

1 **WORKERS' COMPENSATION APPEALS BOARD**

2 **STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

3  
4 **WARREN BROWER,**

5 *Applicant,*

6 **vs.**

7 **DAVID JONES CONSTRUCTION; STATE**  
8 **COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND,**

9 *Defendants.*

Case No. ADJ802221 (SJO 0258870)

**OPINION AND DECISION**  
**AFTER RECONSIDERATION**  
**(EN BANC)**

10  
11 The Workers' Compensation Appeals Board (Appeals Board) previously granted defendant's and  
12 applicant's Petitions for Reconsideration of the February 1, 2013 Findings and Award to further study the  
13 factual and legal issues. Thereafter, to secure uniformity of decision in the future, the Chairwoman of the  
14 Appeals Board, upon a majority vote of its members, assigned this case to the Appeals Board as a whole  
15 for an en banc decision.<sup>1</sup>

16 In the February 1, 2013 Findings and Award, the workers' compensation administrative law judge  
17 (WCJ) found that applicant's admitted December 20, 2005 injury to his low back, psyche and right knee  
18 caused temporary total disability from December 20, 2005 through October 6, 2011 and caused  
19 permanent total disability (100%). Although under Labor Code section 4656(c)(1)<sup>2</sup> applicant's  
20 entitlement to temporary total disability indemnity payments ceased on December 20, 2007 (i.e., after  
21 104 weeks of payment), the WCJ awarded permanent total disability indemnity commencing

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23 <sup>1</sup> En banc decisions of the Appeals Board are binding precedent on all Appeals Board panels and WCJs. (Cal.  
24 Code Regs., tit. 8, § 10341; *Signature Fruit Co. v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd. (Ochoa)* (2006) 142 Cal.App.4th  
25 790, 796, fn. 2 [71 Cal.Comp.Cases 1044] (*Ochoa*); *Gee v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd.* (2002) 96 Cal.App.4th  
26 1418, 1425, fn. 6 [67 Cal.Comp.Cases 236].) In addition to being adopted as a precedent decision in accordance  
27 with Labor Code section 115 and Appeals Board Rule 10341, this en banc decision is also being adopted as a  
precedent decision in accordance with Government Code section 11425.60(b).

<sup>2</sup> All further statutory references are to the Labor Code.

1 October 6, 2011, which was when applicant became permanent and stationary.<sup>3</sup> Accordingly, the WCJ's  
2 award resulted in a nearly four year gap between the last payment of temporary total disability indemnity  
3 and the first payment of permanent total disability indemnity. The WCJ also ordered defendant to  
4 reimburse applicant \$600.00 for a medical-legal report from his treating physician, Dr. Russell.

5 Applicant contends that his permanent total disability payments should have commenced as of  
6 December 21, 2007 and not October 6, 2011, arguing that pursuant to section 4650(b), permanent total  
7 disability payments should commence on the day after the last payment of temporary total disability.  
8 Applicant also contends he is entitled to annual cost of living adjustments (COLAs) commencing on  
9 January 1, 2008 pursuant to section 4659.

10 Defendant contends that applicant did not sustain 100% permanent disability, arguing that the  
11 award is based on speculation rather than substantial medical evidence and that applicant is vocationally  
12 feasible and therefore not permanently totally disabled under *Ogilvie v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd.*  
13 (2011) 197 Cal.App.4th 1262 [76 Cal.Comp.Cases 624]. Defendant also contends the WCJ erred in  
14 ordering defendant to reimburse applicant \$600 for Dr. Russell's medical-legal report, arguing that  
15 applicant should not be allowed to obtain a medical-legal report from a treating physician when there is  
16 an agreed medical evaluator (AME) in the relevant specialty.

17 Based on our review of the relevant statutes, regulations, and case law, we hold:

- 18 (1) When a defendant stops paying temporary disability indemnity pursuant to section  
19 4656(c) before an injured worker is determined to be permanent and stationary,  
20 the defendant shall commence paying permanent disability indemnity based on a  
21 reasonable estimate of the injured worker's ultimate level of permanent disability.  
22 (2) When an injured worker who is receiving permanent partial disability payments  
23 pursuant to section 4650(b)(1) becomes permanent and stationary and is  
24 determined to be permanently totally disabled, the defendant shall pay permanent  
25 total disability indemnity retroactive to the date its statutory obligation to pay  
26

27 <sup>3</sup> Defendant was entitled to stop paying temporary disability indemnity on December 20, 2007, but continued  
paying temporary disability indemnity through January 31, 2008.

1 temporary disability indemnity terminated.

2 (3) COLAs begin on the first day in January after an injured worker becomes entitled  
3 to receive permanent disability indemnity pursuant to sections 4650(b)(1) or  
4 (b)(2).

5 For the reasons set forth below, we will also affirm the WCJ's determinations that applicant is  
6 permanently totally disabled and entitled to medical-legal costs for Dr. Russell's report.

### 7 I. BACKGROUND

8 While employed as an ironworker foreman on December 20, 2005, applicant sustained an  
9 industrial injury to his low back, left knee, and psyche.

10 Applicant was evaluated by agreed medical evaluator (AME) Fredric Newton, M.D. in the field  
11 of neurology. After his initial evaluation, Dr. Newton reported: "This patient suffered a major lumbar  
12 spinal injury, far more significant than those routinely seen in the workers' compensation patient  
13 population. He literally blew out his L3-4 disc, resulting in a complete myelographic block with  
14 compression of the cauda equina." (Exh. QQ, September 23, 2006 report, p. 7.)

15 Pursuant to section 4656(c)(1), applicant was entitled to 104 weeks of total temporary disability  
16 indemnity, ending on December 20, 2007. However, defendant continued paying applicant total  
17 temporary disability indemnity at \$675.65 per week until January 31, 2008 when defendant began  
18 advancing permanent disability at \$270 per week, the statutory maximum weekly permanent disability  
19 indemnity rate for a 2005 injury causing permanent disability from 70 through 99¾%. Applicant  
20 requested that permanent disability advances be paid at the permanent total disability indemnity rate,  
21 arguing that although he was not yet permanent and stationary, the medical reporting indicated that he  
22 would be 100%.

23 After a May 7, 2008 trial, the WCJ issued a decision wherein he found that it was "premature to  
24 determine the extent of Applicant's permanent disability." In his Opinion on Decision, the WCJ  
25 indicated that the applicant had not yet reached maximum medical improvement.

26 Applicant sought reconsideration of the May 7, 2008 Findings and Order. We denied  
27 reconsideration on July 29, 2008.

1 In his initial permanent and stationary report, Dr. Newton reported: “Applicant underwent three  
2 decompressive procedures on his spine. He remains at risk for further disc herniation.” (Exh. LL,  
3 November 14, 2008 report, p. 13.) Applicant developed an altered gait and injured his right knee as a  
4 compensable consequence of his back injury. (*Ibid.*) Dr. Newton opined: “The patient would not be able  
5 to return to work as an ironworker. Whether he could return to the open labor market in any fashion is  
6 open to serious question. He has been found disabled on a neuromusculoskeletal basis alone. Added to  
7 this would be disability from his knee and the residuals of a Major Depressive Disorder. Also, he  
8 requires chronic narcotic usage. When all of this is considered in concert, it seems to me that he would  
9 best be considered permanently and totally disabled.” (*Id.* at p. 14.)

10 Subsequently, Dr. Newton more definitely opined that applicant could not return to work in any  
11 capacity. “The combination of his spinal problems, knee problems, and psychiatric problems would  
12 render him permanently and totally disabled.” (Exh. KK, May 7, 2009 report, p. 4.) While Dr. Newton  
13 would defer to a vocational expert regarding earning capacity, he stated: “I am fully capable of offering  
14 opinions on work capacity from a medical perspective. This, of course, does not take into account the  
15 ‘three-prong test’ of vocational experts. Nevertheless, it is something I am called upon to do routinely in  
16 workers’ compensation cases. After all, if I am describing impairment, I am no less able to indicate that  
17 that impairment may be sufficient to preclude employment.” (Exh. DD, June 13, 2012 report, p. 4.)

18 Dr. Newton reiterated his opinion that applicant is permanently totally disabled in numerous  
19 reports. (Exh. FF, April 11, 2012 report, p. 4; Exh. EE, May 14, 2012 report, p. 2; Exh. DD, June 13,  
20 2012 report, p. 4; Exh. CC, July 23, 2012 report, p. 3.)

21 The parties selected Robert Perez, Ph.D., as the AME in psychology. After initially finding the  
22 applicant to be temporarily totally disabled, Dr. Perez opined that applicant reached permanent and  
23 stationary status on July 23, 2009 and that applicant had 0% whole person impairment as a result of his  
24 psychiatric injury. (Exh. SS, July 23, 2009 report, p. 12.) At his deposition, Dr. Perez explained: “I’m  
25 hard pressed to imagine a work environment that this gentleman would be able to do. But in essence if  
26 he was placed in an environment where he has the pressure to perform, to put out, give an output for  
27 eight hours a day, to the extent his pain burden increases, to the extent the stress increases, I would

1 assume that my current very positive statements about his psychological status, psychiatric status very  
2 well could be out the window.” (Exh. VV, February 11, 2011 deposition, p. 14:17-14:25.)

3 Applicant’s treating psychologist, Peter R. Russell, Ph.D., disagreed with Dr. Perez’ assessment  
4 of applicant’s whole person impairment.

5 “After reading Dr. Perez’s report from 09/03/10, I do not believe that a  
6 GAF rating of 75 is consistent with my ongoing observations of  
7 Mr. Brower and his ability to function. Apparently Dr. Perez appeared to  
8 be rating only his mood and anxiety conditions and how Mr. Brower was  
9 on the day that he saw him on 09/03/10. However, on one occasion  
10 Dr. Perez described Mr. Brower as walking with no difficulty although  
11 Mr. Brower had a brace on his right leg and was constantly using a cane. I  
12 do not believe that Dr. Perez has adequately addressed the psychological  
13 diagnosis of Chronic Pain Disorder, associated with psychological factors  
14 and medical conditions. This is a very important area to address when  
15 describing an individual’s disability. As I stated earlier, there is a definite  
16 interaction effect between patients’ mood and their pain and also between  
17 their pain and their mood. Mr. Brower is currently taking Cymbalta which  
18 has the effect of not only improving and stabilizing mood but also has an  
19 effect on neuropathic pain. Another important effect of Cymbalta is that  
20 because it is effective as a dual reuptake inhibitor, it also improves the  
21 patient’s mood and therefore he is better able to tolerate some level of  
22 pain. Unfortunately, Mr. Brower is in a situation where if he attempts to  
23 do too much physical activity related to his activities of daily living, both  
24 his pain and his mood symptoms will become more severe which occur on  
25 a regular basis.

18 “Based on my continuous treatment of Mr. Brower and my opportunity to  
19 observe him on a longitudinal basis and especially considering the  
20 diagnosis of Chronic Pain Disorder, associated with psychological factors  
21 and general medical conditions, it is my opinion that a more accurate GAF  
22 would be 41 reflecting serious impairment in ability to perform activities  
23 of daily living, multiple vegetative disturbances such as fatigue and  
24 insomnia, and ongoing moderate to severe pain levels in spite of analgesic  
25 medication and Cymbalta. The patient also depending on his presentation  
at any given time could have a lower GAF when his pain becomes  
overwhelming. For example, there are times when he needs to lie down  
and have bed rest nearly a complete day when his pain becomes  
overwhelming. Therefore I believe that a GAF of 41 would reflect Mr.  
Brower on one of his better days.” (Exh. 1, July 1, 2012 report, p. 4.)

26 The parties selected Charles Borgia, M.D., as the AME in orthopedic surgery to evaluate  
27 applicant’s knee injury. Dr. Borgia’s December 14, 2011 report found that applicant’s knee injury

1 caused 12% whole person impairment and reached maximum medical improvement on October 14,  
2 2011. (Exh. AA, December 14, 2011 report, pp. 7-8.)

3 In addition to the medical reporting in this case, applicant offered a report from vocational expert  
4 Scott Simon. Mr. Simon, after reviewing applicant's work restrictions, opined that applicant had lost  
5 100% of his future earning capacity. (Exh. 4, July 17, 2012 report, p. 26.) Defendant's vocational expert,  
6 Ira Cohen, opined that applicant could be retrained to perform a sedentary occupation. (Exh. A,  
7 September 24, 2012 report, p. 29.)

8 At trial on December 10, 2012, the parties submitted the issues of permanent disability, the date  
9 on which permanent total disability indemnity should commence, the start date of COLAs, attorney's  
10 fees, and reimbursement of medical-legal expenses. The parties deferred the issues of injured body parts,  
11 vocational rehabilitation expenses, and self-procured home health care reimbursement. (Minutes of  
12 Hearing and Summary of Evidence, December 10, 2012, pp. 3-4.)

13 The WCJ awarded permanent total disability "based upon the AME reports of Dr. Newton  
14 (particularly Joint Exhibits CC, DD, and EE) and upon the reports of the treating psychologist,  
15 Dr. Russell (particularly Applicant's Exhibits 1 and 2)." (Report and Recommendation on Petition for  
16 Reconsideration , p. 3.)

17 As mentioned above, the WCJ awarded permanent total disability indemnity commencing on  
18 October 6, 2011, which the WCJ implicitly found to be applicant's permanent and stationary date.<sup>4</sup> The  
19 WCJ interpreted our July 29, 2008 decision to preclude an award of permanent disability indemnity prior  
20 to permanent and stationary status. (Report, p. 8.)

## 21 **II. DEFENDANT'S PETITION**

22 As a preliminary matter, we affirm the WCJ's finding of permanent total disability and his  
23 allowance of costs associated with Dr. Russell's medical-legal report.

24 It is, of course, well settled that all decisions by the WCAB must be supported by substantial  
25 evidence. (*Lamb v. Workmen's Comp. Appeals Bd.* (1974) 11 Cal.3d 274, 281 [39 Cal.Comp.Cases 310];

26 \_\_\_\_\_  
27 <sup>4</sup> It appears that the permanent and stationary date should actually be October 14, 2011 based on Dr. Borgia's  
December 14, 2011 report. (Exh. AA, p. 7.) However, neither party is disputing the implicit October 6, 2011  
permanent and stationary date.

1 *LeVesque v. Workmen's Comp. Appeals Bd.* (1970) 1 Cal.3d 627, 635 [35 Cal.Comp.Cases 16].) A  
2 medical opinion does not constitute substantial evidence if it is based upon surmise, speculation,  
3 conjecture or guess, based upon facts no longer germane, based upon incorrect legal theory, or based  
4 upon an inadequate medical history and/or examination. (*Hegglin v. Workmen's Comp. Appeals Bd.*  
5 (1971) 4 Cal.3d 162, 169 [36 Cal.Comp.Cases 93].) Where the reports of one or more physicians  
6 constitute substantial evidence, the WCAB may rely on those reports even if other physicians disagree  
7 with their conclusions. (*Jones v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd.* (1986) 68 Cal.2d 476, 479 [33  
8 Cal.Comp.Cases 221].)

9 In this case, the opinion of Dr. Newton, the AME in neurology, that applicant is permanently  
10 totally disabled is substantial evidence and would, by itself, be sufficient to support the WCJ's decision.  
11 Furthermore, Dr. Newton's conclusion is supported by the reporting of applicant's treating psychologist  
12 Dr. Russell, who opined that applicant's GAF score was 41 "reflecting serious impairment in ability to  
13 perform activities of daily living, multiple vegetative disturbances such as fatigue and insomnia, and  
14 ongoing moderate to severe pain levels in spite of analgesic medication and Cymbalta." (Exh. 1, July 1,  
15 2012 report, p. 4.) The WCJ correctly relied on the medical evidence as well as the considered report of  
16 applicant's vocational expert Scott Simon to find permanent total disability.

17 With respect to defendant's contention that it should not be required to reimburse applicant's  
18 costs for Dr. Russell's report, defendant offered no legal authority for the proposition that applicant was  
19 not entitled to request a medical-legal report from his treating psychologist. (Defendant's Petition for  
20 Reconsideration, p. 8.) Moreover, a medical-legal expense is ordinarily allowable if it is capable of  
21 proving or disproving a contested claim, if the expense was reasonably necessary at the time incurred,  
22 and if the cost incurred was reasonable. (§§ 4620 et seq., 5307.6.) The mere fact that the parties had  
23 agreed to an AME in a particular specialty does not mean that a party cannot reasonably obtain a  
24 comprehensive medical-legal report from a treating physician in the same or similar specialty. We  
25 recognize that the WCAB will ordinarily follow the opinion of an AME because it is presumed the AME  
26 was chosen by the parties because of his or her expertise and neutrality. (*Power v. Workers' Comp.*  
27 *Appeals Bd.* (1986) 179 Cal.App.3d 775, 782 [51 Cal.Comp.Cases 114].) Nevertheless, it is the WCAB,

1 and not the AME, that is the ultimate trier-of-fact. (See *Klee v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd.* (1989) 211  
2 Cal.App.3d 1519, 1522 [54 Cal.Comp.Cases 251]; *Robinson v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd.* (1987) 194  
3 Cal.App.3d 784, 792-793 [52 Cal.Comp.Cases 419].) Therefore, the WCAB is not bound by the opinion  
4 of an AME; rather, its only obligation is to give consideration to the AME's opinion (*Western Growers*  
5 *Ins. Co. v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd. (Austin)* (1993) 16 Cal.App.4th 227, 241 [58 Cal.Comp.Cases  
6 323] (*Austin*)) and the WCAB may decline to follow an AME's opinion if it finds the opinion to be  
7 unpersuasive. (E.g., *Rodriguez v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd.* (1994) 21 Cal.App.4th 1747, 1758-1759  
8 [59 Cal.Comp.Cases 14].) Accordingly, we affirm the WCJ's award of the medical-legal expense.

### 9 III. APPLICANT'S PETITION

#### 10 A. STATUTES AFFECTING TIMING OF DISABILITY PAYMENTS

11 The provisions of a statute "must [be] consider[ed] in the context of ... the statutory scheme of  
12 which it is a part" and "the various parts of a statutory enactment must be harmonized by considering the  
13 particular clause or section in the context of the statutory framework as a whole." (*DuBois v. Workers'*  
14 *Comp. Appeals Bd.* (1993) 5 Cal.4th 382, 388 [58 Cal.Comp.Cases 286]; see also *Chevron U.S.A., Inc. v.*  
15 *Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd. (Steele)* (1999) 19 Cal.4th 1182, 1194 [64 Cal.Comp.Cases 1] ("The words  
16 of the statute must be construed in context ... and statutes or statutory sections relating to the same  
17 subject must be harmonized, both internally and with each other, to the extent possible."))

18 The Labor Code sections that are relevant here are 4650, 4656, 4659, and 4661 which are all part  
19 of Article 3, "Disability Payments."

20 Before 1949, section 4661 provided that an injured worker was not entitled to both permanent and  
21 temporary disability benefits, but only to the greater of the two. (*Sea-Land Service, Inc. v. Workers'*  
22 *Comp. Appeals Bd. (Lopez)* (1996) 14 Cal.4th 76, 88 [61 Cal.Comp.Cases 1360].) Prior to 1949,

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1 section 4650 addressed the timing of either temporary or permanent disability payments.<sup>5</sup>

2 In 1949, sections 4650 and 4661 were amended. Since 1949, section 4661 has provided that:  
3 “Where an injury causes both temporary and permanent disability, the injured employee is entitled to  
4 compensation for any permanent disability sustained by him in addition to any payment received by such  
5 injured employee for temporary disability.” Since 1949, section 4650 has provided for the coordination  
6 of temporary and permanent disability payments.<sup>6</sup> In 2004, in Senate Bill 899 (SB 899), the Legislature  
7 made sweeping changes to the entire workers’ compensation system, including adding a 104-week cap  
8 on temporary disability indemnity for injuries occurring on or after April 19, 2004. (Stats. 2004, ch. 34;  
9 § 4656(c).) As amended, section 4650(b) [now, § 4650(b)(1)] states:

10 “If the injury causes permanent disability, the first payment shall be made  
11 within 14 days after the date of last payment of temporary disability  
12 indemnity. When the last payment of temporary disability indemnity has  
13 been made pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 4656, and regardless of  
14 whether the extent of permanent disability can be determined at that date,  
15 the employer nevertheless shall commence the timely payment required by  
16 this subdivision and shall continue to make these payments until the  
17 employer’s reasonable estimate of permanent disability indemnity due has

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16 <sup>5</sup> From 1929 to 1947, section 4650 stated: “If an injury causes temporary disability, a disability payment shall be  
17 made for one week in advance as wages on the eighth day after the injured employee leaves work as a result of the  
18 injury. If the injury causes permanent disability, a disability payment shall be made for one week in advance as  
19 wages on the eighth day after the injury.” In 1947, the section was amended to add “becomes permanent” to the  
20 last sentence. In 1949, the section was amended to read as follows: “If an injury causes temporary disability, a  
21 disability payment shall be made for one week in advance as wages on the eighth day after the injured employee  
22 leaves work as a result of the injury; provided, that in case the injury causes disability of more than 49 days, the  
23 disability payment shall be made from the first day the injured employee leaves work as a result of the injury. If  
24 the injury causes permanent disability, a disability payment shall be made for one week in advance as wages on the  
25 fourth day after the injury becomes permanent or the date of last payment for temporary disability, whichever date  
26 first occurs.”

22 <sup>6</sup> After minor revisions in 1959, 1971, and 1973, section 4650 was repealed and replaced for injuries occurring on  
23 or after January 1, 1990. The 1990 revision included subsection (b) which stated: “If the injury causes permanent  
24 disability, the first payment shall be made within 14 days after the date of last payment of temporary disability  
25 indemnity. Where the extent of permanent disability cannot be determined at the date of last payment of temporary  
26 disability indemnity, the employer nevertheless shall commence the timely payment required by this subdivision  
27 and shall continue to make these payments until the employer’s reasonable estimate of permanent disability  
indemnity due has been paid, and if the amount of permanent disability indemnity due has been determined, until  
that amount has been paid.” Senate Bill No. 899 (2003-2004 Reg. Sess.) amended section 4650 to require that  
permanent disability commence “[w]hen the last payment of temporary disability indemnity has been made  
pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 4656.”

1           been paid, and if the amount of permanent disability indemnity due has  
2           been determined, until that amount has been paid.”

3           Effective January 1, 2013, the Legislature amended section 4650(b) to clarify that an employer is  
4           not required to commence permanent disability indemnity after the last payment of temporary disability  
5           if the employee has returned to work or been offered work at certain wage thresholds.<sup>7</sup> If the employee  
6           is eventually awarded permanent disability, “the amount then due shall be calculated from the last date  
7           for which temporary disability indemnity was paid, or the date the employee’s disability became  
8           permanent and stationary, *whichever is earlier.*” (§ 4650(b)(2) [italics added].)

9           Prior to enacting SB 899, the Legislature amended section 4659 to provide that, for injuries  
10          occurring on or after January 1, 2003, permanent total disability indemnity payments are increased  
11          annually commencing January 1, 2004 in an amount equal to the percentage increase in the state average  
12          weekly wage. Section 4659(c) provides, in full:

13                   “For injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2003, an employee who  
14                   becomes entitled to receive a life pension<sup>[8]</sup> or total permanent disability  
15                   indemnity as set forth in subdivisions (a) and (b) shall have that payment  
16                   increased annually commencing on January 1, 2004, and each January 1  
17                   thereafter, by an amount equal to the percentage increase in the ‘state  
                    average weekly wage’ as compared to the prior year. For purposes of this  
                    subdivision, ‘state average weekly wage’ means the average weekly wage  
                    paid by employers to employees covered by unemployment insurance as

18 <sup>7</sup> Effective January 1, 2013, Senate Bill 863 (Stats. 2012 ch. 363) amended subdivision (b) as follows:

19           “(b)(1) If the injury causes permanent disability, the first payment shall be made within 14 days after the date of  
20           last payment of temporary disability indemnity, except as provided in paragraph (2). When the last payment of  
21           temporary disability indemnity has been made pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 4656, and regardless of  
22           whether the extent of permanent disability can be determined at that date, the employer nevertheless shall  
          commence the timely payment required by this subdivision and shall continue to make these payments until the  
          employer’s reasonable estimate of permanent disability indemnity due has been paid, and if the amount of  
          permanent disability indemnity due has been determined, until that amount has been paid.

23           (2) Prior to an award of permanent disability indemnity, a permanent disability indemnity payment shall not be  
24           required if the employer has offered the employee a position that pays at least 85 percent of the wages and  
25           compensation paid to the employee at the time of injury or if the employee is employed in a position that pays at  
26           least 100 percent of the wages and compensation paid to the employee at the time of injury, provided that when an  
27           award of permanent disability indemnity is made, the amount then due shall be calculated from the last date for  
          which temporary disability indemnity was paid, or the date the employee’s disability became permanent and  
          stationary, whichever is earlier.”

(Underlining denotes amendment.)

<sup>8</sup> An applicant is entitled to a life pension if he or she sustains an injury that caused permanent disability from 70 through 99¾%. (§ 4659(a).)

1 reported by the United States Department of Labor for California for the  
2 12 months ending March 31 of the calendar year preceding the year in  
3 which the injury occurred.”

4 In *Baker v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd.* (2011) 52 Cal.4th 434, 438 [76 Cal.Comp.Cases 701]  
5 (*Baker*), the Supreme Court held “the Legislature intended that COLA be calculated and applied  
6 prospectively commencing on the January 1 following the date on which the injured worker first  
7 becomes entitled to receive, and actually begins receiving, such benefit payments... .”

8 **B. WHEN A DEFENDANT STOPS PAYING TEMPORARY DISABILITY**  
9 **INDEMNITY PURSUANT TO SECTION 4656(c) BEFORE AN INJURED**  
10 **WORKER IS DETERMINED TO BE PERMANENT AND STATIONARY,**  
11 **THE DEFENDANT SHALL COMMENCE PAYING PERMANENT**  
12 **DISABILITY INDEMNITY BASED ON A REASONABLE ESTIMATE OF**  
13 **THE INJURED WORKER’S ULTIMATE LEVEL OF PERMANENT**  
14 **DISABILITY.**

15 Permanent disability and temporary disability are separate and distinct benefits, designed to  
16 compensate for different losses. (See § 4661; *Lopez, supra*, 14 Cal.4th at p. 87; *Granado v. Workmen’s*  
17 *Comp. Appeals Bd.* (1968) 69 Cal.2d 399, 405 [33 Cal.Comp.Cases 647].)

18 “Temporary disability is an impairment reasonably expected to be cured or improved with proper  
19 medical treatment.” (*Ochoa, supra*, 142 Cal.App.4th at p. 801.)

20 In contrast, permanent disability is the irreversible residual of a work-related injury that causes  
21 impairment in earning capacity, impairment in the normal use of a member or a handicap in the open  
22 labor market. (*Brodie v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd.* (2007) 40 Cal.4th 1313, 1320 [72  
23 Cal.Comp.Cases. 565].) Although an applicant’s level of permanent disability can only be determined  
24 after the applicant reaches maximum medical improvement, permanent disability may exist before  
25 maximum medical improvement occurs. (*Genlyte Group, LLC v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd. (Zavala)*  
26 (2008) 158 Cal.App.4th 705, 718 [73 Cal.Comp.Cases 6]; *Zenith Ins. Co. v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd.*  
27 (*Cugini*) (2008) 159 Cal.App.4th 483, 496 [73 Cal.Comp.Cases 81].)

Prior to the passage of SB 899, the injured worker’s entitlement to temporary disability indemnity  
terminated when the injured worker either became permanent and stationary or improved sufficiently to

1 return to work. (*County of Los Angeles v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd. (King)* (1980) 104 Cal.App.3d  
2 933, 939 [45 Cal.Comp.Cases 248].) Historically, permanent disability benefits were not payable until  
3 the employee had reached permanent and stationary status. (*City of Martinez v. Workers' Comp. Appeals*  
4 *Bd. (Bonito)* (2000) 85 Cal.App.4th 601, 608-609 [65 Cal.Comp.Cases 1368]; *Kopitske v. Workers'*  
5 *Comp. Appeals Bd.* (1999) 74 Cal.App.4th 623, 630-631 [64 Cal.Comp.Cases 972]; *Austin, supra*, 16  
6 Cal.App.4th at p. 235.)

7 SB 899 amended section 4656(c) [now, § 4656(c)(1)] to provide for a 104-week cap on temporary  
8 disability. Thus, injured workers like Mr. Brower could remain temporarily disabled after receiving 104  
9 weeks of temporary disability payments and yet not be entitled to collect temporary disability indemnity.  
10 Concurrently, the Legislature also amended section 4650(b) [now, § 4650(b)(1)] to require that permanent  
11 disability commence “[w]hen the last payment of temporary disability indemnity has been made pursuant  
12 to subdivision (c) of Section 4656.”

13 As amended by SB 899, section 4650 requires a defendant to pay permanent disability indemnity  
14 to an applicant who may be temporarily disabled. However, article XIV, section 4 of the California  
15 Constitution vests the Legislature with plenary power to create a complete system of workers'  
16 compensation (*Charles J. Vacanti, M.D., Inc. v. State Comp. Ins. Fund* (2001) 24 Cal.4th 800, 810 [65  
17 Cal.Comp.Cases 1402]; *Steele, supra*, 19 Cal.4th at p. 1189; see also *DuBois, supra*, 5 Cal.4th at p. 388  
18 (“[t]he right to workers' compensation benefits is wholly statutory”)) and, as a matter of policy, the  
19 Legislature has capped an applicant's entitlement to temporary disability indemnity benefits at 104  
20 weeks, but preserved the transition from one species of benefit to another, thereby providing “an  
21 uninterrupted flow of timed benefits during the transition” from temporary disability indemnity to  
22 permanent disability indemnity. (*Gangwish v. Workers' Comp. Appeals Bd.* (2001) 89 Cal.App.4th 1284,  
23 1293–1294 [66 Cal.Comp.Cases 584].)

24 Because an applicant's level of permanent disability cannot be determined until the applicant  
25 reaches maximum medical improvement and is no longer temporarily disabled, a defendant paying  
26 permanent disability indemnity to a temporarily disabled applicant is required to pay a “reasonable  
27 estimate.” (§ 4650(b).) Indeed, in this case, we affirmed the WCJ's May 7, 2008 decision that it was

1 premature to determine that applicant was permanently totally disabled.

2 **C. WHEN THE INJURED WORKER BECOMES PERMANENT AND**  
3 **STATIONARY AND IS DETERMINED TO BE PERMANENTLY**  
4 **TOTALLY DISABLED, THE DEFENDANT SHALL PAY PERMANENT**  
5 **TOTAL DISABILITY INDEMNITY RETROACTIVE TO THE DATE ITS**  
6 **STATUTORY OBLIGATION TO PAY TEMPORARY DISABILITY**  
7 **INDEMNITY TERMINATED.**

8 Once “the amount of permanent disability indemnity due has been determined,” defendant must  
9 continue to pay permanent disability indemnity “until that amount has been paid.” (§ 4650(b)(1).)<sup>9</sup> For  
10 an applicant who is less than 100% disabled, the percentage of permanent disability corresponds to a  
11 fixed number of weeks of indemnity at a fixed dollar amount. (§ 4658.) An applicant who sustained at  
12 least 70% but less than 100% permanent disability is entitled to a life pension after payment of the  
13 number of weeks specified in section 4658 has been made. For example, if Mr. Brower had sustained  
14 49% permanent disability as a result of his December 20, 2005 injury, he would be entitled to 264 weeks  
15 of indemnity at \$220.00 per week or \$58,080.00. If applicant had sustained 85% permanent disability, he  
16 would be entitled to 673.25 weeks of indemnity at \$270.00 per week or \$181,777.50 and a life pension  
17 thereafter. Unlike an applicant with a lesser degree of disability, a permanently totally disabled applicant  
18 is not entitled to a fixed amount, but is entitled to permanent disability indemnity payments at the  
19 temporary total disability rate for life. (§§ 4659(b), 4453(a).)

20 A consequence of advancing permanent disability indemnity to a temporarily disabled injured  
21 worker is that an employer’s reasonable estimate may not match an injured worker’s actual permanent  
22 disability. In cases such as this, where an applicant moves from being temporarily totally disabled  
23 to permanently totally disabled, the applicant’s actual level of disability was and is total. The difference  
24 between temporarily and permanently disabled in this case is solely the difference between applicant’s  
25 condition having the potential for improvement and permanent and stationary status.

26 An injured worker is “entitled to compensation for any permanent disability sustained by him in  
27

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<sup>9</sup> As explained above, a defendant is not required to pay pre-award permanent disability indemnity in certain circumstances, but, upon an award of permanent disability, “the amount then due shall be calculated from the last date for which temporary disability indemnity was paid, or the date the employee’s disability became permanent and stationary, whichever is earlier.” (§ 4650(b)(2).)

1 addition to any payment received by such injured employee for temporary disability.” (§ 4661.)  
2 Construing sections 4650 and 4661 together, if a defendant paid permanent partial disability payments to  
3 an applicant who becomes permanently totally disabled, the defendant must retroactively adjust the  
4 permanent disability payments to the correct rate.<sup>10</sup> The indemnity payments made at the \$270 per week  
5 rate did not adequately compensate applicant for the permanent disability sustained by him and  
6 accordingly must be adjusted retroactively to the permanent total disability rate.

7 **D. COLAs BEGIN ON THE FIRST DAY IN JANUARY AFTER AN**  
8 **INJURED WORKER BECOMES ENTITLED TO RECEIVE**  
9 **PERMANENT DISABILITY INDEMNITY PURSUANT TO SECTIONS**  
10 **4650(b)(1) OR (b)(2).**

11 Section 4659(c) provides that for injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2003, life pension and  
12 total permanent disability indemnity payments shall be “increased annually commencing on January 1,  
13 2004, and each January 1 thereafter, by an amount equal to the percentage increase in the ‘state average  
14 weekly wage’ as compared to the prior year.” In *Baker, supra*, 52 Cal.4th at p. 438, the Supreme Court  
15 stated: “[T]he Legislature intended that COLA’s be calculated and applied prospectively commencing on  
16 the January 1 following the date on which the injured worker first becomes entitled to receive, and  
17 actually begins receiving, such benefit payments, i.e., the permanent and stationary date in the case of  
18 total permanent disability benefits.” However, the *Baker* Court expressly excluded post-SB 899 injuries  
19 from its holding:

20 “Our discussion of total permanent disability benefits pertains only to those  
21 payable for injuries occurring before April 19, 2004. For later injuries, it  
22 may be that an injured worker would become entitled to total permanent  
23 disability payments, and corresponding COLA’s, before the worker’s  
24 medical condition is permanent and stationary. (See §§ 4650, subd. (b),  
25 4656, subd. (c).) We express no view on that question, which is not  
26 presented under the facts of this case.” (*Baker, supra*, 52 Cal.4th at p. 439,  
27 fn. 2.)

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25 <sup>10</sup> This interpretation is consistent with the Legislature’s recent amendment to section 4650 which explicitly  
26 provides for retroactive payment of permanent disability indemnity. Section 4650(b)(2) now provides that in cases  
27 where an applicant returns to work, the award of permanent disability indemnity shall be calculated “from the last  
date for which temporary disability indemnity was paid, or the date the employee’s disability became permanent  
and stationary, whichever is earlier.” (§ 4650(b)(2).) While section 4650(b)(2) deals with a gap in permanent  
disability payments rather than payments made at the incorrect rate, the situations are analogous.

1           Considering the changes to section 4650 made by SB 899 and SB 863, permanent and stationary  
2 status is no longer required for an injured worker to be entitled to receive permanent disability indemnity.  
3 (§ 4650(b)(1), (b)(2).) A consequence of paying permanent disability advances before permanent and  
4 stationary status is that the date an injured worker becomes entitled to receive permanent disability  
5 indemnity may differ from the date an injured worker actually begins receiving permanent disability  
6 indemnity. In fact, with SB 863, the Legislature provided that, for some injured workers, permanent  
7 disability would not be due until an award and “the amount then due shall be calculated from the last date  
8 for which temporary disability indemnity was paid, or the date the employee’s disability became  
9 permanent and stationary, whichever is earlier.” (§ 4650(b)(2).)

10           Actual receipt of permanent total disability indemnity is dependent on a number of factors,  
11 including whether a case is denied, whether the applicant returns to work, whether a defendant begins  
12 issuing payments on the correct date and how quickly an applicant reaches permanent and stationary  
13 status. In some cases, actual receipt may be based on arbitrary factors or exigencies beyond the control  
14 of either applicant or defendant.

15           In contrast, the date on which an injured worker becomes entitled to receive permanent disability  
16 indemnity is fixed by sections 4650(b)(1) and 4650(b)(2). This provides the most uniform and fair date  
17 from which to calculate an applicant’s COLAs. Accordingly, we hold that an injured worker’s COLAs  
18 commence on the January 1 after the injured worker became entitled to receive permanent disability  
19 indemnity without regard to the indemnity rate or whether the employer actually paid permanent  
20 disability.

21           In this case, defendant overpaid temporary total disability indemnity from December 21, 2007  
22 through January 31, 2008. Nevertheless, it ultimately owed applicant permanent total disability at the  
23 same weekly rate. Accordingly, we will exercise our discretion to allow defendant a credit for all  
24 indemnity benefits previously paid because the allowance of a credit of overpayment of temporary  
25 disability against liability for permanent total disability will not be disruptive of the purpose of the  
26 second benefit. (*Maples v. Workers’ Comp. Appeals Bd.* (1980) 111 Cal.App.3d 827, 834, 836-837 [45  
27 Cal.Comp.Cases 1106]; *Ryerson Concrete Co. v. Workmen’s Comp. Appeals Bd. (Pena)* (1973) 34

1 Cal.App.3d 685, 689 [38 Cal.Comp.Cases 649].)

2 **IV. CONCLUSION**

3 The WCJ's decision that applicant is permanently totally disabled is well supported by the record  
4 and we affirm the WCJ's award of permanent total disability. We also affirm the \$600 award of medical-  
5 legal expenses for Dr. Russell's report.

6 Pursuant to section 4650(b), applicant became entitled to receive permanent total disability on  
7 December 21, 2007. Pursuant to section 4659(c), applicant is entitled to COLAs commencing January 1,  
8 2008. Because the commencement date of applicant's COLAs affects the value of applicant's permanent  
9 disability award, we will defer the issue of applicant's attorney's fee, with jurisdiction reserved at the  
10 trial level.

11 For the foregoing reasons,

12 **IT IS ORDERED** as the Decision After Reconsideration of the Workers' Compensation Appeals  
13 Board that the February 1, 2013 Findings and Award is **RESCINDED** and the following is  
14 **SUBSTITUTED** in its place:

15 **FINDINGS OF FACT**

16 1. Warren Brower, while employed as ironworker foreman on  
17 December 20, 2005 at Oakdale, California by David Jones Construction,  
18 insured for workers' compensation liability by State Compensation  
19 Insurance Fund, sustained a specific injury arising out of and in the course  
20 of his employment to low back, psyche, and right knee. Applicant's  
21 claimed injury to his bilateral lower extremities, hypertension, low  
testosterone, gait and station, and genitourinary tract is deferred with  
jurisdiction reserved at the trial level.

22 2. Applicant's earnings at the time of injury were \$1,013.48 per  
23 week, producing a temporary total disability rate of \$675.65 per week and  
a permanent total disability indemnity rate of \$675.65 per week.

24 3. Applicant's injury caused temporary total disability entitling  
25 applicant to temporary total disability indemnity at the rate of \$675.65 per  
26 week for the period December 20, 2005 through December 20, 2007,  
which has been fully paid. Defendant is entitled to credit for all  
27 overpayments of temporary total disability indemnity against its liability  
for permanent total disability indemnity.



1 4. Applicant's injury caused permanent disability of 100%, entitling  
2 applicant to permanent total disability indemnity commencing December  
3 21, 2007 at the rate of \$675.65 per week and continuing for life, subject to  
4 annual cost of living adjustments pursuant to Labor Code section 4659(c),  
5 beginning January 1, 2008.

6 5. Applicant will require further medical treatment to cure or relieve  
7 from the effects of this injury.

8 6. Applicant is entitled to reimbursement for self-procured medical  
9 treatment expense in an amount to be adjusted by the parties, or absent  
10 adjustment to be determined by a workers' compensation judge in  
11 supplemental proceedings on request of the parties.

12 7. Applicant is entitled to reimbursement for medical-legal expense in  
13 the amount of \$600.00 for the reasonable expense of obtaining a report  
14 from Dr. Russell.

15 8. The reasonable value of the services of applicant's attorney is  
16 deferred, with jurisdiction reserved at the trial level.

17 **AWARD**

18 **AWARD IS MADE** in favor of **WARREN BROWER** against  
19 **STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND** of:

20 a. Permanent total disability indemnity at the rate of \$675.65 per  
21 week beginning December 21, 2007 and continuing for the remainder of  
22 applicant's life, augmented by cost of living increases as provided by law  
23 commencing January 1, 2008, less credit to defendant for all sums paid  
24 on account thereof and less a reasonable attorney's fee against permanent  
25 disability pursuant to Finding of Fact number 8.

26 b. Further medical treatment reasonably required to cure or relieve  
27 from the effects of this injury.

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1 c. Medical-legal expense in the amount of \$600.00 payable to  
2 applicant's attorney.

3 **WORKERS' COMPENSATION APPEALS BOARD (EN BANC)**

4  
5 /s/ Ronnie G. Caplane  
6 *RONNIE G. CAPLANE, Chairwoman*

7  
8 /s/ Frank M. Brass  
9 *FRANK M. BRASS, Commissioner*

10  
11 /s/ Deidra E. Lowe  
12 *DEIDRA E. LOWE, Commissioner*

13  
14 /s/ Marguerite Sweeney  
15 *MARGUERITE SWEENEY, Commissioner*

16  
17 /s/ Katherine A. Zalewski  
18 *KATHERINE A. ZALEWSKI, Commissioner*

19 **DATED AND FILED AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA**

20 5/21/2014

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

23 **WARREN BROWER**  
24 **BUTTS & JOHNSON**  
25 **STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND**

26 MWH/bgr