# WORKERS' COMPENSATION APPEALS BOARD STATE OF CALIFORNIA

### MARIA GALIZ, Applicant

VS.

## BENITEZ BROTHERS; STAR INSURANCE COMPANY, administered by MEADOWBROOK INSURANCE, Defendants

Adjudication Number: ADJ12809767 Fresno District Office

## OPINION AND DECISION AFTER RECONSIDERATION

We granted reconsideration in order to further study the factual and legal issues in this case. This is our Opinion and Decision After Reconsideration.

We have considered the allegations of defendant's Petition for Reconsideration and the contents of the Report of the workers' compensation administrative law judge (WCJ) with respect thereto. Based on our review of the record and based upon the WCJ's analysis of the merits of petitioner's arguments in the WCJ's Report, we will affirm the Findings of Fact and Opinion on Decision.

If a decision includes resolution of a "threshold" issue, then it is a "final" decision, whether or not all issues are resolved or there is an ultimate decision on the right to benefits. (*Aldi v. Carr, McClellan, Ingersoll, Thompson & Horn* (2006) 71 Cal.Comp.Cases 783, 784, fn. 2 (Appeals Board en banc).) Threshold issues include, but are not limited to, the following: injury arising out of and in the course of employment, jurisdiction, the existence of an employment relationship and statute of limitations issues. (See *Capital Builders Hardware, Inc. v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd.* (*Gaona*) (2016) 5 Cal.App.5th 658, 662 [81 Cal.Comp.Cases 1122].) Failure to timely petition for

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The WCJ designated defendant's attorney to serve the Findings of Fact and Opinion on Decision, and cited the Appeals Board's March 18, 2020 In Re: COVID-19 State of Emergency En Banc (Misc. No. 260) for emailing the decision only to defendant's attorney and designating service. In the en banc decision, the Appeals Board suspended WCAB Rule 10628, which requires service by the WCAB by mail unless a party has designated email for service. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8, former § 10500, now § 10628 (eff. Jan. 1, 2020).) The decision stated that service by the WCAB may be made electronically with or without parties' consent, but did not state that the WCAB may designate a party to serve a final decision, order or award. The district offices should still serve all parties of record with a final decision, order or award (whether electronically or otherwise), not designate a party to serve.

reconsideration of a final decision bars later challenge to the propriety of the decision before the WCAB or court of appeal. (See Lab. Code, § 5904.) Alternatively, non-final decisions may later be challenged by a petition for reconsideration once a final decision issues.

A decision issued by the Appeals Board may address a hybrid of both threshold and interlocutory issues. If a party challenges a hybrid decision, the petition seeking relief is treated as a petition for reconsideration because the decision resolves a threshold issue. However, if the petitioner challenging a hybrid decision only disputes the WCJ's determination regarding interlocutory issues, then the Appeals Board will evaluate the issues raised by the petition under the removal standard applicable to non-final decisions.

Here, the WCJ's decision includes a finding regarding a threshold issue. Accordingly, the WCJ's decision is a final order subject to reconsideration rather than removal.

Although the decision contains a finding that is final, defendant is only challenging the WCJ's finding that qualified medical evaluator (QME) panel number 7313432 is valid. Therefore, we will apply the removal standard to our review. (See *Gaona, supra*.)

Removal is an extraordinary remedy rarely exercised by the Appeals Board. (*Cortez v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd.* (2006) 136 Cal.App.4th 596, 599, fn. 5 [71 Cal.Comp.Cases 155]; *Kleemann v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd.* (2005) 127 Cal.App.4th 274, 280, fn. 2 [70 Cal.Comp.Cases 133].) The Appeals Board will grant removal only if the petitioner shows that significant prejudice or irreparable harm will result if removal is not granted. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8, former § 10843(a), now § 10955(a) (eff. Jan. 1, 2020); see also *Cortez, supra*; *Kleemann, supra*.) Also, the petitioner must demonstrate that reconsideration will not be an adequate remedy if a final decision adverse to the petitioner ultimately issues. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8, former § 10843(a), now § 10955(a) (eff. Jan. 1, 2020).) Here, based upon the WCJ's analysis of the merits of petitioner's arguments, we are not persuaded that significant prejudice or irreparable harm will result if removal is denied and/or that reconsideration will not be an adequate remedy.

Defendant primarily takes issue with the QME panel specialty. Although the panel was found to be validly issued, defendant may still challenge the appropriateness of the panel specialty. Upon return of this matter to the trial level, we recommend the matter be set for a hearing in order

to address defendant's objection to the panel specialty.<sup>2</sup>

Therefore, we will affirm the Findings of Fact and Opinion on Decision.

For the foregoing reasons,

**IT IS ORDERED** as the Decision After Reconsideration of the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board that the Findings of Fact and Opinion on Decision issued by the WCJ on November 10, 2020 is **AFFIRMED**.

#### WORKERS' COMPENSATION APPEALS BOARD

#### /s/ DEIDRA E. LOWE, COMMISSIONER

I CONCUR,

#### /s/ ANNE SCHMITZ, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

## /s/ JOSÉ H. RAZO, COMMISSIONER



DATED AND FILED AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

**OCTOBER 4, 2021** 

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

BOSQUEZ SIEMENS GILSON DAUB MARIA GALIZ

AI/pc

I certify that I affixed the official seal of the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board to this original decision on this date. CS

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Defendant also contends that applicant knew its preferred panel specialty per its January 22, 2020 letter and knowingly did not identify the opposing party's preferred specialty in her panel request. Defendant may pursue sanctions against applicant for bad faith tactics if it wishes to do so. (Lab. Code, § 5813.)