

**WORKERS' COMPENSATION APPEALS BOARD
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

MICHAEL PARKER, *Applicant*

vs.

**CMS SECURITY, INC.; PRIVE BAR LOUNGE, INC.;
EMPLOYERS PREFERRED INSURANCE COMPANY,
ADMINISTERED BY EIG SERVICES, INC., *Defendants***

**Adjudication Number: ADJ 9788027
San Francisco District Office**

**OPINION AND ORDER
GRANTING PETITION FOR
RECONSIDERATION**

Applicant seeks removal in response to a workers' compensation administrative law judge's (WCJ) minute Order Taking the matter Off Calendar on the basis that "Case was dismissed prior to DOR. No jurisdiction" (Order) issued on March 19, 2024.

Applicant contends that he timely sought removal of the order dismissing issued by a different WCJ on August 2, 2021, and that no further action was taken by the Appeals Board, and that his case should not have been dismissed.

We received an Answer from defendant. We received a Report and Recommendation on Petition for Reconsideration from the WCJ, which recommends that the Petition be denied.

Based upon our preliminary review of the record, we will grant applicant's Petition for Reconsideration. Our order granting applicant's Petition for Reconsideration is not a final order, and we will order that a final decision after reconsideration is deferred pending further review of the merits of the Petition for Reconsideration and further consideration of the entire record in light of the applicable statutory and decisional law. Once a final decision after reconsideration is issued by the Appeals Board, any aggrieved person may timely seek a writ of review pursuant to Labor Code section 5950 et seq.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

As stated in the WCJ's Report:

Petitioner filed an Application for Adjudication of Claim on January 5, 2015, alleging a specific injury on December 10, 2014. On April 13, 2021, defendant filed a Petition to Dismiss for Lack of Prosecution. On April 19, 2021, the WCJ issued a Notice of Intention to Dismiss Case. On August 2, 2021, the WCJ issued an Order Dismissing the Case. On August 4, 2021 petitioner filed: (1) a pleading entitled, "Objection to Defendant's Petition for Dismissal & Petition for Removal"; and (2) a Declaration of Readiness to Proceed. On August 19, 2021 defendant filed an Answer to the Petition for Removal.

At a Status Conference on November 4, 2021, the WCJ took the matter off calendar over petitioner's objection. The Minutes of Hearing state, "Case was dismissed prior to applicant's DOR. No jurisdiction."

On January 26, 2024 petitioner filed a Declaration of Readiness to Proceed on the issue of "DISMISSAL/REMOVAL", alleging the case was mistakenly dismissed by the WCJ because petitioner filed an objection to the order dismissing and a timely Petition for Removal.

At the Status Conference on March 19, 2024, I took the matter off calendar over petitioner's objection. The Minutes of Hearing reflect, "Case was dismissed prior to DOR. No jurisdiction." Petitioner timely filed the instant verified Petition for Removal from that order, alleging that significant prejudice and irreparable harm will result because petitioner's case was dismissed without an opportunity to be heard.

DISCUSSION

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 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.)

Here, the WCJ's decision is based on the threshold issue of jurisdiction. Moreover, the WCJ's decision is based on a previous order dismissing applicant's case, which is a decision on

the right to benefits, and thus, is a final order. Accordingly, the WCJ's decision is a final order subject to reconsideration rather than removal, and we treat the Petition as one for reconsideration.

II.

It is well established that decisions by the Appeals Board must be supported by substantial evidence. (Lab. Code, §§ 5903, 5952(d); *Lamb v. Workmen's Comp. Appeals Bd.* (1974) 11 Cal.3d 274 [39 Cal.Comp.Cases 310]; *Garza v. Workmen's Comp. Appeals Bd.* (1970) 3 Cal.3d 312 [35 Cal.Comp.Cases 500]; *LeVesque v. Workmen's Comp. Appeals Bd.* (1970) 1 Cal.3d 627 [35 Cal.Comp.Cases 16].) "The term 'substantial evidence' means evidence which, if true, has probative force on the issues. It is more than a mere scintilla, and means such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion...It must be reasonable in nature, credible, and of solid value." (*Braewood Convalescent Hospital v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd. (Bolton)* (1983) 34 Cal.3d 159, 164 [48 Cal.Comp.Cases 566], emphasis removed and citations omitted.)

Further, decisions of the Appeals Board "must be based on admitted evidence in the record." (*Hamilton v. Lockheed Corporation (Hamilton)* (2001) 66 Cal.Comp.Cases 473, 476 (Appeals Board en banc).) An adequate and complete record is necessary to understand the basis for the WCJ's decision. (Lab. Code, § 5313; see also Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8, § 10787.) "It is the responsibility of the parties and the WCJ to ensure that the record is complete when a case is submitted for decision on the record. At a minimum, the record must contain, in properly organized form, the issues submitted for decision, the admissions and stipulations of the parties, and admitted evidence." (*Hamilton, supra*, 66 Cal.Comp.Cases at p. 475.) The WCJ's decision must "set[] forth clearly and concisely the reasons for the decision made on each issue, and the evidence relied on," so that "the parties, and the Board if reconsideration is sought, [can] ascertain the basis for the decision[.] . . . For the opinion on decision to be meaningful, the WCJ must refer with specificity to an adequate and completely developed record." (*Id.* at p. 476 (citing *Evans v. Workmen's Comp. Appeals Bd.* (1968) 68 Cal.2d 753, 755 [33 Cal.Comp.Cases 350].))

Here, applicant contends that he filed a timely petition for removal in response to the WCJ's order dismissing issued on August 2, 2021, and that no action has been taken on that petition. Thus, in order to reach a just and well-reasoned decision, we must review the merits of that petition as well. Therefore, we grant the Petition as one for reconsideration and defer a final decision on the merits.

III.

Finally, we observe that under our broad grant of authority, our jurisdiction over this matter is continuing.

A grant of reconsideration has the effect of causing “the whole subject matter [to be] reopened for further consideration and determination” (*Great Western Power Co. v. Industrial Acc. Com. (Savercool)* (1923) 191 Cal.724, 729 [10 I.A.C. 322]) and of “[throwing] the entire record open for review.” (*State Comp. Ins. Fund v. Industrial Acc. Com. (George)* (1954) 125 Cal.App.2d 201, 203 [19 Cal.Comp.Cases 98].) Thus, once reconsideration has been granted, the Appeals Board has the full power to make new and different findings on issues presented for determination at the trial level, even with respect to issues not raised in the petition for reconsideration before it. (See Lab. Code, §§ 5907, 5908, 5908.5; see also *Gonzales v. Industrial Acci. Com.* (1958) 50 Cal.2d 360, 364 “[t]here is no provision in chapter 7, dealing with proceedings for reconsideration and judicial review, limiting the time within which the commission may make its decision on reconsideration, and in the absence of a statutory authority limitation none will be implied.”); see generally Lab. Code, § 5803 [“The WCAB has continuing jurisdiction over its orders, decisions, and awards. . . . At any time, upon notice and after an opportunity to be heard is given to the parties in interest, the appeals board may rescind, alter, or amend any order, decision, or award, good cause appearing therefor.”].)

“The WCAB . . . is a constitutional court; hence, its final decisions are given res judicata effect.” (*Azadigian v. Workers’ Comp. Appeals Bd.* (1992) 7 Cal.App.4th 372, 374 [57 Cal.Comp.Cases 391; see *Dow Chemical Co. v. Workmen’s Comp. App. Bd.* (1967) 67 Cal.2d 483, 491 [62 Cal.Rptr. 757, 432 P.2d 365]; *Dakins v. Board of Pension Commissioners* (1982) 134 Cal.App.3d 374, 381 [184 Cal.Rptr. 576]; *Solari v. Atlas-Universal Service, Inc.* (1963) 215 Cal.App.2d 587, 593 [30 Cal.Rptr. 407].) A “final” order has been defined as one that either “determines any substantive right or liability of those involved in the case” (*Rymer v. Hagler* (1989) 211 Cal.App.3d 1171, 1180; *Safeway Stores, Inc. v. Workers’ Comp. Appeals Bd.* (Pointer) (1980) 104 Cal.App.3d 528, 534-535 [45 Cal.Comp.Cases 410]; *Kaiser Foundation Hospitals v. Workers’ Comp. Appeals Bd. (Kramer)* (1978) 82 Cal.App.3d 39, 45 [43 Cal.Comp.Cases 661]), or determines a “threshold” issue that is fundamental to the claim for benefits. Interlocutory procedural or evidentiary decisions, entered in the midst of the workers’ compensation proceedings, are not considered “final” orders. (*Maranian v. Workers’ Comp. Appeals Bd.* (2000)

81 Cal.App.4th 1068, 1070, 1075 [65 Cal.Comp.Cases 650].) [“interim orders, which do not decide a threshold issue, such as intermediate procedural or evidentiary decisions, are not ‘final’ ”]; *Rymer, supra*, at p. 1180 [“[t]he term [‘final’] does not include intermediate procedural orders or discovery orders”]; *Kramer, supra*, at p. 45 [“[t]he term [‘final’] does not include intermediate procedural orders”].)

Labor Code section 5901 states in relevant part that: “No cause of action arising out of any final order, decision or award made and filed by the appeals board or a workers’ compensation judge shall accrue in any court to any person until and unless the appeals board on its own motion sets aside the final order, decision, or award and removes the proceeding to itself or if the person files a petition for reconsideration, and the reconsideration is granted or denied....”

Thus, this is not a final decision on the merits of the Petition, and we will order that issuance of the final decision after reconsideration is deferred. Once a final decision is issued by the Appeals Board, any aggrieved person may timely seek a writ of review pursuant to Labor Code sections 5950 et seq.

IV.

Accordingly, we grant applicant’s Petition as one for reconsideration and order that a final decision after reconsideration is deferred pending further review of the merits of the Petition and further consideration of the entire record in light of the applicable statutory and decisional law.

For the foregoing reasons,

IT IS ORDERED that applicant's Petition for Reconsideration of the March 19, 2024 Order Taking Off Calendar is **GRANTED**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a final decision after reconsideration is **DEFERRED** pending further review of the merits of the Petition for Reconsideration and further consideration of the entire record in light of the applicable statutory and decisional law.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION APPEALS BOARD

/s/ KATHERINE WILLIAMS DODD, COMMISSIONER

I CONCUR,

/s/ JOSÉ H. RAZO, COMMISSIONER

/s/ JOSEPH V. CAPURRO, COMMISSIONER



DATED AND FILED AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

May 28, 2024

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

**MICHAEL J. PARKER
RATTO LAW FIRM, P.C.
PETER W. CLERIDES, ESQ.**

AS/mc

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