

SUPREME COURT OF OKLAHOMA

PEOPLELINK, LLC. v. BEAR

Peoplelink, LLC v. Bear, 2014 OK 65 · No. 110926 · Decided July 1, 2014

SUMMARY

The Oklahoma Supreme Court held that the clear-weight-of-the-evidence standard in effect when the claimant was injured governed appellate review of the workers' compensation award. The court rejected the Court of Civil Appeals' use of the any-competent-evidence standard, vacated its opinion, and remanded for review under the clear-weight standard. The court also held that a party seeking review must specifically identify the evidence allegedly misweighed and explain why the ruling is against the clear weight of the evidence.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Supreme Court of Oklahoma
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Reif, V.C.J.; Colbert, C.J.; Watt, J.; Winchester, J.; Edmondson, J.; Taylor, J.; Combs, J.; Gurich, J.
JURISDICTION	Oklahoma
DECIDED	July 1, 2014
DOCKET	110926
DISPOSITION	vacated
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Employer and its insurance carrier sought certiorari review of a Court of Civil Appeals decision sustaining a workers' compensation award. The Supreme Court had previously granted certiorari.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	For workers' compensation injuries occurring during the effective period of 85 O.S. Supp. 2010, § 3.6, appellate review asks whether the award is against the clear weight of the evidence. The appellate court must defer to the workers' compensation court's weighing of evidence and credibility determinations as it would in an equity case. A party seeking review must specifically identify the evidence allegedly improperly weighed and give a cogent argument explaining why the clear weight of the evidence supports a different result.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	published
PARTIES	Peoplelink, LLC, Arch Insurance Co. v. Matthew Bear, Workers' Compensation Court

TOPICS

workers compensation

standard of review

appellate procedure

statutory interpretation

separation of powers

PRACTICE AREAS

workers compensation

appellate procedure

statutory interpretation

constitutional law

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Which appellate standard of review governed a workers' compensation award arising from an injury occurring on March 4, 2011?
2. Whether the statutory clear-weight-of-the-evidence standard violated the separation-of-powers doctrine.
3. What deference and briefing burden apply when an appellate party seeks review under the clear-weight-of-the-evidence standard.

HOLDINGS

1. The against-the-clear-weight-of-the-evidence standard in 85 O.S. Supp. 2010, § 3.6 applied to all injuries occurring during that statute's effective period, including Bear's March 4, 2011 injury.
2. Reviewing appellate courts must show the same deference to the Workers' Compensation Court's weighing of evidence that appellate courts show to a trial court deciding a case of equitable cognizance.
3. A party seeking appellate review under the clear-weight-of-the-evidence standard must state with specificity why the challenged ruling is against the clear weight of the evidence; general assignments or a bare assertion of error are insufficient.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“Reviewing appellate courts must show the same deference to the weighing of the evidence by the workers' compensation court as the appellate court would show to a court deciding a case of equitable cognizance.” (¶ 10)

“The party seeking review must identify the evidence the party believes was improperly weighed and provide a specific, cogent argument why the “clear weight” of the evidence supports a different finding or ruling than reached by the trial court.” (¶ 9)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Matthew Bear sustained a work-related injury on March 4, 2011, and received a workers' compensation benefits award from a three-judge panel of the Workers' Compensation Court. Peoplelink, LLC and Arch Insurance Co. challenged the award as being against the clear weight of the evidence. The Court of Civil Appeals sustained the award after applying the any-competent-evidence standard rather than the statutory clear-weight standard.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

A three-judge panel of the Workers' Compensation Court awarded benefits to Matthew Bear. The Court of Civil Appeals, Division IV, sustained the award using the any-competent-evidence standard. The Supreme Court vacated that opinion and remanded for review under the against-the-clear-weight-of-the-evidence standard applicable to the date of Bear's injury.

DISPOSITION

vacated

REMAND INSTRUCTIONS

The opinion of the Court of Civil Appeals was vacated, and the case was remanded to Division IV with directions to review the workers' compensation award under the against-the-clear-weight-of-the-evidence standard, consistent with the Supreme Court's opinion.

CASES CITED

- Parks v. Norman Municipal Hospital, 1984 OK 53, 684 P.2d 548
- Williams Cos. v. Dunkelgod, 2012 OK 96, 295 P.3d 1107
- Westoak Industries v. DeLeon, 2013 OK CIV APP 32, 299 P.3d 878
- Harvey v. Auto Plus of Woodward, 2012 OK CIV APP 92, 287 P.3d 410
- Kentucky Fried Chicken of McAlester v. Snell, 2014 OK 35
- Oklahoma Company v. O'Neil, 1968 OK 63, 440 P.2d 978
- Robert L. Wheeler, Inc. v. Scott, 1991 OK 95, 818 P.2d 475
- Peyton v. McCaslin, 1966 OK 4, 417 P.2d 316
- Peters v. Golden Oil Co., 1979 OK 123, 600 P.2d 330
- Yocum v. Greenbriar Nursing Home, 2005 OK 27, 130 P.3d 213

OPINION

REIF, J.

OSCN Found Document:PEOPLELINK, LLC. v. BEAR OSCN navigation Home Courts Court Dockets Legal Research Calendar Help Previous Case Top Of Index This Point in Index Citationize Next Case Print Only PEOPLELINK, LLC. v. BEAR2014 OK 65Case Number: 110926Decided: 07/01/2014THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMACite as: 2014 OK 65, __ P.3d __ NOTICE: THIS OPINION HAS NOT BEEN RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION.

UNTIL RELEASED, IT IS SUBJECT TO REVISION OR WITHDRAWAL. PEOPLELINK, LLC. and ARCH INSURANCE CO. Petitioners, v. MATTHEW BEAR, and THE WORKERS' COMPENSATION COURT, Respondents. CERTIORARI TO THE COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS, DIVISION IV,ON REVIEW OF AN AWARD OF A THREE-JUDGE PANEL OF THE

WORKERS' COMPENSATION COURT, STATE OF OKLAHOMA HONORABLE WILLIAM R. FOSTER, TRIAL JUDGE ¶0 Employer and Insurance Carrier brought this review proceeding to challenge the workers' compensation benefits awarded to Claimant.

Employer and Insurance Carrier contend the award is against the clear weight of the evidence. This was the standard of review in effect at the time of Claimant's injury on March 4, 2011, as provided in 85 O.S.Supp.2010, § 3.6.

The Court of Civil Appeals declined to apply this standard of review, ruling it was unconstitutional for the Legislature to prescribe standards of review. The Court of Civil Appeals reviewed the award under the any-competent-evidence standard of review set forth in *Parks v. Norman Municipal Hospital*, 1984 OK 53, 684 P.2d 548.

The Court of Civil Appeals sustained the award. In their petition for certiorari, Employer and Insurance Carrier argue that the Court of Civil Appeals erred by not reviewing the award to determine if it was against the clear weight of the evidence. CERTIORARI PREVIOUSLY GRANTED; OPINION OF THE COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS VACATED; CASE REMANDED TO THE COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS WITH DIRECTIONS TO REVIEW THE AWARD TO DETERMINE IF IT WAS AGAINST THE CLEAR WEIGHT OF THE EVIDENCE.

Robert F. Powell, Pierce, Couch, Hendrickson, Baysinger & Green, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, for Appellant/Petitioners, William C. Doty, The Bell Law Firm, Norman, Oklahoma, for Appellee/Respondents. REIF, V.C.J.,: ¶1 On November 28, 2012, we assigned this workers' compensation review proceeding to the Court of Civil Appeals in Tulsa, Divisions II and IV.

On October 2, 2013, Division IV issued an opinion sustaining the challenged workers' compensation award. The opinion indicated that Division IV applied the any-competent-evidence standard of review set forth in *Parks v. Norman Municipal Hospital*, 1984 OK 53, ¶ 12, 684 P.2d 548, 552. At the time of the Claimant's injury on March 4, 2011, 85 O.S.Supp.2010, § 3.6 was in effect.

This statute authorized appellate courts to modify, reverse, remand for rehearing, or set aside an order or award if "The order or award was against the clear weight of the evidence." ¶2 Division IV acknowledged this Court's opinion in *Williams Cos. v. Dunkelgod*, 2012 OK 96, 295 P.3d 1107, that held workers' compensation awards were to be reviewed by the standard of review in effect on the date of injury.

Division IV nonetheless followed its decision in *Westoak Industries v. DeLeon*, 2013 OK CIV APP 32, 299 P.3d 878, that held legislative attempts to prescribe standards of review for appellate courts violated the separation of powers doctrine. According to Division IV, the only court-prescribed standard of review in effect at the time of Claimant's injury was the any-competent-evidence standard of review pronounced in *Parks*.

We granted certiorari because Division I of the Court of Civil Appeals reached the opposite conclusion from Westoak in *Harvey v. Auto Plus of Woodward*, 2012 OK CIV APP 92, 287 P.3d 410. ¶3 In the recent case of *Kentucky Fried Chicken of McAlester v. Snell*, 2014 OK 35, ___ P.3d ___, this Court held that the Legislature did not violate the separation of powers doctrine in prescribing the clear weight of the evidence standard of review.

The Snell case also overruled both Westoak and Harvey. ¶4 The problem presented by the new standard of review in section 3.6 is not a separation of powers problem. The problem presented by the new standard of review arises from the Legislature's failure to delete or to amend section 26. This statute provides that "The decision of the [Workers' Compensation] Court shall be final as to all questions of fact."

85 O.S.Supp.2010, § 26. As the Parks opinion points out, "the standard of review affordable in the Supreme Court or in the Court of Appeals [in light of § 26]" is "the any-competent-evidence test." Parks, ¶ 13, 684 P.2d at 552. ¶5 With the amendment to section 3.6, the Legislature has evinced a clear intent to no longer limit appellate review in workers' compensation cases to a search for competent evidence.

Reading sections 3.6 and 26 together reveals that the decision of fact issues by the workers' compensation court shall be final, unless the appellate court determines the finding is against the clear weight of the evidence.

However, what is not equally clear is (1) the degree of deference appellate courts should show the lower court's weighing of the evidence in applying the new standard of review and (2) the burden upon the party seeking review.

We take this opportunity to clarify these issues. ¶6 The new standard of review set forth in section 3.6 is identical to the standard of review applied in equity cases. In a cause of equitable cognizance, the presumption is in favor of the trial court's judgment, and such judgment will not be disturbed on appeal unless against the clear weight of the evidence.

Oklahoma Company v. O'Neil, 1968 OK 63, ¶ 0(7), 440 P.2d 978, 990 (syllabus 7). The Legislature is undoubtedly familiar with the opinions of this Court applying the equity standard of review. As a consequence, it is likely the Legislature intended appellate courts to show the same deference in reviewing workers' compensation court rulings, as appellate courts show when reviewing equity judgments, to determine if they are against the clear weight of the evidence. ¶7 In equity cases, "[t]he judgment of the appellate court should not lightly displace the judgment of the trial court, which had the advantage of observing the witnesses on the stand."

Robert L. Wheeler, Inc. v. Scott, 1991 OK 95, ¶12, 818 P.2d 475, 480. This advantage is the reason that appellate courts in equity cases show great deference to trial court determinations of the

credibility of the witnesses and the weight to be given their testimony. See *Peyton v. McCaslin*, 1966 OK 4, ¶ 16, 417 P.2d 316, 321.

Before a lower court's decision can be reversed, "the entire record will be examined and the evidence weighed, but the judgment of the trial court will not be reversed unless it appears to be clearly against the weight of the evidence." *Scott*, ¶ 12, 818 P.2d at 479-80; *O'Neil*, ¶ 51, 440 P.2d at 990 (emphasis added). ¶8 Before an appellate court undertakes entire record review and weighs the evidence, however, the party seeking review must "state with specificity" why the challenged ruling is against the clear weight of the evidence.

Rule 1.301, Form 9, Oklahoma Supreme Court Rules, 12 O.S.2011, Ch.15, App. 1. This rule also provides "General assignments will not suffice." *Id.* It is well settled that a mere assertion, in general terms, that the ruling of the workers' compensation court is wrong will not be considered. *Peters v. Golden Oil Co.*, 1979 OK 123, ¶ 3, 600 P.2d 330,331. ¶9 The party seeking review must identify the evidence the party believes was improperly weighed and provide a specific, cogent argument why the "clear weight" of the evidence supports a different finding or ruling than reached by the trial court.

If the party seeking review fails to meet this threshold burden, the appellate courts "will not search the record for [any] error not pointed out by the brief of the complaining party." *Id.* In the absence of argument supported by reference to the record, the appellate court must presume that the challenged decision is not "against the clear weight of the evidence."

Id., ¶ 4, 600 P.2d at 331. ¶10 In conclusion, we hold that Division IV erred in following its holding in *Westoak* and applying the any-competent-evidence standard of review for an injury that occurred during the effective period of 85 O.S.Supp.2010, § 3.6.

The against-the-clear-weight-of-the-evidence standard of review set forth in this statute applies to all injuries that occur during its effective period, including the injury in the case at hand. Reviewing appellate courts must show the same deference to the weighing of the evidence by the workers' compensation court as the appellate court would show to a court deciding a case of equitable cognizance.

A party who seeks appellate review under this standard of review must "state with specificity" why a challenged ruling is against the clear weight of the evidence. ¶11 In view of the foregoing, the Court of Civil Appeals' opinion in this case is vacated. When the Supreme Court vacates a Court of Civil Appeals' opinion, it may address itself to any issue tendered by the petition for review or remand the claim to the Court of Civil Appeals for that court's resolution.

Yocum v. Greenbriar Nursing Home, 2005 OK 27, ¶ 16, 130 P.3d 213, 221. We believe that review of the challenged award to determine whether it is against the clear weight of the evidence should be undertaken in the first instance by Division IV, consistent with the views expressed herein.

We hence return this case to that court. CERTIORARI PREVIOUSLY GRANTED; OPINION OF THE COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS VACATED; CASE REMANDED TO THE COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS WITH DIRECTIONS TO REVIEW THE AWARD TO DETERMINE IF IT WAS AGAINST THE CLEAR WEIGHT OF THE EVIDENCE. ¶12 COLBERT, C.J., REIF, V.C.J., WATT, WINCHESTER, EDMONDSON, TAYLOR, COMBS, and GURICH, JJ., concur. ¶13 KAUGER, J., not participating.

Citationizer© Summary of Documents Citing This DocumentCite Name Level None Found.Citationizer: Table of AuthorityCite Name Level Oklahoma Court of Civil Appeals Cases CiteNameLevel 2012 OK CIV APP 92, 287 P.3d 410, HARVEY v. AUTO PLUS OF WOODWARDDiscussed 2013 OK CIV APP 32, 299 P.3d 878, WESTOAK INDUSTRIES, INC. v. DELEONDiscussedOklahoma Supreme Court Cases CiteNameLevel 1991 OK 95, 818 P.2d 475, 62 OBJ 2882, Robert L. Wheeler, Inc. v. ScottDiscussed 1966 OK 4, 417 P.2d 316, PEYTON v. McCASLINDiscussed 1968 OK 63, 440 P.2d 978, OKLAHOMA COMPANY v. O'NEILDiscussed 2005 OK 27, 130 P.3d 213, YOCUM v. GREENBRIAR NURSING HOMEDiscussed 2012 OK 96, 295 P.3d 1107, WILLIAMS COMPANIES, INC. v. DUNKELGODDiscussed 2014 OK 35, KENTUCKY FRIED CHICKEN OF McALESTER v. SNELLCited 1979 OK 123, 600 P.2d 330, PETERS v. GOLDEN OIL CO.Discussed 1984 OK 53, 684 P.2d 548, Parks v. Norman Mun.

Hosp.Discussed at LengthTitle 85. Workers' Compensation CiteNameLevel 85 O.S. 3.6, Repealed by Laws 2011, SB 878, c. 318, § 87Discussed at Length 85 O.S. 26, Repealed by Laws 2011, SB 878, c. 318, § 87Cited