

CA WORKERS' COMP HOT TOPICS

10

All the Answers to Your Hardest Questions



Your Presenters



Owen Fennern, Partner

Owen's practice focuses on the defense of Workers' Compensation matters, in which he defends carriers, self-insured entities, and employers from a broad spectrum of industries. He counsels clients on issues such as AOE/COE, benefits propriety, and Return to Work, and is involved in all phases of litigation.

Owen's experience includes several years of civil employment litigation at a major law firm where he represented employers in state and federal courts in cases involving discrimination, breach of contract, and trade secret misappropriation.



Chantal Thomas, Partner

Chantal Thomas is a firm partner who supervises litigation in Southern California. She is a Certified Specialist in Workers' Compensation Law by State Bar of California's Board of Legal Specialization.

Chantal has a wide-range of experience at trial, negotiating settlements and resolving high-exposure lien claims. She has drafted and won Petitions for Reconsideration and also drafted and filed Petitions for Writ of Review with the California Court of Appeal.



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Agenda



- □ Affirmative Defenses
- □ Terminating Medical Benefits
- □ Terminating Employees
- Return to Work
- Resignations
- □ Denying CT Claims
- Psyche/132a Claims Intertwined
- Employer Subpoenas



Affirmative Defenses



- Intoxication
- Initial Physical Aggressor
- □ Post-Termination
- Horseplay
- □ Going and Coming Rule



Intoxication



- An injury is not compensable when it is "caused by the intoxication, by alcohol or the unlawful use of a controlled substance, of the injured employee."
 - LC 3600(a)(4)
- □ 3 part inquiry
 - Ingested alcohol or unlawfully used controlled substance.
 - Was intoxicated.
 - Cause-and-effect between intoxication and injury.



Intoxication



Estoppel

- If ER allows use of intoxicant (e.g. alcohol at Friday happy hour).
- Marijuana?
 - Unlikely to prove unlawful use as now legal for adults 21+ in CA.
 - Lack of reliable tests to determine intoxication.



Initial Physical Aggressor



- No liability if the injury arises out of an altercation in which the injured employee was the initial physical aggressor.
 - LC 3600(a)(7)
- Initial physical contact not necessarily required.
 - Clenching a fist or brandishing a weapon may be sufficient to convey a present and apparent threat of physical injury, making the person the initial physical aggressor without being the first to physically attack. *Matthews v. WCAB*, 37 Cal. Comp. Cases 124 (1972)



Post Termination



- Purpose is to protect ER from retaliatory or fraudulent claims made by employees who have been terminated or laid off.
 - □ CJS Co. v. WCAB (Fong) (1999) 64 CCC 954
- □ ER's burden to show claim filed after notice of termination and that alleged injury occurred prior to the notice.
- Once ER makes this showing, it is applicant's burden to rebut by proving an exception by a preponderance of the evidence.



Post Termination



Exceptions

- ER aware of injury before the notice.
- Evidence of injury in medical records in existence prior to the notice.
- CT with a date of injury after termination.
- Specific injury subsequent to the notice, but prior to effective date of termination.
- "Sudden and extraordinary" events of employment (psych).
- Sexual or racial harassment (psych).



Horseplay



- □ Not defined in Labor Code.
- □ Think rowdy or unruly behavior.
 - Jumping off a third-floor balcony into a swimming pool.
 - Performing a "wheelie" on a motorcycle.
- "Minor" horseplay may not qualify.
 - Grabbing handrails and swinging feet off ground while descending stair.
 - Climbing on top of something to take a picture.



Horseplay



- Injury to participant compensable if ER allows or encourages activity.
- Injury to non-participating EE is compensable.
- A participant can become a non-participant by passage of time.
 - E.g. injured 30 minutes later by subsequent horseplay by another employee.



Going and Coming Rule



- Injury during commute not compensable.
- Does not apply to an employee who has arrived at his or her workplace.
- "Premises line rule" property owned or controlled by the employer.
- Includes parking lot and interior of large ER campuses.



Going and Coming Rule



- Many Exceptions!
- □ Commuting in a company car.
- Wages paid during commute (Kobe v. IAC).
- □ Traveling Between Multiple Job Sites.
- Uniformed Public Safety Officers.



Going and Coming Rule



- □ And More Exceptions
- Commercial Traveler
 - All time spent away on a business trip is within the scope of employment.
- Special Mission
 - Example: picking up office supplies on the way into work.
 - Can be unrelated to regular work duties: walking a boss's dog, going to pick up a manager's lunch, parking your boss' car.



Can ER terminate medical benefits?



- □ Follow ER policy that is equally applied whether an employee is off due to work injury or non-industrial condition.
- Health insurance continues for EEs on protected leave (FMLA/CFRA/pregnancy disability).
- After protected leave expires, additional leave may be provided under ER policy or as a reasonable accommodation.
 - Health insurance plan document will specify when an employee on leave becomes ineligible



Terminating Employees With WC Claims



- Can ER terminate/lay off an employee while on workers' comp?
 - The short answer is yes. An employee can be terminated while on workers' comp.
 - Employment in California is at-will.
 - You cannot fire because of a workers' compensation claim under Labor Code section 132(a).
 - Termination/layoff does not necessarily terminate WC benefits.
 Generally, WC benefits are not affected.



E&J Gallo Winery



- Garcia worked for Gallo and filed three claims for injury to her neck, right shoulder and low back. She was awarded 12% PD and returned to work for Gallo with restrictions.
- After returning to work, she refused to work overtime due to a flare up in her right shoulder. She told her employer she was returning to see her PTP.
- Due to a scheduling conflict, she did not see the PTP that day.
- Gallo terminated her in 2006 for not working overtime and for misleading them about the medical appointment.
- □ The PTP provided a medical note explaining that she was not able to work overtime that day.
- In 2007, her case was reopened and she had surgery. Gallo paid TD from 2007 until 2008 when she was P&S, but no TD was paid from 2006-2007 because she had been terminated "for cause."
- The court held that Gallo presented no evidence termination was caused by anything other than the employer's refusal to accommodate the admitted injuries.



Return to Work



- ☐ If an Applicant is released to temporary modified work or permanent modified work is a formal letter always recommended?
 - Yes
- □ Things to include in letter
 - Position's start and end dates,
 - Hours the employee will work,
 - Logistical details,
 - Work restriction to be observed,
 - Description of the tasks to be performed in the modified duty position.



Resignations



- Can a lump sum settlement include an employee's resignation?
 - The employer can ask the employee to voluntarily resign at the time the WC claim is being negotiated.
 - In California, a no re-apply/re-hire clause is prohibited. They used to be allowed, but on 1/1/20 Assembly Bill 749 was enacted (Code of Civil Procedure §1002.5)
 - CCP 1002.5 subsection (b)(1)(A) provides that parties can still have an agreement to "[e]nd a current employment relationship."
 - Best to keep a voluntary resignation separate from the settlement documents submitted to WCAB.
 - If the person re-applies, ER can decline to re-hire based on legitimate non-discriminatory or non-retaliatory reason CCP 1002.5(b)(2).



Denise Kennedy v. MUFG Union Bank



- Kennedy filed a civil action against her employer. She alleged harassment and took a leave. While on leave, her position was eliminated as part of a regionwide restructuring, but she remained an employee and was notified that when her leave was over she would be eligible for consideration to fill alternative positions.
- Later in 2015, she initiated a workers' compensation claim. She settled this claim in July 2016 and agreed to submit a voluntary resignation from employment as part of that settlement.
- □ In this case, the California Court of Appeal found it was legal for an employer to request a voluntary resignation as part of a workers' compensation settlement.



Resignations In Practice



- Many TPAs/Insurance carriers see this as outside of the WC claim and will not handle it. In that case, the voluntary resignation would need to be done separately (between employer/DA and AA)
- A voluntary resignation is a simple statement of resignation. If you want a general civil release, not just a simple resignation, they should be negotiated separately and have consideration (\$) separate from the workers' compensation settlement.
- □ A general release is not within the jurisdiction of the WCAB. A general release in California must comply with California Civil Code Section 1542, must be voluntary and must be in exchange for valuable consideration.



Can CT claim be denied immediately?



- Immediate denial is typically reserved for situations where the claim is not compensable regardless of medical evidence (e.g., applicant never worked for employer).
- Otherwise, investigation is recommended.
- 8 CCR 10109 "claims administrator must conduct a reasonable and timely investigation."
- At least start the process to seek medical evidence before deadline to accept/deny claim.



LC 132a Claim



- Issues may intertwine (e.g. stress claim and LC 132a claim).
- Settlement of WC claim often includes resolution of 132a
 claim, but not always.
- Insurance company has responsibility to consider insured's interests, but can settle without including 132a claim.
- Keep in touch with carrier/claims administrator and request they include 132a in their settlement.
- Separate counsel may be needed.



Employer Subpoenas



- What should an employer provide to the subpoena service when a subpoena is received?
 - □ Carefully review document requests to determine what would be "responsive" (only provide what is asked for).
 - Never provide documents protected by legal privilege.
 - If document requests are excessive, can object as irrelevant or unreasonable.
 - E.g., all pay stubs for an employee's 30-year career.
 - There may be technical deficiencies such as lack of personal service.



Employer Subpoena Compliance



DO PROVIDE

- Application/resume
- New hire paperwork
- Copies of Postings (e.g. DWC 7 Notice)
- Job descriptions
- □ Attendance records
- Performance reviews
- □ Job promotion/demotion
- Pay stubs
- Incident report
- Work status notes
- Interactive process docs
- WC benefit notices

DON'T PROVIDE

- Non-responsive docs
- Attorney-client communications
- Attorney work product
- Investigations directed by attorney
- Trade secrets
- Personnel files of other EEs

R T G R

QUESTION AND ANSWER





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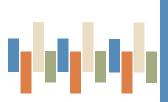
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