WORKERS' COMPENSATION APPEALS BOARD

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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SERGIO OSEGUERA,

Applicant,

VS.

LINKS COMMUNICATIONS; ZURICH SAN FRANCISCO,

Defendant.

Case No. ADJ4193239 (RDG 0115027)

OPINION AND ORDER GRANTING RECONSIDERATION AND DECISION AFTER RECONSIDERATION

Applicant seeks reconsideration of the November 12, 2009 Findings and Award of the workers' compensation administrative law judge (WCJ) who found that applicant's admitted industrial injury to his low back while working for defendant as a cable installer on May 26, 2001, caused 73% permanent disability before apportionment and 61% permanent disability after apportionment, with a need for future medical treatment. The WCJ further found that the reporting of the parties' Agreed Medical Examiner (AME) Ian MacMorran, M.D., was not substantial evidence, and that defendant violated California Code of Regulations, title 8, section 10718 by communicating directly with Richard Baker, M.D., the "regular physician" appointed by the WCJ to examine applicant and report on his condition pursuant to Labor Code section 5701, but that the reports of Dr. Baker would be allowed into evidence notwithstanding that violation.1

Applicant contends that the reporting of Dr. MacMorran is substantial evidence that supports a higher finding of permanent disability and that the reporting of Dr. Baker should have been stricken from the record because of defendant's violation of Board Rule 10718.

¹California Code of Regulations, title 8, section 10718 is hereafter called "Board Rule 10718." Further statutory references are to the Labor Code.

An answer was received along with the WCJ's Report and Recommendation on Petition for Reconsideration (Report).

We grant reconsideration, rescind the November 12, 2009 Findings and Award except for the finding that defendant violated Board Rule 10718 (Finding number 8), and order the reports of Dr. Baker stricken from the record. The case is returned to the trial level for further proceedings and a new decision. The reporting of Dr. Baker should have been stricken from the record by the WCJ because of defendant's violation of Board Rule 10718. Upon return, applicant may present his other contentions to the WCJ, and the WCJ may appoint a new medical examiner pursuant to section 5701 if he deems that to be appropriate.

It is admitted that applicant incurred industrial injury to his low back as described above. However, the parties were unable to agree on the level of permanent disability caused by the injury and they selected Dr. MacMorran as their AME to evaluate and report on applicant's condition. The WCJ thereafter determined that Dr. MacMorran's reporting was not substantial medical evidence, and appointed Dr. Baker as a "regular physician" to evaluate applicant pursuant to section 5701 and to report on his condition.² Applicant sought removal of the case to the Appeals Board following that action, but removal was denied by order of a different panel of the Appeals Board on April 24, 2007. In its Order Denying Removal, the earlier panel noted that notwithstanding the absence of a statutory provision for appointment of an independent medical examiner following the repeal of former section 139.1, section 5701 continues to provide a means for developing the medical record by appointment of a regular physician.

The WCJ wrote a letter to Dr. Baker about the case, but the correspondence only included copies of some of the documents that were described in the letter as enclosures. Dr. Baker contacted applicant's attorney to obtain copies of the documents that were not enclosed with the

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² The WCJ writes in his Report that Dr. MacMorran is no longer authorized to provide reports in workers' compensation cases. Section 5701 provides in full as follows: "The appeals board may, with or without notice to either party, cause testimony to be taken, or inspection of the premises where the injury occurred to be made, or the timebooks and payroll of the employer to be examined by any member of the board or a workers' compensation judge appointed by the appeals board. The appeals board may also from time to time direct any employee claiming compensation to be examined by a regular physician. The testimony so taken and the results of any inspection or examination shall be reported to the appeals board for its consideration." (Emphasis added.)

WCJ's letter, but he was told that direct communication with the attorneys was not allowed.

As the date for further proceedings drew near, the office of defendant's attorney contacted Dr. Baker's office on July 24, 2009, and inquired about the status of a supplemental report he was to prepare as directed by the WCJ. The attorney was advised that the physician had not received copies of all the documents described in the letter sent to him by the WCJ. Defendant's attorney wrote Dr. Baker that same date and enclosed documents that she thought the physician needed along with a cover letter marked as "<u>URGENT</u>." The attorney noted in the cover letter that Dr. Baker had asked applicant's counsel to send the documents, "but you did not receive anything." The documents sent by defendant's attorney included a transcript of Dr. Baker's October 14, 2008 deposition, which was requested during the earlier telephone call.

Applicant's attorney received a copy of that July 24, 2009 letter from defendant's attorney to Dr. Baker, but it appears that a copy was not sent to the WCJ. On October 8, 2009, applicant's attorney wrote the WCJ about the communications between defendant's attorney and Dr. Baker, and reiterated an earlier verbal request at a pre-trial conference that Dr. Baker's reports be stricken from the record because defendant violated Board Rule 10718.

Turning to applicant's contentions, we note that Board Rule 10718 provides in full as follows:

"All correspondence concerning the examination and reports of a physician appointed pursuant to Labor Code Section 5701 or 5703.5 shall be made through the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board, and no party, attorney or representative shall communicate with that physician with respect to the merits of the case unless ordered to do so by the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board."

Defendant argues that the WCJ's decision to not strike the reporting of Dr. Baker was correct because defendant's attorney only intended to transmit documents Dr. Baker needed to complete the supplemental report, and the attorney's communication with the physician was not made "with respect to the merits of the case" as described in Board Rule 10718. However, Rule 10718 plainly directs on its face that *all* correspondence to a physician appointed pursuant to section 5701 *shall* be made through the WCAB, and *not* by any of the parties or their attorneys.

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While it may be that the communication between defendant's attorney and Dr. Baker did not affect his subsequent opinions, the fact that the direct communication occurred is sufficient to support the disallowance of Dr. Baker's reports into evidence. This is because the impartiality and the appearance of impartiality of a physician appointed pursuant to section 5701 are paramount.

As the court wrote in *Boardman v. Industrial Acc. Com.* (1956) 140 Cal.App.2d 273 [21 Cal.Comp.Cases 88] while discussing a similar rule, former Board Rule 10823:

"It is obvious from a study of it, that section 10823 was enacted to make sure that the independent medical examiner would be not only independent, but would be completely objective in his approach to, and in his investigation of the medical question involved. To insure this, the section prohibited him from considering data which did not come to him through the commission or commissioners or referees, 'the parties and attorneys or particularly prohibited representatives' from communicating with him in any manner. Dr. Carr, in talking to Dr. Moon, the respondents' medical expert, no matter how innocently, violated, if not the letter, the very spirit of this section. Even if, as claimed by respondents, the weight of evidence without Dr. Carr's report was on respondents' side, the violation of section 10823 required that the commission entirely disregard Dr. Carr's report.

"It may very well be that Dr. Carr would have come to the same conclusion as to the cause of death he did, even if he had not talked to Dr. Moon. However, the fact is that he did and appeared to place some importance upon this fact. Moreover, it is most important that a rule such as that specified in section 10823 be observed and that the report of the independent medical examiner be never subject to the possibility that it is based upon matters imparted to him by one so closely connected with a party as to leave it questionable as to whether the information imparted is objective and not partisan.

"The rule expressed in the section is a salutary one, and one which should be enforced strictly. A report based, even in small part, on its violation, is so tainted as to destroy its value." (Initial emphasis in original, later emphasis added. Footnotes omitted.)

Although we do not find that the communication from defendant's attorney to Dr. Baker was undertaken in bad faith, this does not change the fact that the communication occurred.³ Thus, the WCJ's finding that Board Rule 10718 was violated by defendant was correct. However, the

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³ Defendant's attorney avers in the verified response to applicant's petition for reconsideration that she was unaware of Board Rule 10718 at the time of her communication with Dr. Baker, and that she only intended to expedite his review of relevant information and his preparation of a supplemental report.

conclusion that the reporting of Dr. Baker need not be stricken because of that violation was incorrect. A party is entitled to know that an independent examiner appointed pursuant to section 5701 is truly providing an independent opinion that has not been influenced *in any way* by direct communication from a party. Regardless of any good faith intentions of defendant's attorney, the sending of correspondence, medical reports and other records directly to Dr. Baker was prohibited by Board Rule 10718. The remedy for defendant's violation of Board Rule 10718 in this case is the striking of the reports of Dr. Baker from the evidentiary record as requested by applicant.

Accordingly, we rescind the November 12, 2009 Findings and Award except for the finding that defendant violated Board Rule 10718 (Finding number 8), and order the reporting of Dr. Baker stricken from the record. The case is returned to the trial level for further proceedings. If upon return the WCJ determines that there continues to be a need to develop the record, a different regular physician may be appointed pursuant to section 5701 to evaluate applicant and report on his condition. Thereafter, a new decision should issue based upon substantial medical evidence that is properly received into the record.

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For the foregoing reasons, IT IS ORDERED that applicant's petition for reconsideration of the November 12, 2009 Findings and Award of the workers' compensation administrative law judge is GRANTED. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED as the Decision After Reconsideration of the Appeals Board that the November 12, 2009 Findings and Award is RESCINDED, except for Finding number 8. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED as the Decision After Reconsideration of the Appeals Board that the reporting of Richard Baker, M.D., is stricken from the record. /// /// /// ///

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IT IS FURTHER ORDERED as the Decision After Reconsideration of the Appeals Board that the case is RETURNED to the trial level for further proceedings and a new decision by the workers' compensation administrative law judge in accordance with this decision. WORKERS' COMPENSATION APPEALS BOARD I CONCUR ALFÖNSO J. MORESI DEPUTY NEIL P. SULLIVAN DATED AND FILED AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA FFR 10 2010 SERVICE MADE BY MAIL ON ABOVE DATE ON THE PERSONS LISTED BELOW AT THEIR ADDRESSES AS SHOWN ON THE CURRENT OFFICIAL ADDRESS RECORD: Sergio Oseguera Stockwell, Harris, Woolverton & Muehl JFS/jp