IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA Case No. 72737

LAURA DEMARANVILLE

SURVIVING SPOUSE OF DANIEL DEMARANVILLE Appellant/Cross-Respondent,

v.

May 24 2018 09:20 a.m. Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA and CANNON COCHRAN MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC.

Respondents,

and

CITY OF RENO Respondent/Cross-Appellant

Appeal from a District Court Order
Granting in Part and Denying in Part
Petition for Judicial Review
First Judicial District Court
Department II
Case No. 15 OC 00092 1B

JOINT APPENDIX

VOLUME 6 OF 8

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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

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SEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

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In the Matter of the Industrial Insurance Claim

of

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE

Claim No.: 12853C301824

Hearing No.: 52796-KD

Appeal No.: 53387-LLW

MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

Comes now, Laura Demaranville, claimant and surviving spouse of Daniel Demaranville, deceased, by and through her attorney, Evan Beavers, Esq., Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers, and hereby moves the appeals officer for summary judgment on the claimant's appeal of the Decision and Order by Hearing Officer Katherine Diamond entered on or about June 24, 2015, as captioned above.

This motion is brought pursuant to NRCP 56, the stipulation of counsel heretofore filed in this proceeding and the record identified therein, points and authorities which follow and the arguments to be presented at a hearing on this motion in the event the appeals officer calls for a hearing day of October, 2015.

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DATED this

NEVADA ATEORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Evan Beavers, Esq.

Attorney for the Claimant

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NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, NV 89701 (775) 684-7555 2200 South Rancho Drive, Suite 130 Las Vegas, NV 89102 (702) 486-2830

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

By Decision of the Appeals Officer entered March 18, 2015, in Appeal Nos. 46812-LLW, 46479-LLW and 44957-LLW, it was adjudicated that Daniel DeMaranville died August 5, 2012, of heart disease, that his widow Laura DeMaranville was entitled to death benefits, and that the City of Reno was responsible for payment of those benefits because the City was the responsible insurer on the date of death. Insurer's Documentary Evidence at page 78. In compliance with that decision, CCMSI, the City's claims administrator, issued its determination letter April 15, 2015, to Laura DeMaranville advising that the claim had been accepted for death benefits but the monthly payment would be in an amount equal to the maximum wage calculated at the date of Mr. DeMaranville's retirement from the City, January 12, 1990. CCMSI began paying \$1,683.85 monthly.

Mrs. DeMaranville, seeking benefits calculated on her deceased husband's earnings at the date of death, appealed that determination. After a hearing on that appeal June 17, 2015, Hearing Officer Katherine Diamond acknowledged that at the date of his death Daniel DeMaranville was employed as a security officer at the Federal Court House at a wage then exceeding the state maximum, and acknowledged the surviving spouse became entitled to compensation on August 5, 2012. The hearing officer committed error, however, when she then decided the wages used to calculate the decedent's average monthly wage "are determined by the primary employment in which the injury occurs." Id. at p.1. The hearing officer ultimately affirmed the insurer's calculation of benefits based upon the date of retirment and closed by citing

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to NAC 616C.444. <u>Id.</u> at pp.1-2. Laura DeMaranville has timely appealed that decision and her appeal is the object of this motion for summary judgment.

Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 56 allows a party seeking to recover upon a claim to move with or without supporting affidavits for summary judgment. NRCP 56(a). stipulation the parties have agreed for the appeals officer to consider this motion, and the briefs in opposition and reply, relying on the record on appeal of the decision on claim acceptance dated March 18, 2015, and any additional documents submitted with the motion and briefs as permitted by the rules of Summary judgment is appropriate only when the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law and no genuine issue of material fact remains for trial. Perez v. Las Vegas Medical Center, 107 Nev. 1, 4, 805 P.2nd 589 (1991) (citing Wiltsie v. Baby Grand Corp., 105 Nev. 291, 292, 774 P.2nd 432, The evidence must be construed in a light most 433 (1989)). favorable to the party against whom the motion is directed. (citing Mullis v. Nevada National Bank, 98 Nev. 510, 512, 654 P.2nd 533, 535 (1982)).

Laura DeMaranville seeks to have the benefits to which she is entitled calculated as to the date of her husband's death. Daniel DeMaranville died of an occupational disease and was entitled to the conclusive presumption provided to police officers under NRS 617.457. Unfortunately, the hearing officer relied upon an administrative regulation (NAC 616C.444) that applies in cases of industrial injury by accident. This is a case of death by industrial disease, not industrial accident. In

addition, in arriving at her conclusion the hearing officer ignored the previous adjudication by the appeals officer which dictates calculating the benefit due Mrs. DeMaranville on the date of death, not the date of retirement.

After hearing the evidence on claim acceptance, the appeals officer sought additional briefing on which party should be liable for the claim - EICON, which was the insurer for the City at the time Daniel DeMaranville retired, or the City itself, which was self-insured at the date of death. ROA 585. In the resulting final decision the appeals officer correctly determined Daniel DeMaranville became entitled to compensation on the date of his disablement, which was the date of his death, and on that date the responsible insurer was the City. ROA 023-025. The hearing officer acknowledged the conclusion of the appeals officer, but then ignored that the decedent died of occupational disease and ignored that under NRS Chapter 617 the date of death is the date upon which to calculate compensation.

In 2002 our State Supreme Court determined that persons seeking benefits under NRS 617.456 may be entitled to such benefits even if retired at the time of the heart disease diagnosis. The Court recognized the Legislature's intent to extend heart/lung benefits to retired claimants. See Gallagher v. City of Las Vegas, 114 Nev. 595, 601, 959 P.2nd 519 (1998). Three years later, in Howard v. City of Las Vegas, 121 Nev. 691, 120 P.3d 410 (2005), the Court revisited the issue. In Howard, the Court considered the claim of a retired fireman seeking temporary disability benefits after retirement. The Court determined the claimant was not entitled to benefits under the

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statute because he was seeking a wage substitution when he was making no wage. <u>Id.</u> at 695. Nothing in <u>Gallagher</u> or <u>Howard</u>, however, supports the hearing officer's decision to ignore the post-retirement date of disability and retroactively look to the date of retirement for the calculation of benefits.

The hearing officer ignored the law and ignored the decision of the appeals officer previously entered on the issue of when the claimant became entitled to compensation. well-settled rule of law that res judicata may apply to administrative proceedings." Britton v. North Las Vegas, 106 Nev. 690, 692, 799 P.2nd 568 (1990) (citations omitted). issue presented in the previous case to the appeals officer was identical to the issue before the hearing officer - when did compensability attach. There was a final judgment on the merits - the decision is under review in the district court but it is a final decision in the administrative appeals process. the parties to the action before the hearing officer were parties to the action before the appeals officer. See Id. at 693. hearing officer simply ignored the doctrine of res judicata when she jumped from the date of disablement to some date "determined by the primary employment in which the injury occurs." no date of injury. There is, however, a date of disability that applies to this occupational disease case.

In Mirage v. Nevada Dep't. Of Admin., 110 Nev. 257, 871
P.2nd 317 (1994), the Court explained the proper analysis for
calculating average monthly wage under Chapter 617. First,
identify the date of disability and only then is it proper to
rely on Chapter 616 determine the method for calculating

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Id. at 260. In the DeMaranville appeals the date of disability has already been determined - it is the date of death, August 5, 2012. The hearing officer should have then relied on NAC 616C.441 and used the date the injured employee was no longer able to work as a result of the occupational disease to calculate the average monthly wage. See also, Mirage at 260 (NRS617.420 requires compensation in terms of average monthly wage must be computed from the date of disability); Howard at 695 (the period immediately preceding the disability is the date on which to calculate disability benefits).

At the date of his death on August 5, 2012, Daniel DeMaranville was earning \$7,314.15 gross monthly salary with vacation pay. ROA 563. His wages would have been capped at that time by NRS 616A.065 at \$5,222.63. See Exhibit "A" attached Sixty-six and two-thirds of that amount is \$3,481.75. That is the amount CCMSI should be paying Laura NRS 616C.505. DeMaranville, surviving spouse, as her monthly death benefit.

DATED this day of October, 2015.

Evan Beavers, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 3399

1000 East William, Suite 208 Carson City, Nevada 89701

Attorney for Respondent Laura DeMaranville, Surviving Spouse

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EXHIBIT A

EXHIBIT A

State of Nevada DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTR: Division of Industrial Relations Workers' Compensation Section FISCAL YEAR MAXIMUM COMPENSATION CHART

FISCL YEAR	MAX WAGE ALLOWED	66-2/3%	BI-WEEKLY	DAILY
1975 (7/1/74-6/30/75)	\$ 727.48	\$ 485.01	\$ 223.16	\$ 15.94
1976 (7/1/75-6/30/76)	\$1,142.21	\$ 761.47	\$ 350.42	\$ 25.03
1977 (7/1/76-8/30/77)	\$1,211.00	\$ 807.33	\$ 371.28	\$ 26.52
1978 (7/1/77-6/30/78)	\$1,287.44	\$ 858.29	\$ 394.80	\$ 28.20
1979 (7/1/78-6/30/79)	\$1,377.08	\$ 918.06	\$ 422.24	\$ 30.16
1980 (7/1/79-6/30/80)	\$1,488.46	\$ 992.31	\$ 456.40	\$ 32.60
1981 (7/1/80-6/30/81)	\$1,591.86	\$1,061.24	\$ 488.18	\$ 34.87
1982 (7/1/81-6/30/82)	\$1,754.95	\$1,169.97	\$ 538.16	\$ 38.44
1983 (7/1/82-6/30/83)	\$1,930.38	\$1,286.92	\$ 591.93	\$ 42.28
1984 (7/1/83-6/30/84)	\$2,040.60	\$1,360.40	\$ 625.80	\$ 44,70
1985 (7/1/84-6/30/85)	\$2 ,117.31	\$1,411.64	\$ 649.32	\$ 46.38
1986 (7/1/85-6/30/86)	\$2,169.33	\$1,439.55	\$ 6 62.20	\$ 47.30
1987 (7/1/86-6/30/87)	\$2,230.45	\$1,486.97	\$ 683.90	\$ 48.85
1988 (7/1/87-6/30/88)	\$2,302.22	\$1,534.82	\$ 705.88	\$ 60.42
1989 (7/1/88-6/30/89)	\$2,395.49	\$1,696.99	\$ 734.58	\$ 52.47
1990 (7/1/89-6/30/90)	\$2,525.78	\$1,683.85	\$ 774.48	\$ 55.92
1991 (7/1/90-6/30/91)	\$2,624.82	\$1,750.00	\$ 804.86	\$ 57.49
1992 (7/1/91-6/30/92)	\$2,747.65	\$1,831.88	\$ 842.52	\$ 60.18
1993 (7/1/92-6/30/93)	\$2,820.19	\$1,880.13	\$ 864.78	\$ 61.77
1994 (7/1/93-6/30/94)	\$2,996.08	\$1,997.39	\$ 918.68	\$ 65.62
1995 (7/1/94-6/30/95)	\$3, 068.43	\$2,038.95	\$ 937.72	\$ 66.98
1996 (7/1/96-6/30/96)	\$3, 089.93	\$2,059.95	\$ 947.38	\$ 67.67
1997 (7/1/96-6/30/97)	\$3,211.00	\$2,140.67	\$ 984.48	\$ 70.32
1998 (7/1/97-6/30/98)	\$3,354.34	\$2,236.23	\$1,028.44	\$ 73.46
1999 (7/1/98-6/30/99)	\$3,474.43	\$2,316.29	\$1,065.26	\$ 76.09
2000 (7/1/99-6/30/00)	\$3,667.27	\$2,444.85	\$1,124.48	\$ 80.32
2001 (7/1/00-6/30/01)	\$3,788.07	\$2,625.38	\$1,161.44	\$ 82. 96
2002 (7/1/01-6/30/02)	\$3,915.25	\$2,610.16	\$1,200.50	\$ 85.75
2003 (7/1/02-8/30/03)	\$4,022.68	\$2,681.78	\$1,233.40	\$ 88.10
2004 (7/1/03-6/30/04)	\$4,129.39	\$2,7 52.92	\$1,266.16	\$ 90.44
2005 (7/1/04-6/30/05)	\$4,284.04	\$2,856.02	\$1,313.48	\$ 93.82
2006 (7/1/05-6/30/06)	\$4,605.97	\$3,003.98	\$1,381.66	\$ 98.69
2007 (7/1/06-6/30/07)	\$4,708.68	\$3,139.12	\$1,443.68	\$103.12
2008 (7/1/07-6/30/08)	\$4,862.68	\$3,241.78	\$1,491.00	\$106.50
2009 (7/1/08-6/30/09)	\$5,116.24	\$3,410.82	\$1,568.70	\$112.05
2010 (7/1/09-6/30/10)	\$5,208.60	\$3,472.40	\$1,596.98	\$114.07
2011 (7/1/10-6/30/11)	\$5,179.05	\$3,452.70	\$1,588.02	\$113.43
2012 (7/1/11-6/30/12)	\$5,151.57	\$3,434.38	\$1,579.48	\$112.82
2013 (7/1/12-6/30/13)	\$5,222.63	\$3,481.75	\$1,601.32	\$114.38
2014 (7/1/13-6/30/14)	\$5,290.70	\$3,527.13	\$1,622.18	\$115.87
2015 (7/1/14-6/30/15)	\$5,356.23	\$3,570.82	\$1,642.34	\$117.31
2016 (7/1/15-6/30/16)	\$5,426.25	\$3,617.50	\$1,663.76	\$118.84
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
2	Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee
3	of the State of Nevada, Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers, and
4	that on this date I deposited for mailing at Carson City, Nevada
5	a true and correct copy of the within and foregoing MOTION FOR
6	SUMMARY JUDGMENT addressed to:
7	LAURA DEMARANVILLE PO BOX 261
8	VERDI NV 89439
9	LESLIE BELL RENO POLICE PROTECTIVE ASSOC
10	PO BOX 359 RENO NV 89505
11	
12	TIMOTHY E ROWE ESQ MCDONALD CARANO WILSON 100 W LIBERTY ST 10 TH FL
13	PO BOX 2670
14	RENO NV 89505-2670
15	PO BOX 20068
16	RENO NV 89515-0068
17	MARK S SERTIC ESQ SERTIC LAW LTD
18	S975 HOME GARDENS DR RENO NV 89502
19	
20	DATED: October 6, 2015
21	SIGNED: Janey X. Sherwood
22	SIGNED: Janey X. Whenvor
23	

Navada Arroxamr for Injured Workers
1000 East William Street, Suite 208
Carson City, NV 89701 (775) 684-7555
2200 South Rancho Drive, Suite 130
Las Vegas, NV 89102 (702) 486-2830

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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

FILED

OCT 7 2015

DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION
APPEALS OFFICER

In the Matter of the Industrial Insurance Claim

of

Claim No.: 128

12853C301824

Hearing No.: 52796-KD

Appeal No.: 53387-LLW

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE

STIPULATION AND ORDER

It is hereby stipulated by and between Evan Beavers, Esq., attorney for Laura DeMaranville, claimant as surviving spouse of Daniel DeMaranville, deceased; and Mark S. Sertic, Esq., attorney for Employers Insurance Company of Nevada (EICON); and Timothy E. Rowe, Esq., attorney for the City of Reno (City) and Cannon Cochran Management Services, Inc. (CCMSI), that the evidentiary hearing now scheduled for October 5, 2015, for the above-captioned appeal, upon approval of the appeals officer, shall be continued to a later date, if needed by the appeals officer, and the date of October 6, 2015, shall be, instead, the deadline upon which the claimant is to file a motion for summary judgment. Counsel for the other parties may then file timely briefs in opposition to the claimant's motion and counsel for the claimant may then timely file briefs in reply.

It is further agreed that the evidentiary record to be relied upon by the parties in presenting the motion for summary judgment and briefs in opposition, and any hearing on the motion

Nevada Attorner For Industry Morkers
1000 East William Street, Suite 208
Carson City, NV 89701 (775) 684-7555
2200 South Rancho Drive, Suite 230
Las Vegas, NV 89102 (702) 486-2830

should the appeals officer call for a hearing, shall be that record admitted into evidence in Appeal Nos. 46812-LLW, 46479-LLW and 44957-LLW, resolved by the Decision of the Appeals Officer filed March 18, 2015, and now compiled as the Record on Appeal in Case No. 15 OC 00092 1B, Dept. 2, First Judicial District Court.

Additional evidence, including but not limited to that which might show when the City of Reno became self-insured, that which might show when EICON no longer covered the City, and that which might show earnings of the decedent at time of retirement and time of death, may be submitted with the motion and briefs in opposition as permitted by the rules of procedure.

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

DATED: 09/30 , 2015 Evan Beavers, Esq.,

Attorney for the Claimant

SERTIC LAW LTD.

Mark S. Sertic, Esq.
Attorney for Employers Insurance
Company of Nevada

MCDONALD CARANO WILSON

Attorney for City of Reno and CCMSI

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ORDER

This matter having come before the court upon written stipulation, upon terms that are just, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the claimant's appeal shall proceed upon motion for summary judgment and the hearing now set for October 5, 2015, shall be continued to a later date, if necessary, to be determined after pleadings and papers are filed and the motion is submitted.

Dated this 6th day of October, 2015.

LORNA L WARD
APPEALS OFFICER

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

2 The undersigned, an employee of the State of Nevada, Department of 3 Administration, Hearings Division, does hereby certify that on the date shown below, a true and correct copy of the foregoing STIPULATION AND ORDER 4 was duly mailed, postage prepaid OR placed in the appropriate addressee runner 5 file at the Department of Administration, Hearings Division, 1050 E. Williams Street, Carson City, Nevada, to the following: 6 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED 7 C/O LAURA DEMARANVILLE 8 **PO BOX 261 VERDI, NV 89439** NAIW 10 1000 E WILLIAM #208 **CARSON CITY NV 89701** 11 || 12 CITY OF RENO ATTN ANDRENA ARREYGUE 13 PO BOX 1900 RENO, NV 89505 14 TIMOTHY ROWE, ESQ PO BOX 2670 16 **RENO NV 89505** 17 LESLIE BELL RENO POLICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION 18 **PO BOX 359** 19 | **RENO NV 89504** 20 EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMP OF NV PO BOX 539004 21 HENDERSON, NV 89053 22 MARK SERTIC, ESQ 23 5975 HOME GARDENS DRIVE **RENO NV 89502** 24 **CCMSI** 25 PO BOX 20068

RENO NV 89515-0068

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Dated this _____ day of October, 2015.

Kristi Fraser, Legal Secretary II Employee of the State of Nevada THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

STATE OF HEVAD LET OF ACTUMISTRAT READERED DIVISION APPEALS OFFICE

BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

A LOUVED

In the matter of the Industrial | Claim No.:

12853C301824

INSULANCE CIGIN

Hearing No.: 52796-KD

of

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Appeal No.: 53387-LLW

Daniel Demaranville, Deceased,

Claimant.

EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA'S RESPONSE TO THE CLAIMANT'S

MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

Employers Insurance Company of Nevada, ("EICON"), hereby responds to the Claimant's Motion for Summary Judgment.

EICON concurs with the Claimant that the issue presented in this Appeal is appropriate for determination by summary judgment since there are no factual issues in dispute and the issue can be decided as a matter of law. However, the applicable statutes, regulations and case law establish that the correct death benefit in this case is zero dollars and not, as the Claimant contends, some amount based upon the wages the decedent was earning at the time of his death from a job wholly unrelated to his occupation as a police offer with the City of Reno.

The relevant and undisputed facts are as follows. Mr.

DeMaranville worked as a police officer for the City of Reno,
retiring in 1990. Exhibit 1, 3. On August 5, 2012 Mr. DeMaranville
died while in the recovery room after undergoing gall bladder
surgery. Exhibit 6, p. 127. At the time of his death Mr.

SERTIC LAW LTD. Arrowers at Live 1973-rove avectors cove Rove, NY 91502 773 327 6303

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Z C GERTIC LAW LTD: DeMaranville was employed by a private security company. On March 18, 2015 the Appeals Officer issued her Decision in which she found that Mr. DeMaranville died as the result of heart disease, that his heart disease was a compensable occupational disease pursuant to NRS 617.457 and that full liability for the claim rests with the City of Reno under its self-insurance plan.

On April 15, 2015 the City of Reno issued the determination at issue in this appeal which established the Claimant's monthly death benefit at \$1,683.85 based upon his wages at the time of his retirement in 1990 from the City of Reno.¹ The Claimant appealed and is seeking to have the monthly death benefit set based upon the wages that Mr. DeMaranville was receiving from the private security agency at the time of his death, which would be the maximum allowable benefit as of 2012. As discussed below, both the City's determination and the Claimant's position are incorrect; under the applicable law the correct monthly death benefit is zero dollars.

Pursuant to NRS 617.430 dependents of employees who die as a result of an occupational disease are entitled to death benefits as provided by chapters 616A to 616D of the NRS. Additionally, NRS 617.015 provides that employees and their dependents "shall be entitled to all the applicable rights, benefits and immunities and shall be subject to all the applicable liabilities and regulations provided for injured employees and their employers by chapters 616A to 616D, inclusive, of NRS unless otherwise provided in this chapter." Therefore, the provisions of chapters 616A to 616D and

¹ This monthly death benefit was determined based upon the maximum allowable wage at the time of Mr. DeMaranville's retirement in 1990. EICON agrees that Mr. DeMaranville was earning wages above the allowable maximum at the time of his retirement.

SERTIC LAW LTD. A TOMOTO A LAW 3875-CAR AMOENS SING ROW, NY 88502 their corresponding regulations apply in determining the benefits to which the Claimant may be entitled.

NRS 616C.505(2) provides that a surviving spouse of deceased employee is entitled to a monthly death benefit of 66 2/3 percent of the employee's average monthly wage. The issue here is therefore what was Mr. DeMaranville's average monthly wage?

NRS 616A.065 defines average monthly wage to be the "wage actually received...on the date of the accident or injury to the employee...."

NRS 616C.420 requires the Administrator to provide by regulation a method for determining the average monthly wage.

NAC 616C.420 and NAC 616C.423 define what items of compensation are included in the average monthly wage.

NAC 616C.435 is dispositive of the issue in this case. That regulation set forth the period of the employee's earnings that are to be used to calculate the average monthly wage. Generally, with some exceptions not relevant here, that period is the 12 week period immediately preceding the date on which the accident or disease occurred. Most important for this case is subsection 9 of that regulation which states: "As used in this section, 'earnings' means earnings received from the employment in which the injury occurs and in any concurrent employment." In this case the employment from which the Claimant is seeking to obtain benefits is that as a police officer with the City of Reno. That is the employment on which the claim under NRS 617.457, (heart disease of a police officer), was made by the Claimant and granted by the

 $^{^2}$ Although this regulation speaks to an "injury", NRS 617.430 and 617.015 make it clear that the same provision is applicable to an occupational disease.

Appeals Officer. The wages earned by Mr. DeMaranville from that employment at the time of his death were zero since he had retired from that employment twenty-two years earlier.

The fact that Mr. DeMaranville was working for a private security company at the time of his death is irrelevant. His widow is not seeking benefits from an occupational disease that arose from that employment. The wages from that employment cannot be used to calculate the average monthly wage.

Upon five continuous years of employment a police officer is entitled to the presumption of NRS 617.457 that his heart disease is an occupational disease. Thus, at the time of his retirement Mr. DeMaranville was entitled to the benefits of that statute although he could not file a claim until such time as he was disabled as a result of the occupational disease. He became disabled from the occupational disease when he died at which time his widow was entitled to compensation under the heart disease statute. However, that does not change the period of the earnings on which the average monthly wage is determined. The presumption of NRS 617.457 arose from his employment as a police officer; it did not arise from, and has no connection with, his work as a private security guard.

The case of <u>Howard v. City of Las Vegas</u>, 121 Nev. 691, 120 P.3d 410 (2005), while not directly on point, is instructive. In that case a firefighter suffered a heart attack eight years after he retired. The Supreme Court held that he was not entitled to collect temporary total disability benefits since he was not earning any wages and thus had no calculable average monthly wage.

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The Supreme Court based its decision on the "Legislature's method for calculating the average monthly wage." 120 P.3d at p. 411. While in that case the claimant was not working at an unrelated non-firefighter job and the Supreme Court did not address the precise issue presented in this case, the holding supports the conclusion that benefits must be calculated in accordance with, and as limited by, the applicable statutes and regulations.

NAC 616C.444 provides additional support for the conclusion that the average monthly wage in this case is zero dollars. That regulation provides:

The average monthly wage of an employee who permanently or temporarily changes to a job with different duties, rate of pay, or hours of employment, must be calculated using only information concerning payroll which relates to his or her primary job at the time of the accident. The preceding sections apply in calculating the average monthly wage for such an employee.

The primary job this refers to is clearly the job in which the employee suffers an injury or contracts an occupational disease. This regulation prohibits the use of payroll information from a subsequent employment. This is entirely logical as the benefits to which an injured employee are entitled must be determined based on the employment which caused the injury. The same applies to employees who contract an occupational disease. The entire statutory and regulatory scheme show that benefits are to be calculated based on the employment from which the claimant was injured or contracted the occupational disease.

The case of <u>Mirage Casino-Hotel v. Nevada Dept. of</u>

<u>Administration</u>, 110 Nev. 257, 871 P.2d 317 (1994) cited by the

Claimant does not answer the question in this appeal. That case

merely states that the claimant's benefits are to be calculated from the date of disability. That is consistent with the statutes and regulations discussed above. Mr. DeMaranville's earnings from his police officer job at the time of his disability were zero.

Mirage does not hold that wages from a totally separate and distinct employment that is unrelated to that from which the occupational disease arose are to be used to calculate the benefits.

The Claimant's reliance upon NAC 616C.441 is misplaced. That regulation provides: "The earnings of an injured employee on the date on which an accident occurs or the date on which an injured employee is no longer able to work as a result of contracting an occupational disease will be used to calculate the average monthly wage." This begs the question of what constitute "earnings". As set forth above, Mr. DeMaranville's earnings for this claim are those he earned as a police officer with the City of Reno and not those he was receiving as a private security guard at the time of his death. Thus, his earnings at the time he became disabled were zero.

The Claimant's assertion that the Appeals Officer has already determined the amount of the benefits to which the Claimant is entitled is incorrect. While the Appeals Officer's Decision of March 18, 2015 does provide that the Claimant became eligible for benefits as of the date of Mr. DeMaranville's death, nothing contained therein addressed what the amount of those benefits should be. Therefore, the doctrine of <u>res judicata</u> is inapplicable here.

For the foregoing reasons, EICON respectfully requests that

the Appeals Officer issue her Decision finding that the appropriate average monthly wage for this claim be set at zero dollars.

DATED this 2015.

SERTIC LAW LTD.

By: MARK S. SERTIC, ESQ.
5975 Home Gardens Drive
Reno, Nevada 89502
(775) 327-6300
Attorneys for
Employers Insurance Company
of Nevada

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of the law firm of Sertic Law Ltd., Attorneys at Law, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to the within matter, and that on the and day of October, 2015, I served by U.S. mail, a true copy of the foregoing or attached document, addressed to:

NAIW Evan Beavers 1000 E William Street #208 Carson City, Nevada 89701

Timothy Rowe, Esq. P.O. Box 2670 Reno, NV 89505

Cina I. Walsh

AFFIRMATION (Pursuant to NRS 239B.030)

The undersigned does hereby affirm to the best of his knowledge that the attached document does not contain the social security number of any person.

Dated on this 22 day of October, 2015.

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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

2015 OCT 26

In the Matter of the Contested

of

Claim No:

12853C361824^D

Industrial Insurance Claim

Hearing No:

52796-KD

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE (Deceased)

Appeal No:

53387-LLW

Claimant.

CITY OF RENO'S OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

The City of Reno (City) respectfully submits the following Points and Authorities in Opposition to the Claimant's Motion for Summary Judgment:

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

The issue presented in this case is the calculation of average monthly wage for the purpose of determining the amount of death benefits that may be due to the Claimant's surviving spouse if Daniel DeMaranville's death was caused by heart disease. In her motion for summary judgment, the Claimant, Laura DeMaranville, contends the average monthly wage should be calculated using wages earned in an employment relationship unrelated to the Claimant's occupational disease. The City respectfully submits the Claimant's contention is misguided and ignores fundamental principles underlying Nevada's workers compensation scheme. If Nevada's workers compensation scheme is applied as intended, the applicable statutes, regulations and existing case law require the average monthly wage to be calculated using wages from the employment relationship which give rise to the injury or occupational disease in question. When those principles are applied in this case it becomes apparent that the average monthly wage in this case was zero.

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1. Workers Compensation Benefits Derive From the Employment Relationship

The right to workers compensation benefits arises out of an employment relationship. It is the relationship of the events causing the injury or occupational disease to the employment that creates the right to benefits. Larson's Workers Compensation Law, Sec. 1.03[1]. The right to benefits does not exist independent of that relationship. Moreover, the rights that do derive from that employment relationship are uniquely legislative in nature. Weaver v. State Industrial Insurance System, 104 Nev. 305, 306, 756 P. 2d. 1195, 1195 (1988). Additionally, in construing the workers compensation statutes that create these benefits, courts should not disturb the delicate balance created by the legislature by implying provisions not expressly included in the legislative scheme. Id.; accord Ransier v. State Industrial Insurance System, 104 Nev. 742, 745, 766 P. 2d. 274 (1988).

There is nothing in Nevada's statutory scheme that indicates that benefits due as a result of an industrial accident or occupational disease are to be based on an employment relationship independent of the employment which causes the injury or occupational disease. Yet, that is precisely what the Claimant argues in this case when it contends that the Claimant's average monthly wage should be based on compensation earned in an employment totally unrelated to the employment which gave rise to the Claimant's occupational disease. If the Claimant's contentions were correct, and if no connection to the employment causing the industrial injury or occupational disease was required, liability would simply fall on the employer and insurer providing workers compensation coverage at the time disability arose from the occupational disease. There would be no need to determine which employer and insurer are responsible for an occupational disease under rules like the last injurious exposure rule if the connection to the employment causing the occupational disease was irrelevant.

In this case, the Claimant voluntarily separated from the employment which presumably caused his occupational disease in 1990 with no expectation of a future employment relationship with the City. Although the employment relationship giving rise to the Claimant's right to benefits ended more than 20 years prior to his death from the occupational disease, the Claimant argues that wages earned in his current employment must be used to determine the Claimant's

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average monthly even though that employment is unrelated to other exposure or development of the occupational disease. The argument is not consistent with the applicable statutes and regulations dealing with average monthly wage.

2. Applicable Regulations Require The Wage To Be Based On The Employment Causing The Occupational Disease

Nevada's regulatory provisions dealing with the calculation of average monthly wage require the calculations to be based on the employment in which the industrial injury occurs. NAC 616C.435 sets forth the period of earnings used to calculate the average monthly wage and defines the term "earnings" as used in NAC 616C.435 as "... earnings means earnings received from the employment in which the injury occurs and in any concurrent employment."

NAC 616C.444 states: "the average monthly wage of an employee who permanently or temporarily changes to a job with different duties, rate of pay or hours of employment, must be calculated using only information concerning payroll which relates to his or her primary job at the time of the accident...."

NAC 616C.435 (9) requires the earnings from the employment in which the injury occurs be used to calculate average monthly wage.

Although these regulations do not specifically address occupational disease, there is no reason to believe different concepts would apply. Thus, the applicable employment in an occupational disease case would be the employment causing the occupational disease. Here, that employment is presumed to be Mr. DeMaranville's employment with the City which ended in 1990.

A similar result is suggested by Nevada case law. In Howard v. City of Las Vegas, 121 Nev. 691, 120 P.3d., 410 (2005). In Howard, a retired firefighter suffered a heart attack approximately 8 years following his retirement. The court concluded the Claimant was not entitled to temporary total disability benefits because he was not earning wages at the time he became disabled from his heart attack. The facts of Howard are distinguishable from the present case in that Howard was not earning wages in another employment unrelated to the employment causing his heart disease. The court determined Howard was not entitled to temporary total

disability benefits because he was not earning wages on the date disability, the date of his heart attack. There is nothing in the Howard decision that suggests the result should be any different in this case. Mr. DeMaranville was not earning wages from the employment that caused his occupational disease at the time of his death.

II. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the City of Reno respectfully submits the Claimant is not entitled to death benefits because the Mr. DeMaranville was not earning wages in the employment responsible for the occupational disease at the time of his death. Because the average monthly wage from the employment responsible for the occupational disease was zero at the time the Claimant became disabled, the rationale expressed in Howard would preclude payment of death benefits.

Dated this 23 day of October, 2015

MCDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

P. O. Box 26/70

Reno, Nevada 89505-2670 Attorneys for the Employer

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I hereby certify that I am an employee of McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP, and that on the <u>331</u> day of October, 2015, I served the within CITY OF RENO'S OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT by sending a true and correct copy via facsimile to the following parties:

> Evan Beavers, Esq. Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers 1000 E. William St., #208 Carson City, NV 89701

Mark S. Sertic, Esq. Sertic Law Ltd. 5975 Home Gardens Dr. Reno, NV 89502

The following parties were served copies via the United States Postal Service:

CCMSI Attn: Lisa Jones P.O. Box 20068 Reno, NV 89515-0068

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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

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BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

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In the Matter of the Industrial Insurance Claim

of

Claim No.:

12853C301824

Hearing No.: 52796-KD

Appeal No.: 53387-LLW

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE

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REPLY TO CITY OF RENO'S OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

AND

REPLY TO EICON'S RESPONSE TO THE CLAIMANT'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY

JUDGMENT

Comes now Laura DeMaranville, claimant and surviving spouse of Daniel DeMaranville, deceased, by and through her attorney, Evan Beavers, Esq., Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers, and hereby replies to the opposition filed by the City of Reno (City) to the claimant's motion for summary judgment and, simultaneously, replies to the opposition of Employers Insurance Company (EICON) to the claimant's motion.

The claimant seeks to have the benefits owing to her as surviving spouse calculated on the average monthly wage her husband was earning as a contract federal security officer at the date of his disability, which was the date of his death. opposition City proffers that because the claim for benefits arises from Mr. DeMaranville's employment with City, only the wages City was paying the retired police officer at the date of

21 NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS (702) 486-2830 (775)684-755522 23 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 Suite 24 Carson City, NV 89701 2200 South Rancho Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89102 25 26 27

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disability can be used for calculating benefits. The amount of wages City was paying Mr. DeMaranville at the date of his death was zero therefore, according to City, the monthly death benefit owed to his widow is zero.

Similarly, in its opposition EICON argues that because Mr. DeMaranville's employment with the City of Reno is the employment upon which the claim is based, state regulation dictates calculating his earnings from that employment.

According to EICON, given that at the date of his death Mr.

DeMaranville was earning nothing from the City, Mr.

DeMaranville's widow is entitled to nothing for monthly death benefits.

Neither City's nor EICON's arguments are consistent with the Nevada Occupational Diseases Act (NRS Chapter 617), nor is either position consistent with the earlier determination that under the heart/lung statute Laura DeMaranville is entitled to benefits. It has been determined that City, as the self-insured employer at the date of death, is liable for the claim. Nevada law does not support the position that City is liable for monthly benefits based on wages only if it was paying the decedent a wage at the time of his death.

NRS 617.457 declares that heart disease of a person employed continuously for five years as a police officer before the date of disablement is conclusively presumed to have arisen out of and in the course of the employment. It has already been proven to the satisfaction of the appeals officer, and neither City nor EICON refute the finding here, that Dan DeMaranville was employed for more than five consecutive years as a police officer

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and died of heart disease. That is all that is required for entitlement to benefits under the heart/lung statute. See

Manwill v. Clark County, 123 Nev. 238, 242, 162 P.3d 876 (2007) (a firefighter seeking occupational disease benefits under NRS 617.457 need only show heart disease and five years qualifying employment before disablement). City and EICON seek to imply the added condition of proving when the disease was contracted in order to determine if the employer was paying a wage to the claimant on that date. City and EICON find support for the position by confusing benefits owing for industrial accidents with benefits owing for industrial disease.

Our State Supreme Court has provided instruction on how to calculate benefits for occupational disease. In the case of Mirage v. Nevada Dep't of Administration, 110 Nev. 257, 871 P.2d 317 (1994), the Court determined that "[o]nly after the employee becomes disabled does it become necessary to look to NRS Chapter 616 for the method of calculating the employee's average monthly wage." The Occupational Diseases Act (Chapter 617) Id. at 260. does not contain the administrative provisions detailed in the Industrial Insurance Act (Chapters 616A, B, C and D). The Court in Mirage gives no indication that the provisions of Chapter 616 to calculate benefits should be used to avoid a Chapter 617 determination of compensability.

City starts with the presumption that the employment relationship must relate to the occupational disease. City next posits that NAC 616C.435 and NAC 616C.444 require that benefits must be based on wages earned at that point in time when the "injury" occurs. City argues that even though the statutes cited

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NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

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do not refer to occupational disease the analysis should be the same given the presumption that the employment which caused Mr. DeMaranville's heart disease must have been his employment with the City of Reno.

EICON likewise argues that NAC 616C.435 is dispositive and when used in conjunction with NAC 616C.444 the benefits to which the injured employee is entitled must be based on the employment which caused the "injury." Both City and EICON presume Daniel DeMaranville's heart disease was caused by his employment with the City of Reno and at the time the "injury" occurred Mr. DeMaranville was earning no wages from City therefor As indicated no benefits calculated on those wages are owed. above, however, the heart/lung statute does not require additional proof relating the disease to the qualifying All that need be shown, and that which has already been proven, is that the qualifying employment continued for at least five years. Furthermore, nothing in Chapter 617 allows for an employer to avoid liability for an occupational disease claim by attempting to link the wage calculation provisions in Chapter 616 to a presumed date of injury.

To carry the opponents' position to its logical conclusion, once an employee the legislature intended to benefit in NRS 617.457 retires the employer's obligation to provide benefits based on wages-the employer will never again be paying a wage to the retired employee. Neither the Nevada legislature nor the Nevada Supreme Court have ever made such a pronouncement. The Court in Mirage directs us to Chapter 616 after the a claim In Chapter 616 for occupational disease has been determined.

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(specifically, NRS 616C.420) regulation is then authorized to determine average monthly wage. NAC 616C.441(1) then mandates that the wage of the injured employee earned on the date the employee was no longer able to work because of the occupational disease will be used to calculate the average monthly wage.

The creation of some tie between the date Mr. DeMaranville's disease "occurred" and the date of his employment with the City of Reno is not supported by the decisions of the See Gallagher v. Court when deciding cases with similar facts. City of Las Vegas, 114 Nev. 595, 601, 602, 959 P.2d 519 (1998) (retired firemen are entitled to occupational disease benefits as a matter of law provided the requirements of NRS 617.457 are If the legislature believes some limitation is necessary A retired employee Id. at ftnt. 9. it may amend the statute. intended the benefits of NRS 617.457 who suffers a heart attack, after proving the elements for the conclusive presumption, is entitled to benefits for occupational disease. Howard v. City of <u>Las Vegas</u>, 121 Nev. 691, 120 P.3d 410 (2005). immediately preceding the heart attack is the date from which Id. at 695. disability benefits must be calculated.

Concluding that the provisions of Chapter 616 do not require City pay anything to Laura DeMaranville for monthly benefits is an absurd result. Laura DeMaranville has already proved entitlement to benefits under NRS 617.457 resulting from her husband's heart disease and resulting death. To start from that point and conclude that the amount the City of Reno owes is zero because the City was paying the decedent zero wages at the date of disability defeats the purpose of the Nevada Occupational

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Diseases Act. The Court clearly intended Chapter 616 be used to calculate benefits, not for the purpose of avoiding payment. The goal should be to read statutes harmoniously with one another to avoid an unreasonable or absurd result. Citizens for Cold Springs v. City of Reno, 125 Nev. 625, 631, 218 P.3d 847, 851 (2009); Allstate Ins. Co. v. Fackett, 125 Nev. 132, 138, 206 P.3d 572, 577 (2009); Great Basin Water Network v. Taylor, 126 Nev. Adv. Rep. 20, 234 P.3d 912, 918 (Nev. 2010). Where the legislative intent is clear, the court must effectuate that intent. Sheriff, Clark County v. Burcham, 198 P.3d 326, 329, 124 Nev. 1247, 1253 (2008).

The process of determining Mr. DeMaranville's wages at the time of his disability is being contorted to obscure the findings already entered in Appeal Nos. 46812-LLW, 46479-LLW, and 44957-LLW. Mr. DeMaranville died of heart disease on August 5, 2012, and Laura DeMaranville is entitled to death benefits. The benefits set out in NRS 616C.505 include, but are not limited to, monthly payment in an amount equal to 66 2/3 percent of the average monthly wage Dan DeMaranville was earning at the date of his death. The amount owed to her monthly should not be capped (as the hearing officer ordered below) based upon the wages Mr. DeMaranville was earning shortly before retirement, nor should that amount be reduced to zero as argued here by the City of Reno and EICON. Laura DeMaranville is entitled to summary judgment

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1 for monthly benefits based upon her deceased husband's wages at 2 the time of his death as more fully set out in her motion.

Respectfully submitted this 6 day of November,

2015.

Evan Beavers, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 3399 1000 East William, Suite 208 Carson City, Nevada 89701

Attorney for Respondent Laura DeMaranville, Surviving Spouse CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

2 Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of the State of Nevada, Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers, and 3 that on this date I deposited for mailing at Carson City, Nevada, 4 5 a true and correct copy of the within and foregoing REPLY TO CITY OF RENO'S OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT AND REPLY TO 6 7 EICON'S RESPONSE TO THE CLAIMANT'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT 8 addressed to: 9 LAURA DEMARANVILLE PO BOX 261 **VERDI NV 89439** 10 LESLIE BELL 11 RENO POLICE PROTECTIVE ASSOC 12 PO BOX 359 **RENO NV 89505** 13 TIMOTHY E ROWE ESQ 14 MCDONALD CARANO WILSON 100 W LIBERTY ST 10TH FL 15 PO BOX 2670 RENO NV 89505-2670 16 CCMSI PO BOX 20068 17 RENO NV 89515-0068 18 MARK S SERTIC ESQ 19 SERTIC LAW LTD 5975 HOME GARDENS DR 20 **RENO NV 89502**

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Suite 130 (702) 486-2830 23

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VEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

000 East William Street, Suite 208

Carson City, NV 89701

(775) 684-7555

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2200 South Rancho Drive, Lns Vegas, NV 89102 27

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Janey X. Shews DATED:

SIGNED:

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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER 2 1050 E. WILLIAM, SUITE 450 CARSON CITY, NV 89701 3 4 5 In the Matter of the Contested Industrial Insurance Claim of: 6 Claim No: 12853C301824 7 Hearing No: 52796-KD 8 Appeal No: 53387-LLW 9 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED, 10 Claimant. 11 12 **ORDER** 13 The 694-page Record on Appeal previously filed in the district court is 14 hereby marked and admitted as Exhibit 1. 15 IT IS SO ORDERED. 16 18 LORNA L WARD APPEALS OFFICER

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DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

2 The undersigned, an employee of the State of Nevada, Department of 3 Administration, Hearings Division, does hereby certify that on the date shown below, a true and correct copy of the foregoing ORDER was duly mailed, postage prepaid OR placed in the appropriate addressee runner file at the Department of 5 Administration, Hearings Division, 1050 E. Williams Street, Carson City, Nevada, to the following: 6 7 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED C/O LAURA DEMARANVILLE 8 PO BOX 261 **VERDI, NV 89439** 9 NAIW 10 1000 E WILLIAM #208 CARSON CITY NV 89701 11 12 CITY OF RENO ATTN ANDRENA ARREYGUE 13 l PO BOX 1900 RENO, NV 89505 14 15 TIMOTHY ROWE, ESQ PO BOX 2670 16 RENO NV 89505 17 LESLIE BELL RENO POLICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION **PO BOX 359** 19 | RENO NV 89504 20 II EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMP OF NV PO BOX 539004 21 HENDERSON, NV 89053 22 MARK SERTIC, ESQ 23 5975 HOME GARDENS DRIVE **RENO NV 89502** 24 CCMSI 25 PO BOX 20068 RENO NV 89515-0068 26

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Dated this 101 day of December, 2015.

Kristi Fraser, Legal Secretary II Employee of the State of Nevada THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

Claim No.:

Appeal No.:

Hearing No.: 52796-KD

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In the Matter of the

of

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE

Industrial Insurance Claim

DECISION AND ORDER

This matter is before the appeals officer upon motion by the claimant, Laura DeMaranville, surviving spouse of Daniel DeMaranville, seeking summary judgment on the claimant's appeal of the hearing officer's decision of June 24, 2015, on the issue of death benefits. The motion was opposed by the City of Reno, by and through Timothy Rowe, Esq. Employers Insurance Company of Nevada, by and through Mark Sertic, Esq., joined as an indispensable party to the action, also opposed the claimant's motion for summary judgment.

The matter was submitted for decision after briefing by stipulation of the parties relying on the record admitted into evidence in Appeal Nos. 46812-LLW, 46479-LLW, and 44957-LLW which resulted in the Decision and Order filed March 18, 2015, on the issue of claim acceptance. Based upon the Stipulation and Order entered October 5, 2015, the claimant's motion for summary judgment, the briefs submitted in opposition and reply, and all pleadings and papers admitted in the earlier determination of

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MEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS 1000 East William Street, Carson City, NV 89701 2200 South Rancho Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89102

claim acceptance, the Appeals Officer finds and concludes as follows:

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FINDINGS OF FACT

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Daniel DeMaranville was a sworn police officer for the City of Reno from August 6, 1969, until his retirement in January of 1990.

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Mr. DeMaranville died August 5, 2012, and at the time of his death he was employed by AKAL as a court security officer for the Federal District Court.

- By decision and order dated March 18, 2015, it was determined that Daniel DeMaranville died of heart disease and that he became entitled to compensation on the date of his death, and that the responsible insurer on that date was the City of Reno.
- In compliance with the order of March 18, 2015, Cannon Cochran Management Services, Inc. (CCMSI), claims administrator for City of Reno, tendered to Laura DeMaranville the amount of \$1,683.85 as the monthly widow benefit based upon the State's maximum wage cap at the date of retirement on January 12, 1990.
- Laura DeMaranville appealed that determination to the hearings officer who, by decision and order filed June 24, 2015, affirmed the calculation of benefits based on the date wages were last earned from the City of Reno, which would have been the date of retirement.
- Ms. DeMaranville appealed and moved for summary judgment arguing, inter alia, Daniel DeMaranville died of industrial disease and that the date he was no longer able to

work as a result of the disease is the proper date on which to calculate wages for the payment of benefits to the widow.

- 7. In her motion, Ms. DeMaranville argues that at the date of his death Mr. DeMaranville was earning \$7,314.15 gross monthly salary and the State maximum wage statute at the time would cap his wages for the calculation of benefits at \$5,222.63, and the monthly widow benefit would amount to \$3,481.75.
- 8. City of Reno opposes summary judgment arguing that if it is the employer responsible for the occupational disease, the wages used to calculate benefits must be the wages the city was paying the decedent at the time of his disability, and at the time of disability, or death, the city was paying Daniel DeMaranville no wage, therefore, the death benefit payable to Laura DeMaranville must be zero.
- 9. EICON opposes summary judgment arguing, similarly, that because Mr. DeMaranville's earnings from his police officer job with the City were zero at the time of disability, the benefits owing the widow are also zero.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Based upon the preceding findings of fact, the Appeals Officer concludes, as a matter of law, that:

1. All that was necessary for Laura DeMaranville to show entitlement of the conclusive presumption in NRS 617.457 was that her husband Daniel died of heart disease and that he was employed for five continuous years with the City of Reno as a police officer at some point prior to his death from heart disease. See Manwill v. Clark County, 123 Nev. 238, 242, 162 P.3d 876 (2007).

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NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WG 1000 East William Street, St Carson City, NV 89701 (7 2200 South Rancho Drive, Suj Las Vegas, NV 89102 (7)

- 3. Upon finding compensability under NRS chapter 617, it then becomes necessary to rely on NRS chapter 616 for the method of calculating benefits. See Mirage v. Nevada Dep't of Administration, 110 Nev. 257, 260, 871 P.2d 317 (1994).
- 4. NRS 616C.505 entitles Laura DeMaranville to monthly payment in an amount equal to 66 2/3 percent of Mr.

 DeMaranville's average monthly wage earned immediately preceding the heart attack. See <u>Howard</u> at 695. In addition, NAC 616C.441(1) mandates that the wage the injured employee earned on the date the employee was no longer able to work because of the occupational disease should be used to calculate the average monthly wage.
- 5. At the date of his death on August 5, 2012, Daniel DeMaranville was earning \$7,314.15 gross monthly salary with vacation pay. At that time his wages would be capped by NRS 616A.065 at \$5,222.63. NRS 616C.505 requires that an amount equal to 66 2/3 of that amount, that is \$3,481.75, be paid monthly to Laura DeMaranville as the monthly death benefit.

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- 6. Summary judgment is appropriate when the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law and no genuine issue of material fact remains for trial. NRCP 56(c); Perez v. Las Vegas Medical Center, 107 Nev. 1, 4, 805 P.2d 589 (1991) (citations omitted). The evidence must be construed in a light most favorable to the party against whom the motion is directed. Id.
- 7. Considering the evidence in a light most favorable to the City of Reno or its insurer, that Daniel DeMaranville died twenty-two years after leaving the city's employment and was at that time earning wages substantially higher than the wages he earned with the city, there is no legal authority to pay his widow zero for her monthly death benefits. His occupational heart disease is conclusively presumed to have arisen from his employment with the City of Reno. The Nevada Occupational Disease Act requires the payment of benefits calculated at the date of disability and no exception exists for the City of Reno to avoid that obligation if, at the time of disability, the city was no longer paying wages to the decedent. disability under the Act is the date of death, and at the date of death Daniel DeMaranville's wage was capped at \$5,222.63 and the monthly death benefit due his widow under the Act is \$3,481.75.

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ORDER 1 THEREFORE, in accordance with the above-stated Findings 2 of Fact and Conclusions of Law, the claimant's MOTION FOR SUMMARY 3 JUDGMENT shall be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED. 4 DATED this (0th day of December, 2015. 5 APPEALS OFFICER 6 7 8 9 Pursuant to NRS 233B.130 and NRS 616C.370, should NOTICE: 10 any party desire to appeal this final decision of the Appeals Officer, a Petition for Judicial Review must be filed with the 11 District Court within thirty (30) days after service by mail of 12 this decision. 13 14 Submitted by: 15 NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS 16 17 Evan Beavers, Esq. 1000 East William St., #208 18 Carson City, Nevada 89701 19 20 Suite 208 (775) 684-7555 702) 486-2830 21 NEVADA ATTORNET FOR INJURED WORKERS
1000 East William Street, Suite 2
Carson City, NV 89701 (775) 66
2200 South Rancho Drive, Suite 23
Las Vegas, NV 89102 (702) 48 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

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2 The undersigned, an employee of the State of Nevada, Department of Administration, Hearings Division, does hereby certify that on the date shown 3 below, a true and correct copy of the foregoing **DECISION AND ORDER** was duly mailed, postage prepaid OR placed in the appropriate addressee runner file at 5 the Department of Administration, Hearings Division, 1050 E. Williams Street, Carson City, Nevada, to the following: 6 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED C/O LAURA DEMARANVILLE 8 PO BOX 261 **VERDI, NV 89439** 9 **NAIW** 10 1000 E WILLIAM #208 CARSON CITY NV 89701 11 12 CITY OF RENO ATTN ANDRENA ARREYGUE 13 PO BOX 1900 RENO, NV 89505 14 TIMOTHY ROWE, ESQ 15 PO BOX 2670 16 **RENO NV 89505** 17 LESLIE BELL RENO POLICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION 18 **PO BOX 359** 19 **RENO NV 89504** 20 EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMP OF NV PO BOX 539004 21 HENDERSON, NV 89053 22 MARK SERTIC, ESQ 23 5975 HOME GARDENS DRIVE **RENO NV 89502** 24 CCMSI 25 PO BOX 20068 **RENO NV 89515-0068** 26 day of December, 2015. 27

> Kristi Fraser, Legal Secretary II Employee of the State of Nevada

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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER TOTAL JAMES 11

In the Matter of the Contested Industrial Insurance Claim

Claim No:

12853C301824

of

Hearing No: 52796-KD

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE (Deceased) c/o Laura DeMaranville

Appeal No: 53387-LLW

Claimant.

MOTION FOR STAY ORDER PENDING JUDICIAL REVIEW

The CITY OF RENO respectfully moves the Appeals Officer for a stay order, temporarily staying the effect of the Appeals Officer's Decision entered on December 10, 2015 pending resolution of the Petition for Judicial Review filed in the Second Judicial District Court. The grounds for said motion are that the Appeals Officer Decision is affected by error of law, and the City will be irreparably harmed if required to comply with the Decision.

This motion is made and based upon the points and authorities attached hereto, the evidence submitted to the Appeals Officer at hearing, and the pleadings and papers on file.

DATED this 5th day of January, 2016.

McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

100 West Liberty Street, 10th Floor

P.O. Box 2670

Reno, NV 89505-2670

Attorneys for CITY OF RENO MCDONALD-CARANO-WILSON: 100 WEST UBERTY STREET 100" FLOOR: #ERGA, NEVALAMBRIA 100 EN STREET 100 FLOOR: #ERGA, NEVALAMBRIA 100 EN STREET 100 FLOOR: #ERGA, NEVALAMBRIA 100 EN STREET 100 FLOOR: #ERGA, NEVALAMBRIA 100 FL

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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

The CITY OF RENO (hereinafter the "CITY") submits the following points and authorities in support of its Motion for Stay Order:

STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES

The issue in this case concerns the amount of the death benefits payable to Mr. DeMaranville's widow as a result of his death. Mr. DeMaranville worked as a police officer for the CITY. He retired from the CITY in 1990 when Employers Insurance Company of Nevada (EICN) was the insurer for the City. Thereafter, in 2002, the CITY became self-insured.

On August 5, 2012, Mr. DeMaranville died following laparoscopic cholecystectomy surgery. Laura DeMaranville filed a death benefits claim with the CITY. The CITY denied the claim based on a lack of medical evidence establishing the cause of Mr. DeMaranville's death was work-related. Ms. DeMaranville appealed the denial of the claim.

The Appeals Officer found Mr. DeMaranville's heart disease was compensable as an occupational disease under NRS 617.457. She also found the applicable date of disability was August 5, 2012, concluding the City as a self-insured employer was liable for the claim.

In compliance with the Appeals Officer Decision, the City, through its third-party administrator, CCMSI, began payment of death benefits in the amount of \$1,683.35 per month based on the State's maximum wage at the date of Mr. DeMaranville's retirement on January 12, 1990.

Ms. DeMaranville appealed that determination which ultimately resulted in the Appeals Officer Decision finding the appropriate amount of the death benefit to be the state maximum wage at the date of his death (\$3841.75). At the Appeals Officer Hearing both the City and EICON argued the amount of the benefits should be zero since the claimant was not earning a wage from the City at the time of his death.

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The City has requested judicial review of the Appeals Officer Decision and hereby requests a stay of the decision pending the judicial review.

II. ARGUMENT

1. The Standard for Granting a Stay Order.

NRS 233B.140(2) sets forth the standard for evaluating a motion for a stay order requesting a stay of an administrative decision.

- In determining whether to grant a stay, the court shall consider the same factors as are considered for a preliminary injunction under Rule 65 of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure.
- In making a ruling, the court shall:
 - Give deference to the trier of fact; and (a)
 - Consider the risk to the public, if any, of staying the (b) administrative decision.

Thus, the same factors applicable to an injunction under NRCP 65 will apply to the analysis of the Petitioner's request for a temporary stay order. NRCP 65 does not set forth specific factors for consideration of a motion for preliminary injunction. However, case law identifies the factors that should be considered by a court in analyzing a request for preliminary injunction seeking to enjoin a final decision of an administrative agency. In Labor Commissioner v. Littlefield, 123 Nev. 35, 153 P.3d 26 (2007), the Nevada Supreme Court set forth those factors: "In exercising its discretion, the district court must determine whether the moving party has shown a likelihood of success on the merits and that the non-moving party's conduct should continue, would cause irreparable harm, for which there is no adequate legal remedy," i.d., 153 P.3d 26 at p. 28. An analysis of those factors in this case demonstrates that this court should stay the Appeal Officer's Decision in the above-entitled matter.

2. Likelihood of Success on the Merits.

The City hereby incorporates by reference the arguments presented in its opposition to the claimant's motion for summary judgment and the opposition submitted by EICON.

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The City respectfully submits it is likely to prevail on the merits of its petition for judicial review because the Appeals Officer Decision overlooks specific regulations that require "earnings" for purpose of calculating average monthly wage to be earnings from the employment causing the injury/occupational disease. In this case the Appeals Officer Decision concludes Mr. DeMaranville's death benefits should be based on Mr. DeMaranville's wage at the time of his death. At the time of his death Mr. DeMaranville worked in a position unrelated to the employment that presumptively caused his occupational heart disease. The Decision is based primarily on NRS 616C.441 which mandates the wages earned on the date of disablement be used to calculate average monthly wage.

However, the Decision overlooks NAC 616C.435 which defines the term "earnings" as used in the regulation to be earnings received from the employment in which the injury occurs, and, specifically, NAC 616C.435 (9) which requires the earnings from the injury employment to be used to calculate average monthly wage. Although NAC 616C.435 and NAC 616C.441 appear to conflict in the situation presented here where the employment causing the injury/occupational disease is not the employment in which the claimant is working at the time of disablement, the City's interpretation of these regulations removes the conflict. At the Appeals Officer Hearing both the City and EICON argued these regulations should be interpreted to mean that wages earned from the employment causing the injury/occupational disease on the date of disablement are the wages that will be used to calculate average monthly wage for the purpose of calculating benefits. That interpretation removes any apparent conflict in the regulations. Here, that interpretation results in an average monthly wage of zero because the claimant was not earning any wage from the employment that caused the occupational disease. If the regulations are interpreted in this manner, it removes the apparent conflict in the regulations and allows them to be interpreted in a manner that gives affected both regulations.

The interpretation is also consistent with Howard v. City of Las Vegas, 121 Nev.

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691, 120 P.3d 410 (2005) in which the Nevada Supreme Court determined a retired firefighter was not entitled to disability compensation resulting from a disabiling heart attack because the claimant was not earning wages at the time of the heart attack. Although not directly on point, the result in *Howard* is consistent with the interpretation of the applicable regulations relied on by both the City and EICON in this case.

Under these circumstances, the City respectfully submits it likely to prevail on the merits of its argument. The City's position gives affect to all of the applicable regulations. The Appeals Officer Decision does not and must overlook NAC 616C.435 to reach the result it does. Given the irreparable harm caused in absence of a stay, the City submits it meets the requirements for a stay order, because it is likely to prevail on the merits of its arguments.

3. Irreparable Harm.

In compliance with the appeals officer's decision in appeal number 46812-LLW, 46479-LLW and 44957-LLW, the City began payment of benefits based on Mr. DeMaranville's wage on the date of his retirement in 1990. In addition, the City is paying past-due death benefits in monthly installments. This results is a current monthly payment of \$3,367.70, nearly the same amount found due under the Appeals Officer's order (\$3,481.75).

In the event the City ultimately prevails in this dispute, none of the benefits paid to Ms. DeMaranville can be recovered. *Ransier v. SIIS*, 104 Nev. 742, 766 P.2d 274 (1988). The City has already paid a total of \$36,228.84 to Ms. DeMaranville. The fact that these amounts can never be recouped if the City ultimately prevails in this matter constitutes irreparable harm by definition. Thus, if the Appeals Officer does not enter an order staying the effect of the Appeals Officer Decision, the rights of the City to appeal the decision under NRS 616C.370 will effectively be lost. Under these circumstances, the Nevada Supreme Court has specifically noted that an insurer's remedy is to seek a stay order. *DIR v. Circus Circus*, 101 Nevada 405, 705 P.2d 645 (1985).

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III. CONCLUSION

The City respectfully submits the Appeals Officer Decision is affected by error of law. In absence of a stay order staying the effect of the decision, the City suffers irreparable harm. Under these circumstances a stay order is warranted. Accordingly, the City request that the Appeals Officer Decision be stayed pending judicial review.

DATED this __5^{th_} day of January, 2016.

McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

TIMOTHY E. ROWE, ESC

P.O. Box 2670

Reno, Nevada 89505-2670

Attorneys for the Employer

CITY OF RENO

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I hereby certify that I am an employee of McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP, and that on the on the day of January, 2016, I served the preceding MOTION FOR STAY ORDER PENDING JUDICIAL REVIEW by placing a true and correct copy thereof in a sealed envelope and serving said document via handdelivery by Reno Carson Messenger Service the following party at the address referenced below:

> Evan Beavers, Esq. Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers 1000 E. William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, NV 89701

A true and correct copy for the foregoing document was also served via U.S. Mail at Reno, Nevada, on the following parties at the addresses referenced below:

> Mark Sertic, Esq. 5975 Home Gardens Drive Reno, NV 89502

Lisa Jones CCMSI P. O. Box 20068 Reno. NV 89515-0068

The City of Reno Attn: Human Resources P.O. Box 1900 Reno, NV 89505

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REC'D& FILEL MARK S. SERTIC, ESQ. 1 SERTIC LAW LTD. Nevada Bar No. 403 2 5975 Home Gardens Drive Reno, Nevada 89502 3 Telephone: (775) 327-6300 Facsimile: (775) 327-6301 4 Attorneys for Petitioner Employers Insurance Company of Nevada 5 6 IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 7 IN AND FOR CARSON CITY 8 **** 9 EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY 10 OF NEVADA, 11 Case No. \ LOCOVOII] Petitioner. 12 Department No: -vs. 13 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE [Deceased]. 14 LAURA DEMARANVILLE, an individual, THE CITY OF RENO, and THE NEVADA DEPARTMENT 15 OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER 16 Respondents. 17 18 PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW 19 EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA, by and through its attorney, Mark 20 S. Sertic, Esq., of Sertic Law Ltd., hereby petitions this Court for judicial review of the Appeals 21 Officer's Decision dated December 10, 2015, Appeal No. 53387-LLW. A copy of the Decision is 22 23 attached hereto as Exhibit 1. 24 The grounds upon which this is review is sought is that the Decision of the Appeals Officer 25 prejudices substantial rights of the Petitioner in that it is: 26 In violation of constitutional or statutory provisions; 1. 27 In excess of the statutory authority of the agency; 2.

SERTIC LAW LTD. Afforedrys at Line 5975 Home Gerdens Driv Rens, Nevada 89502 (775) 327-8300

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1	3.	Made upon unlawful procedure;			
2	4.	Affected by error of law;			
3	5.	Clearly erroneous in view of the reliable, probative and substantial evidence on the			
4	whole record; and				
5	6.	Arbitrary and capricious and characterized by an abuse of discretion by the Appeals			
6 7	Office	r.			
8	WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays as follows:				
9	1.	The Court grant judicial review of the Decision filed on December 10, 2015 by the			
10		Department of Administration Appeals Officer;			
11	2.	The Court vacate and set aside the Decision issued by the Appeals Officer; and			
12	3.	For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.			
13 14	DATEDAL:	7 May of January, 2016.			
	DATED this	//day of January, 2016.			
15		SERTIC LAW LTD.			
16 17		By: 221 1 1 S MARK S. SERTIC, ESQ.			
		5975 Home Gardens Drive			
18		Reno, Nevada 89502			
19		Attorneys for Petitioner Employers Insurance Company of Nevada			
20		<u>AFFIRMATION</u>			
21		Pursuant to NRS 239B.030			
22					
23	The u	ndersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding PETITION FOR JUDICIAL			
24	<i>REVIEW</i> doe	es not contain the social security number of any person.			
25	Da	ted on this 27 day of January, 2016.			
26		Mark S. Sertic			
27		Mark S. Sertic			

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of the law firm of Sertic Law Ltd., Attorneys at Law, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to the within matter, and that on the day of January, 2016, I deposited for mailing at Reno, Nevada, with postage fully prepaid, a true copy of the foregoing or attached document, addressed to:

Tim E. Rowe, Esq. McDonald Carano Wilson LLP P.O. Box 2670 Reno, Nevada 89505

NAIW Evan Beavers, Esq. 1000 E William Street #208 Carson City, Nevada 89701

Appeals Officer
Department of Administration
1050 E. William Street, Suite 450
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Office of the Nevada Attorney General 100 N. Carson St. Carson City, NV 89701

Department of Administration Director's Office 515 East Musser Street, Third Floor Carson City, Nevada 89701

Bryan Nix, Esq., Senior Appeals Officer Appeals Office 2200 S. Rancho Drive, Ste. 220 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102

Gina L. Walsh

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SERTIC LAW LTD. Afforeign at Live 5973 Home Gardene Drive Reno, Nevada 85502 (775) 327-6300

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NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS
1000 East William Street, Suite 208
Carson City, NV 89701 (775) 684-7555
2200 South Rancho Drive, Suite 230
Las Vegas, NV 89102 (702) 486-2830

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

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DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION
APPEALS OFFICER

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In the Matter of the Industrial Insurance Claim

of

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE

Claim No.:

12853C301824

Hearing No.: 52796-KD

Appeal No.:

53387-LLW

DECISION AND ORDER

This matter is before the appeals officer upon motion by the claimant, Laura DeMaranville, surviving spouse of Daniel DeMaranville, seeking summary judgment on the claimant's appeal of the hearing officer's decision of June 24, 2015, on the issue of death benefits. The motion was opposed by the City of Reno, by and through Timothy Rowe, Esq. Employers Insurance Company of Nevada, by and through Mark Sertic, Esq., joined as an indispensable party to the action, also opposed the claimant's motion for summary judgment.

The matter was submitted for decision after briefing by stipulation of the parties relying on the record admitted into evidence in Appeal Nos. 46812-LLW, 46479-LLW, and 44957-LLW which resulted in the Decision and Order filed March 18, 2015, on the issue of claim acceptance. Based upon the Stipulation and Order entered October 5, 2015, the claimant's motion for summary judgment, the briefs submitted in opposition and reply, and all pleadings and papers admitted in the earlier determination of

work as a result of the disease is the proper date on which to calculate wages for the payment of benefits to the widow.

- 7. In her motion, Ms. DeMaranville argues that at the date of his death Mr. DeMaranville was earning \$7,314.15 gross monthly salary and the State maximum wage statute at the time would cap his wages for the calculation of benefits at \$5,222.63, and the monthly widow benefit would amount to \$3,481.75.
- 8. City of Reno opposes summary judgment arguing that if it is the employer responsible for the occupational disease, the wages used to calculate benefits must be the wages the city was paying the decedent at the time of his disability, and at the time of disability, or death, the city was paying Daniel DeMaranville no wage, therefore, the death benefit payable to Laura DeMaranville must be zero.
- 9. EICON opposes summary judgment arguing, similarly, that because Mr. DeMaranville's earnings from his police officer job with the City were zero at the time of disability, the benefits owing the widow are also zero.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Based upon the preceding findings of fact, the Appeals Officer concludes, as a matter of law, that:

1. All that was necessary for Laura DeMaranville to show entitlement of the conclusive presumption in NRS 617.457 was that her husband Daniel died of heart disease and that he was employed for five continuous years with the City of Reno as a police officer at some point prior to his death from heart disease. See Manwill v. Clark County, 123 Nev. 238, 242, 162 P.3d 876 (2007).

//

- 2. The conclusive presumption that the occupational heart disease arose out of and in the scope of his employment with the City of Reno makes the city liable for benefits resulting from the disease, including death benefits to his widow, regardless of whether he was still working for the city or was retired at the date of death from heart disease. See Howard V. City of Las Vegas, 121 Nev. 691, 695, 120 P.3d 410 (2005); Gallagher v. City of Las Vegas, 114 Nev. 595, 601, 602, 959 P.2d 519 (1998).
- 3. Upon finding compensability under NRS chapter 617, it then becomes necessary to rely on NRS chapter 616 for the method of calculating benefits. See Mirage v. Nevada Dep't of Administration, 110 Nev. 257, 260, 871 P.2d 317 (1994).
- 4. NRS 616C.505 entitles Laura DeMaranville to monthly payment in an amount equal to 66 2/3 percent of Mr.

 DeMaranville's average monthly wage earned immediately preceding the heart attack. See <u>Howard</u> at 695. In addition, NAC 616C.441(1) mandates that the wage the injured employee earned on the date the employee was no longer able to work because of the occupational disease should be used to calculate the average monthly wage.
- 5. At the date of his death on August 5, 2012, Daniel DeMaranville was earning \$7,314.15 gross monthly salary with vacation pay. At that time his wages would be capped by NRS 616A.065 at \$5,222.63. NRS 616C.505 requires that an amount equal to 66 2/3 of that amount, that is \$3,481.75, be paid monthly to Laura DeMaranville as the monthly death benefit.

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NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED 1000 East William Street,

South Vegas, P

2200 : Las V

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Summary judgment is appropriate when the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law and no genuine NRCP 56(c); Perez v. issue of material fact remains for trial. Las Vegas Medical Center, 107 Nev. 1, 4, 805 P.2d 589 (1991) (citations omitted). The evidence must be construed in a light most favorable to the party against whom the motion is directed. Id.

7. Considering the evidence in a light most favorable to the City of Reno or its insurer, that Daniel DeMaranville died twenty-two years after leaving the city's employment and was at that time earning wages substantially higher than the wages he earned with the city, there is no legal authority to pay his widow zero for her monthly death benefits. His occupational heart disease is conclusively presumed to have arisen from his The Nevada Occupational employment with the City of Reno. Disease Act requires the payment of benefits calculated at the date of disability and no exception exists for the City of Reno to avoid that obligation if, at the time of disability, the city was no longer paying wages to the decedent. The date of disability under the Act is the date of death, and at the date of death Daniel DeMaranville's wage was capped at \$5,222.63 and the monthly death benefit due his widow under the Act is \$3,481.75.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED W 1000 East William Street, S Carson City, NV 89701 (7 2200 South Rancho Drive, Su Las Vegas, NV 89102 (7 23 24 25 26

Suite 208

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ORDER

THEREFORE, in accordance with the above-stated Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, the claimant's MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT shall be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

DATED this 10th day of December, 2015.

APPEALS OFFICER

NOTICE: Pursuant to NRS 233B.130 and NRS 616C.370, should any party desire to appeal this final decision of the Appeals Officer, a Petition for Judicial Review must be filed with the District Court within thirty (30) days after service by mail of this decision.

Submitted by:

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Evan Beavers, Esq.

1000 East William St., #208 Carson City, Nevada

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

2 The undersigned, an employee of the State of Nevada, Department of Administration, Hearings Division, does hereby certify that on the date shown below, a true and correct copy of the foregoing **DECISION AND ORDER** was duly mailed, postage prepaid OR placed in the appropriate addressee runner file at the Department of Administration, Hearings Division, 1050 E. Williams Street, 5 Carson City, Nevada, to the following: 6 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED C/O LAURA DEMARANVILLE 8 PO BOX 261 **VERDI, NV 89439** NAIW 1000 E WILLIAM #208 **CARSON CITY NV 89701** 11 12 || CITY OF RENO ATTN ANDRENA ARREYGUE PO BOX 1900 RENO, NV 89505 15 TIMOTHY ROWE, ESQ PO BOX 2670 16 **RENO NV 89505** 17 LESLIE BELL RENO POLICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION 18 PO BOX 359 **RENO NV 89504** 19 20 [EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMP OF NV PO BOX 539004 21 HENDERSON, NV 89053 22 MARK SERTIC, ESQ 5975 HOME GARDENS DRIVE 23 **RENO NV 89502** 24 CCMSI 25 PO BOX 20068 RENO NV 89515-0068 26

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Dated this $10^{1/4}$ day of December, 2015.

Kristi Fraser, Legal Secretary II Employee of the State of Nevada

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1 2 3 4 5	MARK S. SERTIC, ESQ. SERTIC LAW LTD. Nevada Bar No. 403 5975 Home Gardens Drive Reno, Nevada 89502 Telephone: (775) 327-6300 Facsimile: (775) 327-6301 Attorneys for Petitioner Employers Insurance Company of Nevada	REC'D & FILED 2016 JAN 14 PM 3: 28 SUSAH MERZHWETHER CLERK BY DEPUTY
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7	IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COU	RT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
8	IN AND FOR CARS	SON CITY
9	***	
10	EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA,	WS
11	Petitioner,	Case No. 160C000031B
12	vs.	Department No: II
13		
14 15	DANIEL DEMARANVILLE [Deceased], LAURA DEMARANVILLE, an individual, THE CITY OF RENO, and THE NEVADA DEPARTM	MENT
16	OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER	
17	Respondents.	
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19		ON FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW
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1	TO:		
2	Tim E. Rowe, Esq. McDonald Carano Wilson LLP NAIW Evan Beavers, Esq.		
3	P.O. Box 2670 1000 E William Street #208 Reno, Nevada 89505 Carson City, Nevada 89701		
4	Reno, Nevada 65701		
5	Appeals Officer Department of Office of the Nevada		
6	Administration Attorney General 1050 E. William Street, Suite 450 100 N. Carson St. Carson City, Nevada 89710 Carson City, NV 89701		
7			
8	Department of Administration Director's Bryan Nix, Esq., Senior Appeals Office,		
10	515 East Musser Street, Third Floor Appeals Office Carson City, Nevada 89701 2200 S. Rancho Drive,		
11	Ste. 220 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102		
12			
13	Please take notice that EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA, by and		
14	through its attorney, Mark S. Sertic, Esq., of Sertic Law Ltd., filed its Petition for Judicial Review in		
15			
16	the above-captioned matter on January 8, 2016. A copy of the Petition for Judicial Review is		
17	attached hereto as Exhibit 1.		
18	DATED this <u>141</u> day of January, 2016.		
19	SERTIC LAW LTD.		
20	By: ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ		
21	5975 Home Gardens Drive		
22	Reno, Nevada 89502 Attorneys for Petitioner		
23	Employers Insurance Company of Nevada		
24			
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SERTIC LAW LTD. Attroverse at Law 5975 Home Gardens Driv Reno, Nevada 69502

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of the law firm of Sertic Law Ltd., Attorneys at Law, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to the within matter, and that on the play of January, 2016, I deposited for mailing at Reno, Nevada, with postage fully prepaid, a true copy of the foregoing or attached document, addressed to:

Tim E. Rowe, Esq. McDonald Carano Wilson LLP P.O. Box 2670 Reno, Nevada 89505

NAIW Evan Beavers, Esq. 1000 E William Street #208 Carson City, Nevada 89701

Appeals Officer Department of Administration 1050 E. William Street, Suite 450 Carson City, Nevada 89710

Office of the Nevada Attorney General 100 N. Carson St. Carson City, NV 89701

Department of Administration Director's Office 515 East Musser Street, Third Floor Carson City, Nevada 89701

Bryan Nix, Esq., Senior Appeals Officer Appeals Office 2200 S. Rancho Drive, Ste. 220 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102

Gina L. Walsh

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SERTIC LAW LTD. ATTORNETS AT LINE 5975 Home Gardens Drivs Reno, Nevada 89502 (775) 327-6300

REC'D& FILED MARK S. SERTIC, ESQ. 1 SERTIC LAW LTD. 2016 JAN -8 PM 4:40 2 Nevada Bar No. 403 5975 Home Gardens Drive SHEARLY BUILDE Reno, Nevada 89502 3 Telephone: (775) 327-6300 Facsimile: (775) 327-6301 4 Attorneys for Petitioner Employers Insurance Company of Nevada 5 6 IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 7 8 IN AND FOR CARSON CITY **** 9 EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY 10 OF NEVADA, 11 Petitioner, Case No. ILOC COOSIS 12 Department No: _____ VS. 13 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE [Deceased]. 14 LAURA DEMARANVILLE, an individual, THE CITY OF RENO, and THE NEVADA DEPARTMENT 15 OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER 16 Respondents. 17 18 PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW 19 EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA, by and through its attorney, Mark 20 S. Sertic, Esq., of Sertic Law Ltd., hereby petitions this Court for judicial review of the Appeals 21 Officer's Decision dated December 10, 2015, Appeal No. 53387-LLW. A copy of the Decision is 22 23 attached hereto as Exhibit 1. 24 The grounds upon which this is review is sought is that the Decision of the Appeals Officer 25 prejudices substantial rights of the Petitioner in that it is: 26 1. In violation of constitutional or statutory provisions; 27

In excess of the statutory authority of the agency;

SERTIC LAW LTD. ATTOMOSTS AT LAW SSTS Home Gardens Driv Rens, Neveda 69502 (775) 327-6300

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2.

SERTIC LAW LTD. ATTOWNERS AT Law 5973 Home Gardens Drive Reng, Nevede 69502 (775) 327-6300

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SERTIC LAW LTD. ATTORIETS AT Low S873 Home Gerdene Drive Rene, Nevade 89502

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of the law firm of Sertic Law Ltd., Attorneys at Law, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to the within matter, and that on the day of January, 2016, I deposited for mailing at Reno, Nevada, with postage fully prepaid, a true copy of the foregoing or attached document, addressed to:

Tim E. Rowe, Esq. McDonald Carano Wilson LLP P.O. Box 2670 Reno, Nevada 89505

NAIW Evan Beavers, Esq. 1000 E William Street #208 Carson City, Nevada 89701

Appeals Officer
Department of Administration
1050 E. William Street, Suite 450
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Office of the Nevada Attorney General 100 N. Carson St. Carson City, NV 89701

Department of Administration Director's Office 515 East Musser Street, Third Floor Carson City, Nevada 89701

Bryan Nix, Esq., Senior Appeals Officer Appeals Office 2200 S. Rancho Drive, Ste. 220 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102

Gina L. Walsh

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EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

1000 East William Street, Suite 208 2200 South Rancho Drive, Suite 230 Las Vegas, NV 89102 (775) 684-7555 (702) 486-2830

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

FILED

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APPEALS OFFICER

In the Matter of the Industrial Insurance Claim

Claim No.:

12853C301824

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Hearing No.: 52796-KD

Appeal No.:

53387-LLW

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE

of

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DECISION AND ORDER

This matter is before the appeals officer upon motion by the claimant, Laura DeMaranville, surviving spouse of Daniel DeMaranville, seeking summary judgment on the claimant's appeal of the hearing officer's decision of June 24, 2015, on the issue of death benefits. The motion was opposed by the City of Reno, by and through Timothy Rowe, Esq. Employers Insurance Company of Nevada, by and through Mark Sertic, Esq., joined as an indispensable party to the action, also opposed the claimant's motion for summary judgment.

The matter was submitted for decision after briefing by stipulation of the parties relying on the record admitted into evidence in Appeal Nos. 46812-LLW, 46479-LLW, and 44957-LLW which resulted in the Decision and Order filed March 18, 2015, on the issue of claim acceptance. Based upon the Stipulation and Order entered October 5, 2015, the claimant's motion for summary judgment, the briefs submitted in opposition and reply, and all pleadings and papers admitted in the earlier determination of

claim acceptance, the Appeals Officer finds and concludes as follows:

FINDINGS OF FACT

- Daniel DeMaranville was a sworn police officer for the City of Reno from August 6, 1969, until his retirement in January of 1990.
- 2. Mr. DeMaranville died August 5, 2012, and at the time of his death he was employed by AKAL as a court security officer for the Federal District Court.
- 3. By decision and order dated March 18, 2015, it was determined that Daniel DeMaranville died of heart disease and that he became entitled to compensation on the date of his death, and that the responsible insurer on that date was the City of Reno.
- 4. In compliance with the order of March 18, 2015, Cannon Cochran Management Services, Inc. (CCMSI), claims administrator for City of Reno, tendered to Laura DeMaranville the amount of \$1,683.85 as the monthly widow benefit based upon the State's maximum wage cap at the date of retirement on January 12, 1990.
- 5. Laura DeMaranville appealed that determination to the hearings officer who, by decision and order filed June 24, 2015, affirmed the calculation of benefits based on the date wages were last earned from the City of Reno, which would have been the date of retirement.
- 6. Ms. DeMaranville appealed and moved for summary judgment arguing, inter alia, Daniel DeMaranville died of industrial disease and that the date he was no longer able to

work as a result of the disease is the proper date on which to calculate wages for the payment of benefits to the widow.

- 7. In her motion, Ms. DeMaranville argues that at the date of his death Mr. DeMaranville was earning \$7,314.15 gross monthly salary and the State maximum wage statute at the time would cap his wages for the calculation of benefits at \$5,222.63, and the monthly widow benefit would amount to \$3,481.75.
- 8. City of Reno opposes summary judgment arguing that if it is the employer responsible for the occupational disease, the wages used to calculate benefits must be the wages the city was paying the decedent at the time of his disability, and at the time of disability, or death, the city was paying Daniel DeMaranville no wage, therefore, the death benefit payable to Laura DeMaranville must be zero.
- 9. EICON opposes summary judgment arguing, similarly, that because Mr. DeMaranville's earnings from his police officer job with the City were zero at the time of disability, the benefits owing the widow are also zero.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Based upon the preceding findings of fact, the Appeals Officer concludes, as a matter of law, that:

1. All that was necessary for Laura DeMaranville to show entitlement of the conclusive presumption in NRS 617.457 was that her husband Daniel died of heart disease and that he was employed for five continuous years with the City of Reno as a police officer at some point prior to his death from heart disease. See Manwill v. Clark County, 123 Nev. 238, 242, 162 P.3d 876 (2007).

2. The conclusive presumption that the occupational heart disease arose out of and in the scope of his employment with the City of Reno makes the city liable for benefits resulting from the disease, including death benefits to his widow, regardless of whether he was still working for the city or was retired at the date of death from heart disease. See Howard v. City of Las Vegas, 121 Nev. 691, 695, 120 P.3d 410 (2005); Gallagher v. City of Las Vegas, 114 Nev. 595, 601, 602, 959 P.2d 519 (1998).

- 3. Upon finding compensability under NRS chapter 617, it then becomes necessary to rely on NRS chapter 616 for the method of calculating benefits. See Mirage v. Nevada Dep't of Administration, 110 Nev. 257, 260, 871 P.2d 317 (1994).
- 4. NRS 616C.505 entitles Laura DeMaranville to monthly payment in an amount equal to 66 2/3 percent of Mr.

 DeMaranville's average monthly wage earned immediately preceding the heart attack. See <u>Howard</u> at 695. In addition, NAC 616C.441(1) mandates that the wage the injured employee earned on the date the employee was no longer able to work because of the occupational disease should be used to calculate the average monthly wage.
- 5. At the date of his death on August 5, 2012, Daniel DeMaranville was earning \$7,314.15 gross monthly salary with vacation pay. At that time his wages would be capped by NRS 616A.065 at \$5,222.63. NRS 616C.505 requires that an amount equal to 66 2/3 of that amount, that is \$3,481.75, be paid monthly to Laura DeMaranville as the monthly death benefit.

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- 6. Summary judgment is appropriate when the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law and no genuine issue of material fact remains for trial. NRCP 56(c); Perez v. Las Vegas Medical Center, 107 Nev. 1, 4, 805 P.2d 589 (1991) (citations omitted). The evidence must be construed in a light most favorable to the party against whom the motion is directed. Id.
- Considering the evidence in a light most favorable 7. to the City of Reno or its insurer, that Daniel DeMaranville died twenty-two years after leaving the city's employment and was at that time earning wages substantially higher than the wages he earned with the city, there is no legal authority to pay his widow zero for her monthly death benefits. His occupational heart disease is conclusively presumed to have arisen from his employment with the City of Reno. The Nevada Occupational Disease Act requires the payment of benefits calculated at the date of disability and no exception exists for the City of Reno to avoid that obligation if, at the time of disability, the city was no longer paying wages to the decedent. The date of disability under the Act is the date of death, and at the date of death Daniel DeMaranville's wage was capped at \$5,222.63 and the monthly death benefit due his widow under the Act is \$3,481.75.

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ORDER

THEREFORE, in accordance with the above-stated Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, the claimant's MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT shall be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

DATED this 10th day of December, 2015.

APPEALS OFFICER

Pursuant to NRS 233B.130 and NRS 616C.370, should NOTICE: any party desire to appeal this final decision of the Appeals Officer, a Petition for Judicial Review must be filed with the District Court within thirty (30) days after service by mail of this decision.

Submitted by:

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Esq. Evan Beavers,

1000 East William St., #208 Carson City, Nevada 89701

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Carson City, NV 89701 2200 South Rancho Drive Las Vegas, NV 89102

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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

2 The undersigned, an employee of the State of Nevada, Department of Administration, Hearings Division, does hereby certify that on the date shown 3 below, a true and correct copy of the foregoing **DECISION AND ORDER** was 4 duly mailed, postage prepaid OR placed in the appropriate addressee runner file at the Department of Administration, Hearings Division, 1050 E. Williams Street, 5 Carson City, Nevada, to the following: 6 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED 7 C/O LAURA DEMARANVILLE 8 PO BOX 261 **VERDI, NV 89439** 9 NAIW 10 1000 E WILLIAM #208 **CARSON CITY NV 89701** 11 12 CITY OF RENO ATTN ANDRENA ARREYGUE 13 PO BOX 1900 RENO, NV 89505 14 15 | TIMOTHY ROWE, ESQ PO BOX 2670 16 **RENO NV 89505** 17 LESLIE BELL RENO POLICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION 18 PO BOX 359 **RENO NV 89504** 19 20 EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMP OF NV PO BOX 539004 21 HENDERSON, NV 89053 22 MARK SERTIC, ESQ 5975 HOME GARDENS DRIVE 23 **RENO NV 89502** 24 CCMSI 25 PO BOX 20068 RENO NV 89515-0068 26

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Dated this 10-1/1 day of December, 2015.

Kristi Fraser, Legal Secretary II Employee of the State of Nevada THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

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CODE: \$3550
Timothy E. Rowe, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 1000
McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP
100 West Liberty Street, 10th Floor
Reno, Nevada 89505
Telephone: (775) 788-2000
Attorneys for the Employer
CITY OF RENO

REC'D & FILED

2016 JAN 20 PM 4: 29

SUS AN MERRIWETHER

IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR CARSON CITY

EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA,

Petitioner,

VS.

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE [Deceased], LAURA DEMARANVILLE, an individual, THE CITY OF RENO, and THE NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER,

Respondent.

CITY OF RENO.

Cross-Petitioner,

vs.

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE [Deceased], LAURA DEMARANVILLE, an individual, EMPLOYER'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA, and THE NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER,

Cross-Respondents.

Case No:

160C000031B

Dept. No:

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CROSS-PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW

The CITY OF RENO, by and through its attorney of record, Timothy E. Rowe, Esq., of McDonald Carano Wilson, LLP., hereby files this Cross-Petition for Judicial Review and petitions this Court for judicial review of the Decision rendered and filed by the department of

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Administration Appeals Officer dated December 10, 2015, Appeal No. 53387-LLW. A copy of the Decision is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

The grounds upon which this review is sought are:

- The Decision rendered by the Appeals Officer prejudices substantial rights of the 1. Petitioner because it is:
 - affected by error of law;
- clearly erroneous in view of the reliable, probative and substantial evidence b. on the whole record; and
- arbitrary and capricious and based upon an abuse of discretion by the c. Appeals Officer.

WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays as follows:

- The court grants judicial review of the Decision filed on March 18, 2015 by the 1. Department of Administration Appeals Officer;
 - The court vacate and set aside the Decision issued by the Appeals Officer; and 2.
 - For such other and further relief as the court deems just and proper. 3.

DATED this day of January 2016.

McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

Timothy E. Rowe, Esq.

P.O. Box 2670

Reno, Nevada 89505-2670 Attorneys for the CITY OF RENO

AFFIRMATION

Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding CROSS-PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW does not contain the social security number of any person.

Dated this / day of January 2016.

Timothy E. Rowe, Esq.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that I am an employee of McDonald Carano Wilson LLP and that on the day of January 2016, I caused a copy of the preceding *CROSS-PETITION FOR JUDICIAL***REVIEW** to be served by depositing the same for mailing with the U.S. Postal Service, postage prepaid on the following parties:

Lorna L. Ward Appeals Officer Department of Administration 1050 W. Williams St., Suite 450 Carson City, NV 89701

Mark Sertic, Esq. Sertic Law Ltd. 5975 Home Gardens Drive Reno, NV 89502

Evan Beavers, Esq. Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers 1000 E. William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, NV 89701

Office of the Nevada Attorney General 100 N. Carson Street Carson City, NV 89701

Department of Administrations Director's Office 515 E. Musser Street, Third Floor Carson City, NV 89701

Cannon Cochran Management Services, Inc. Attn: Lisa Jones P.O. Box 20068 Reno, NV 89515

Carole La Vie

#438616[cw1/15/16]

EXHIBIT LIST

TAB NO.	EXHIBIT	
1.	12/10/15 Decision and Order	

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PO. BOX 2500 * RENO. NEXADA 89505 2670

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

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McDonald Cararo Wilson LLP

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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

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DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER

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In the Matter of the Industrial Insurance Claim

of

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE

Claim No.:

12853C301824

Hearing No.: 52796-KD

Appeal No.:

53387-LLW

DECISION AND ORDER

This matter is before the appeals officer upon motion by the claimant, Laura DeMaranville, surviving spouse of Daniel DeMaranville, seeking summary judgment on the claimant's appeal of the hearing officer's decision of June 24, 2015, on the issue of death benefits. The motion was opposed by the City of Reno, by and through Timothy Rowe, Esq. Employers Insurance Company of Nevada, by and through Mark Sertic, Esq., joined as an indispensable party to the action, also opposed the claimant's motion for summary judgment.

The matter was submitted for decision after briefing by stipulation of the parties relying on the record admitted into evidence in Appeal Nos. 46812-LLW, 46479-LLW, and 44957-LLW which resulted in the Decision and Order filed March 18, 2015, on the issue of claim acceptance. Based upon the Stipulation and Order entered October 5, 2015, the claimant's motion for summary judgment, the briefs submitted in opposition and reply, and all pleadings and papers admitted in the earlier determination of

Street, Carson City, NV 89701 2200 South Rancho Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89102

claim acceptance, the Appeals Officer finds and concludes as follows:

FINDINGS OF FACT

- Daniel DeMaranville was a sworn police officer for the City of Reno from August 6, 1969, until his retirement in January of 1990.
- 2. Mr. DeMaranville died August 5, 2012, and at the time of his death he was employed by AKAL as a court security officer for the Federal District Court.
- 3. By decision and order dated March 18, 2015, it was determined that Daniel DeMaranville died of heart disease and that he became entitled to compensation on the date of his death, and that the responsible insurer on that date was the City of Reno.
- 4. In compliance with the order of March 18, 2015, Cannon Cochran Management Services, Inc. (CCMSI), claims administrator for City of Reno, tendered to Laura DeMaranville the amount of \$1,683.85 as the monthly widow benefit based upon the State's maximum wage cap at the date of retirement on January 12, 1990.
- 5. Laura DeMaranville appealed that determination to the hearings officer who, by decision and order filed June 24, 2015, affirmed the calculation of benefits based on the date wages were last earned from the City of Reno, which would have been the date of retirement.
- 6. Ms. DeMaranville appealed and moved for summary judgment arguing, inter alia, Daniel DeMaranville died of industrial disease and that the date he was no longer able to

work as a result of the disease is the proper date on which to calculate wages for the payment of benefits to the widow.

- 7. In her motion, Ms. DeMaranville argues that at the date of his death Mr. DeMaranville was earning \$7,314.15 gross monthly salary and the State maximum wage statute at the time would cap his wages for the calculation of benefits at \$5,222.63, and the monthly widow benefit would amount to \$3,481.75.
- 8. City of Reno opposes summary judgment arguing that if it is the employer responsible for the occupational disease, the wages used to calculate benefits must be the wages the city was paying the decedent at the time of his disability, and at the time of disability, or death, the city was paying Daniel DeMaranville no wage, therefore, the death benefit payable to Laura DeMaranville must be zero.
- 9. EICON opposes summary judgment arguing, similarly, that because Mr. DeMaranville's earnings from his police officer job with the City were zero at the time of disability, the benefits owing the widow are also zero.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Based upon the preceding findings of fact, the Appeals Officer concludes, as a matter of law, that:

1. All that was necessary for Laura DeMaranville to show entitlement of the conclusive presumption in NRS 617.457 was that her husband Daniel died of heart disease and that he was employed for five continuous years with the City of Reno as a police officer at some point prior to his death from heart disease. See Manwill v. Clark County, 123 Nev. 238, 242, 162 P.3d 876 (2007).

- 2. The conclusive presumption that the occupational heart disease arose out of and in the scope of his employment with the City of Reno makes the city liable for benefits resulting from the disease, including death benefits to his widow, regardless of whether he was still working for the city or was retired at the date of death from heart disease. See Howard v. City of Las Vegas, 121 Nev. 691, 695, 120 P.3d 410 (2005); Gallagher v. City of Las Vegas, 114 Nev. 595, 601, 602, 959 P.2d 519 (1998).
- 3. Upon finding compensability under NRS chapter 617, it then becomes necessary to rely on NRS chapter 616 for the method of calculating benefits. See Mirage v. Nevada Dep't of Administration, 110 Nev. 257, 260, 871 P.2d 317 (1994).
- 4. NRS 616C.505 entitles Laura DeMaranville to monthly payment in an amount equal to 66 2/3 percent of Mr.

 DeMaranville's average monthly wage earned immediately preceding the heart attack. See <u>Howard</u> at 695. In addition, NAC 616C.441(1) mandates that the wage the injured employee earned on the date the employee was no longer able to work because of the occupational disease should be used to calculate the average monthly wage.
- 5. At the date of his death on August 5, 2012, Daniel DeMaranville was earning \$7,314.15 gross monthly salary with vacation pay. At that time his wages would be capped by NRS 616A.065 at \$5,222.63. NRS 616C.505 requires that an amount equal to 66 2/3 of that amount, that is \$3,481.75, be paid monthly to Laura DeMaranville as the monthly death benefit.

6. Summary judgment is appropriate when the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law and no genuine issue of material fact remains for trial. NRCP 56(c); Perez v. Las Vegas Medical Center, 107 Nev. 1, 4, 805 P.2d 589 (1991) (citations omitted). The evidence must be construed in a light most favorable to the party against whom the motion is directed. Id.

7. Considering the evidence in a light most favorable to the City of Reno or its insurer, that Daniel DeMaranville died twenty-two years after leaving the city's employment and was at that time earning wages substantially higher than the wages he earned with the city, there is no legal authority to pay his widow zero for her monthly death benefits. His occupational heart disease is conclusively presumed to have arisen from his employment with the City of Reno. The Nevada Occupational Disease Act requires the payment of benefits calculated at the date of disability and no exception exists for the City of Reno to avoid that obligation if, at the time of disability, the city was no longer paying wages to the decedent. The date of disability under the Act is the date of death, and at the date of death Daniel DeMaranville's wage was capped at \$5,222.63 and the monthly death benefit due his widow under the Act is \$3,481.75.

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1000 East William Street,

ORDER

THEREFORE, in accordance with the above-stated Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, the claimant's MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT shall be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

DATED this 10th day of December, 2015.

APPEALS OFFICER

LORNA L WARD

NOTICE: Pursuant to NRS 233B.130 and NRS 616C.370, should any party desire to appeal this final decision of the Appeals Officer, a Petition for Judicial Review must be filed with the District Court within thirty (30) days after service by mail of this decision.

Submitted by:

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Evan Beavers, Esq.

1000 East William St., #208 Carson City, Nevada 89701

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

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2 The undersigned, an employee of the State of Nevada, Department of 3 Administration, Hearings Division, does hereby certify that on the date shown below, a true and correct copy of the foregoing **DECISION AND ORDER** was 4 duly mailed, postage prepaid OR placed in the appropriate addressee runner file at the Department of Administration, Hearings Division, 1050 E. Williams Street, 5 Carson City, Nevada, to the following: 6 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED C/O LAURA DEMARANVILLE PO BOX 261 **VERDI, NV 89439** 9 **NAIW** 10 1000 E WILLIAM #208 CARSON CITY NV 89701 11 12 CITY OF RENO ATTN ANDRENA ARREYGUE 13 PO BOX 1900 RENO, NV 89505 14 TIMOTHY ROWE, ESQ PO BOX 2670 16 **RENO NV 89505** 17 LESLIE BELL RENO POLICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION 18 **PO BOX 359** 19 RENO NV 89504 20 EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMP OF NV PO BOX 539004 21 HENDERSON, NV 89053 22 MARK SERTIC, ESQ 23 5975 HOME GARDENS DRIVE **RENO NV 89502** 24 CCMSI 25 PO BOX 20068 RENO NV 89515-0068 26 $0^{1\nu_0}$ day of December, 2015. 27

Kristi Fraser, Legal Secretary II

Employee of the State of Nevada

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CODE: 3960
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Telephone: (775) 788-2000
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REC'D & FILED

2016 JAN 20 PM 4: 29

SUSAN MERBUYETHER
RERK
DEPUTY

IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR CARSON CITY

EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA,

Petitioner,

er,

Case No:

160C000031B

VS.

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE [Deceased], LAURA DEMARANVILLE, an individual, THE CITY OF RENO, and THE NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER,

Respondent.

Dept. No: II

STATEMENT OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE

COMES NOW, the CITY OF RENO, by and through its attorney of record, Timothy E. Rowe, Esq., of McDonald Carano Wilson, LLP., and hereby notifies the parties of its intent to participate in the above-captioned Petition for Judicial Review filed by the Petitioner on January 7, 2016, pursuant to the provisions of NRS 233B.130.

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding does not contain the social security number of any person.

McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

Timothy E. Rowe, Esq.

P.O. Box 2670

Reno, Nevada 89505-2670 Attorneys for the CITY OF RENO

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that I am an employee of McDonald Carano Wilson LLP and that on the day of January 2016, I caused a copy of the preceding STATEMENT OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE to be served by depositing the same for mailing with the U.S. Postal Service, postage prepaid on the following parties:

Lorna L. Ward Appeals Officer Department of Administration 1050 W. Williams St., Suite 450 Carson City, NV 89701

Mark Sertic, Esq. Sertic Law Ltd. 5975 Home Gardens Drive Reno, NV 89502

Evan Beavers, Esq. Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers 1000 E. William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, NV 89701

Office of the Nevada Attorney General 100 N. Carson Street Carson City, NV 89701

Department of Administrations Director's Office 515 E. Musser Street, Third Floor Carson City, NV 89701

Cannon Cochran Management Services, Inc. Attn: Lisa Jones P.O. Box 20068 Reno, NV 89515

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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

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In the Matter of the

of

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE,

DECEASED,

Industrial Insurance Claim

Claimant.

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NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS
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2200 South Rancho Drive, Suite 23
Las Vegas, NV 89102 (702) 48

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12853C301824 Claim No.:

Hearing No.: 52796-KD

53387-LLW Appeal No.:

OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR STAY

Comes now, Laura DeMaranville, surviving spouse of Daniel DeMaranville, deceased, by and through her attorney, Evan Beavers, Esq., and the office of the Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers, and hereby files her opposition to the City of Reno's motion for stay, filed on January 5, 2016, on the grounds that City of Reno has not met the requirements necessary for a stay to be granted.

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б NEVALA ATTORNET FOR INJURED WE 1000 East William Street, St Carson City, NV 89701 2200 South Rancho Drive, Sul Las Vegas, NV 89102

This brief in opposition is based upon the points and authorities which follow and all pleadings and papers on file in the adjudication of Appeal No. 53387-LLW.

Dated this 215 day of January, 2016.

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Evan Beavers, Esq. State Bar No. 3399 1000 E. William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, NV 89701

Attorney for Laura DeMaranville, Claimant

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

By decision entered March 18, 2015, the appeals officer found Daniel DeMaranville died of heart disease and his widow was entitled to statutory death benefits. Both the City of Reno (Reno) and Employers Insurance Company of Nevada (EICON) petitioned for district court review of that decision. With that appeal to the district court Reno also sought an order from the appeals office staying the enforcement of the decision. The

appeals officer denied the stay and the district court's review

of that order is still pending, nearly one year later.

After entry of that 2015 decision Reno's claims administrator began paying Laura DeMaranville \$1,683.85 each month for death benefits, based upon the administrator's calculation of what was presumed to be Mr. DeMaranville's earnings right before he retired from his employment with Reno in 1990. These payments were calculated at the date of retirement despite the order determining the date of disability was the date of death, a point in time when Mr. DeMaranville was earning substantially more than when he retired from the City.

Laura DeMaranville appealed the determination to pay her an amount based on the date of retirement. Before the hearing officer both Reno and EICON argued that Reno should pay the widow zero. The hearing officer held Reno to payment of the benefit based on earnings at the time of retirement, and that decision was appealed and presented to the appeals officer on Ms. DeMaranville's motion for summary judgment. The appeals officer determined the widow was entitled to benefits based upon Mr. DeMaranville's earnings immediately preceding his fatal heart

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attack, and ordered that Laura DeMaranville receive \$3,481.75 each month.

On this record Reno has filed in district court for judicial review and seeks an order from the appeals officer to stay enforcement of the Decision and Order filed December 10, 2015.

According to NRS 233B.140, a petitioner for judicial review shall file and serve a written motion for stay at the time of filing the petition. In determining whether to grant the stay the court shall consider the same factors as a motion for preliminary injunction pursuant to NRCP 65. NRS 233B.140(2). In making the ruling the court shall give deference to the trier of fact and consider the risk to the public, and the petitioner must provide security before the court may issue a stay. NRS 233B.140(3).

When determining the propriety of a stay, our State Supreme Court has stated the following factors should be considered:

- Whether the object of the appeal will be defeated if the stay is denied;
- 2) Whether the petitioner will suffer irreparable harm or serious injury if the stay is denied;
- 3) Whether the respondent will suffer irreparable or serious injury if the stay is granted; and

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4) Whether the petitioner is likely to prevail on the merits in the appeal.

Fritz Hansen A/S v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court, 116 Nev. 650, 657, 6 P.3d 982 (2000) (citing NRAP 8(c); Kress v. Corev, 65 Nev. 1, 189 P.2d 352 (1948)).

Defeat of the object of appeal if the stay is denied.

The object of Reno's appeal is the avoidance of paying the surviving spouse of Daniel DeMaranville monthly death benefits. Reno initially rejected Laura DeMaranville's claim for any benefits until the appeals officer ruled Mr. DeMaranville died of heart disease and the claim of the widow was compensable. Mr. DeMaranville died August 5, 2012. The appeals officer entered her decision in favor of compensability March 18, 2015. Thus, Reno avoided paying the widow any benefits for two and onehalf years, and now pays her only an amount based on presumed earnings at the time of retirement. The object of Reno's appeal is to seek an order from the district court accepting the premise The passage of time taken for Reno that Reno pay the widow zero. to present its appeal and secure a district court decision will The merits of Reno's legal not defeat the object of the appeal. argument might defeat the object of the appeal, but that is discussed more fully below.

Reno's irreparable harm if stay is denied.

Reno argues the amount it now underpays according to the second order, in addition to what the law requires it pay toward the amount due for two and one-half years of non-payment, amounts to a substantial amount it will not get back if the

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district court should reverse the appeals officer. Reno argues that because it can never recoup these amounts should it be successful on appeal, it will be irreparably harmed if it continues payments to Laura DeMaranville. Our State Supreme Court has considered that argument in the past, and rejected it.

In Ransier v. State Indus. Ins. Sys., 104 Nev. 742, 766 P.2d 274 (1988), the Nevada Supreme Court considered a district court's review of an appeals officer's ruling apportioning the amount owing on a workers' compensation claim. The Court upheld the appeals officer's decision which would have reduced the lump sum amount the insurer paid to the injured worker. then turned its attention to the insurer's argument that it should be able to recoup any amounts paid to the claimant before the Court determined it paid more than the law required. claimant contended the insurer could not recoup the payment absent any statutory authority. The Court recognized the burden on insurers and employers to promptly pay benefits but the Court refused to "justify the inclusion of a new cause of action" in the workers' compensation statutes by which recoupment could be The Court acknowledged the duty of Id. at 746. employers and insurers to pay workers' compensation claims promptly despite the risk that an overpayment could be determined Still, the Court determined that is a risk later after appeal. insurers and employers undertake under Nevada's Industrial The Court reached this conclusion only after Insurance Act. review of decisions in other states reaching a similar conclusion. Id. at 747 (Ftnt 4). See also, 8 Lex K. Larson, Larson's Workers' Compensation Law § 130.08[4] (2003) (Matthew

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Bender, Rev. Ed.) (federal district courts in California, Massachusetts, and New York have ruled that the prospect of not being able to recover payments made to a claimant was not in itself a sufficient showing of irreparable damage).

Payment which the appeals officer's decision of December 10, 2015, requires of the City of Reno, even if it could not be recouped, does not constitute irreparable harm. time and energy necessarily expended in the absence of a stay are not enough to show irreparable harm." Hansen at 658, citing Wisconsin Gas Co. v. Federal Energy Regulatory Com., 244 U.S. App. D.C. 349, 758 F. 2d 669, 674 (D.C. Cir. 1985) (quoting Virginia Petroleum Jobbers Assn. v. Federal Power Com'n., 104 U.S. App. D.C. 106, 259 F.2d 921, 925 (D.C. Cir. 1958)). self-insured employer elects to accept the benefits of the Industrial Insurance Act it must also assume the burdens. Department of Indus. Relations v. Circus Circus Enterprises, 101 Nev. 405, 411, 705 P.2d 645 (1985). "[T]he self-insured employer cannot properly delay payment, thereby 'starving out' its injured employee and violating the public policy established in our "The injured workers' compensation scheme." Id. at 411-412. employee must not be forced to survive on no income for whatever time the employer may expend in pursuing the appeal process." Id. at 412.

Widow's irreparable harm if stay is denied.

The irreparable harm to Laura DeMaranville is obviousdespite having a compensable claim she will receive nothing if the stay is granted. On the strength of its novel legal analysis discussed below, Reno seeks to pay the woman zero each month even

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if the claim is ultimately upheld as compensable in the first petition for judicial review which it filed in 2015.

In the three and one-half years since Daniel

DeMaranville died Reno has paid his widow monthly benefits for a
period of one year, and that is at a level already determined to
be insufficient under the law. It is not the City of Reno that
will suffer irreparable harm or serious injury if the request for
stay is denied and Laura DeMaranville receives benefit payments.

It is the continuing harm suffered by the widow if benefit
payments stop that deserves the appeals officer's consideration
when deciding Reno's motion for stay.

Likelihood of success on the merits.

In its petition for judicial review Reno claims that the December 10, 2015, decision is affected by error of law and is clearly erroneous, arbitrary and capricious. In its motion for stay Reno elaborates. Although the appeals officer followed the statutory law (NRS 616C.441), Reno argues the appeals officer's error and capriciousness came when she failed to adopt Reno's position that its reliance on the Nevada Administrative Code controls which point in the decedent's life the employer should use to calculate earnings for death benefits. According to Reno's motion, the regulations promulgated by staff with the Division of Industrial Relations (DIR) should control over the statute enacted by the legislature and approved by the Governor.

Reno argues the appeals officer overlooked two conflicting regulations of DIR, NAC 616C.435 and NAC 616C.441, and ignored Reno's interpretation around the conflict, before ruling against Reno and concluding wages earned on the date of

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disablement should be used to calculate average monthly wage. Reno posits that Nevada's Occupational Diseases Act mandates wages earned from the employment "causing" the disease are the wages used to calculate benefits under the Act, and presumes Daniel DeMaranville's heart disease was "caused" while serving with the Reno police department before retirement in 1990. authority cited by Reno, Howard v. City of Las Vegas, 121 Nev. 691, 120 P.3d 410 (2005), does not support its position. In Howard the Court held a retired fireman was not entitled to temporary disability payments because such payments are a substitute for wages, and the claimant in that case had no wages because he was retired. Howard does not stand for the proposition that the widow of a deceased heart/lung claimant under the Act is not entitled to death benefits just because the municipality that once employed him was no longer paying him wages at the date of death.

Reno's appeal appears to be based on the novel argument that administrative regulations should overrule statutes. In order for the district court to grant Reno's petition for judicial review Reno must establish the appeals officer's decision was invalid pursuant to NRS 233B.135. The decision of the appeals officer is deemed reasonable and lawful until and unless Reno proves the effect of this alleged error of law, or the decision is characterized by an abuse of discretion. See NRS 233B.135(2) and (3)(d) and (f). Even in instances where the appeals officer is implying provisions that are not expressly set out in the Industrial Insurance Act, our Supreme Court has upheld the appeals officer's decision. See Southwest Gas Corp. v.

В NHVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WG 1000 East William Street, Su Carson City, NV 89701 (7 2200 South Rancho Drive, Sui Las Vegas, NV 89102 (7)

Woods, 108 Nev. 11, 15, 823 P.2d 288 (1992). At this juncture in the proceedings, the likelihood of Reno's success on the merits of its petition for judicial review is not apparent, much less likely.

CONCLUSION

The extraordinary remedy of a stay requires the party seeking judicial review to demonstrate the risk to the object of the appeal if stay is not granted, as well as the respective harm to the parties and the likelihood of success before the district court. The City of Reno has not shown that it will likely prevail on the merits, and the other elements necessary to succeed with its motion for stay may therefore be moot. A full analysis of those elements, however, removes Reno's motion from favorable review. The Motion for Stay Order Pending Judicial Review should be denied.

Respectfully submitted this Z/ day of January 2016.

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Evan Béavers, Esq., Attorney for the Claimant, Laura DeMaranville

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of the State of Nevada, Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers, and that on this date I deposited for mailing at Carson City, Nevada, a true and correct copy of the within and foregoing OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR STAY addressed to:

7 LAURA DEMARANVILLE PO BOX 261 8 VERDI NV 89439

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MARK S SERTIC ESO SERTIC LAW LTD 5975 HOME GARDENS DR **RENO NV 89502**

TIMOTHY E ROWE ESQ MCDONALD CARANO WILSON 100 W LIBERTY ST 10TH FL PO BOX 2670 RENO NV 89505-2670

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January 21, 2016

Nevan Arrower for Injure W 1000 East William Street, St Carson City, NV 89701 2200 South Rancho Drive, Su Las Vegas, NV 89102

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1000 East William Street, Suite 208 2016 JAN 25 PM 3: 13 Carson City, Nevada 3 (775) 684-7555 SUS AN HERRIWETHER Attorney for Respondent Laura DeMaranville 4 BY V. Alegria 5 6 IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 7 IN AND FOR CARSON CITY 8 9 EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA. 10 Petitioner, 11 CASE NO. 16 OC 00003 1B vs. 12 DEPT. NO. II DANIEL DEMARANVILLE [Deceased]: 13 LAURA DEMARANVILLE, an individual; THE CITY OF RENO and THE NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF 14 ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER, 15 Respondents. 16 17 18 STATEMENT OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE 19 Comes now, Laura DeMaranville, surviving spouse of 20 Respondent Daniel DeMaranville, deceased, by and through her 21 attorney, Evan Beavers, Esq., and the office of the Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers, and hereby submits this Statement of Intent to Participate in the review process regarding the 23 NEVADA ATTORNET FOR INJURED 1000 East William Street, Carson City, NV 89701 (2200 South Rancho Drive, S. Las Vegas, NV 89102 (Petition for Judicial Review filed by Petitioner on January 8, 24 25 2016. This Statement of Intent to Participate is made pursuant 26 to and based upon NRS 233B.130(3). 27 // 28 //

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Evan Beavers, Esq.

Nevada Bar No. 3399

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Respondent Laura DeMaranville does not, by filing this statement of intent, waive any argument regarding jurisdiction or any other defense available

DATED this 216 day of January, 2016.

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Evan Beavers, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 3399 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, Nevada 89701

Attorney for Respondent Laura DeMaranville

1 **AFFIRMATION** Pursuant to NRS 239B.030 2 3 The undersigned does hereby affirm that the 4 preceding: STATEMENT OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE filed in Case Number: 16 OC 00003 1B 5 6 Does not contain the Social Security Number of any person. 7 8 -OR-9 Contains the Social security Number of a person as 10 required by: 11 A specific State or Federal law, to wit: A. 12 13 -or-14 For the administration of a public program or В. 15 for an application for a Federal or State grant. 16 17 01/22/2016 18 Signature 19 20 Evan Beavers, Esq. Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers 21

Attorney for Respondent Laura DeMaranville

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS
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Carson City, NV 89701 (775) 684-7555
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Las Vegas, NV 89102 (702) 486-2830

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of the State of Nevada, Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers, and that on this date, I prepared for hand delivery, via Reno Carson Messenger Service, a true and correct copy of the within and foregoing STATEMENT OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE addressed to:

MARK S SERTIC ESQ SERTIC LAW LTD 5975 HOME GARDENS DR **RENO NV 89502**

TIMOTHY E ROWE ESQ MCDONALD CARANO WILSON 100 W LIBERTY ST 10TH FL PO BOX 2670 RENO NV 89505-2670

January 25, 2016

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Suite 208 (775) 684-7555 Suite 230 (702) 486-2830

NEVADA ATTORNET FOR INJURED WG 1000 East William Street, St Carson City, NV 89701 2200 South Rancho Drive, Suj Las Vegas, NV 89102

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MCDONALD-CARANO-WILSON:

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIONAPER

BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

2015 FEB -1 E 1: 35

* * * *

In the Matter of the Contested

Claim No:

12853C301824

Industrial Insurance Claim

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of

Hearing No: 52

52796-KD

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE (Deceased)

Appeal No:

53387-LLW

Claimant.

REPLY TO OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR STAY

The City of Reno (City) respectfully submits the following points and authorities in reply to the claimant's opposition to the City's Motion for Temporary Stay Order:

I. ARGUMENT

As set forth in the City's stay motion, two primary issues must be addressed in deciding a stay motion brought under NRS 233B.140(2): the likelihood of success on the merits and irreparable harm.

1. Likelihood of Success on the Merits:

The City contends it is likely to prevail on the merits of its petition for judicial review because the Appeals Officer Decision overlooks specific regulations that define "earnings" for the purposes of determining average monthly wage. Those regulations define "earnings" to be the earnings receive from employment in which the injury occurs. The Appeals Officer Decision is silent with respect to these regulations and the impact they have on the issue presented in the appeal.

In its opposition to the stay motion, the Claimant argues the City is not likely to prevail on its petition because the regulations conflict with NRS 616C.411. However, as set forth in the City's stay motion, the regulations and the statute can be interpreted in a manner that does not conflict and, in fact, gives affect to both the statute and the regulations. The City respectfully

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submits it will prevail on its petition because the Appeals Officer Decision does not address these regulations and the impact they have on the issues presented in this appeal.

2. Irreparable Harm:

In absence of a stay order, the City suffers irreparable harm. It cannot recoup benefits paid to the claimant while the petition for judicial review is pending. There is no legal remedy available to the City by which it can recover the benefits paid to the claimant should it prevail on the petition for judicial review. That constitutes irreparable harm.

In contrast, the claimant suffers little harm if a stay order is entered. The claimant would continue to receive the benefits currently being paid at the wage rate Mr. DeMaranville was earning on the date of his retirement from the City. The event the claimant ultimately prevails on the petition for judicial review, payment of any benefits stopped by a stay order would have to be paid with interest. Thus, should the claimant prevail on the petition, she recovers all benefits that would have been payable and suffers little harm other than the delay in obtaining those benefits.

II. CONCLUSION

The City respectfully submits the Appeals Officer Decision is affected by error of law because it overlooks administrative regulations directly applicable to the issues in dispute in this matter. In absence of a stay order the City will be required to pay benefits that cannot recouped and will suffer irreparable harm as a result. Under these circumstances a stay order is warranted and should be issued by the Appeals Officer.

day of January, 2016. Dated this /

MCDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

P. O. Box 2670

Reno, Nevada 89505-2670 Attorneys for the Employer

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I hereby certify that I am an employee of McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP, and that on the day of January, 2016, I served the within REPLY TO OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR STAY by sending a true and correct copy via U.S. mail to the following parties:

Evan Beavers, Esq. Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers 1000 E. William St., #208 Carson City, NV 89701

Mark S. Sertic, Esq. Sertic Law Ltd. 5975 Home Gardens Dr. Reno, NV 89502

CCMSI Attn: Lisa Jones P.O. Box 20068 Reno, NV 89515-0068

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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

1050 E. WILLIAM, SUITE 450 CARSON CITY, NV 89701 FILED

FEB 03 2016

DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER

In the Matter of the Contested Industrial Insurance Claim of:

Claim No: 12853C301824

Hearing No: 52796-KD

Appeal No: 53387-LLW

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED,

Claimant.

ORDER

The City of Reno filed its Motion for Stay Order Pending Judicial Review on January 6, 2016. The Claimant filed her Opposition on January 21, 2016. The City of Reno filed its Reply on February 1, 2016.

After careful consideration, the Motion for Stay Order Pending Judicial Review is DENIED.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

LORNA L WARD APPEALS OFFICER

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

2 3 4 5	The undersigned, an employee of the State of Nevada, Department of Administration, Hearings Division, does hereby certify that on the date shown below, a true and correct copy of the foregoing ORDER was duly mailed, postage prepaid OR placed in the appropriate addressee runner file at the Department of Administration, Hearings Division, 1050 E. Williams Street, Carson City, Nevada,		
6 7 8	to the following: DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED C/O LAURA DEMARANVILLE PO BOX 261 VERDI, NV 89439		
9 10 11	NAIW 1000 E WILLIAM #208 CARSON CITY NV 89701		
12 13 14	CITY OF RENO ATTN ANDRENA ARREYGUE PO BOX 1900 RENO, NV 89505		
15 16	TIMOTHY ROWE, ESQ PO BOX 2670 RENO NV 89505		
17 18 19	RENO POLICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION PO BOX 359		
20 21	PO BOX 539004 HENDERSON, NV 89053		
222324	MARK SERTIC, ESQ 5975 HOME GARDENS DRIVE RENO NV 89502		
25 26	CCMSI PO BOX 20068 RENO NV 89515-0068 Dated this day of February, 2016.		
27	Kristi Fraser, Legal Secretary II Employee of the State of Nevada		

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INE VADA ATTORNEY FOR INTURED WORKERS 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, NV 89701 (775) 684-7555	(702) 486-2830	21
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This motion is made and based upon NRS 233B.130, the papers and pleadings on file herein the points and authorities which follow, and the exhibits attached hereto.

DATED this day of February, 2016.

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Evan Beavers, Esq. Nevada Bar No.: 3399 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 Carson City NV 89701

Attorney for Respondent Laura DeMaranville

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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Employers Insurance Company of Nevada (EICON) filed with this court a petition seeking judicial review of a decision by an administrative law judge entered after hearing an appeal of a workers' compensation determination. The appeals officer found in favor of the claimant seeking benefits. This motion by the claimant to those benefits seeks to dismiss EICON's petition on the basis that EICON is not aggrieved by the appeals officer's decision and is, therefore, without statutory authority to seek judicial review of the decision.

Background

Daniel DeMaranville was employed by the City of Reno as a policeman from 1969 until his retirement in 1990. Exhibit 1, page 007, lines 7-8. During that period EICON was the city's workers' compensation insurer or successor to the city's insurer. <u>Id.</u>, page 012, lines 17-19. In 1992 the city became selfinsured. Id. In 2012 Daniel DeMaranville died and his widow, Laura DeMaranville, filed a claim for benefits under Nevada's Occupational Diseases Act (NRS Chapter 617). Id., page 007, lines 13-28. Initially Ms. DeMaranville filed for benefits with the city and then subsequently filed for benefits with EICON. Id., page 007, lines 26-28; page 008, lines 1-28. Both the city and EICON denied her claim and ultimately the matters were consolidated and presented to Appeals Officer Lorna L. Ward for hearing. <u>Id.</u>, page 006.

In her decision filed March 18, 2015, the appeals officer found the claim of Laura DeMaranville compensable and found the City of Reno was the responsible insurer on the date of

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Mr. DeMaranville's death. <u>Id.</u>, page 014, lines 16-18. The city filed a petition for judicial review in the First Judicial District Court (Exhibit 1) and then EICON filed a cross-petition for judicial review (Exhibit 2). A decision on those petitions for judicial review is pending at the time of this motion.

In compliance with the appeals officer's decision finding the claim compensable and the City of Reno liable, the city's third-party administrator (CCMSI) began paying monthly benefits to Ms. DeMaranville. Exhibit 3, page 007, lines 15-20. CCMSI based the amount of those payments on earnings presumed at the time of Mr. DeMaranville's retirement. Id. Ms. DeMaranville sought payments based upon the earnings of her deceased husband at the date of his death, which earnings were greater than at the time of his retirement from the city. Id., page 008, lines 3-7. CCMSI, the city's administrator, denied the request to recalculate the monthly benefits and the widow filed her appeal into the administrative hearing process. Id., page 007, lines 21-28; page 008, lines 1-2. During the appeal process, EICON moved to join as an indispensable party and the motion was granted by the appeals officer. Exhibit 4 and Exhibit 5. matter of the sufficiency of the monthly payments was presented on Ms. DeMaranville's motion for summary judgment and both the city and EICON filed papers in opposition to the motion. Exhibit 3, page 006, lines 12-20.

By Decision and Order filed December 10, 2015, Appeals
Officer Ward determined the monthly payments due from the City of
Reno to Laura DeMaranville for death benefits should be based on
Daniel DeMaranville's earnings at the time of his death. Exhibit

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3, page 010, lines 8-22. The City of Reno filed a petition for judicial review of that decision in the Second Judicial District Court in and for the County of Washoe. Exhibit 3. EICON then filed a petition for judicial review in the First Judicial District Court (Exhibit 6) and a cross-petition for judicial review in the Second Judicial District Court (Exhibit 7). The City of Reno then filed a cross-petition for judicial review of the appeals officer's most recent decision in the First Judicial District Court. Exhibit 8.

Legal Argument

The Nevada Administrative Procedure Act, at NRS 233B.130(1), states that any party aggrieved by a final decision in a contested administrative proceeding is entitled to judicial review. Generally, a reviewing court only has jurisdiction to consider an appeal if the appeal is authorized by statute or court rule. See Frank Settelmeyer & Sons, Inc. v. Smith & Harmer, Ltd., 124 Nev. 1206, 1212-1213, 197 P.3d 1051 (2008) (construing substantially similar NRAP 3A(a)). aggrieved parties to the action for which review is sought may appeal. Id., at 1212. A party is aggrieved when either a personal right or right of property is adversely and substantially affected. See Valley Bank v. Ginsburg, 110 Nev. 440, 446, 874 P.2d 729 (1994) (construing NRAP3A(a)), cited in Estate of Hughes v. First Nat'l Bank, 96 Nev. 178, 180, 605 P.2d 1149 (1980) (reviewing an appeal of a probate court order).

The decision of the Department of Administration's appeals officer, which EICON seeks to reverse upon judicial review, does not adversely or substantially affect EICON. In her

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first decision now on appeal to the district court, Appeals Officer Ward determined that Daniel DeMaranville died twenty-two years after leaving the city's employment. Exhibit 1, page 12, lines 16-25. That is twenty years after EICON was insuring the city's liability for workers' compensation benefits. Id. second decision for which EICON now seeks review, the appeals officer concluded "no exception exists for the City of Reno" to avoid the obligation for paying death benefits to Laura DeMaranville based upon the decedent's wages at the date of his death. Exhibit 4, page 010, lines 8-22. The appeals officer had already determined the City of Reno was the responsible party for paying benefits at the time of death. In the decision EICON petitions for the court to review the appeals officer simply declares how much the City of Reno should be paying in monthly The decision does not identify EICON as the party responsible for benefits even in the alternative.

Conclusion

In the first matter brought by Laura DeMaranville before Appeals Officer Ward, the appeals officer determined the City of Reno was the insurer responsible for death benefits to the widow of Daniel DeMaranville. That matter was appealed by both the city and EICON to the First Judicial District Court for review. In that review the court may consider the respective positions of the city and EICON against each other as to who should be liable. That issue is not present in the second administrative decision which EICON has also appealed to the district court. In this most recent decision Appeals Officer Ward determined the City of Reno should pay benefits based upon

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the earnings at the date of Mr. DeMaranville's death not earnings at the time of retirement as proffered by the city's claims administrator. The result of that second decision by the appeals officer does not render EICON a party aggrieved by that final decision and, therefore, EICON is not entitled to judicial review of the Decision and Order filed December 10, 2015.

Respectfully submitted this day of February, 2016.

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Evan Beavers, Esq. Nevada Bar No.: 3399 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 Carson City NV 89701

Attorney for Respondent Laura DeMaranville

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 (702) 486-2830 NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS (775) 684-7555 22 23 2200 South Rancho Drive, Suite 230 Las Vegas, NV 89102 000 East William Street, Suite 208 24 25 Carson City, NV 89701 26 27 28

AFFIRMATION Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding:

MOTION TO DISMISS

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filed in Case Number: 16 OC 000031B

Does not contain the Social Security Number of any person.

-OR-

Contains the Social security Number of a person as required by:

A specific State or Federal law, to wit: A.

-or-

В. For the administration of a public program or for an application for a Federal or State grant.

Signature

2/2016

EVAN BEAVERS, ESQ.

Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers

Attorney for Respondent Laura DeMaranville

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NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

1000 East William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, NV 89701

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2200 South Rancho Drive, Suite 230 Las Vegas, NV 89102

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of the State of Nevada, Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers, and that on this date I prepared for hand delivery, via Reno Carson Messenger Service, a true and correct copy of the within and foregoing MOTION TO DISMISS addressed to:

MARK S SERTIC ESO SERTIC LAW LTD 5975 HOME GARDENS DR **RENO NV 89502**

TIMOTHY E ROWE ESO MCDONALD CARANO WILSON 100 W LIBERTY ST 10TH FL PO BOX 2670 RENO NV 89505-2670

Jebruary 3, 2016 Janey & Shewood

(702) 486-2830

2200 South Rancho Drive, Suite 230 Las Vegas, NV 89102

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, NV 89701 (775) 684-7555

EXHIBIT LIST

Exhibit No.	Description	Number of Pages (incl Exhibit No. page)
Exhibit 1	Petition for Judicial Review - 1st Judicial District	17
Exhibit 2	Cross-Petition for Judicial Review - 1st Judicial District	18
Exhibit 3	Petition for Judicial Review - 2 nd Judicial District	13
Exhibit 4	Motion to Intervene and/or for Joinder - Appeals Office	6
Exhibit 5	Order - Appeals Office	3
Exhibit 6	Petition for Judicial Review - 1st Judicial District	13
Exhibit 7	Cross-Petition for Judicial Review - 2 nd Judicial District	14
Exhibit 8	Cross-Petition for Judicial Review - 1 st Judicial District	13
Exhibit 9	Proposed Order Granting Motion to Dismiss	2

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

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CODE: 3550 TIMOTHY E. ROWE, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 1000 McDonald Carano Wilson LLP. P. O. Box 2670 Reno, Nevada 89505-2670 775-788-2000 Attorneys for Petitioner

IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CARSON CITY

CITY OF RENO,

Petitioner.

Case No:

VS.

Department No:

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE [Deceased], EMPLOYER'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA, and NEVADA DEPARTMENT, OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER,

Respondents.

PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW

The Petitioner, the CITY OF RENO, by and through its attorney, Timothy E. Rowe, Esq., of McDonald Carano Wilson LLP, hereby petitions this court for judicial review of the Decision rendered and filed by the Department of Administration Appeals Officer on March 18, 2015 on Claim Nos. 12853C301824 and 1990204572, Appeal Nos. 44957-LLW, 46479-LLW and 46812-LLW. A copy of the Decision is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

The grounds upon which this review is sought are:

- 1. The Decision rendered by the Appeals Officer prejudices substantial rights of the Petitioner because it is:
 - a. affected by error of law;

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- b. clearly erroneous in view of the reliable, probative and substantial evidence on the whole record; and
- arbitrary and capricious and based upon an abuse of discretion by the Appeals Officer.

WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays as follows:

- 1. The court grants judicial review of the Decision filed on March 18, 2015 by the Department of Administration Appeals Officer;
- 2. The court vacate and set aside the Decision issued by the Appeals Officer; and
 - For such other and further relief as the court deems just and proper. Dated this 12 day of April, 2015.

McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

By:

P. O. Box 2670

Reno, NV 895005-2670

Attorneys for the Petitioner

CITY OF RENO

<u>AFFIRMATION</u>

Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW filed in the First Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, does not contain the social security number of any person.

Timothy E. Rowe, Es Attorney for Petitione

CITY OF RENO

4-13-15

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I hereby certify that I am an employee of McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP, and that on the on the April 2015, I served the preceding PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW by placing a true and correct copy thereof in a sealed envelope and requesting Reno-Carson Messenger Service hand-deliver said document to the following party at the address listed below:

Appeals Officer
Department of Administration
1050 E. William Street, Suite 450
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Evan Beavers, Esq. Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers 1000 E. William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, NV 89701

A true and correct copy of the within document was also served via U.S. Mail at Reno, Nevada, on the parties/address referenced below:

Mark Sertic, Esq. 5975 Home Gardens Drive Reno, NV 89502

City of Reno Risk Management P.O. Box 1900 Reno, Nevada 89505

Lisa Jones CCMSI P.O. Box 20068 Reno, NV 89515-0068

Carole Davis

#416656 [cw4/2/15]

INDEX OF EXHIBITS Exhibit # Description # of Pages Exhibit 1 Decision of the Appeals Officer

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

RECENTED MAR 2 f McDonald Carang Wilson LLP NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER 2 FILED 1050 E. WILLIAM, SUITE 450 3 CARSON CITY, NV 89701 MAR 18 2015 4 DEPT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER 5 In the Matter of the Contested 6 Industrial Insurance Claim of: Claim No: 12853C301824 7 1990204572 8 Hearing No: 46538-SA 45822-KD 9 44686-SA 10 Appeal No: 46812-LLW 46479-LLW 11 44957-T.T.W DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED. 12 Claimant. 13 14 Appeal by the Claimant (Daniel DeMaranville's widow, Laura 15 Demaranville) from the CCMSI determination letter dated May 23, 2013; Appeal by Insurer, Employers Insurance Company of Nevada from the decision of the 16 17 Hearing Officer dated October 28, 2013; and Appeal by the Employer, City of 18 Reno, from the Employers Insurance Company of Nevada determination letter 19 dated September 19, 2013. 20 **DECISION OF THE APPEALS OFFICER** 21 The above entitled matter was heard on January 7, 2015. After the 22 hearing the Appeals Officer requested briefing on the issue of which insurer has 23 liability for the claim if the Claimant initially establishes that the claim qualifies 24 under the heart/lung statute. This matter was re-submitted for decision on 25 February 17, 2015. The Claimant was represented by Evan Beavers, Esq., 26 Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers. The Employer, City of Reno, and its 27 current third party administrator, CCMSI, were represented by Timothy E. Rowe, 28 Esq. of McDonald-Carano-Wilson, LLP. Employers Insurance Company of

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Nevada, the Insurer at the time of the Claimant's retirement was represented by Mark S. Sertic, Esq., of Sertic Law Ltd. The hearing was conducted pursuant to Chapters 233B and 616A to D of the Nevada Revised Statutes.

Having heard the testimony and considered the documents the Appeals Officer finds as follows:

FINDINGS OF FACT

Daniel DeMaranville was a sworn police officer for the City of Reno from August 6, 1969 until his retirement in January 1990. Exhibit 1, page 3. Officer DeMaranville was employed in a full-time continuous, uninterrupted and salaried occupation as a police officer during his employment with the Reno Police Department. At the time of his death he was employed by AKAL as a court security officer for the Federal District Court. Exhibit 1, page 57.

On August 5, 2012, he entered the hospital for a laparoscopic cholecystectomy (removal of the gallbladder). Exhibit 1, page 6. The surgery commenced at approximately 12:00 pm and concluded at approximately 1:45 pm. Exhibit 2, page 23. He was taken to the recovery room in good condition. Exhibit 1, page 7. He became hypotensive and tachycardia while in the recovery room. (Low blood pressure and rapid heart rate). Laboratory work was sent and transfer to ICU was discussed. At 3:35 pm troponin I enzymes (cardiac enzymes) were drawn which revealed a level of 0.32ng/ml. See Exhibit 1, page 10. In addition a cardiac consult was ordered. Exhibit 2, page 27. Daniel DeMaranville suffered a cardiac arrest with unsuccessful resuscitation and died at 7:18 pm. Exhibit 1, page 14, 16. The surgeon, Myron Gomez, M.D., certified the cause of death to be "cardiac arrest, due to, or as a consequence of atherosclerotic heart disease." Exhibit 1, page 16.

Daniel DeMaranville's widow, Laura DeMaranville, filed an incomplete C-4 Form, Claim for Compensation on September 5, 2012. Exhibit 1, page 2. The third party administrator for the City of Reno received the C-4 Form

on September 6, 2012. Id. The employer sent the insurer a completed C-3 Form, Employer's Report of Industrial Injury or Occupational Disease on September 11, 2012. Exhibit 1, page 3. The employer stated on the form that "retired police officer experienced massive heart attack after surgery." Id. The CCMSI claims adjuster began gathering medical records and writing letters to Mrs. DeMaranville in order to make a claims decision. See Exhibit 1, pages 17-49. CCMSI finally received all the medical records in late March 2013 and requested that Mrs. DeMaranville make a written request for widow benefits. Exhibit 1, page 49.

On May 23, 2013, after a chart review by Jay Betz, M.D., CCMSI issued a determination letter denying the claim because there was a lack of information establishing a cause of death as no autopsy was performed and the insurer did not have medical records establishing that Daniel DeMaranville had heart disease. Exhibit 1, pages 52-56. Mrs. DeMaranville appealed claim denial. Exhibit 1, page 1.

In the meantime, Mrs. DeMaranville filed a separate claim with the Employers Insurance Group because she received information that the proper insurer was the insurer for the City of Reno at the time Officer DeMaranville retired in January 1990. Exhibit 1, pages 57-61. Employers Insurance requested a Cardiologist Records Review IME from Coventry Workers' Comp Services on July 7, 2013. Exhibit 5. On August 20, 2013, a completed C-4 Form was signed by Dr. Gomez noting the diagnosis of cholecystitis and myocardial infarction. Exhibit 3, page 2. On August 31, 2013, Zev Lagstein, M.D., the cardiologist from Coventry provided his opinion regarding the causation of Daniel DeMaranville's death. Exhibit 5, pages 3-8.On September 3, and September 16, 2013 Employers Insurance obtained two additional informal reviews of the medical records. Exhibit 2, pages 28-36. On September 19, 2013, Employers Insurance Company of Nevada denied the claim based in part on an informal review by Yasmine Ali, MD. Exhibit 3, pages 5-12.

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Daniel DeMaranville's prior medical records reveal stable right bundle branch block in his heart with no evidence of organic heart disease. Exhibit 3, page 19-19-26. The right bundle branch block was noted as early as January 2004. Exhibit 6, page 2. In April 2011 he was cleared for security work without restriction. Exhibit 3, page 19.

In the Spring and Fall of 2014, Mrs. DeMaranville obtained opinions from Charles Ruggeroli, M.D., of Cardiology & Cardiovascular Consultants in Las Vegas, Nevada. Exhibits 7 and 8.

The first issue litigated in this case was whether or not Daniel DeMaranville died of heart disease. Therefore, a careful review of the above mentioned medical opinions is essential.

Review of Expert Medical Opinions

Jay E. Betz, M.D.

Dr. Betz is an occupational medicine specialist. He reviewed the partial medical records provided by the employer. He opined that he was unable to determine the actual cause of death. He further stated that the probability was high that Mr. DeMaranville died of heart disease due to his age. He further opined that it was much less likely that he died of pulmonary embolus or anesthesia related complications. He also opined that:

> "[n]early everyone develops atherosclerotic heart disease to one degree or another as we age. Often the first sign of significant atherosclerotic heart disease is a myocardial infarction. Sometimes this infarction is massive and fatal. In the case of Mr. DeMaranville, considering his age and the sudden onset of cardiac insufficiency it is most likely he suffered a significant myocardial infarction making a large portion of the his myocardium nonfunctional."

He stated that he was unable to determine with "certainty" the cause of death without an autopsy. Exhibit 1, page 52-54.

Sankar Pemmaraju, D.O.

Dr. Pemmaraju is a physical medicine and rehabilitation specialist. Dr. Pemmaraju opined that there was no evidence of cardiac disease prior to his death except for an irregular EKG. He also opined that Mr. DeMaranville had some risk factors, i.e, smoking and alcohol abuse, prior to his death that could have led to atherosclerotic heart disease and could have predisposed him to a higher risk for any surgical intervention. He stated that as Mr. DeMaranville had some risk factors that would have led to the atherosclerotic heart disease, most likely the myocardial infarction was not due to a postoperative complication of a gallbladder surgery resulting in cardiac arrest. Exhibit 2, pages 28-32.

Yasmine Ali, M.D.

Dr. Ali is an internal medicine and cardiovascular disease specialist. She noted that there was evidence of cardiovascular disease prior to August 5, 2012 in the form of hypertension, right bundle branch block, and mild left ventricular hypertrophy. However, she stated that there was no evidence of coronary artery disease, coronary heart disease, or ischemic heart disease. She found no documentation in the records she reviewed that supported a diagnosis of atherosclerotic heart disease as noted on the death certificate. In addition, she opined that from the records provided, "there is no evidence of a myocardial infarction particularly since cardiac enzymes were not drawn, a 12-lead ECG showing evidence of myocardial infarction is absent, and an autopsy was not performed." (emphasis added). She therefore concluded that the cardiac arrest was a post-operative complication. Exhibit 2, pages 33-36.

Zev Lagstein, M.D.

Dr. Lagstein is an internal medicine and cardiovascular disease specialist. After his review of the provided medical records he concluded that there was not enough information to support a diagnosis of atherosclerotic heart disease. In particular he noted that there was no postoperative EKG to indicate

ischemia and/or myocardial infarction, and no autopsy was done and "cardiac enzymes were apparently not drawn." Therefore, he stated that there was no evidence to support the diagnosis noted on the death certificate. He also disagreed with Dr. Ruggeroli's assertion that Mr. DeMaranville had occult occlusive arteriosclerotic heart disease. He opined that there is "no evidence to support diagnosis of myocardial infarction in the absence of abnormal postoperative EKG and postoperative cardiac enzymes, especially troponin-I level." (emphasis added). He concluded that the death was due to a postoperative complication of unclear etiology. He further stated that "clearly, the aforementioned diagnostic test with or without autopsy would have clarified this issue beyond any doubts." (emphasis added). Exhibit 5, pages 3-8.

Charles Ruggeroli, M.D.

Dr. Ruggeroli is a cardiology specialist. He noted that Mr. DeMaranville no history of antecedent symptomatic coronary artery disease, however he had multiple cardiovascular risk factors with a baseline abnormal resting electrocardiogram. He opined that Mr. DeMaranville had a catastrophic cardiovascular event secondary to underlying occult occlusive atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries leading to his death. Exhibit 7, page 1-2. After Dr. Lagstein commented on his opinion, Dr. Ruggeroli reiterated his opinion. He noted that Mr. DeMaranville arrived in the recovery room with normal vital signs, and afterwards became hypotensive and tachycardic. Laboratory tests were done at 3:35 pm which revealed an elevated troponin I level of 0.32 ng/ml. Dr. Ruggeroli opined that the troponin level was consistent with myocardial necrosis or heart damage. His condition worsened and ultimately he was diagnosed with pulseless electric activity and no evidence of ventricular activity and was pronounced dead at approximately 7:30 pm. He opined that the "cardiac troponins drawn approximately 4 hours prior to his death were elevated and consistent with a cardiovascular cause of ... death." Exhibit 8, page 4.

Dr. Ruggeroli is the only physician who saw and evaluated the cardiac enzymes (troponin). Dr. Betz and Dr. Pemmaraju do not mention cardiac enzymes in their reporting. However, Dr. Betz notes that the most likely cause of death is a significant myocardial infarction. Dr. Ali and Dr. Lagstein note that, in part, because cardiac enzymes were not drawn it could not be determined whether or not Mr. DeMaranville died of a myocardial infarction. Therefore they ascribe the cause of death to postoperative complications. However, Dr. Lagstein notes that the troponin I "test with or without autopsy would have clarified this issue beyond any doubts."

Dr. Ruggeroli's opinion is persuasive and credible. The cardiac enzymes were elevated and consistent with heart damage leading to a catastrophic cardiovascular event. Dr. Ali and Dr. Lagstein were apparently unaware of the troponin I level prior to Mr. DeMaranville's death and therefore those opinions are of little weight except to affirm the importance of the levels to determine cause of death. Daniel DeMaranville died of heart disease.

The second issue in this case is which insurer is liable for the claim. The City of Reno (City) was insured by Employers Insurance Company of Nevada (EICON) at the time of Daniel DeMaranville's retirement in 1990. Thereafter, in 1992 the City became self-insured. Officer DeMaranville's retirement does not affect his entitlement to benefits. Gallagher v. City of Las Vegas, 114 Nev. 595, 959 P.2d 519 (1998).

Daniel DeMaranville's heart disease is an occupational disease. His disability did not arise until his date of death, August 5, 2012. Therefore, the claim for compensation arose on that date. The City was self-insured on August 5, 2012.

The Employers Insurance Company, who offered Dr. Lagstein's IME, did not provide further comment by Dr. Lagstein after review of the Troponin I levels.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

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NRS 617.457 Heart diseases as occupational diseases of firefighters, arson investigators and police officers.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, diseases of the heart of a person who, for 5 years or more, has been employed in a full-time continuous, uninterrupted and salaried occupation as a firefighter, arson investigator or police officer in this State before the date of disablement are conclusively presumed to have arisen out of and in the course of the employment.

NRS 617.344 provides that in the event of a death of an employee, the time for filing a claim for compensation is expanded to one year after there is knowledge of the disability and its relationship to his or her employment.

NRS 617.060 defines "disablement" as: "the event of becoming physically incapacitated by reason of an occupational disease...".

NRS 617.430 provides: "Every employee who is disabled or dies because of an occupational disease. . ." is entitled to compensation.

Daniel DeMaranville was employed by the City of Reno as a police officer for more than 20 years in a full-time continuous, uninterrupted and salaried position. He had documented heart damage which led to a catastrophic cardiovascular event and his death on August 5, 2012. The cause of his death qualifies as a disease of the heart pursuant to NRS 617.457(1). His wife timely filed a claim for compensation with the City of Reno and its current third party administrator on September 5, 2012. Later, the Claimant's wife filed another C-4 Claim with the City of Reno's insurer at the time the Claimant retired from the police force.

The issue then becomes which insurer is liable for the claim. Mr. DeMaranville's date of disability is also the date of his death, August 5, 2012.

The Nevada Supreme Court in Manwill v. Clark County, 123 Nev.238,

 $^{^2}$ Although the C-4 form was incomplete it gave the City of Reno and CCMSI notice of the claim and the City and CCMSI began an investigation of the claim at that time. The City of Reno cannot assert that the claim was late filed.

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162 P.3d 876 (2007) opined that a claimant seeking benefits under NRS 617.457 must "show only two things: heart disease and five years' qualifying employment before disablement." 123 Nev. at 242. The Court also held, quoting from Daniels 3:

> [T]o receive occupational disease compensation, a firefighter must be disabled by the heart disease: "[a]n employee is not entitled to compensation 'from the mere contraction of an occupational disease. Instead, compensation flows from a disablement resulting from such a disease." (citations omitted).

> > 123 Nev. at 244, 162 P.3d at 880.

In Howard v. City of Las Vegas, 121 Nev. 691, 120 P.3d 410 (2005) the Court held:

> Here, Howard's heart disease first manifested itself in the form of a heart attack eight years after he retired from his employment as a firefighter. While under NRS 617.457(1)'s presumption, Howard's heart attack was an occupational disease arising out of and in the course of his employment entitling him to occupational disease benefits, the date of disability under Mirage 4 is the date of the heart attack. 121 Nev. at 693, 120 P.3d at 412.

The Claimant became entitled to compensation on the date of his disablement, August 5, 2012, and the responsible insurer on that date was the selfinsured City of Reno.

Employers Ins. Co. of Nev. v. Daniels, 122 Nev. 1009, 145 P.3d 1024 (2006).

Dep't. of Administration, 110 Nev. 257, 871 P.2d 317

DECISION

The May 23, 2013 CCMSI determination letter denying the claim is REVERSED (Appeal No. 44957). The October 28, 2013 decision of the Hearing Officer, which found the Employers Insurance Company of Nevada liable for the claim, is REVERSED (Appeal No. 46479). The September 19, 2013 Employers Insurance Company of Nevada determination letter denying the claim is AFFIRMED (Appeal No. 46812).

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Loma L Ward APPEALS OFFICER

Notice: Pursuant to NRS 233B.130, should any party desire to appeal this final decision of the Appeals Officer, a Petition for Judicial Review must be filed with the district court within thirty (30) days after service by mail of this decision.

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

The undersigned, an employee of the State of Nevada, Department of Administration, Hearings Division, does hereby certify that on the date shown below, a true and correct copy of the foregoing <u>DECISION AND ORDER</u> was duly mailed, postage prepaid OR placed in the appropriate addressee runner file at the Department of Administration, Hearings Division, 1050 E. William Street, Carson City, Nevada, to the following:

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED C/O LAURA DEMARANVILLE PO BOX 261 VERDI, NV 89439

EVAN BEAVERS, ESQ 1000 E WILLIAM #208 CARSON CITY NV 89701

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CITY OF RENO ATTN CARA BOWLING PO BOX 1900 RENO, NV 89505

TIMOTHY ROWE, ESQ PO BOX 2670 RENO NV 89505

EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMP OF NV PO BOX 539004 HENDERSON, NV 89053

MARK SERTIC, ESQ 5975 HOME GARDENS DRIVE RENO NV 89502

Dated this day of March, 2015.

Kristi Fraser, Legal Secretary II Employee of the State of Nevada

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EXHIBIT 2

EXHIBIT 2

MARK S. SERTIC, ESQ. 1 SERTIC LAW LTD. Nevada Bar No.: 403 2 5975 Home Gardens Drive Reno, Nevada 89502 3 Telephone: (775) 327-6300 Facsimile: (775) 327-6301 4 Attorneys for Respondent/Cross-Petitioner Employers Insurance Company of Nevada 5 6 IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 7 8 IN AND FOR CARSON CITY 9 **** CITY OF RENO. 10 Petitioner. 11 Case No. 150C000921B 12 VS. Department No: II 13 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE [Deceased], EMPLOYER'S INSURANCE COMPAÑY 14 OF NEVADA, and NEVADA DEPARTMENT 15 OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER 16 Respondents. 17 **EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY** 18 OF NEVADA 19 Cross-Petitioner, 20 vs. CITY OF RENO, DANIEL DEMARANVILLE 21 [Deceased], and NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER 22 23 Cross-Respondents, 24 25 CROSS-PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW 26 EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA, by and through its attorney, Mark 27 S. Sertic, Esq., of Sertic Law Ltd., hereby files this Cross-Petition for Judicial Review and petitions 28

this Court for judicial review of the Decision rendered and filed by the Department of Administration Appeals Officer on March 18, 2015 on Claim Nos. 12853C301824 and 1990204572, Appeal Nos. 44957-LLW, 46479-LLW and 46812-LLW. A copy of the Decision is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

The grounds upon which this is review is sought is that the Decision of the Appeals Officer prejudices substantial rights of the Cross-Petitioner in that it is:

- 1. In violation of constitutional or statutory provisions;
- 2. In excess of the statutory authority of the agency:
- 3. Made upon unlawful procedure;
- 4. Affected by error of law;
- Clearly erroneous in view of the reliable, probative and substantial evidence on the 5. whole record; and
- Arbitrary and capricious and characterized by an abuse of discretion by the Appeals 6. Officer.

WHEREFORE, Cross-Petitioner prays as follows:

- I. The Court grant judicial review of the Decision filed on March 18, 2015 by the Department of Administration Appeals Officer;
- The Court vacate and set aside the Decision issued by the Appeals Officer; and 2.
- For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper. 3.

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DATED this 177day of April, 2015. SERTIC LAW LTD. MARK S. SERTIC, ESQ. 5975 Home Gardens Drive Reno, Nevada 89502 Attorneys for Respondent/Cross-Petitioner Employers Insurance Company of Nevada **AFFIRMATION** Pursuant to NRS 239B.030 The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding CROSS-PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW does not contain the social security number of any person. Dated on this 17 day of April, 2015.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of the law firm of Sertic Law Ltd., Attorneys at Law, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to the within matter, and that on the IMM day of April, 2015, I deposited for mailing at Reno, Nevada, with postage fully prepaid, a true copy of the foregoing or attached document, addressed to:

Tim E. Rowe, Esq. McDonald Carano Wilson LLP P.O. Box 2670 Reno, Nevada 89505

NAIW Evan Beavers, Esq. 1000 E William Street #208 Carson City, Nevada 89701

Appeals Officer
Department of Administration
1050 E. William Street, Suite 450
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Cina L. Walsh

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EXHIBIT 1

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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

1050 E. WILLIAM, SUITE 450 CARSON CITY, NV 89701 FILED

MAR 1 8 2015

DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER

In the Matter of the Contested Industrial Insurance Claim of:

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Claim No: 12853C301824

1990204572

Hearing No: 46538-SA 45822-KD 44686-SA

nneal No. 46812-1 I W

Appeal No: 46812-LLW 46479-LLW 44957-LLW

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED,

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Dr. Pemmaraju is a physical medicine and rehabilitation specialist. Dr. Pemmaraju opined that there was no evidence of cardiac disease prior to his death except for an irregular EKG. He also opined that Mr. DeMaranville had some risk factors, i.e, smoking and alcohol abuse, prior to his death that could have led to atherosclerotic heart disease and could have predisposed him to a higher risk for any surgical intervention. He stated that as Mr. DeMaranville had some risk factors that would have led to the atherosclerotic heart disease, most likely the myocardial infarction was not due to a postoperative complication of a gallbladder surgery resulting in cardiac arrest. Exhibit 2, pages 28-32.

Yasmine Ali, M.D.

Dr. Ali is an internal medicine and cardiovascular disease specialist. She noted that there was evidence of cardiovascular disease prior to August 5, 2012 in the form of hypertension, right bundle branch block, and mild left ventricular hypertrophy. However, she stated that there was no evidence of coronary artery disease, coronary heart disease, or ischemic heart disease. She found no documentation in the records she reviewed that supported a diagnosis of atherosclerotic heart disease as noted on the death certificate. In addition, she opined that from the records provided, "there is no evidence of a myocardial infarction particularly since cardiac enzymes were not drawn, a 12-lead ECG showing evidence of myocardial infarction is absent, and an autopsy was not performed." (emphasis added). She therefore concluded that the cardiac arrest was a post-operative complication. Exhibit 2, pages 33-36.

Zev Lagstein, M.D.

Dr. Lagstein is an internal medicine and cardiovascular disease specialist. After his review of the provided medical records he concluded that there was not enough information to support a diagnosis of atherosclerotic heart disease. In particular he noted that there was no postoperative EKG to indicate

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ischemia and/or myocardial infarction, and no autopsy was done and "cardiac enzymes were apparently not drawn." Therefore, he stated that there was no evidence to support the diagnosis noted on the death certificate. He also disagreed with Dr. Ruggeroli's assertion that Mr. DeMaranville had occult occlusive arteriosclerotic heart disease. He opined that there is "no evidence to support diagnosis of myocardial infarction in the absence of abnormal postoperative EKG and postoperative cardiac enzymes, especially troponin-I level." (emphasis added). He concluded that the death was due to a postoperative complication of unclear etiology. He further stated that "clearly, the aforementioned diagnostic test with or without autopsy would have clarified this issue beyond any doubts." (emphasis added). Exhibit 5, pages 3-8.

Charles Ruggeroli, M.D.

Dr. Ruggeroli is a cardiology specialist. He noted that Mr. DeMaranville no history of antecedent symptomatic coronary artery disease, however he had multiple cardiovascular risk factors with a baseline abnormal resting electrocardiogram. He opined that Mr. DeMaranville had a catastrophic cardiovascular event secondary to underlying occult occlusive atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries leading to his death. Exhibit 7, page 1-2. After Dr. Lagstein commented on his opinion, Dr. Ruggeroli reiterated his opinion. He noted that Mr. DeMaranville arrived in the recovery room with normal vital signs, and afterwards became hypotensive and tachycardic. Laboratory tests were done at 3:35 pm which revealed an elevated troponin I level of 0.32 ng/ml. Dr. Ruggeroli opined that the troponin level was consistent with myocardial necrosis or heart damage. His condition worsened and ultimately he was diagnosed with pulseless electric activity and no evidence of ventricular activity and was pronounced dead at approximately 7:30 pm. He opined that the "cardiac troponins drawn approximately 4 hours prior to his death were elevated and consistent with a cardiovascular cause of ... death." Exhibit 8, page 4.

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cardiac enzymes (troponin). Dr. Betz and Dr. Pemmaraju do not mention cardiac enzymes in their reporting. However, Dr. Betz notes that the most likely cause of death is a significant myocardial infarction. Dr. Ali and Dr. Lagstein note that, in part, because cardiac enzymes were not drawn it could not be determined whether or not Mr. DeMaranville died of a myocardial infarction. Therefore they ascribe the cause of death to postoperative complications. However, Dr. Lagstein notes that the troponin I "test with or without autopsy would have clarified this issue beyond any doubts." 1

Dr. Ruggeroli is the only physician who saw and evaluated the

Dr. Ruggeroli's opinion is persuasive and credible. The cardiac enzymes were elevated and consistent with heart damage leading to a catastrophic cardiovascular event. Dr. Ali and Dr. Lagstein were apparently unaware of the troponin I level prior to Mr. DeMaranville's death and therefore those opinions are of little weight except to affirm the importance of the levels to determine cause of death. Daniel DeMaranville died of heart disease.

The second issue in this case is which insurer is liable for the claim. The City of Reno (City) was insured by Employers Insurance Company of Nevada (EICON) at the time of Daniel DeMaranville's retirement in 1990. Thereafter, in 1992 the City became self-insured. Officer DeMaranville's retirement does not affect his entitlement to benefits. Gallagher v. City of Las Vegas, 114 Nev. 595, 959 P.2d 519 (1998).

Daniel DeMaranville's heart disease is an occupational disease. His disability did not arise until his date of death, August 5, 2012. Therefore, the claim for compensation arose on that date. The City was self-insured on August 5, 2012.

The Employers Insurance Company, who offered Dr. Lagstein's IME, did not provide further comment by Dr. Lagstein after review of the Troponin I levels.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

NRS 617.457 Heart diseases as occupational diseases of firefighters, arson investigators and police officers.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, diseases of the heart of a person who, for 5 years or more, has been employed in a full-time continuous, uninterrupted and salaried occupation as a firefighter, arson investigator or police officer in this State before the date of disablement are conclusively presumed to have arisen out of and in the course of the employment.

NRS 617.344 provides that in the event of a death of an employee, the time for filing a claim for compensation is expanded to one year after there is knowledge of the disability and its relationship to his or her employment.

NRS 617.060 defines "disablement" as: "the event of becoming physically incapacitated by reason of an occupational disease....".

NRS 617.430 provides: "Every employee who is disabled or dies because of an occupational disease. . . " is entitled to compensation.

Daniel DeMaranville was employed by the City of Reno as a police officer for more than 20 years in a full-time continuous, uninterrupted and salaried position. He had documented heart damage which led to a catastrophic cardiovascular event and his death on August 5, 2012. The cause of his death qualifies as a disease of the heart pursuant to NRS 617.457(1). His wife timely filed a claim for compensation with the City of Reno and its current third party administrator on September 5, 2012. Later, the Claimant's wife filed another C-4 Claim with the City of Reno's insurer at the time the Claimant retired from the police force.

The issue then becomes which insurer is liable for the claim. Mr. DeMaranville's date of disability is also the date of his death, August 5, 2012.

The Nevada Supreme Court in Manwill v. Clark County, 123 Nev.238,

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filed.

Although the C-4 form was incomplete it gave the City of Reno and CCMSI notice of the claim and the City and CCMSI began an investigation of the claim at that time. The City of Reno cannot assert that the claim was late

162 P.3d 876 (2007) opined that a claimant seeking benefits under NRS 617.457 must "show only two things: heart disease and five years' qualifying employment before disablement." 123 Nev. at 242. The Court also held, quoting from <u>Daniels</u>³:

[T]o receive occupational disease compensation, a firefighter must be disabled by the heart disease: "[a]n employee is not entitled to compensation 'from the mere contraction of an occupational disease. Instead, compensation... flows from a disablement resulting from such a disease." (citations omitted).

123 Nev. at 244, 162 P.3d at 880.

In Howard v. City of Las Vegas, 121 Nev. 691, 120 P.3d 410 (2005)

the Court held:

Here, Howard's heart disease first manifested itself in the form of a heart attack eight years after he retired from his employment as a firefighter. While under NRS 617.457(1)'s presumption, Howard's heart attack was an occupational disease arising out of and in the course of his employment entitling him to occupational disease benefits, the date of disability under Mirage 4 is the date of the heart attack.

121 Nev. at 693, 120 P.3d at 412.

The Claimant became entitled to compensation on the date of his disablement, August 5, 2012, and the responsible insurer on that date was the self-insured City of Reno.

Employers Ins. Co. of Nev. v. Daniels, 122 Nev. 1009, 145 P.3d 1024 (2006).

Mirage v. State, Dep't. of Administration, 110 Nev. 257, 871 P.2d 317 (1994)

DECISION

The May 23, 2013 CCMSI determination letter denying the claim is REVERSED (Appeal No. 44957). The October 28, 2013 decision of the Hearing Officer, which found the Employers Insurance Company of Nevada liable for the claim, is REVERSED (Appeal No. 46479). The September 19, 2013 Employers Insurance Company of Nevada determination letter denying the claim is AFFIRMED (Appeal No. 46812).

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Lorna L Ward

APPEALS OFFICER

Notice: Pursuant to NRS 233B.130, should any party desire to appeal this final decision of the Appeals Officer, a Petition for Judicial Review must be filed with the district court within thirty (30) days after service by mail of this decision.

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

The undersigned, an employee of the State of Nevada, Department of Administration, Hearings Division, does hereby certify that on the date shown below, a true and correct copy of the foregoing <u>DECISION AND ORDER</u> was duly mailed, postage prepaid OR placed in the appropriate addressee runner file at the Department of Administration, Hearings Division, 1050 E. William Street, Carson City, Nevada, to the following:

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED C/O LAURA DEMARANVILLE PO BOX 261 VERDI, NV 89439

EVAN BEAVERS, ESQ 1000 E WILLIAM #208 CARSON CITY NV 89701

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CITY OF RENO ATTN CARA BOWLING PO BOX 1900 RENO, NV 89505

TIMOTHY ROWE, ESQ PO BOX 2670 RENO NV 89505

EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMP OF NV PO BOX 539004 HENDERSON, NV 89053

MARK SERTIC, ESQ 5975 HOME GARDENS DRIVE RENO NV 89502

Dated this day of March, 2015.

Kristi Fraser, Legal Secretary II Employee of the State of Nevada

EXHIBIT 3

EXHIBIT 3

FILED Electronically 2016-01-05 11:45:54 AM Jacqueline Bryant Clerk of the Court Transaction # 5305147 : yvioria

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CODE: 3550 TIMOTHY E. ROWE, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 1000 McDonald Carano Wilson LLP P. O. Box 2670 Reno, Nevada 89505-2670 775-788-2000 Attorneys for Petitioner

> IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

CITY OF RENO.

VS.

Petitioner.

Case No: CV16 - 00013

Department No: 8

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, Deceased. LAURA DEMARANVILLE, an individual, **EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY** OF NEVADA, a Nevada corporation, and The NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER.

Respondents.

PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW

The Petitioner, the CITY OF RENO, by and through its attorney, Timothy E. Rowe, Esq., of McDonald Carano Wilson LLP, hereby petitions this court for judicial review of the decision rendered by the Department of Administration Appeals Officer on December 10, 2015 on Claim No. 12853C301824. A copy of the Decision is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

The grounds upon which this review is sought are:

- 1. The decision rendered by the Appeals Officer prejudices substantial rights of the Petitioner because it is:
 - a. affected by error of law:

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- b. clearly erroneous in view of the reliable, probative and substantial evidence on the whole record; and
- c. arbitrary and capricious and based upon an abuse of discretion by the Appeals Officer.

WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays as follows:

- That the court grant judicial review of the decision filed on December 10,
 2015 by the Department of Administration Appeals Officer;
- 2. That the court vacate and set aside the decision issued by the Appeals
 Officer; and
 - 3. For such other and further relief as the court deems just and proper. Dated this day of January, 2016.

McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

By:

TIMOTHY E. ROWE, ESQ

P. O. Box 2670/

Reno, NV 89505-2670

Attorneys for the Petitioner, CITY OF RENO

<u>AFFIRMATION</u>

Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding PETITION FOR

JUDICIAL REVIEW filed in the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada,

does not contain the social security number of any person.

Timothy E. Rowe/Esq.
Attorney for Petitioner, CITY OF RENO

Date

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I hereby certify that I am an employee of McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP, and that on the on the ______ day of January, 2016, I served the preceding PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW by placing a true and correct copy thereof in a sealed envelope and requesting Reno-Carson Messenger Service hand-deliver said document to the following party at the address listed below:

Appeals Officer
Department of Administration
1050 E. William Street, Suite 450
Carson City, Nevada 89701

A true and correct copy of the within document was also served via U.S. Mail at Reno, Nevada, on the parties/address referenced below:

Evan Beavers, Esq.
Nevada Attorneys for Injured Workers
1000 E. William St., #208
Carson City, NV 89701

Mark Sertic, Esq. 5975 Home Gardens Drive Reno, NV 89502

City of Reno Attn: Andrena Arreygue P. O. Box 1900 Reno, NV 89505

CCMSI P. O. Box 20068 Reno, NV 89515-0068

Carole Davis

#437523

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Clerk of the Court
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McDonald Caraily Wilson LLP .

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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

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Claim No.:

12853C301824

Hearing No.: 52796-KD

Appeal No.:

53387-LLW

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE

In the Matter of the

of

Industrial Insurance Claim

DECISION AND ORDER

This matter is before the appeals officer upon motion by the claimant, Laura DeMaranville, surviving spouse of Daniel DeMaranville, seeking summary judgment on the claimant's appeal of the hearing officer's decision of June 24, 2015, on the issue of death benefits. The motion was opposed by the City of Reno, by and through Timothy Rowe, Esq. Employers Insurance Company of Nevada, by and through Mark Sertic, Esq., joined as an indispensable party to the action, also opposed the claimant's motion for summary judgment.

The matter was submitted for decision after briefing by stipulation of the parties relying on the record admitted into evidence in Appeal Nos. 46812-LLW, 46479-LLW, and 44957-LLW which resulted in the Decision and Order filed March 18, 2015, on the issue of claim acceptance. Based upon the Stipulation and Order entered October 5, 2015, the claimant's motion for summary judgment, the briefs submitted in opposition and reply, and all pleadings and papers admitted in the earlier determination of

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Minno Arrower for Impuse He 1000 Bast William Street, St Carson City, NV 89701 (7 2200 South Rancho Drive, Su Las Vegas, NV 89102 (7

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claim acceptance, the Appeals Officer finds and concludes as follows:

FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1. Daniel DeMaranville was a sworn police officer for the City of Reno from August 6, 1969, until his retirement in January of 1990.
- 2. Mr. DeMaranville died August 5, 2012, and at the time of his death he was employed by AKAL as a court security officer for the Federal District Court.
- 3. By decision and order dated March 18, 2015, it was determined that Daniel DeMaranville died of heart disease and that he became entitled to compensation on the date of his death, and that the responsible insurer on that date was the City of Reno.
- In compliance with the order of March 18, 2015, Cannon Cochran Management Services, Inc. (CCMSI), claims administrator for City of Reno, tendered to Laura DeMaranville the amount of \$1,683.85 as the monthly widow benefit based upon the State's maximum wage cap at the date of retirement on January 12, 1990.
- 5. Laura DeMaranville appealed that determination to the hearings officer who, by decision and order filed June 24, 2015, affirmed the calculation of benefits based on the date wages were last earned from the City of Reno, which would have been the date of retirement.
- Ms. DeMaranville appealed and moved for summary judgment arguing, inter alia, Daniel DeMaranville died of industrial disease and that the date he was no longer able to

work as a result of the disease is the proper date on which to calculate wages for the payment of benefits to the widow.

- 7. In her motion, Ms. DeMaranville argues that at the date of his death Mr. DeMaranville was earning \$7,314.15 gross monthly salary and the State maximum wage statute at the time would cap his wages for the calculation of benefits at \$5,222.63, and the monthly widow benefit would amount to \$3,481.75.
- . 8. City of Reno opposes summary judgment arguing that if it is the employer responsible for the occupational disease, the wages used to calculate benefits must be the wages the city was paying the decedent at the time of his disability, and at the time of disability, or death, the city was paying Daniel DeMaranville no wage, therefore, the death benefit payable to Laura DeMaranville must be zero.
- 9. EICON opposes summary judgment arguing, similarly, that because Mr. DeMaranville's earnings from his police officer job with the City were zero at the time of disability, the benefits owing the widow are also zero.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Based upon the preceding findings of fact, the Appeals Officer concludes, as a matter of law, that:

1. All that was necessary for Laura DeMaranville to show entitlement of the conclusive presumption in NRS 617.457 was that her husband Daniel died of heart disease and that he was employed for five continuous years with the City of Reno as a police officer at some point prior to his death from heart disease. See Manwill v. Clark County, 123 Nev. 238, 242, 162 P.3d 876 (2007).

- 2. The conclusive presumption that the occupational heart disease arose out of and in the scope of his employment with the City of Reno makes the city liable for benefits resulting from the disease, including death benefits to his widow, regardless of whether he was still working for the city or was retired at the date of death from heart disease. See Howard v. City of Las Vegas, 121 Nev. 691, 695, 120 P.3d 410 (2005); Gallagher v. City of Las Vegas, 114 Nev. 595, 601, 602, 959 P.2d 519 (1998).
- 3. Upon finding compensability under NRS chapter 617, it then becomes necessary to rely on NRS chapter 616 for the method of calculating benefits. See <u>Mirage v. Nevada Dep't of Administration</u>, 110 Nev. 257, 260, 871 P.2d 317 (1994).
- 4. NRS 616C.505 entitles Laura DeMaranville to monthly payment in an amount equal to 66 2/3 percent of Mr.

 DeMaranville's average monthly wage earned immediately preceding the heart attack. See Howard at 695. In addition, NAC 616C.441(1) mandates that the wage the injured employee earned on the date the employee was no longer able to work because of the occupational disease should be used to calculate the average monthly wage.
- 5. At the date of his death on August 5, 2012, Daniel DeMaranville was earning \$7,314.15 gross monthly salary with vacation pay. At that time his wages would be capped by NRS 616A.065 at \$5,222.63. NRS 616C.505 requires that an amount equal to 66 2/3 of that amount, that is \$3,481.75, be paid monthly to Laura DeMaranville as the monthly death benefit.

7. Considering the evidence in a light most favorable to the City of Reno or its insurer, that Daniel DeMaranville died twenty-two years after leaving the city's employment and was at that time earning wages substantially higher than the wages he earned with the city, there is no legal authority to pay his widow zero for her monthly death benefits. His occupational heart disease is conclusively presumed to have arisen from his employment with the City of Reno. The Nevada Occupational Disease Act requires the payment of benefits calculated at the date of disability and no exception exists for the City of Reno to avoid that obligation if, at the time of disability, the city was no longer paying wages to the decedent. The date of disability under the Act is the date of death, and at the date of death Daniel DeMaranville's wage was capped at \$5,222.63 and the monthly death benefit due his widow under the Act is \$3,481.75.

ORDER

THEREFORE, in accordance with the above-stated Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, the claimant's MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT shall be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

DATED this 10th day of December, 2015.

APPEALS OFFICER

LORNA L WARD

NOTICE: Pursuant to NRS 233B.130 and NRS 616C.370, should any party desire to appeal this final decision of the Appeals Officer, a Petition for Judicial Review must be filed with the District Court within thirty (30) days after service by mail of this decision.

14 Submitted by:

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

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Evan Beávers, Esq. 1000 East William St., #208 Carson City, Nevada 89701

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Mevina Astonary For Injury W 1000 East William Street, S Carson City, NV 89701 (7 2200 South Rancho Drive, Su Lao Vegas, NV 89102 (7

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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

The undersigned, an employee of the State of Nevada, Department of Administration, Hearings Division, does hereby certify that on the date shown below, a true and correct copy of the foregoing DECISION AND ORDER was duly mailed, postage prepaid OR placed in the appropriate addressee runner file at 5 the Department of Administration, Hearings Division, 1050 E. Williams Street, Carson City, Nevada, to the following: б DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED 7 C/O LAURA DEMARANVILLE 8 PO BOX 261 **VERDI, NV 89439** 9 NAIW 10 1000 E WILLIAM #208 **CARSON CITY NV 89701** Ш 12 | CITY OF RENO ATTN ANDRENA ARREYGUE 13 l PO BOX 1900 **RENO, NV 89505** 14 15 TIMOTHY ROWE, ESQ. PO BOX 2670 **RENO NV 89505** 17 LESLIE BELL RENO POLICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION **PO BOX 359** 19 RENO NV 89504 20 H **EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMP OF NY** PO BOX 539004 21 HENDERSON, NV 89053 22 MARK SERTIC, ESQ 5975 HOME GARDENS DRIVE 23 **RENO NV 89502** 24 CCMSI 25 PO BOX 20068 RENO NV 89515-0068 26 Dated this lay of December, 2015. 27

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Kristi Fraser, Legal Secretary II Employee of the State of Nevada

EXHIBIT 4

EXHIBIT 4

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

Claim No.: 12853C301824

Insurance Claim

Hearing No.:

52796-KD

of

Daniel Demaranville, Deceased,

Claimant.

In the matter of the Industrial

Appeal No.:

53387-LLW

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MOTION TO INTERVENE AND/OR FOR JOINDER

Employers Insurance Company of Nevada hereby moves for an Order allowing it to intervene in this matter or alternatively joining it in this matter. This motion is made and based on the pleadings and papers on file herein and the following Points and Authorities.

DATED this 3/4 day of August, 2015.

SERTIC LAW LTD.

MARK S. SERTIC, ESQ.

5975 Home Gardens Drive Reno, Nevada 89502

(775) 327-6300

Attorneys for

Employers Insurance Company

of Nevada

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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

This is an appeal by the Claimant, (Laura DeMaranville, the widow of Mr. DeMaranville), from the Hearing Officer's Decision dated June 24, 2015 which affirmed the City of Reno's determination of April 15, 2015 regarding the calculation of monthly benefits.

The Claimant filed claims against both the City of Reno under its self-insured plan and Employers Insurance Company of Nevada, ("Employers"). The claims were filed under the police officer's heart disease statute, NRS 617.457. Mr. DeMaranville worked as a police officer for the City of Reno, retiring in 1990. On August 5, 2012 Mr. DeMaranville died after undergoing gall bladder surgery. The City was insured by Employers until 1992 when it became selfinsured. In a Decision dated March 18, 2015 the Appeals Officer found that Mr. DeMaranville died as the result of heart disease, that his heart disease was a compensable occupational disease pursuant to NRS 617.457, and that full liability for the claim rests with the City of Reno under its self-insurance plan. The City has filed a Petition for Judicial Review which in part seeks a reversal of the assignment of liability for the claim to the City. Meanwhile, the City is administering the claim, and in that role, issued the determination on appeal herein which established the Claimant's monthly benefit amount.

Employers is not a party to this appeal. While the Hearing Officer did allow it to attend the hearing and therefore it has been included on the Certificate of Mailing from the Appeals Officer it is neither the issuer nor recipient of the determination on appeal. However, Employers does have an interest in this matter

since: (1) There is at least a possibility that the determination assigning liability for the claim to the City could be overturned on appeal; and, (2) In that event an argument might be raised that the amount of the benefits as determined in this proceeding is binding upon Employers.

NRCP 24(b) provides:

Upon timely application anyone may be permitted to intervene in an action: (1) when a statute confers a conditional right to intervene; or (2) when an applicant's claim or defense and the main action have a question of law or fact in common. In exercising its discretion the court shall consider whether the intervention will unduly delay or prejudice the adjudication of the rights of the original parties.

There are common questions of law and fact involved here with respect to the appropriate amount of any benefits to which the Claimant may be entitled. Therefore, Employers should be allowed to intervene in this matter.

NRCP 19(a) provides in part:

A person who is subject to service of process and whose joinder will not deprive the court of jurisdiction over the subject matter of the action shall be joined as a party in the action if (1) in the person's absence complete relief cannot be accorded among those already parties, or (2) the person claims an interest relating to the subject of the action and is so situated that the disposition of the action in the person's absence may (i) as a practical matter impair or impede the person's ability to protect that interest or (ii) leave any of the persons already parties subject to a substantial risk of incurring double, multiple, or otherwise inconsistent obligations by reason of the claimed interest.

Joinder of Employers into this action is appropriate as there are common questions of law or fact relating to the appropriate

amount of any benefit to which the Claimant might be entitled and EICON's participation in this action is necessary in order to protect its interests.

Therefore, Employers respectfully requests that it be allowed to intervene in this action, or alternatively that it be joined into this action.

DATED this 3/ 1 day of August, 2015.

SERTIC LAW LTD.

MARK S. SERTIC, ESQ.
5975 Home Gardens Drive
Reno, Nevada 89502
(775) 327-6300
Attorneys for
Employers Insurance Company
of Nevada

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of the law firm of Sertic Law Ltd., Attorneys at Law, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to the within matter, and that on the label day of August, 2015, I served by U.S. mail, a true copy of the foregoing or attached document, addressed to:

NAIW Evan Beavers 1000 E William Street #208 Carson City, Nevada 89701

Timothy Rowe, Esq. P.O. Box 2670 Reno, NV 89505

Gina L. Walsh

AFFIRMATION (Pursuant to NRS 239B.030)

The undersigned does hereby affirm to the best of his knowledge that the attached document does not contain the social security number of any person.

Dated on this 3/ day of August, 2015.

Mark S. Sertic

EXHIBIT 5

EXHIBIT 5

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

1050 E. WILLIAM, SUITE 450 CARSON CITY, NV 89701

FILED

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DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER

In the Matter of the Contested Industrial Insurance Claim of:

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Claim No: 12853C301824

Hearing No:52796-KD

Appeal No: 53387-LLW

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED,

Claimant.

ORDER

The Employers Insurance Company of Nevada (EICN) is hereby joined as an indispensable party to this action. The parties shall serve EICN with all pleadings and evidence within ten days of the date of this Order.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

LORNA L WARD APPEALS OFFICER

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING 2 The undersigned, an employee of the State of Nevada, Department of 3 Administration, Hearings Division, does hereby certify that on the date shown below, a true and correct copy of the foregoing **ORDER** was duly mailed, postage prepaid OR placed in the appropriate addressee runner file at the Department of 5 Administration, Hearings Division, 1050 E. Williams Street, Carson City, Nevada, to the following: 6 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED C/O LAURA DEMARANVILLE PO BOX 261 **VERDI, NV 89439** NAIW 10 1000 E WILLIAM #208 **CARSON CITY NV 89701** 12 CITY OF RENO ATTN ANDRENA ARREYGUE 13 PO BOX 1900 **RENO, NV 89505** 14 TIMOTHY ROWE, ESQ 15 | PO BOX 2670 161 **RENO NV 89505** 171 LESLIE BELL RENO POLICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION 18 **PO BOX 359** 19 || **RENO NV 89504** 20 EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMP OF NV PO BOX 539004 21 HENDERSON, NV 89053 22 MARK SERTIC, ESQ 23 5975 HOME GARDENS DRIVE **RENO NV 89502** 24 CCMSI 25 PO BOX 20068 RENO NV 89515-0068 26 Dated this and day of September, 2015.

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Kristi Fraser, Legal Secretary II Employee of the State of Nevada

EXHIBIT 6

EXHIBIT 6

MARK S. SERTIC, ESQ. 1 SERTIC LAW LTD. Nevada Bar No. 403 2 5975 Home Gardens Drive Reno, Nevada 89502 3 Telephone: (775) 327-6300 Facsimile: (775) 327-6301 4 Attorneys for Petitioner 5 Employers Insurance Company of Nevada 6 IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 7 8 IN AND FOR CARSON CITY 9 **** 10 **EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY** OF NEVADA. 11 Petitioner, Case No. 12 V5. Department No: 13 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE [Deceased], 14 LAURA DEMARANVILLE, an individual, THE CITY OF RENO, and THE NEVADA DEPARTMENT 15 OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER 16 Respondents. 17 18 <u>PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW</u> 19 EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA, by and through its attorney, Mark 20 S. Sertic, Esq., of Sertic Law Ltd., hereby petitions this Court for judicial review of the Appeals 21 Officer's Decision dated December 10, 2015, Appeal No. 53387-LLW. A copy of the Decision is 22 23 attached hereto as Exhibit 1. 24 The grounds upon which this is review is sought is that the Decision of the Appeals Officer 25 prejudices substantial rights of the Petitioner in that it is: 26 1. In violation of constitutional or statutory provisions; 27 2. In excess of the statutory authority of the agency: 28

JA 1161

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of the law firm of Sertic Law Ltd., Attorneys at Law, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to the within matter, and that on the day of January, 2016, I deposited for mailing at Reno, Nevada, with postage fully prepaid, a true copy of the foregoing or attached document, addressed to:

Tim E. Rowe, Esq. McDonald Carano Wilson LLP P.O. Box 2670 Reno, Nevada 89505

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NAIW Evan Beavers, Esq. 1000 E William Street #208 Carson City, Nevada 89701

Appeals Officer
Department of Administration
1050 E. William Street, Suite 450
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Office of the Nevada Attorney General 100 N. Carson St. Carson City, NV 89701

Department of Administration Director's Office 515 East Musser Street, Third Floor Carson City, Nevada 89701

Bryan Nix, Esq., Senior Appeals Officer Appeals Office 2200 S. Rancho Drive, Ste. 220 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102

Gina L. Walsh

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

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EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

FILED

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DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER

In the Matter of the Industrial Insurance Claim

of

Claim No.:

12853C301824

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Hearing No.: 52796-KD

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Appeal No.:

53387-LLW

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE

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DECISION AND ORDER

This matter is before the appeals officer upon motion by the claimant, Laura DeMaranville, surviving spouse of Daniel DeMaranville, seeking summary judgment on the claimant's appeal of the hearing officer's decision of June 24, 2015, on the issue of death benefits. The motion was opposed by the City of Reno, by and through Timothy Rowe, Esq. Employers Insurance Company of Nevada, by and through Mark Sertic, Esq., joined as an indispensable party to the action, also opposed the claimant's motion for summary judgment.

The matter was submitted for decision after briefing by stipulation of the parties relying on the record admitted into evidence in Appeal Nos. 46812-LLW, 46479-LLW, and 44957-LLW which resulted in the Decision and Order filed March 18, 2015, on the issue of claim acceptance. Based upon the Stipulation and Order entered October 5, 2015, the claimant's motion for summary judgment, the briefs submitted in opposition and reply, and all pleadings and papers admitted in the earlier determination of

(775) 684-7555 lon City, NV 89701 | South Rancho Drive, Vegns, NV 89102

claim acceptance, the Appeals Officer finds and concludes as follows:

FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1. Daniel DeMaranville was a sworn police officer for the City of Reno from August 6, 1969, until his retirement in January of 1990.
- 2. Mr. DeMaranville died August 5, 2012, and at the time of his death he was employed by AKAL as a court security officer for the Federal District Court.
- 3. By decision and order dated March 18, 2015, it was determined that Daniel DeMaranville died of heart disease and that he became entitled to compensation on the date of his death, and that the responsible insurer on that date was the City of Reno.
- 4. In compliance with the order of March 18, 2015, Cannon Cochran Management Services, Inc. (CCMSI), claims administrator for City of Reno, tendered to Laura DeMaranville the amount of \$1,683.85 as the monthly widow benefit based upon the State's maximum wage cap at the date of retirement on January 12, 1990.
- 5. Laura DeMaranville appealed that determination to the hearings officer who, by decision and order filed June 24, 2015, affirmed the calculation of benefits based on the date wages were last earned from the City of Reno, which would have been the date of retirement.
- 6. Ms. DeMaranville appealed and moved for summary judgment arguing, inter alia, Daniel DeMaranville died of industrial disease and that the date he was no longer able to

work as a result of the disease is the proper date on which to calculate wages for the payment of benefits to the widow.

- 7. In her motion, Ms. DeMaranville argues that at the date of his death Mr. DeMaranville was earning \$7,314.15 gross monthly salary and the State maximum wage statute at the time would cap his wages for the calculation of benefits at \$5,222.63, and the monthly widow benefit would amount to \$3,481.75.
- 8. City of Reno opposes summary judgment arguing that if it is the employer responsible for the occupational disease, the wages used to calculate benefits must be the wages the city was paying the decedent at the time of his disability, and at the time of disability, or death, the city was paying Daniel DeMaranville no wage, therefore, the death benefit payable to Laura DeMaranville must be zero.
- 9. EICON opposes summary judgment arguing, similarly, that because Mr. DeMaranville's earnings from his police officer job with the City were zero at the time of disability, the benefits owing the widow are also zero.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Based upon the preceding findings of fact, the Appeals Officer concludes, as a matter of law, that:

1. All that was necessary for Laura DeMaranville to show entitlement of the conclusive presumption in NRS 617.457 was that her husband Daniel died of heart disease and that he was employed for five continuous years with the City of Reno as a police officer at some point prior to his death from heart disease. See Manwill v. Clark County, 123 Nev. 238, 242, 162 P.3d 876 (2007).

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- Upon finding compensability under NRS chapter 617, it then becomes necessary to rely on NRS chapter 616 for the method of calculating benefits. See Mirage v. Nevada Dep't of Administration, 110 Nev. 257, 260, 871 P.2d 317 (1994).
- NRS 616C.505 entitles Laura DeMaranville to monthly payment in an amount equal to 66 2/3 percent of Mr. DeMaranville's average monthly wage earned immediately preceding the heart attack. See Howard at 695. In addition, NAC 616C.441(1) mandates that the wage the injured employee earned on the date the employee was no longer able to work because of the occupational disease should be used to calculate the average monthly wage.
- 5. At the date of his death on August 5, 2012, Daniel DeMaranville was earning \$7,314.15 gross monthly salary with vacation pay. At that time his wages would be capped by NRS 616A.065 at \$5,222.63. NRS 616C.505 requires that an amount equal to 66 2/3 of that amount, that is \$3,481.75, be paid monthly to Laura DeMaranville as the monthly death benefit. //

7. Considering the evidence in a light most favorable to the City of Reno or its insurer, that Daniel DeMaranville died twenty-two years after leaving the city's employment and was at that time earning wages substantially higher than the wages he earned with the city, there is no legal authority to pay his widow zero for her monthly death benefits. His occupational heart disease is conclusively presumed to have arisen from his employment with the City of Reno. The Nevada Occupational Disease Act requires the payment of benefits calculated at the date of disability and no exception exists for the City of Reno to avoid that obligation if, at the time of disability, the city was no longer paying wages to the decedent. disability under the Act is the date of death, and at the date of death Daniel DeMaranville's wage was capped at \$5,222.63 and the monthly death benefit due his widow under the Act is \$3,481.75.

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ORDER

THEREFORE, in accordance with the above-stated Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, the claimant's MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT shall be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

DATED this 10th day of December, 2015.

APPEALS OFFICER

NOTICE: Pursuant to NRS 233B.130 and NRS 616C.370, should any party desire to appeal this final decision of the Appeals Officer, a Petition for Judicial Review must be filed with the District Court within thirty (30) days after service by mail of this decision.

Submitted by:

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Evan Beávers, Esq.

1000 East William St., #208

Carson City, Nevada 89701

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

The undersigned, an employee of the State of Nevada, Department of Administration, Hearings Division, does hereby certify that on the date shown below, a true and correct copy of the foregoing <u>DECISION AND ORDER</u> was duly mailed, postage prepaid OR placed in the appropriate addressee runner file at the Department of Administration, Hearings Division, 1050 E. Williams Street, Carson City, Nevada, to the following:

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED C/O LAURA DEMARANVILLE PO BOX 261 VERDI, NV 89439

10 NAIW 1000 E WILLIAM #208 11 CARSON CITY NV 89701

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12 CITY OF RENO ATTN ANDRENA ARREYGUE PO BOX 1900 RENO, NV 89505

15 TIMOTHY ROWE, ESQ PO BOX 2670 RENO NV 89505

LESLIE BELL
RENO POLICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
PO BOX 359
19 RENO NV 89504

EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMP OF NV PO BOX 539004 HENDERSON, NV 89053

22 MARK SERTIC, ESQ 5975 HOME GARDENS DRIVE RENO NV 89502

> CCMSI PO BOX 20068 RENO NV 89515-0068

Dated this 10^{10} day of December, 2015.

Kristi Fraser, Legal Secretary II Employee of the State of Nevada

EXHIBIT 7

EXHIBIT 7

•		
2	Facsimile: (775) 327-6301 Attorneys for Respondent/Cross-Petitioner Employers Insurance Company of Nevada	
7	IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
8		
9	****	
10	CITY OF RENO,	
11	Petitioner,	Case No. CV16-00013
12	vs.	Department No: 8
13		Department No. 6
14 15	DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, Deceased, LAURA DEMARANVILLE, an individual, EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY	
	OF NEVADA, a Nevada corporation, and The NEVADA DEPARTMENT	
16	OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER	
17	Respondents.	
18		
19	EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY	
20	OF NEVADA,	
21	Cross-Petitioner,	
22	VS.	
23	CITY OF RENO, DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, Deceased, LAURA DEMARANVILLE, an individua and The NEVADA DEPARTMENT	l,
24	OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER	
25	Cross-Respondents,	
26		
27	CROSS-PETITION FOR JUI	NCIAL REVIEW
28	ONOU LINE TOROUT	-1044 PE 1 11 11
ATE OF STREET		

EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA, by and through its attorney, Mark S. Sertic, Esq., of Sertic Law Ltd., hereby files this Cross-Petition for Judicial Review and petitions this Court for judicial review of the Decision rendered and filed by the Department of Administration Appeals Officer dated December 10, 2015, Appeal No. 53387-LLW. A copy of the Decision is attached hereto as Exhibit 1. The grounds upon which this is review is sought is that the Decision of the Appeals Officer prejudices substantial rights of the Cross-Petitioner in that it is:

- 1. In violation of constitutional or statutory provisions;
- 2. In excess of the statutory authority of the agency;
- 3. Made upon unlawful procedure;
- 4. Affected by error of law;
- 5. Clearly erroneous in view of the reliable, probative and substantial evidence on the whole record; and
- 6. Arbitrary and capricious and characterized by an abuse of discretion by the Appeals

 Officer.

WHEREFORE, Cross-Petitioner prays as follows:

- The Court grant judicial review of the Decision filed on December 10, 2015 by the
 Department of Administration Appeals Officer;
- 2. The Court vacate and set aside the Decision issued by the Appeals Officer; and
- 3. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

DATED this 1/1 day of January, 2016. SERTIC LAW LTD. 5975 Home Gardens Drive Reno, Nevada 89502 Attorneys for Respondent/Cross-Petitioner Employers Insurance Company of Nevada **AFFIRMATION** Pursuant to NRS 239B.030 The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding CROSS-PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW does not contain the social security number of any person. Dated on this !/ May of January, 2016.

ACE IN LAW (27) Artendro of Los MIS Harte Gargers (Inc. Ford, Hereda (274) Freit, and Assa.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of the law firm of Sertic Law Ltd., Attorneys at Law, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to the within matter, and that on the Attorneys at Law, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to the within matter, and that on the Attorneys at Law, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to the within matter, and that on the Attorneys at Law, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to the within matter, and that on the Attorneys at Law, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to the within matter, and that on the Attorneys at Law, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to the within matter, and that on the Attorneys at Law, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to the within matter, and that on the Attorneys at Law, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to the within matter, and that on the Attorneys at Law, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to the within matter, and that on the Attorneys at Law, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to the within matter, and that on the Attorneys at Law, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to the within matter, and that on the Attorneys at Law, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to the within matter, and that on the Attorneys at Law, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to the within matter, and that on the Attorneys at Law, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to the within matter, and that on the Attorneys at Law, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to the within matter, and that on the Attorneys at Law, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to the within matter, and that on the Attorneys at Law, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to the within matter, and that on the Attorneys at Law, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to the within matter, and the Attorneys at Law, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to the within matter, and the Attorneys at Law, over the age of eighteen years, and the Attorneys at

Tim E. Rowe, Esq. McDonald Carano Wilson LLP P.O. Box 2670 Reno, Nevada 89505

NAIW Evan Beavers, Esq. 1000 E William Street #208 Carson City, Nevada 89701

Appeals Officer
Department of Administration
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Carson City, Nevada 89710

Office of the Nevada Attorney General 100 N. Carson St. Carson City, NV 89701

Department of Administration Director's Office 515 East Musser Street, Third Floor Carson City, Nevada 89701

Bryan Nix, Esq., Senior Appeals Officer Appeals Office 2200 S. Rancho Drive, Ste. 220 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102

Gina L. Walsh

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EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

FILED

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DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER

In the Matter of the Industrial Insurance Claim

Claim No.:

12853C301824

Hearing No.: 52796-KD

of

Appeal No.:

53387-LLW

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE

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DECISION AND ORDER

This matter is before the appeals officer upon motion by the claimant, Laura DeMaranville, surviving spouse of Daniel DeMaranville, seeking summary judgment on the claimant's appeal of the hearing officer's decision of June 24, 2015, on the issue of death benefits. The motion was opposed by the City of Reno, by and through Timothy Rowe, Esq. Employers Insurance Company of Nevada, by and through Mark Sertic, Esq., joined as an indispensable party to the action, also opposed the claimant's motion for summary judgment.

The matter was submitted for decision after briefing by stipulation of the parties relying on the record admitted into evidence in Appeal Nos. 46812-LLW, 46479-LLW, and 44957-LLW which resulted in the Decision and Order filed March 18, 2015, on the issue of claim acceptance. Based upon the Stipulation and Order entered October 5, 2015, the claimant's motion for summary judgment, the briefs submitted in opposition and reply, and all pleadings and papers admitted in the earlier determination of

Carson City, NV 89701 2200 South Rancho Drive, Was Vegas, NV 89102

NEVADA ATTORNET FOR INJUSTO WORKERS
1800 Bast Hillism Street, Suite 288
Carson City, NV 89701 (775) 684-7555
2200 South Rancho Drive, Suite 230
Las Vegas, NV 89102 (702) 486-2810

claim acceptance, the Appeals Officer finds and concludes as follows:

FINDINGS OF FACT

- Daniel DeMaranville was a sworn police officer for the City of Reno from August 6, 1969, until his retirement in January of 1990.
- 2. Mr. DeMaranville died August 5, 2012, and at the time of his death he was employed by AKAL as a court security officer for the Federal District Court.
- 3. By decision and order dated March 18, 2015, it was determined that Daniel DeMaranville died of heart disease and that he became entitled to compensation on the date of his death, and that the responsible insurer on that date was the City of Reno.
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- 5. Laura DeMaranville appealed that determination to the hearings officer who, by decision and order filed June 24, 2015, affirmed the calculation of benefits based on the date wages were last earned from the City of Reno, which would have been the date of retirement.
- 6. Ms. DeMaranville appealed and moved for summary judgment arguing, inter alia, Daniel DeMaranville died of industrial disease and that the date he was no longer able to

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work as a result of the disease is the proper date on which to calculate wages for the payment of benefits to the widow.

- 7. In her motion, Ms. DeMaranville argues that at the date of his death Mr. DeMaranville was earning \$7,314.15 gross monthly salary and the State maximum wage statute at the time would cap his wages for the calculation of benefits at \$5,222.63, and the monthly widow benefit would amount to \$3,481.75.
- 8. City of Reno opposes summary judgment arguing that if it is the employer responsible for the occupational disease, the wages used to calculate benefits must be the wages the city was paying the decedent at the time of his disability, and at the time of disability, or death, the city was paying Daniel DeMaranville no wage, therefore, the death benefit payable to Laura DeMaranville must be zero.
- 9. EICON opposes summary judgment arguing, similarly, that because Mr. DeMaranville's earnings from his police officer job with the City were zero at the time of disability, the benefits owing the widow are also zero.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Based upon the preceding findings of fact, the Appeals
Officer concludes, as a matter of law, that:

1. All that was necessary for Laura DeMaranville to show entitlement of the conclusive presumption in NRS 617.457 was that her husband Daniel died of heart disease and that he was employed for five continuous years with the City of Reno as a police officer at some point prior to his death from heart disease. See Manwill v. Clark County, 123 Nev. 238, 242, 162 P.3d 876 (2007).

2. The conclusive presumption that the occupational heart disease arose out of and in the scope of his employment with the City of Reno makes the city liable for benefits resulting from the disease, including death benefits to his widow, regardless of whether he was still working for the city or was retired at the date of death from heart disease. See Howard v. City of Las Vegas, 121 Nev. 691, 695, 120 P.3d 410 (2005); Gallagher v. City of Las Vegas, 114 Nev. 595, 601, 602, 959 P.2d 519 (1998).

- 3. Upon finding compensability under NRS chapter 617, it then becomes necessary to rely on NRS chapter 616 for the method of calculating benefits. See Mirage v. Nevada Dep't of Administration, 110 Nev. 257, 260, 871 P.2d 317 (1994).
- 4. NRS 616C.505 entitles Laura DeMaranville to monthly payment in an amount equal to 66 2/3 percent of Mr.

 DeMaranville's average monthly wage earned immediately preceding the heart attack. See <u>Howard</u> at 695. In addition, NAC 616C.441(1) mandates that the wage the injured employee earned on the date the employee was no longer able to work because of the occupational disease should be used to calculate the average monthly wage.
- 5. At the date of his death on August 5, 2012, Daniel DeMaranville was earning \$7,314.15 gross monthly salary with vacation pay. At that time his wages would be capped by NRS 616A.065 at \$5,222.63. NRS 616C.505 requires that an amount equal to 66 2/3 of that amount, that is \$3,481.75, be paid monthly to Laura DeMaranville as the monthly death benefit.

7. Considering the evidence in a light most favorable to the City of Reno or its insurer, that Daniel DeMaranville died twenty-two years after leaving the city's employment and was at that time earning wages substantially higher than the wages he earned with the city, there is no legal authority to pay his widow zero for her monthly death benefits. His occupational heart disease is conclusively presumed to have arisen from his employment with the City of Reno. The Nevada Occupational Disease Act requires the payment of benefits calculated at the date of disability and no exception exists for the City of Reno to avoid that obligation if, at the time of disability, the city was no longer paying wages to the decedent. The date of disability under the Act is the date of death, and at the date of death Daniel DeMaranville's wage was capped at \$5,222.63 and the monthly death benefit due his widow under the Act is \$3,481.75.

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Lag Vegap, NV 69102 (702) 486-2610

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ORDER

THEREFORE, in accordance with the above-stated Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, the claimant's MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT shall be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

DATED this $10^{\frac{th}{2}}$ day of December, 2015.

APPEALS OFFICER

NOTICE: Pursuant to NRS 233B.130 and NRS 616C.370, should any party desire to appeal this final decision of the Appeals Officer, a Petition for Judicial Review must be filed with the District Court within thirty (30) days after service by mail of this decision.

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Submitted by:

Evan Beávers,

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Esq. 1000 East William St., #208

Carson City, Nevada 89701

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JA 1185

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

The undersigned, an employee of the State of Nevada, Department of Administration, Hearings Division, does hereby certify that on the date shown below, a true and correct copy of the foregoing **DECISION AND ORDER** was duly mailed, postage prepaid OR placed in the appropriate addressee runner file at the Department of Administration, Hearings Division, 1050 E. Williams Street, Carson City, Nevada, to the following: DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED

C/O LAURA DEMARANVILLE PO BOX 261 **VERDI, NV 89439**

10 1000 E WILLIAM #208 **CARSON CITY NV 89701** 11

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12 CITY OF RENO ATTN ANDRENA ARREYGUE 13 PO BOX 1900 14 RENO, NV 89505

15 TIMOTHY ROWE, ESQ PO BOX 2670 **RENO NV 89505**

17 LESLIE BELL RENO POLICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION 18 PO BOX 359 19 | **RENO NV 89504**

EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMP OF NV PO BOX 539004 HENDERSON, NV 89053

22 MARK SERTIC, ESQ 23 **5975 HOME GARDENS DRIVE RENO NV 89502** 24

> CCMSI PO BOX 20068 **RENO NV 89515-0068**

day of December, 2015.

Kristi Fraser, Legal Secretary II Employee of the State of Nevada

EXHIBIT 8

EXHIBIT 8

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CODE: \$3550
Timothy E. Rowe, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 1000
McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP
100 West Liberty Street, 10th Floor
Reno, Nevada 89505
Telephone: (775) 788-2000
Attorneys for the Employer
CITY OF RENO

IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR CARSON CITY

EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA,

Petitioner,

VS.

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE [Deceased], LAURA DEMARANVILLE, an individual, THE CITY OF RENO, and THE NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER,

Respondent.

CITY OF RENO.

Cross-Petitioner,

VS.

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE [Deceased], LAURA DEMARANVILLE, an individual, EMPLOYER'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA, and THE NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER,

Cross-Respondents.

Case No:

160C000031B

Dept. No:

Ш

CROSS-PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW

The CITY OF RENO, by and through its attorney of record, Timothy E. Rowe, Esq., of McDonald Carano Wilson, LLP., hereby files this Cross-Petition for Judicial Review and petitions this Court for judicial review of the Decision rendered and filed by the department of

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Administration Appeals Officer dated December 10, 2015, Appeal No. 53387-LLW. A copy of the Decision is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

The grounds upon which this review is sought are:

- The Decision rendered by the Appeals Officer prejudices substantial rights of the 1. Petitioner because it is:
 - affected by error of law;
- Ь. clearly erroneous in view of the reliable, probative and substantial evidence on the whole record; and
- arbitrary and capricious and based upon an abuse of discretion by the Appeals Officer.

WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays as follows:

- 1. The court grants judicial review of the Decision filed on March 18, 2015 by the Department of Administration Appeals Officer;
 - 2. The court vacate and set aside the Decision issued by the Appeals Officer; and
 - For such other and further relief as the court deems just and proper.

DATED this day of January 2016.

McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

Timothy E. Rowe, Esq. P.O. Box 2670 /

Reno, Nevada 89505-2670 Attorneys for the CITY OF RENO

<u>AFFIRMATION</u>

Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding CROSS-PETITION FOR JUDICLAL REVIEW does not contain the social security number of any person.

Dated this 1992 day of January 2016.

Timothy E. Rowe, Esg.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that I am an employee of McDonald Carano Wilson LLP and that on the day of January 2016, I caused a copy of the preceding *CROSS-PETITION FOR JUDICIAL*REVIEW to be served by depositing the same for mailing with the U.S. Postal Service, postage prepaid on the following parties:

Lorna L. Ward Appeals Officer Department of Administration 1050 W. Williams St., Suite 450 Carson City, NV 89701

Mark Sertic, Esq. Sertic Law Ltd. 5975 Home Gardens Drive Reno, NV 89502

Evan Beavers, Esq. Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers 1000 E. William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, NV 89701

Office of the Nevada Attorney General 100 N. Carson Street Carson City, NV 89701

Department of Administrations Director's Office 515 E. Musser Street, Third Floor Carson City, NV 89701

Cannon Cochran Management Services, Inc. Attn: Lisa Jones P.O. Box 20068 Reno, NV 89515

Carole Davis

#438616[cw1/15/16]

EXHIBIT LIST

	TAB NO.	ЕХНІВІТ
ſ	1.	12/10/15 Decision and Order

VCDONALD-CARANO-WILSONS
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McDonald Cararly Wilson LLP

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BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

FILED

DEC 1 0 2015

DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER

In the Matter of the

Claim No.:

12853C301824

Industrial Insurance Claim

Hearing No.: 52796-KD

of

Appeal No.:

53387-LLW

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE

DECISION AND ORDER

This matter is before the appeals officer upon motion by the claimant, Laura DeMaranville, surviving spouse of Daniel DeMaranville, seeking summary judgment on the claimant's appeal of the hearing officer's decision of June 24, 2015, on the issue of death benefits. The motion was opposed by the City of Reno, by and through Timothy Rowe, Esq. Employers Insurance Company of Nevada, by and through Mark Sertic, Esq., joined as an indispensable party to the action, also opposed the claimant's motion for summary judgment.

The matter was submitted for decision after briefing by stipulation of the parties relying on the record admitted into evidence in Appeal Nos. 46812-LLW, 46479-LLW, and 44957-LLW which resulted in the Decision and Order filed March 18, 2015, on the issue of claim acceptance. Based upon the Stipulation and Order entered October 5, 2015, the claimant's motion for summary judgment, the briefs submitted in opposition and reply, and all pleadings and papers admitted in the earlier determination of

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS
1000 East William Street, Suite 208
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2200 South Rancho Drive, Suite 230
Las Vegas, NV 89102 (702) 486-2830

claim acceptance, the Appeals Officer finds and concludes as follows:

FINDINGS OF FACT

- Daniel DeMaranville was a sworn police officer for the City of Reno from August 6, 1969, until his retirement in January of 1990.
- 2. Mr. DeMaranville died August 5, 2012, and at the time of his death he was employed by AKAL as a court security officer for the Federal District Court.
- 3. By decision and order dated March 18, 2015, it was determined that Daniel DeMaranville died of heart disease and that he became entitled to compensation on the date of his death, and that the responsible insurer on that date was the City of Reno.
- 4. In compliance with the order of March 18, 2015, Cannon Cochran Management Services, Inc. (CCMSI), claims administrator for City of Reno, tendered to Laura DeMaranville the amount of \$1,683.85 as the monthly widow benefit based upon the State's maximum wage cap at the date of retirement on January 12, 1990.
- 5. Laura DeMaranville appealed that determination to the hearings officer who, by decision and order filed June 24, 2015, affirmed the calculation of benefits based on the date wages were last earned from the City of Reno, which would have been the date of retirement.
- 6. Ms. DeMaranville appealed and moved for summary judgment arguing, inter alia, Daniel DeMaranville died of industrial disease and that the date he was no longer able to

work as a result of the disease is the proper date on which to calculate wages for the payment of benefits to the widow.

- 7. In her motion, Ms. DeMaranville argues that at the date of his death Mr. DeMaranville was earning \$7,314.15 gross monthly salary and the State maximum wage statute at the time would cap his wages for the calculation of benefits at \$5,222.63, and the monthly widow benefit would amount to \$3,481.75.
- 8. City of Reno opposes summary judgment arguing that if it is the employer responsible for the occupational disease, the wages used to calculate benefits must be the wages the city was paying the decedent at the time of his disability, and at the time of disability, or death, the city was paying Daniel DeMaranville no wage, therefore, the death benefit payable to Laura DeMaranville must be zero.
- 9. EICON opposes summary judgment arguing, similarly, that because Mr. DeMaranville's earnings from his police officer job with the City were zero at the time of disability, the benefits owing the widow are also zero.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Based upon the preceding findings of fact, the Appeals Officer concludes, as a matter of law, that:

1. All that was necessary for Laura DeMaranville to show entitlement of the conclusive presumption in NRS 617.457 was that her husband Daniel died of heart disease and that he was employed for five continuous years with the City of Reno as a police officer at some point prior to his death from heart disease. See Manwill v. Clark County, 123 Nev. 238, 242, 162 P.3d 876 (2007).

2. The conclusive presumption that the occupational heart disease arose out of and in the scope of his employment with the City of Reno makes the city liable for benefits resulting from the disease, including death benefits to his widow, regardless of whether he was still working for the city or was retired at the date of death from heart disease. See Howard V. City of Las Vegas, 121 Nev. 691, 695, 120 P.3d 410 (2005); Gallagher v. City of Las Vegas, 114 Nev. 595, 601, 602, 959 P.2d 519 (1998).

- 3. Upon finding compensability under NRS chapter 617, it then becomes necessary to rely on NRS chapter 616 for the method of calculating benefits. See Mirage v. Nevada Dep't of Administration, 110 Nev. 257, 260, 871 P.2d 317 (1994).
- 4. NRS 616C.505 entitles Laura DeMaranville to monthly payment in an amount equal to 66 2/3 percent of Mr.

 DeMaranville's average monthly wage earned immediately preceding the heart attack. See <u>Howard</u> at 695. In addition, NAC 616C.441(1) mandates that the wage the injured employee earned on the date the employee was no longer able to work because of the occupational disease should be used to calculate the average monthly wage.
- 5. At the date of his death on August 5, 2012, Daniel DeMaranville was earning \$7,314.15 gross monthly salary with vacation pay. At that time his wages would be capped by NRS 616A.065 at \$5,222.63. NRS 616C.505 requires that an amount equal to 66 2/3 of that amount, that is \$3,481.75, be paid monthly to Laura DeMaranville as the monthly death benefit.

7. Considering the evidence in a light most favorable to the City of Reno or its insurer, that Daniel DeMaranville died twenty-two years after leaving the city's employment and was at that time earning wages substantially higher than the wages he earned with the city, there is no legal authority to pay his widow zero for her monthly death benefits. His occupational heart disease is conclusively presumed to have arisen from his employment with the City of Reno. The Nevada Occupational Disease Act requires the payment of benefits calculated at the date of disability and no exception exists for the City of Reno to avoid that obligation if, at the time of disability, the city was no longer paying wages to the decedent. disability under the Act is the date of death, and at the date of death Daniel DeMaranville's wage was capped at \$5,222.63 and the monthly death benefit due his widow under the Act is \$3,481.75.

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ORDER

THEREFORE, in accordance with the above-stated Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, the claimant's MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT shall be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

DATED this 10th day of December, 2015.

APPEALS OFFICER

LORNA

NOTICE: Pursuant to NRS 233B.130 and NRS 616C.370, should any party desire to appeal this final decision of the Appeals Officer, a Petition for Judicial Review must be filed with the District Court within thirty (30) days after service by mail of this decision.

Submitted by:

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NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Evan Beavers, Esq.

1000 East William St., #208

Carson City, Nevada 89701

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

2 The undersigned, an employee of the State of Nevada, Department of 3 Administration, Hearings Division, does hereby certify that on the date shown below, a true and correct copy of the foregoing **DECISION AND ORDER** was duly mailed, postage prepaid OR placed in the appropriate addressee runner file at 5 the Department of Administration, Hearings Division, 1050 E. Williams Street, Carson City, Nevada, to the following: DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED C/O LAURA DEMARANVILLE PO BOX 261 **VERDI, NV 89439** NAIW 10 1000 E WILLIAM #208 CARSON CITY NV 89701 11 12 | CITY OF RENO ATTN ANDRENA ARREYGUE 13 PO BOX 1900 RENO, NV 89505 14 15 TIMOTHY ROWE, ESQ PO BOX 2670 16 **RENO NV 89505** 17 LESLIE BELL RENO POLICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION 18 **PO BOX 359** 19 **RENO NV 89504** 20 / EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMP OF NV PO BOX 539004 21 l HENDERSON, NV 89053 22 MARK SERTIC, ESQ 23 5975 HOME GARDENS DRIVE **RENO NV 89502** 24 CCMSI 25 PO BOX 20068 RENO NV 89515-0068 26

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Dated this 10^{10} day of December, 2015.

Kristi Fraser, Legal Secretary II Employee of the State of Nevada

EXHIBIT 9

EXHIBIT 9

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