WORKERS' COMPENSATION APPEALS BOARD

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CARLOS CABRERA RAZO,

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Applicant,

vs.

8 || LAS POSAS COUNTRY CLUB; HARTFORD 1 INSURANCE CO., Administered by 9 || GALLAGHER BASSETT,

Case No. ADJ8381652 (Oxnard District Office)

OPINION AND DECISION AFTER RECONSIDERATION VACATING GRANT OF RECONSIDERATION, DISMISSING PETITION FOR RECONSIDERATION, AND DENYING PETITION FOR REMOVAL

Defendants.

On August 12, 2013, the Appeals Board granted reconsideration to further study the factual and
 legal issues. This is our Decision After Reconsideration.

In the Findings and Order of May 28, 2013, the workers' compensation judge (WCJ) found, in
relevant part, that applicant timely exercised his right to strike members from the replacement Qualified
Medical Evaluator (QME) internal medicine and orthopedic panels assigned on January 3, 2013. The
WCJ ordered the parties to proceed with QMEs with the remaining internal medicine panel member and
the remaining orthopedic panel member from the January 3, 2013 panels.

Defendant filed a Petition for Reconsideration and a Petition for Removal. In both petitions,
defendant contended that effective January 1, 2013, Labor Code section 4062.2(c), as amended by Senate
Bill (SB) 863, applies to all dates of injury, that the amended statute applies in this case, and that
defendant's QME choices should prevail because it properly designated physicians from the panels in
orthopedic and internal medicine.

The WCJ submitted a Report and Recommendation on defendant's petitions.

The Board did not receive an answer from applicant.

For the reasons discussed below we will in effect affirm the WCJ's decision of May 28, 2013.

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REMOVAL IS THE APPROPRIATE REMEDY

At the outset, we observe that because the WCJ's decision did not determine any substantive rights or liabilities of the parties, it was not a "final order, decision, or award" within the meaning of Labor Code sections 5900 and 5903. (*Maranian v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd.* (2000) 81 Cal.App.4th 1068 [65 Cal.Comp.Cases 650]; *Safeway Stores, Inc. v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd.* (*Pointer*) (1980) 104 Cal.App.3d 528 [45 Cal.Comp.Cases 410]; *Kaiser Foundation Hospitals v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd.* (*Pointer*) (1980) *Bd.* (*Kramer*) (1978) 82 Cal.App.3d 39 [43 Cal.Comp.Cases 661].)

In this case, defendant filed both a Petition for Reconsideration and a Petition for Removal, but the petition for reconsideration should have been dismissed because removal provides the appropriate remedy for a non-final order. (Lab. Code, § 5310; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8, § 10843.) Accordingly, we will vacate our August 12, 2013 Opinion and Order Granting Reconsideration and dismiss defendant's Petition for Reconsideration.

We turn to the merits of defendant's Petition for Removal.

BACKGROUND

Applicant submitted a claim alleging that while employed as a driver by Las Posas Country Club during the period May 7, 2011 through May 7, 2012, he sustained a cumulative trauma (CT) injury to his psyche, sleep disorder, head, eyes, back, digestive system, hernia, knee, hands and head.

After defendant denied the claim, a dispute arose over the panel QME selection process. The
dispute was tried before the WCJ on March 7, 2012. The parties stipulated to the following factual
chronology.

In the field of internal medicine, an original panel of QMEs initially issued on October 18, 2012. A replacement panel was ordered on November 30, 2012. The replacement panel issued on January 3, 2013. On January 11, 2013, defendant exercised its right to strike a member of the panel. On January 14, 2013, defendant designated one of the other panel members to be the QME. On January 15, 2013, applicant exercised his right to strike a member of the panel.

In the field of orthopedics, an original panel of QMEs initially issued on October 18, 2012. A replacement panel was ordered on November 13, 2012. The replacement panel issued on January 3,

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1	2013. On January 11, 2013, defendant exercised its right to strike a member of the panel. On January
2	2 14, 2013, defendant designated one of the other panel members to be the QME. On January 15, 2013,
3	applicant exercised his right to strike a member of the panel.
4	The parties further stipulated that all dates with respect to the issuance of the QME panels reflect
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8	"whether that code section in its 2012 version orin its 2013 version is applicable[.]"
9	In the May 28, 2013 Findings and Order, the WCJ found that applicant timely exercised his right
10	to strike members from replacement QME internal medicine and orthopedic panels assigned on January
11	3, 2013. The WCJ applied former section 4062.2(c), which provided in relevant part:
12	"Within 10 days of assignment of the panel by the administrative director,
13	the parties shall confer and attempt to agree upon an [AME] selected from the panel. If the parties have not agreed on a medical evaluator from the
14	strike one name from the panel. The remaining [OME] shall serve as the
15	medical evaluator. If a party fails to exercise the right to strike a name from the panel within three working days of gaining the right to do so, the
16	other party may select any physician who remains on the panel to serve as
17	the medical evaluator. []"
18	In his Opinion on Decision, the WCJ explained that to make a timely strike, applicant had 10 days
19	after assignment of the QME panel on January 3, 2013 plus "three working days," i.e., until January 16,
20	2013. Since applicant made his strike on January 15, 2013, it was timely.
21	We agree with the WCJ that applicant's strike was timely. However, we disagree that former
22	section 4062.2 applies. Instead, we apply section 4062.2 as amended by SB 863.
23	DISCUSSION
24	By its enactment of SB 863 in 2012, the Legislature amended Labor Code section 4062.2(c) to
25	state as follows:
26	"Within 10 days of assignment of the panel by the administrative director,
27	each party may strike one name from the panel. The remaining qualified medical evaluator shall serve as the medical evaluator. If a party fails to
	exercise the right to strike a name from the panel within 10 days of CABRERA RAZO, Carlos 3

assignment of the panel by the administrative director, the other party may select any physician who remains on the panel to serve as the medical evaluator. The administrative director may prescribe the form, the manner, or both, by which the parties shall conduct the selection process."

The statute, as amended, became effective January 1, 2013. However, section 84 of SB 863 states: "This act shall apply to all pending matters, regardless of date of injury, unless otherwise specified in this act, but shall not be a basis to rescind, alter, amend, or reopen any final award of workers' compensation benefits." (Stats. 2012, ch 363, § 84.)

"Where a law makes changes relating to remedies or modes of procedure, rather than substance, the law applies to existing causes of action and defenses without having retrospective effect." (Sierra Pacific Industries v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd. (Chatham) (2006) 140 Cal.App.4th 1498, 1506 [71 Cal.Comp.Cases 714, 718].)

The reason for this rule is that "procedural statutes may become operative only when and if the procedure or remedy is invoked, and if the trial postdates the enactment, the statute operates in the future regardless of the time of occurrence of the events giving rise to the cause of action. In such cases the statutory changes are said to apply not because they constitute an exception to the rule...of statutory construction, but because they are not in fact retrospective. There is then no problem as to whether the Legislature intended the changes to operate retroactively." (*Ibid.*, quoting *Aetna Cas. & Surety Co. v. Ind. Acc. Com.* (1947) 30 Cal.2d 388, 394 [12 Cal.Comp.Cases 123, 126], citations omitted.)

Because section 4062.2 governs the panel QME process, it is a procedural statute. Therefore, its application in this case is prospective, not retroactive.

Furthermore, the Legislature expressed its intent in section 84 that SB 863 "shall apply to all pending matters, regardless of date of injury, unless otherwise specified in this act, but shall not be a basis to rescind, alter, amend, or reopen any final award[.]" The Legislature did not "otherwise specify" that section 4062.2 should not be applied "to all pending matters, regardless of date of injury," and there is no final award in this case.

Consistent with section 84, we hold that section 4062.2, as amended by SB 863, applies to the Administrative Director's January 3, 2013 assignment of the QME panels in this case.

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We also hold, pursuant to the discussion of Code of Civil Procedure (CCP) 1013 in Messele v. Pitco Foods, Inc. (2011) 76 Cal.Comp.Cases 956 (Appeals Board en banc) ("Messele"), that section 4062.2(c) allows a party ten days from the Administrative Director's assignment of a QME panel, plus five days for U.S. mail, to strike a name from the QME panel.

In *Messele*, the Board held that when the first written AME proposal is "made" by mail or by any method other than personal service, the period for seeking agreement on an AME under former Labor Code section 4062.2(b) is extended five calendar days if the physical address of the party being served with the first written proposal is within California.

Thus we construe the phrase in amended section 4062.2(c), "assignment of the panel by the Administrative Director," to mean not only assignment but also service of the names of the panel QMEs on the parties by U.S. mail. This construction accords with common sense and practical effect, as mere "assignment" of the panel will not provide the parties with notice of the names and the related right to strike or forgo striking a name. Moreover, the moment when the AD "assigns" the panel of QMEs is analogous to the moment when the first written AME proposal is "made" by mail, as contemplated by *Messele*. As just noted, the assignment of a panel absent communication of the assignment to the parties would be insufficient to notify the parties that their right to strike has been triggered. Therefore, assignment must be construed to also include service by U.S. mail from the Medical Unit of the Administrative Director.

In *Messele*, the Board also stated that "[p]ursuant to Labor Code sections 5708 and 5316, the WCAB's Rules govern service if they differ from CCP section 1013. Because current Rule 10507 provides a five calendar day extension for service by mail, fax, e-mail, or any method other than personal service, its provisions are no longer identical to CCP section 1013; and Rule 10507 is, therefore, the controlling authority." (*Messele, supra*, 76 Cal.Comp.Cases at 965.)

This case concerns operation of amended section 4062.2(c), not former section 4062.2(b) discussed in *Messele*. More importantly, *Messele* involved the time limit for parties to make and communicate written AME proposals to one another in WCAB proceedings, whereas this case involves the time limit for a party to strike a QME name after assignment of the panel by the *Administrative*

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Director. In assigning panels the Administrative Director is not necessarily bound by WCAB Rule 10507, and it appears there is no Administrative Director Rule governing assignment and mailing of the panels. Therefore we find that CCP 1013(a) is controlling, and it adds five days to the time within which a party may strike a panel QME name after the Administrative Director "assigns" the panel. The same result is reached even if Rule 10507 applies.

We are aware that in *Alvarado v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd.* (2007) 72 Cal.Comp.Cases 1142 (writ den.) the Board panel found CCP section 1013 inapplicable to extend the time for a party to strike a physician's name from a QME panel because the operative trigger for the time period was not service, but assignment of the panel. The Board stated that "the time limits prescribed by Labor Code § 4062.2(c) run from the date of assignment of the three-member panel, not from service of the panel." (72 Cal.Comp.Cases at p. 1145.)

In light of the Legislature's subsequent amendment of section 4062.2(c), we disagree.

First, *Alvarado* is distinguishable because it involved application of former section 4062.2, which allowed the parties 10 days to agree on one of the QMEs in the assigned panel, and which gave the parties a right to strike a name from the panel "within three working days of gaining the right to do so[.]" However, amended section 4062.2(c) no longer includes language affording a party the right to agree to a panel QME or to strike a name within three working days. Instead, the statute now provides that each party has 10 days from assignment of the panel and, as construed here, an additional five calendar days for service of the assignment by U.S. mail.

20 Thus, although we adopt the Messele principle to extend by five calendar days the ten-day period 21 within which a party may strike one name after assignment of the panel by the Administrative Director, Messele involved former section 4062.2(b), whereas this case and Alvarado involve section 4062.2(c). 22 23 To reiterate, we disagree with Alvarado's reasoning that "assignment" alone triggers a party's right to 24 strike a name. As previously discussed, the right to strike a name would be meaningless unless the 25 identity of the panel QMEs is communicated to parties by the Administrative Director via U.S. mail. 26 Pursuant to CCP 1013(a), when a party has a time limit to respond to a document received by U.S. mail, five calendar days is added so that a party has a total of 15 days after assignment to strike a name from 27

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In this case, which involves a 2012 date of injury and a QME panel assigned January 3, 2013, applicant's strike on the 12th day was within 15 days after assignment by the Administrative Director. Therefore, the strike was timely, and we will deny defendant's Petition for Removal.

For the foregoing reasons,

IT IS ORDERED, as the Appeals Board's Decision After Reconsideration, that the Board's Opinion and Order Granting Reconsideration of August 12, 2013 is VACATED, that defendant's Petition for Reconsideration of the Findings and Order issued by the WCJ on May 28, 2013 is DISMISSED, and that defendant's Petition for Removal is DENIED.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION APPEALS BOARD

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RICK DIETRICH

FEB 0 7 2014

23 SERVICE MADE ON THE ABOVE DATE ON THE PERSONS LISTED BELOW AT THEIR ADDRESSES SHOWN ON THE CURRENT OFFICIAL ADDRESS RECORD.

25 CARLOS CABRERA RAZO GRANCELL, STANDER, REUBENS, THOMAS AND KINSEY 26 REYES & BARSOUM

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