

The Supreme Court of South Carolina

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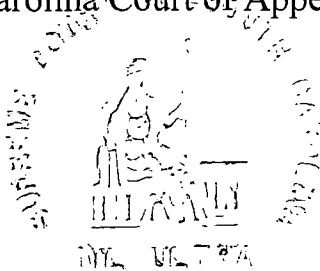
The Honorable Amy Bracy
Workers' Compensation Commission
Post Office Box 1715
Columbia, SC 29202

REMITTITUR

Re: Hector Fragosa v. Kade Construction
Lower Court Case No. 0717624
Appellate Case No. 2016-001941

Dear Clerk of Court:

The above referenced matter is hereby remitted to the lower court or tribunal. A copy of the judgment of this Court along with the earlier decision of the South Carolina Court of Appeals is enclosed.



Very truly yours,

CLERK

cc: Stephen Benjamin Samuels, Esquire
Jeffrey Christopher Chandler, Esquire
John Gabriel Coggiola, Esquire
Michael W. Burkett, Esquire

**THIS OPINION HAS NO PRECEDENTIAL VALUE. IT SHOULD NOT BE
CITED OR RELIED ON AS PRECEDENT IN ANY PROCEEDING
EXCEPT AS PROVIDED BY RULE 268(d)(2), SCACR.**

**THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In The Supreme Court**

Hector G. Fragosa, Claimant, Petitioner,

v.

Kade Construction, LLC, Employer, and Key Risk
Insurance Company of S.C., Carrier, Defendants,
Respondents.

Appellate Case No. 2016-001941

ON WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE COURT OF APPEALS

Appeal from the Workers' Compensation Commission

Memorandum Opinion No. 2018-MO-29
Heard April 19, 2018 – Filed August 29, 2018

REVERSED

Stephen B. Samuels, of Samuels Law Firm, LLC, of
Columbia, and Jeffrey C. Chandler, of Chandler Law
Firm, of Myrtle Beach, both for Petitioner.

Michael W. Burkett and J. Gabriel Coggiola, both of
Willson, Jones, Carter & Baxley, P.A., of Columbia, for
Respondent.

PER CURIAM: In this appeal from the Workers' Compensation Commission, Petitioner Hector Fragosa argues he is entitled to lifetime benefits because he suffered "physical brain damage" pursuant to South Carolina Code Section 42-9-10(C) (2015). The Workers' Compensation Commission found Fragosa did not suffer physical brain damage and limited his award accordingly. The court of appeals affirmed. *Fragosa v. Kade Const., LLC*, Op. No. 2016-UP-139 (S.C. Ct. App. filed Mar. 30, 2016). After careful consideration of the record and briefs, the judgment of the court of appeals is reversed pursuant to Rule 220(b)(1), SCACR, and the following authorities:

1. As to our finding of physical brain damage: S.C. Code Ann § 42-9-10(C) (2015) ("Notwithstanding the five-hundred-week limitation prescribed in this section or elsewhere in this title, any person determined to be totally and permanently disabled who as a result of a compensable injury is a paraplegic, a quadriplegic, *or who has suffered physical brain damage* is not subject to the five-hundred-week limitation and shall receive the benefits for life.") (emphasis added); *Sparks v. Palmetto Hardwood, Inc.*, 406 S.C. 124, 131, 750 S.E.2d 61, 64 (2013) (holding physical brain damage must be "both permanent and severe"); *Crisp v. SouthCo., Inc.*, 401 S.C. 627, 642, 738 S.E.2d 835, 842 (2013) ("[T]he severity of the [brain] injury is the lynchpin of the analysis.").

2. As to our standard of review: *Bartley v. Allendale Cty. Sch. Dist.*, 392 S.C. 300, 306, 709 S.E.2d 619, 621–22 (2011) ("Under the APA, this Court can reverse or modify the decision of the Workers' Compensation Commission if the substantial rights of the appellant have been prejudiced because the decision is affected by an error of law or is clearly erroneous in view of the reliable, probative, and substantial evidence on the whole record."); *Pierre v. Seaside Farms, Inc.*, 386 S.C. 534, 540, 689 S.E.2d 615, 618 (2010) ("Substantial evidence is not a mere scintilla of evidence, but evidence which, considering the record as a whole, would allow reasonable minds to reach the conclusion the agency reached."). Because the commission originally found a 46% impairment rating for a traumatic brain injury and did not alter that finding in its subsequent order, the finding on remand of no physical brain damage cannot be upheld. Remaining faithful to *Crisp* and *Sparks*, we find an impairment rating of 46% for a traumatic brain injury sufficiently severe

to implicate lifetime benefits for physical brain damage pursuant to section 42-9-10(C). Therefore, we hold Fragosa has suffered physical brain damage, entitling him to lifetime benefits under section 42-9-10(C).

REVERSED.

BEATTY, C.J., KITTREDGE, HEARN, FEW and JAMES, JJ., concur.

**THIS OPINION HAS NO PRECEDENTIAL VALUE. IT SHOULD NOT BE
CITED OR RELIED ON AS PRECEDENT IN ANY PROCEEDING
EXCEPT AS PROVIDED BY RULE 268(d)(2), SCACR.**

**THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In The Court of Appeals**

Hector G. Fragosa, Claimant, Appellant,

v.

Kade Construction, LLC, Employer, and Key Risk
Insurance Company of S.C., Carrier, Respondents.

Appellate Case No. 2014-002354

Appeal From The Workers' Compensation Commission

Unpublished Opinion No. 2016-UP-139
Heard March 9, 2016 – Filed March 30, 2016

AFFIRMED

Stephen Benjamin Samuels, of Samuels Law Firm, LLC,
of Columbia, and Jeffrey Christopher Chandler, of
Chandler Law Firm, of Myrtle Beach, for Appellant.

Michael W. Burkett and John Gabriel Coggiola, both of
Willson Jones Carter & Baxley, P.A., of Columbia, for
Respondents.

PER CURIAM: Hector Fragosa appeals the South Carolina Workers'
Compensation Commission Appellate Panel's order, arguing the Appellate Panel
erred in finding he did not suffer physical brain damage, and thus, was not entitled

to lifetime benefits. We affirm pursuant to Rule 220(b), SCACR, and the following authorities: *Liberty Mut. Ins. Co. v. S.C. Second Injury Fund*, 363 S.C. 612, 619, 611 S.E.2d 297, 300 (Ct. App. 2005) ("The South Carolina Administrative Procedures Act (APA) establishes the standard for judicial review of decisions of the workers' compensation commission."); *id.* ("The substantial evidence rule of the APA governs the standard of review in a workers' compensation decision."); *id.* at 620, 611 S.E.2d at 300 ("Substantial evidence is not a mere scintilla of evidence, nor the evidence viewed blindly from one side of the case, but is evidence which, considering the record as a whole, would allow reasonable minds to reach the conclusion the administrative agency reached in order to justify its action."); *Shealy v. Aiken Cty.*, 341 S.C. 448, 455, 535 S.E.2d 438, 442 (2000) (holding the Appellate Panel is the ultimate fact finder, and the final determination of witness credibility and the weight to be accorded evidence is reserved to the Appellate Panel); *Olson v. S.C. Dep't of Health & Envtl. Control*, 379 S.C. 57, 63, 663 S.E.2d 497, 501 (Ct. App. 2008) ("The mere possibility of drawing two inconsistent conclusions from the evidence does not prevent a finding from being supported by substantial evidence.").

AFFIRMED.

WILLIAMS, LOCKEMY, and MCDONALD, JJ., concur.