA (FORMERLY KNOWN AS
THE ALBERTA COLLEGE AND ASSOCIATION OF CHIROPRACTORS) (“THE
COLLEGE”) INTO THE CONDUCT OF DR. CURTIS WALL, A REGULATED
MEMBER OF THE COLLEGE**

**Pursuant to THE HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT,
R.S.A. 2000 c.P-14 being Chapter H-7 of the
Revised Statutes of Alberta
Regarding the conduct of Dr. Curtis Wall (“Dr. Wall”)**

**DECISION OF THE HEARING TRIBUNAL REGARDING PENALTIES AND COSTS
OF THE COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTORS OF ALBERTA**

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. This matter was heard virtually on September 1, 2, 7 and 8, 2021, November 16 and 20, 2021, January 28 and 29, 2022, February 25, 2022, April 12, 2022 and June 16 and 17, 2022. Following the consideration of the evidence, the Hearing Tribunal found Dr. Wall guilty of each of the five charges brought by the College. The charges are as follows:

1. *Beginning on or about June of 2020 and at the “Wall Chiropractic Clinic” (the “Clinic”) Dr. Wall:*

- a. *Failed to use Personal Protective Equipment, specifically he failed to wear a mask;*
- b. *Failed to observe the required two metres of social distancing when unmasked;*
- c. *Until on or about December of 2020, failed to have a plexiglass barrier at the Clinic reception; and/or*
- d. *Did not require patients to be masked;*

when interacting with patients, members of the public or both.

2. *Beginning on or about June of 2020 and at the Clinic, one or more staff members of the Clinic (the "Staff"):*

- a. *Failed to use Personal Protective Equipment, specifically Staff failed to wear masks;*
- b. *Failed to observe the required two metres of social distancing when unmasked; and;*
- c. *Did not require patients to be masked*

when they interacted with patients, members of the public or both.

3. *Beginning on or about June of 2020, Dr. Wall treated patients while not wearing a mask and/or did not require patients to be masked and:*

- a. *He did not advise patients of the increased risk of transmission of COVID-19 due to masks not being worn;*
- b. *He advised patients that masks were not required; and/or*
- c. *He advised patients that wearing masks had no effect concerning transmission of COVID-19.*

4. *Beginning on or about June of 2020, Dr. Wall failed to chart and/or failed to properly chart communications with his patients about:*

- a. *Him not wearing a mask;*
- b. *His Staff not wearing masks; and/or*
- c. *His patients not wearing masks.*

5. *Beginning on or about June of 2020, Dr. Wall and/or the Staff:*

- a. *Failed to follow the Chief Medical Officer of Health Orders regarding masking and COVID-19; and/or*
- b. *Failed to follow the ACAC “Pandemic Practice Directive”.*

IT IS FURTHER ALLEGED that the conduct described above constitutes unprofessional conduct as defined in s. 1(1)(pp) of the Health Professions Act, and/or constitutes a contravention of one or more of the following (in force at the relevant time): Chief Medical Officer of Health Orders, ACAC “Pandemic Practice Directive”, Alberta Health Services directions and requirements, ACAC Standards of Practice 1.2(a), (i), (j), and/or (k), 4.3, 5.1, and ACAC Code of Ethics Principle #2, Principle #4, A-1, B-1, C-1, and D-1.

II. THE PARTIES POSITION ON PENALTIES

Following the issuance of the Tribunal decision on January 27, 2023, the parties were asked to speak to the sanctions. A sanctions hearing was held on June 7 and June 8. At that time, the College sought the following penalties:

“1. Dr. Wall shall pay fines as follows:

- (a) Fine for Charge 1- \$5,000.00*
- (b) Fine for Charge 2- \$5,000.00*
- (c) Fine for Charge 3- \$5,000.00*
- (d) Fine for Charge 4- \$1,000.00*
- (e) Fine for Charge 5- \$10,000.00*

Total amount of fines: \$26,000.00 (collectively the “Fines”).

- 2. The Fines are payable in equal monthly installments over a period of five (5) years from the date of the Hearing Tribunal’s written penalty decision provided that if Dr Wall fails to make an installment payment then the Registrar of the College shall immediately and without the necessity of any further steps suspend Dr. Wall’s practice permit until the balance of the Fines are paid in full.*
- 3. Dr. Wall shall pay thirty (30%) percent of the costs of the investigation and hearing (the “Costs”). The Costs are payable in equal monthly installments over a period from five (5) years of the date of the Hearing Tribunal’s written penalty decision provided that if Dr. Wall fails to make an installment payment then the Registrar of the College shall immediately and without the necessity of any further steps suspend Dr. Wall’s practice permit until the balance of the Costs are paid in full.*
- 4. Dr. Wall’s practice permit will be suspended for a period of three (3) months provided that the commencement date for the suspension shall occur at the discretion of the Complaints Director after reasonable consultation with Dr. Wall regarding patient continuity matters.*

In any event the three (3) month suspension shall occur within six (6) months of the date of the Hearing Tribunal's written penalty decision.

5. *The Findings Decision and the Hearing Tribunal's decision regarding penalties will be published with Dr. Wall's name. Publication will be by posting both decisions on the College website for ten (10) years from the date of the Hearing Tribunal's written penalty decision.*¹

Dr. Wall responded by stating that the appropriate penalty should be:

*"...a reprimand, publication of the Tribunal's decisions, and a fine of \$1,000 for each of the five charges."*²

a) **The Jaswal Factors:**

The College made reference to the *Jaswal v. Newfoundland Medical Board*³ decision, and its well-known, non-exhaustive list of factors to be taken into consideration when determining an appropriate penalty. Their submissions are as follows:

"30. The factors that the Complaints Director submits are relevant with respect to the proposed penalty orders are outlined in the following paragraphs.

31. There are different considerations that apply when considering whether to order costs, and if so, in what amount. Accordingly, the orders sought for costs are addressed separately in Parts VII and VIII of these written submissions.

(a) *The Nature and Gravity of the Proven Allegations: Charges*

32. The deliberate, secretive and prolonged nature of Dr. Wall's unprofessional conduct is a paramount consideration. Dr. Wall is guilty of a pattern of extremely troubling conduct which is a clear departure from the core principles of the chiropractic profession and each chiropractor's professional obligations to patients, their regulatory body, the Alberta Government (including the CMOH) and the public.

33. The nature and gravity factor for each of the proven charges will be discussed separately in these written submissions and is a decidedly aggravating factor in terms of penalty orders.

(b) *The Age and Experience of Dr. Wall*

34. Dr. Wall has been a regulated member of the College since 1996. This is not a case where the allegations have been made against a new member of the profession. With his level of experience, Dr. Wall should have been well aware of his fiduciary obligation to communicate with the College about his religious objections, his self-diagnosis, a request for an exemption and, in general, his

¹Written Submissions of the College p. 6-7

²Written Submissions of Dr. Wall p. 4

³*Jaswal v. Medical Board (Nfld.)*, 1996 CanLII 11630 (NL SC)

non-compliance with the Pandemic Directive. The conduct that Dr. Wall engaged in was inappropriate for any chiropractor of any age or experience. This is an aggravating factor.

(c) The Presence or Absence of any Prior Complaints or Convictions

35. Dr. Wall had no discipline history with the College before these proceedings. That is a mitigating factor.

(d) The Age and Mental Condition of the Affected Individuals

36. See the comments below regarding the “Impact of the Incident on Patients”.

(e) The Number of Times the Offence Occurred

37. Dr. Wall’s actions of unprofessional conduct by deliberately and secretly failing to comply with the CMOH Orders, the Pandemic Directive and the Government of Alberta’s Relaunch Document occurred repeatedly and over an extended period of time. This is an aggravating factor justifying more serious penalties.

(f) The Role of Dr. Wall in Acknowledging what Occurred

38. Dr. Wall has provided no acknowledgement of responsibility and has shown no remorse for his actions. Dr. Wall raised various defences to the allegations (including scientific principles, religious principles, Charter arguments and Human Rights Act arguments) but all of his defences were rejected by the Hearing Tribunal. Collectively, this is an aggravating factor.

(g) Whether Dr. Wall has Suffered Other Serious Financial or Other Penalties

39. There was no specific evidence before the Hearing Tribunal in this regard. However, as the result of Dr. Wall defying the Pandemic Directive and the CMOH Orders, Dr. Wall was able to continue to practice chiropractic and earn a livelihood in that regard. As well, even though Dr. Wall’s clinic was subject to a closure order issued by the CMOH, he complied with the CMOH’s orders for reopening his clinic and was also able to continue to earn a living as a chiropractor.

40. Also, the section 65 interim orders set out conditions on Dr. Wall’s continued practice and there was no evidence before the Hearing Tribunal that Dr. Wall failed to comply with the section 65 conditions or closed his clinic.

41. In summary, Dr. Wall was able to continue to practice chiropractic with the exception of a very brief point in time where the CMOH mandated a closure of his clinic. Consequently, this is an aggravating factor but not a significant one.

(h) The Impact of the Incident on Patients

42. The precise effect on Dr. Wall’s patients generally and on his staff for the failure to comply with the Pandemic Directive cannot be determined. However, there was compelling evidence from Dr. Hu (which was accepted by the Hearing Tribunal) of a clear increased risk of

transmission of Covid-19 due to failure by healthcare providers to utilize masking and social distancing.

43. This is a significant aggravating factor.

(i) The Presence or Absence of any Mitigating Circumstances

44. There was no evidence before the Hearing Tribunal in this regard. This is neither an aggravating or mitigating factor.

(j) The Need to Promote Specific and General Deterrence

45. The penalty orders must make it abundantly clear to both Dr. Wall and other members of the chiropractic profession that his conduct was unacceptable. As the Hearing Tribunal expressly stated, practicing in a profession is a privilege and not a right and Dr. Wall openly defied his regulatory and legal obligations and breached his fiduciary duty as a professional.

(k) The Need to Maintain the Public's Confidence in the Chiropractic Profession

46. The penalty orders made by the Hearing Tribunal must clearly demonstrate to the public that the College takes these matters seriously. The penalties must convey a message to the public that the College is committed to carrying out its mandate under the HPA and to following the legally valid directions of the CMOH and the Government of Alberta.

(l) The Degree to which the Unprofessional Conduct Falls Outside the Range of Permitted Conduct

47. Consistent with the Findings Decision, Dr. Wall's conduct clearly falls outside the range of permitted conduct for members of this profession. The Complaints Director strongly submits that this is not a situation involving a "grey area" but is instead one that involves conduct which is unequivocally wrong, is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of self-regulation and was --- in terms of the CMOH Orders and the relaunch document --- illegal.

(m) The Range of Sentences in Similar Cases

48. There are no sufficiently similar cases to provide to the Hearing Tribunal.

(n) Concluding Comments Regarding Penalty Orders

49. The Complaints Director submits that the findings of unprofessional conduct and a determination of ungovernability justify imposition of very serious sanctions and penalties against Dr. Wall."⁴

Dr. Wall countered by arguing that the Jaswal factors do not provide useful guidance, and proposed an alternate set of factors. These submissions are as follows:

⁴Written Submissions of the College p. 13-20

“8. Dr. Wall suggests the following factors are the most relevant to this case:

a. Whether any patients were harmed by or at least complained about the conduct of Dr. Wall;

b. Whether the public’s confidence in the profession will be improved or harmed by the imposition of a significant penalty;

c. Whether chiropractic patients will, specifically and generally, benefit from or be harmed by a penalty involving a suspension of care;

d. Whether the circumstances giving rise to the case are reasonably likely to occur again such that deterrence is logically relevant;

e. Whether a deterrent effect is reasonably likely to be realized because Dr. Wall or other chiropractors are likely to act differently than Dr. Wall did in similar future circumstances;

f. The degree to which penalty will be the result of vengeance, not merely denunciation; and

g. Dr. Wall’s ability to financially and occupationally survive a lengthy suspension, large fines, or a combination of both.

9. Application of these factors indicate the appropriate penalty is a reprimand, publication of the Tribunal’s decisions, and a fine of \$1,000 for each of the five charges.”⁵

Dr. Wall called four witnesses at the sanctions hearing. The first three are lay-witnesses who were patients of Dr. Wall’s. Their evidence was intended to establish that they would suffer some form of hardship if Dr. Wall was suspended. They also provided their opinion on the College’s conduct. They all stated that if required, they could locate another chiropractor. They provided no meaningful evidence of any negative financial impact arising as a result of being required to find another chiropractor, other than to say that they might have to pay an additional consultation fee.

The sanctions hearing next heard from Dr. Kurt Deutscher, a chiropractor who provided his opinions as to his experience in practicing chiropractic over the years. He stated that in the past chiropractors have fought against medical tyranny, and that today chiropractors are diminished with regard to their medical know-how. He also stated that the College had pressure placed upon it by Alberta Health Services, but that only the intelligent people stopped wearing a mask. He stated that masking was a façade, and that chiropractors should stand for the truth and stand against tyranny. He then provided his opinion with respect to the motivations of the College for proceeding with the hearing, the costs of the hearing, and theoretical notions with respect to Dr. Wall being required to sell his home.

⁵Written Submissions of Dr. Wall p. 3-4

Dr. Wall testified. He stated that if he were to be suspended he would suffer undue financial hardship as a result of being required to pay overhead while not having an income. He also stated that he had a very real concern that being suspended for three months would result in a loss of patients. He also stated that masking was a very big issue, and that he would do the same thing again in the future. He maintained that the College violated his health freedom, and as a result he “took a stand”. He also stated that he would not change his behaviour, regardless of what the penalty would be.

Dr. Wall also testified that he earned a gross income of \$8,000.00 per month, and took home approximately \$6,000.00 a month. He stated that he is married with eight children with six of them living at home. He is the main breadwinner. He stated that he has a mortgage and that if he was unable to earn income he would have difficulty making his mortgage payments. He also stated that he has no “nest egg” to rely upon.

After reviewing and considering the submissions of the College and Dr. Wall, we agree with and adopt the comments contained in these submissions prepared by the College. However we believe that the Colleges’ proposed fines are excessive in these circumstances and propose that Dr. Wall shall pay fines as follows:

i. **Charge One**

It is clear that Dr. Wall operated outside of the expressed terms of the directive issued by the College. His actions deserve a serious penalty. In all the circumstances we find that the appropriate penalty for charge one is \$4,000.00.

ii. **Charge Two**

Similarly to charge one, Dr. Wall operated in defiance of an express directive of the College. We find that his actions in doing so were comparable to his action in charge one and accordingly determine \$4,000.00 is an appropriate fine.

iii. **Charge Three**

While we take issue with Dr. Wall’s conduct in relation to charge three, his actions were not in express defiance of any express directive issued by the College and a less severe sanction is appropriate. We find that the appropriate fine for charge three is \$1,000.00.

iv. **Charge Four**

We find that Dr. Wall’s conduct with respect to charge four are similar to charge three and accordingly find that a \$1,000.00 fine appropriate.

v. **Charge Five**

This is the most serious of the charges. There is no doubt that Dr. Wall operated in defiance of the Chief Medical Officer of Health’s orders as well as operating in defiance of the CCOA pandemic practice directive. In these circumstances a greater fine is warranted and we find that \$5,000.00 is the appropriate fine.

The total of the above fines is \$15,000.00.

b) **Suspension:**

In addition to the fines and costs award, the College also sought suspension of Dr. Wall's practice permit for a period of three months. Dr. Wall's permit was previously suspended for one month not by the College, but as a result of the complaint made to AHS. Following that complaint, the College negotiated terms and conditions with Dr. Wall setting out protocols for practice. He has since complied with the terms and conditions. There is no evidence that any harm came to any of Dr. Wall's patients. While the evidence provided by Dr. Wall with respect to financial hardship was lacking in both detail and documents, we do appreciate that a three month suspension from practice would result in a reduction of revenue and would be difficult for Dr. Wall. We find that there should be no suspension of Dr. Wall's practice permit.

III. COSTS

The Alberta Court of Appeal, in its recent *Jinnah*⁶ decision, provides guidance with respect to when a disciplined member is to assume some of the costs of the Hearing.

The *Jinnah* case determined that, as a general rule, costs, or a significant portion of them, are to be borne by the profession, as the profession's members benefit from self-regulation. The Court of Appeal also found that the privilege of self-regulation necessarily results in the profession being responsible for absorbing the costs of that self-regulation.

The Court of Appeal expressly stated that the commission of unprofessional conduct in and of itself "does not convince us that it is appropriate, as a general principle, to impose a significant portion of costs of an investigation into the hearing of a complaint on a disciplined dentist unless a compelling reason to do so exists". They then identify four scenarios when a compelling reason will exist:

1. Where a professional engages in serious professional misconduct. In order for there to be a finding of serious professional misconduct, a professional "must have known that such behaviour is completely unacceptable, and constitutes unprofessional conduct". In these circumstances the Court stated that it is fair for a professional to pay a substantial portion, or even all, of the costs that the regulator incurs in prosecuting a complaint.
2. Secondly, when the professional is a serial offender. (We read the Court of Appeal's decision to state that a serial offender is one who repeatedly acts unprofessionally, and who has been taken to task by a College, and previously ordered to pay costs). In these circumstances, subsequent serious breaches would warrant payment of all, or a substantial portion of, the costs.
3. Where a professional "fails to cooperate with the College's investigators and forces the College to expend more resources than necessary to ascertain the facts related to the complaint".
4. Where a professional "who engages in hearing misconduct/behaviour that unnecessarily prolongs the hearing or otherwise results in increased costs to the prosecution that are not

⁶*Jinnah v Alberta Dental Association and College, 2022 ABCA 336 (CanLII)*

justifiable”. In those circumstances, the Court found that the professional would be expected to pay costs that either completely or largely indemnify the College for the hearing expenditures.

Upon a review of the facts and the findings of this Tribunal, we find that Dr. Wall’s behaviour results in there being a compelling reason to impose a costs award. We find that Dr. Wall has satisfied both the first and the fourth components of the scenarios set out above.

With respect to the first component, we find that Dr. Wall’s actions constitute serious, unprofessional conduct. While not equivalent to the examples provided by the Court of Appeal, which included “sexual assault, fraud, or incompetence”, we find that Dr. Wall knew that his blatant disregard for CMOH 16-2020 and the College’s COVID-19 Pandemic Directive would result in him engaging in unprofessional conduct. It has often been said that practicing as a professional is a privilege and not a right. Dr. Wall himself agreed with and acknowledged that statement. By brazenly ignoring the College’s Pandemic Directive, Dr. Wall clearly and repeatedly abused his professional privilege.

We have found that Dr. Wall was guilty of all of the five charges brought before the Hearing Tribunal. Dr. Wall’s readily admitted that he operated in open defiance of the Pandemic Directive issued by the College, and as required by CMOH Order 16-2020. It is clear that he was fully aware that the only reason that he was able to return to work following the initial Pandemic shut down was as a result of the terms and conditions of the Pandemic Directive. Instead of following those terms and conditions or seeking an exemption from them, Dr. Wall practiced in defiance of them from June 2020 to December 2020. It was only as a result of a patient complaint to Alberta Health Services that the College became aware that Dr. Wall was non-compliant. It is inconceivable that Dr. Wall could have thought that his behaviour was acceptable or professional. In these circumstances we find his conduct constitutes serious professional misconduct.

With respect to the fourth factor, we find that Dr. Wall’s defence strategy, in these circumstances, constitutes hearing misconduct. While we have no difficulty with a member mounting a vigorous defence, we do have concerns with Dr. Wall’s conduct at the hearing. Specifically, Dr. Wall, through his counsel, repeatedly stated that the College should not have “bowed” to the rule of Alberta Health Services and the Chief Medical Officer of Health. Dr. Wall maintained that the College should have resisted the creation of a Pandemic Directive, and fought back against the Chief Medical Officer of Health and Alberta Health Services on issues of masking and social distancing. In making this argument, Dr. Wall is effectively stating that the College should have refused the opportunity to return the entirety of the chiropractic community to their practice in Alberta and instead should have debated the efficacy of masking with the CMOH. Dr. Wall, through his counsel, submitted that Dr. Wall is a man of integrity and principle, and that he was unafraid to speak truth to power. He stated the College lacked courage to stand up to the CMOH on issues of masking and social distancing. Dr. Wall attempted to make the Hearing a forum for the debate of the College’s pandemic response Dr. Wall also sought to publicize the transcripts of the Hearing, and to name the witnesses during the Hearing, likely in order to advance a greater political purpose outside the scope of the hearing. In advancing his perceived greater public cause, Dr. Wall required the Tribunal to make interim rulings with respect to the publication of transcripts. Dr. Wall also called lay-witnesses that provided no useful information, as well as numerous expert witnesses, for the sole purpose of challenging the legitimacy of the CMOH Order. This approach dramatically increased the amount of hearing time required.

The expert witnesses called by Dr. Wall, being Mr. Schaefer, Dr. Dang, Dr. Bridle and Dr. Warren all provided evidence relating to the transmission of COVID-19, the efficacy of masking, as well as the harm caused by masking. These witness's evidence was based upon their perspective of COVID-19 as of January 2022. Notably, the evidence was not focused on the facts and circumstances in existence at the time that the Pandemic Directive was implemented. In addition, each of the expert witnesses stated that they either did, or would, wear a mask as required by their Regulator, making it clear that even though they disagreed with mandatory masking, they would still wear a mask in order to comply with their professional associations' requirements. Dr. Wall's calling of these witnesses extended the course of the hearing unnecessarily. The evidence of these medical experts was ultimately irrelevant, as during closing arguments Dr. Wall conceded that universal mandatory masking was rationally connected to the practice in chiropractic, and that universal masking was adopted in the good faith belief that it was necessary. The days spent dealing with the various experts' evidence was unnecessary.

Three patient witnesses were called by Dr. Wall; Jarvis Kostelen, Charles Russell and David Warren Hulseback. These witnesses provided their opinion on the efficacy of masking, survival rates of COVID-19, and legitimacy of the masking mandates. They also stated that they did not feel threatened as a result of Dr. Wall's failure to wear a mask. We are of the opinion that none of that evidence was necessary or useful.

Dr. Wall maintains that the College acted unreasonably by proceeding to a hearing, as opposed to achieving a pre-hearing resolution. We disagree with this statement. At the hearing, Dr. Wall readily acknowledged the factual basis for each of the charges brought before him. One would have expected that once these admissions were made, Dr. Wall would have tendered no further evidence, and the matter would proceed directly to submissions on sanctions. However, Dr. Wall, whether motivated by principle or politics, decided to consume many hearing days with evidence challenging the efficacy of masking.

We want to be clear that we are not being critical of Dr. Wall's personal beliefs. He may take whatever position he wants on masking in his private life. However, for him to attempt to impose his views on the College in the face of the College's overall obligations to its membership is not justifiable and resulted in the College incurring unnecessary costs.

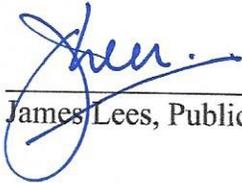
Though we have determined that costs should be payable by Dr. Wall, we are mindful of the comments made by the Court of Appeal in their Jinnah decision. In particular, the Court stated that the burdens and cost order may pressure a health care professional to plead guilty to avoid the payment of costs. They stated that "a dentist's right to provide full answer and defence should not be undermined by a potentially large costs order".

The College sought a costs order in the estimated amount of \$158,000.00, representing 30% of the hearing costs incurred, payable by way of equal monthly installments over a period of 5 years. We find in these circumstances those costs are outside of what was contemplated in Jinnah. Instead, we find that the appropriate costs award is \$50,000.00, payable over 5 years. This works out to \$833.33 per month. This award is measured, appropriate, and consistent with the rationale set out in the Jinnah decision and represents 10 percent of the total costs incurred by the College. In all the circumstances, we find this to be a just and appropriate amount.

We agree that the findings, decision and this decision regarding sanctions, should be published in Dr. Wall's name on the College's website for a period of ten years from the date of this decision.

Finally, if Dr. Wall fails to make an installment payment, then the Registrar of the College shall immediately and without the necessity of any further steps suspend Dr. Wall's practice permit until the balance of the costs are paid in full.

DATED this 10th day of August, 2023 in Edmonton, AB.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "James", written over a horizontal line.

James Lees, Public Member and Chair

ERRATUM WITH RESPECT TO DECISION DATED AUGUST 10, 2023:

1. In the last paragraph on page 12 of the Decision of the Hearing Tribunal Regarding Penalties and Costs of the College of Chiropractors of Alberta, we stated:

Finally, if Dr. Wall fails to make an installment payment, then the Registrar of the College shall immediately and without the necessity of any further steps suspend Dr. Wall's practice permit until the balance of the fines are paid in full.

2. We intended to state:

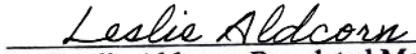
Finally, if Dr. Wall fails to make an installment payment, then the Registrar of the College shall immediately and without the necessity of any further steps suspend Dr. Wall's practice permit until the balance of the costs are paid in full.

DATED this 21st day of August, 2023 in Edmonton, AB.


James Lees, Public Member and Chair


Doug Dawson, Public Member


Dianna Martens, Regulated Member


Dr. Leslie Aldcorn, Regulated Member