

Electronically Filed  
Intermediate Court of Appeals  
CAAP-17-0000602  
15-FEB-2018  
10:24 AM

NO. CAAP-17-0000602

IN THE INTERMEDIATE COURT OF APPEALS  
OF THE STATE OF HAWAII

DWIGHT J. VICENTE, Claimant-Appellant-Appellant,  
v.  
HILO MEDICAL INVESTORS, LTD.,  
Employer-Appellee-Appellee,  
and  
AMERICAN HOME ASSURANCE COMPANY/AIG CLAIMS SERVICES,  
Insurance Carrier-Appellee-Appellee,  
and  
JOHN MULLEN & COMPANY, INC.,  
Insurance Adjuster-Appellee-Appellee.

APPEAL FROM THE LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS APPEALS BOARD  
(CASE NO. AB 2015-259(H)(S) (DCD No. 1-87-00882))

ORDER DISMISSING APPEAL FOR LACK OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION  
(By: Leonard, Presiding Judge, Reifurth and Ginoza, JJ.)

Upon review of the record, it appears that Claimant/Appellant/Appellant Dwight J. Vicente (Vicente), pro se, appeals from two August 1, 2017 interlocutory orders that the Labor and Industrial Appeals Board<sup>1/</sup> (LIRAB) entered in Vicente's appeal in LIRAB Case No. 2015-259(H)(S) from the Director of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations' (Director) June 3, 2015 decision regarding Vincente's claim for further workers' compensation benefits for a May 3, 1987 injury. We lack

---

<sup>1/</sup> At all relevant times, the Labor and Industrial Relations Appeals Board appears to have been composed of Chair Danny J. Vasconcellos, Member Melanie S. Matsui and Member Marie C. Laderta.

appellate jurisdiction because the LIRAB has not yet entered an appealable final decision and order in the underlying case.

An aggrieved party may appeal a final decision and order by the LIRAB directly to the Hawai'i Intermediate Court of Appeals pursuant to Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) § 386-88 (2015) and HRS § 91-14(a) (2012 & Supp. 2017). The appealability of a decision and order of the LIRAB is governed by HRS § 91-14(a). Bocalbos v. Kapiolani Med. Ctr., 89 Hawai'i 436, 439, 974 P.2d 1026, 1029 (1999).

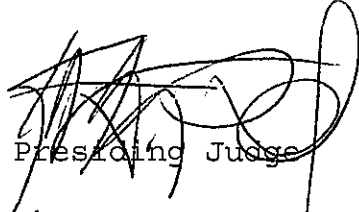
For purposes of HRS § 91-14(a), we have defined "final order" to mean an order ending the proceedings, leaving nothing further to be accomplished. . . . Consequently, an order is not final if the rights of a party involved remain undetermined or if the matter is retained for further action.

Id. (citation and some internal quotation marks omitted). "[A]n order that finally adjudicates a benefit or penalty under the worker's compensation law is an appealable final order under HRS § 91-14(a), although other issues remain." Lindinha v. Hilo Coast Processing Co., 104 Hawai'i 164, 168, 86 P.3d 973, 977 (2004) (citation omitted). But when a determination of a claimant's workers' compensation claim for benefits "has not been made[,] . . . the requisite degree of finality is lacking with respect to th[e] case[,]" and the appellate court lacks jurisdiction. Mitchell v. State Dep't of Educ., 77 Hawai'i 305, 308, 884 P.2d 368, 371 (1994) (dismissing for lack of jurisdiction an appeal from a LIRAB decision that adjudicated some, but not all, compensation issues in a workers' compensation matter).

In the instant case, the two August 1, 2017 interlocutory orders do not finally determine the substantive issues in the underlying LIRAB case, and the matter is pending final disposition before the LIRAB. There do not appear to be any exceptions to the finality requirement that apply here. Absent an appealable final decision and order by the LIRAB on the substantive issues, Vicente's appeal is premature and we lack jurisdiction.

Therefore, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the appeal is dismissed.

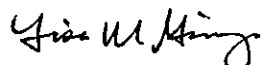
DATED: Honolulu, Hawai'i, February 15, 2018.



Presiding Judge



Laurence M Reilly  
Associate Judge



Judge M. King  
Associate Judge