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 09:22 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 7 OF 8

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MARK S. SERTIC, ESQ. REC'D & FILED 1 SERTIC LAW LTD. Nevada Bar No. 403 2 2016 FEB 17 PM 3: 23 5975 Home Gardens Drive Reno, Nevada 89502 SUSAN HERBHUETHER 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. 16 OC 00003 1B Petitioner, 12 Department No: II 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 OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS 19 Employers Insurance Company of Nevada, ("EICON"), by and through its attorney, Mark S. 20 Sertic, Esq., of Sertic Law Ltd., hereby files this Opposition to the Motion to Dismiss filed by 21 Respondent Laura DeMaranville. 22 Respondent seeks to have EICON's Petition for Judicial Review of the Appeals Officer's 23 Decision dated December 10, 2015, Appeal No. 53387-LLW, dismissed on the grounds that EICON 24 is not an "aggrieved party" pursuant to NRS 233B.130(1). As set forth below, this Motion is 25 26 specious and should be denied. 27 111 28

SERTIC LAW LTD. ATTOMER'S AT LAW 5975 Home Gurdens Str Reno, Nevada 8950 (778) 377, 8300

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FACTS

The salient facts are as follows:

Daniel DeMaranville worked as a police officer for the City of Reno, ("City"), retiring in 1990. He died on August 5, 2012 after undergoing gallbladder surgery. Exhibit 1, page 2, lines 7-8; 13-23. Since 1992, and at the time of Mr. DeMaranville's death, the City of Reno was self-insured for workers' compensation purposes. Prior to 1992 and at the time of Mr. DeMaranville's retirement from the police force, the City was insured by EICON. Exhibit 1, p. 7, lines 16-19.

Respondent filed claims for death benefits under the police officer's heart disease statute with both the City and EICON. Both claims were denied. Exhibit 1, p. 2, lines 26-28; p. 3, lines 15-18. In her Decision of March 18, 2015 the Appeals Officer found that Respondent was entitled to benefits and determined that the City was responsible for the claim. Exhibit 1. The City filed a petition for judicial review of that determination and EICON filed a cross-petition for judicial review. That matter is pending in Case No. 15 0C 00092 1B in the First Judicial District Court. In that case, while both the City and EICON argue that there is no valid claim, the City is also contending that if the claim is valid, then EICON and not the City, should be responsible for the claim.

In the course of administering the claim, the City issued a determination as to the proper amount of the monthly benefit to which the Respondent is entitled. The Respondent appealed that determination and the matter ultimately came before the Appeals Officer. EICON moved to intervene in that appeal hearing. Exhibit 2. Respondent did not oppose that motion and the Appeals Officer granted it, thus making EICON a party to that proceeding. Exhibit 3. Both the City and EICON argued that the proper amount of monthly benefits under the claim should be zero since Mr. DeMaranville had retired from the police force twenty-two years prior to his death. The Appeals Officer issued her Decision of December 10, 2015 which reversed the City's determination and held

that the amount of the monthly benefits should be determined using the wages from Mr. DeMaranville's unrelated employment at the time of his death. Exhibit 4.

EICON filed its Petition for Judicial Review in this court seeking review of that Decision.

The City filed a Cross-Petition for Judicial Review as well.

ARGUMENT

NRS 233B.130(1) provides in part:

- 1. Any party who is:
 - (a) Identified as a party of record by an agency in an administrative proceeding; and
- (b) Aggrieved by a final decision in a contested case, is entitled to judicial review of the decision.

There can be no dispute that EICON was a party to the administrative proceeding which resulted in the Decision that is on review herein. EICON was joined as a party by the Appeals

Officer and participated in the proceeding, all without any objection by the Respondent. See Exhibit 5.

EICON is also clearly aggrieved by the Decision of the Appeals Officer. That Decision sets forth the amount of the monthly benefit payable under the claim, an amount which EICON believes to be incorrect. EICON is aggrieved by this Decision because the issue of whether the City or EICON is ultimately liable for the claim, (if it is found to be a valid claim), has not been finally resolved. While EICON believes that if there is a valid claim, liability therefor lies with the City, the City disagrees and in Case No. 15 0C 00092 1B the City is arguing that any liability should lie with EICON.

If liability for the claim is shifted to EICON then the City would undoubtedly seek reimbursement from EICON for any amounts the City has paid under the claim, including those amounts that are the subject of this proceeding. See, e.g. NRS 616C.165 and 616C.170. That alone makes EICON an aggrieved party.

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 February, 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

Sma 2. Walsh

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

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

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

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

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED, 11

Claimant.

Appeal by the Claimant (Daniel DeMaranville's widow, Laura Demaranville) from the CCMSI determination letter dated May 23, 2013; Appeal by Insurer, Employers Insurance Company of Nevada from the decision of the Hearing Officer dated October 28, 2013; and Appeal by the Employer, City of Reno, from the Employers Insurance Company of Nevada determination letter dated September 19, 2013.

DECISION OF THE APPEALS OFFICER

The above entitled matter was heard on January 7, 2015. After the hearing the Appeals Officer requested briefing on the issue of which insurer has liability for the claim if the Claimant initially establishes that the claim qualifies under the heart/lung statute. This matter was re-submitted for decision on February 17, 2015. The Claimant was represented by Evan Beavers, Esq., Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers. The Employer, City of Reno, and its current third party administrator, CCMSI, were represented by Timothy E. Rowe, Esq. of McDonald-Carano-Wilson, LLP. Employers Insurance Company of

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.

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." ¹

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.

¹ 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,

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.

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 <u>Howard v. City of Las Vegas</u>, 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.

³ 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

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 **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. 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

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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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICE 1 BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER 2015 SEP -1 PM 1:39 2 RESEIVED AND 3 FILED 4 12853C301824 Claim No.: In the matter of the Industrial 5 Insurance Claim 52796-KD Hearing No.: 6 of 53387-LLW Appeal No.: 7 Daniel Demaranville, Deceased, 8 Claimant. 9 10 MOTION TO INTERVENE AND/OR FOR JOINDER 11 Employers Insurance Company of Nevada hereby moves for an 12 Order allowing it to intervene in this matter or alternatively 13 joining it in this matter. This motion is made and based on the 14 pleadings and papers on file herein and the following Points and 15 Authorities. 16 DATED this 3/1/ day of August, 2015. 17 18 SERTIC LAW LTD. 19 By: MARK S. SERTIC, ESQ. 20 5975 Home Gardens Drive Reno, Nevada 89502 21 (775) 327-6300 Attorneys for 22 Employers Insurance Company 23 of Nevada 24 25 26 27 28

SERTIC LAW LTD.

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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

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RENE, NV 89502
773.377.6300

SERTIC LAW LTD.
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ROSE NV 89502

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 3/4 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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SERTIC LAW LTD. ATTORNEYS AT LAW

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 law 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

Ima 2. Mulzi 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

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

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

FILED

SEP 2 2015

DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER

In the Matter of the Contested Industrial Insurance Claim of:

Claim No: 12853C301824

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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.

APPEALS OFFICER

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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 4 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: DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED C/O LAURA DEMARANVILLE 8 PO BOX 261 **VERDI, NV 89439** NAIW 10 1000 E WILLIAM #208 CARSON CITY NV 89701 11 121 CITY OF RENO ATTN ANDRENA ARREYGUE 13 PO BOX 1900 RENO, NV 89505 14 TIMOTHY ROWE, ESQ PO BOX 2670 **RENO NV 89505** 17 LESLIE BELL RENO POLICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION 18 **PO BOX 359** 19 **RENO NV 89504** 20 l 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 2ml day of September, 2015.

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

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

Claim No.:

12853C301824

Hearing No.: 52796-KD

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, Employers Insurance Company of by and through Timothy Rowe, Esq. 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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Suite 208 (775) 684-7555 NEVADA ATTORNET FOR INJURED W 1000 East William Street, S Carson City, NV 89701 (7 2200 South Rancho Drive, Su Las Vegas, NV 89102 (7

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

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

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 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.

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 His occupational widow zero for her monthly death benefits. 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 The date of 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.

POR INJURED WORKERS

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7	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	COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
8	IN AND FOR CARSON CITY	
9	भैर भैर भैर भैर भैर भैर	
10	EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA,	
11	Petitioner,	Case No. 160C000031B
12	vs.	Department No: II
13	751	<i>D</i> • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
14	DANIEL DEMARANVILLE [Deceased],	
15	DANIEL DEMARANVILLE [Deceased], LAURA DEMARANVILLE, an individual, THE CITY OF RENO, and THE NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER	
16	Respondents.	
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18	PROPOSED ORDER	
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ATTOMORYS AT LAW 20173 Home Garbons Dates Floria, November 2012 (773) 227-4320		

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 A

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

Sina L. Walsh

Submitted by: Mark S. Sertic Nevada Bar No. 403 5975 Home Gardens Drive Reno, Nevada 89502 (775) 327-6300 Attorneys for Petitioner Employers Insurance Company of Nevada -2-

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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 & FILEL 2016 FEB 19 PM 3: 14

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:

- 11

JOINDER IN OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS

The CITY OF RENO, by and through its attorney of record, Timothy E. Rowe, Esq., of McDonald Carano Wilson, LLP., hereby joins in the Opposition to Motion to Dismiss filed by EICON in this matter on February 17, 2016. The City of Reno incorporates by reference, the

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argument presented by EICON in its opposition to the Motion as its argument in opposition to the Motion to Dismiss.

DATED this 19th day of February, 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 Joinder in Opposition to Motion to Dismiss does not contain the social security number of any person.

Dated this 19th day of February, 2016.

Timothy E. Rowe Esq.

MCDONALD-CARANO-WILSON 104 VEST HERRY HERE 18" 11 COS - RENO HERVED ROWN PO 3034 2510 - RENO HERBE HEXADA CONTROLLED PHONE 735 NOTATION OF THE POSSIBLE OF THE

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that I am an employee of McDonald Carano Wilson LLP and that on the 19th day of February 2016, I caused a copy of the preceding JOINDER IN OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS to be served by depositing the same for mailing with the U.S. Postal Service, postage prepaid on the following parties:

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

Carole Laza

#441861

FILED
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Jacqueline Bryant
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 5383128

CODE: 4040
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.

Petitioner,

Case No: CV16-00013

VS.

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.

STIPULATION AND ORDER TO CHANGE VENUE

The above-named parties, by and through their respective attorneys of record, hereby stipulate and agree venue in the above entitled matter may be transferred to Department II of the First Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada in and for Carson City.

The grounds for said stipulation are:

- 1. Pursuant to NRS 233B.130(2), venue in this matter is proper in either the Second Judicial District Court or the First Judicial District Court.
- 2. The Employer's Insurance Company of Nevada (EICN) has also filed a petition for judicial review seeking judicial review of the same Appeals Officer Decision that is at issue in this petition for judicial review. EICN's petition was filed and is pending in Department 11 of the

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First Judicial District Court.

- 3. There is also a separate petition for judicial review presently pending in Department II of the First Judicial District Court that involves the same industrial insurance claim and parties as this petition for judicial review. That petition presents issues closely related to the issues presented in this petition for judicial review.
- 4. Changing venue to Department II the First Judicial District Court in this matter will allow all of these related petitions for judicial review to be heard by the same court.

For the forgoing reasons, the parties to this petition for judicial review respectfully request an Order of this Court changing venue in this matter to Department II the First Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for Carson City.

AFFIRMATION Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding STIPULATION AND ORDER

1	TO CHANGE VENUE filed in the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, does		
2	not contain the social security numbers of any persons.		
3	Dated this 22 day of February, 2016 Dated this 19 day of February, 2016		
4	McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS		
5	BV: 1.E. ROLLI BV: 400		
6	TIMOTHY E. ROWE, ESQ. EVAN BÉAVERS, ESQ.		
7	P. O. Box 2670 * 1000 E. William St., #208 Reno, NV 89505-2670 Carson City, NV 89701		
9	Attorneys for the Petitioner, Attorneys for Respondent, City of Reno Laura DeMaranville		
10	Dated this 21 day of February, 2016		
11	SERTIC LAW LTD.		
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13	By: The second of the second o		
14	5975 Home Gardens Drive		
15	Reno, Nevada 89502 Attorneys for Respondent/Cross Petitioner,		
16	Employers Insurance Company of Nevada		
17	<u>ORDER</u>		
18	IT IS SO ORDERED this 23 day of February, 2016.		
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20	DISTRICT JUDGE		
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Evan Beavers, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 3399
Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers
1000 East William Street, Suite 208
Carson City, Nevada 89701
(775) 684-7555
Attorney for Respondent
Laura DeMaranville



IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR CARSON CITY

EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA.

Petitioner

CASE NO. 16 OC 00003 1B

DEPT. NO. II

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE [Deceased];

VS.

LAURA DEMARANVILLE, an individual; THE CITY OF RENO and and THE NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER.

Respondents.

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REPLY TO OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS

Comes now Laura DeMaranville, Respondent and 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 replies to the opposition filed by Employers Insurance Company of Nevada in which the City of Reno has joined.

This reply is based upon the points and authorities which follow and all pleadings and all other papers and documents on file in this matter.

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

AFFIRMATION

The undersigned affirms, pursuant to NRS 239B.030, that no personal identifying information appears in this document.

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 (775) 684-7555

Attorney for Respondent, Laura DeMaranville

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(702) 486-2830 22

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000 East William Street, Suite 208 2200 South Rancho Drive, Suite 230 Las Vegas, NV 89102 Carson City, NV 89704 26 28

(775) 684-7555

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Laura DeMaranville, Respondent, has moved the court to dismiss the petition for judicial review filed in this matter by Employers Insurance Company of Nevada (EICON) on the basis that EICON is not an aggrieved party to the appeals officer's decision which EICON seeks to have reviewed. EICON has filed a brief in opposition to that motion and the City of Reno (City), which has filed a cross-petition for review of the same decision, has filed its brief simply joining EICON in its opposition.

As stated in Respondent's motion, NRS 233B.130 gives the district court jurisdiction to consider a petition for judicial review only if the party seeking review was aggrieved by the decision of the administrative law judge. EICON argues it is aggrieved by the decision of December 10, 2015, because it believes the amount of monthly benefit City was ordered to pay was incorrect; the issue as to which of the petitioners, EICON or City, is liable is still on review, and; City takes the position that ultimately the liability to Respondent should be on EICON. None of these allegations define EICON as an aggrieved party under NRS 233B.130 and the Nevada Administrative Procedure Act.

For EICON to fear that the amount City has been ordered to pay is incorrect simply makes EICON an interested, not an aggrieved, party. EICON alleges the existence of neither a personal right nor a right of property adversely and substantially affected by the appeals officer's decision. <u>Valley Bank v. Ginsburg</u>, 96 Nev. 178, 180, 605 P.2d 1149 (1980). EICON's fears only become substantially affected rights if the district court affirms the appeals officer on review of the

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 8 2 0 5 7 7 0 7

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previous decision filed March 18, 2015, as to the issue of compensability but reverses the appeals officer as to the issue of liability and determines EICON is responsible for paying benefits to Laura DeMaranville. But EICON has already petitioned this court to review that March decision, and for whatever reason has not submitted its petition for decision even though briefing completed months ago. In that petition for review EICON might be an aggrieved party, but by no stretch of logic can EICON's fears become reality in the petition for review that is the object of Respondent's motion to dismiss.

EICON also argues the threat of City seeking reimbursement of amounts City has paid if the March decision is reversed is alone sufficient to make EICON an aggrieved party. EICON cites to NRS 616C.165¹ which would allow an insurer initially paying benefits to seek reimbursement from another insurer determined truly liable after final resolution. However, if cutting off its liability is such a concern as to make EICON "aggrieved" the question must be asked why has it not already submitted its petition for review on the March decision.

Lastly, EICON argues issue preclusion as explained in Ayala v. Caesars Palace, 119 Nev. 232, 71 P.3d 490 (2003), would deny it the right to contest a finding on the amount of benefit due Respondent if its petition for review is dismissed. The

¹EICON also cites to NRS 616C.175, but that statute has no application here. This matter is not before the administrator of the Division of Industrial Relations and the claimant is not seeking benefits against more that one insurer. The claimant successfully argued to the appeals officer that she is owed by one insurer, the City of Reno.

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS 1000 East William Sireet, Suite 208 Carson City, NV 89701 (775) 684-7555 2200 South Rancho Drive, Suite 210 Las Vegas, NV 89102 (702) 486-2830 authority cited has since been modified by our State Supreme

Court in Five Star Capital Corp. v. Ruby, 124 Nev. 1048, 194 P.3d

709 (2008), where the Court clarifies the elements necessary for application of the doctrines of issue preclusion and claim preclusion. However, even if EICON could successfully argue either doctrine applies to the facts at bar, the Supreme Court has also determined petitions for judicial review are not necessary in circumstances such as those raised by EICON in opposition to Respondent's motion.

In <u>University of Nevada v. Tarkanian</u>, 110 Nev. 581, 879 P.2d 1180 (1994), the Court explained why a petition for judicial review such as the one filed by EICON on the December decision is not warranted. The December decision obligates City, not EICON, to pay more in benefits to Laura DeMaranville. EICON admits that "[b] oth the City and EICON argued that the proper amount of monthly benefits under the claim should be zero." Opposition to Motion to Dismiss, page 2, lines 24-25. On this record EICON is not an aggrieved party because it has not been ordered to pay anything. Alternatively, its petition is superfluous in that it is identical to the cross-petition filed in this matter by Cityboth City and EICON will present, as they did below, the same arguments. A successful party is not an aggrieved party and cannot appeal. <u>Id.</u> at 602. A cross-appeal is not necessary to

²EICON argues it joined the administrative proceedings on the amount of payment due the claimant without objection. EICON served its Motion to Intervene and/or for Joinder by mail on September 1, 2015. Appeals Officer Ward entered an order joining EICON as an indispensable party the next day. See Exhibits 4 and 5 to Motion to Dismiss.

(702) 486-2830

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

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NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

1000 East William Street, Suite 208

Carson City, NV 89701

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assert arguments in support of judgment as entered, even if alternative theories are raised. <u>Id.</u> at 603. EICON can withdraw its petition, or the district court can dismiss the petition, and EICON can still present its theory of why the appeals officer was right or wrong in the proceedings on City's petition to review the December decision.

CONCLUSION

EICON has not shown to be an aggrieved party as is necessary for the district court to accept jurisdiction of EICON's Petition for Judicial Review filed on or about January 7, 2016, regarding the Decision and Order of Appeals Officer Ward filed December 10, 2015. Dismissal of the petition will not deprive EICON from presenting its theories for review given that the City of Reno has filed with the court its own cross-petition of the same decision.

Respectfully submitted this 24 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

(775) 684-7555

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 REPLY TO OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS 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

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(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

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Evan Beavers, Esq. REC'D & FILED Nevada Bar No. 3399 Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers 2 2016 MAR - I PM 3: 04 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, Nevada 89701 Attorney for Respondent 3 SUSAN MERRIWETHER CLERK Laura DeMaranville V. Alegria DEPUTY 5 б 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; CITY OF RENO; and the NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER, 15 Respondents. 16 17 REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION OF MOTION TO DISMISS 18 It is requested that the Motion to Dismiss which was filed on the 26th day of February, 2016, in the above-entitled 19 20 matter be submitted to the Court for decision. 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, NV 89701 (775) 684-7555 2200 South Rancho Dzive, Suite 230 21 11 MEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS 22 23 // South Rancho Drive, egas, NV 89102 24 25 26 27 Las 28

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NEVADA ATTORNET FOR INJURED WORKERS 1000 East Hilliam Street, Suite 208 Carson City, NV 89701 (775) 684-755 2200 South Rancho Drive, Suite 230 Las Vegas, NV 89102 (702) 486-283	27
NEV. 100 Cari 220 Las	28

The undersigned attorney certifies that a copy of this request has been mailed to all counsel of record.

DATED this 29th day of February, 2016.

NEVADA APTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

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

Attorney for Respondent, 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 prepared for hand delivery, via Reno Carson Messenger Service, a true and correct copy of the within and foregoing REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION OF MOTION TO DISMISS 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

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1000 East William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, NV 89701 (775) 684-7 2200 South Rancho Drive, Suite 230 Las Vegas, NV 89102 (702) 486-

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

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March 1, 2016 DATED:

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BY S. THINDEK DEPUTY

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

-000-

CITY OF RENO.

Petitioner,

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, (Deceased), EMPLOYER'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA, and NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER.

Defendants.

Case No. 15 OC 00092 1B

Dept. No. 2

ORDER TO RESPOND REGARDING CONSOLIDATING CASES

This matter comes before the Court pursuant to a Petition for Judicial Review filed by the Plaintiff on April 14, 2015. This action shares common questions of law and fact and the same parties as in case numbers 16 OC 00003 1B and 16 OC 00049 1B. The court is considering whether to consolidate these cases. The parties may inform the court as to their respective positions about consolidation.

IT IS ORDERED:

The parties file a statement regarding their respective positions about consolidation by March 22, 2016.

March _//_. 2016.

District Judge

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned, an employee of the First Judicial District Court, hereby certifies that on the U day of March, 2016, I mailed a true and correct copy of the foregoing Order to:

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

Mark Sertic, Esq. 5975 Home Gardens Drive Reno, NV 89502 Evan Beavers, Esq. NAIW 1000 E. Williams Street, Ste 208 Carson City, NV 89701

Appeals Officer, DOA 1050 E. William Street, Ste 450 Carson City, NV 89701

Gina Winder
Judicial Assistant

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REC'D & FILED 1 2016 MAR 18 AM 8: 35 2 SUSAN MERRIWETHER 3 BYG. WINDER CLERK 4 5 IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 6 7 IN AND FOR CARSON CITY 8 -000-9 CITY OF RENO, 10 Petitioner, Case No. 16 OC 00049 1B 11 Dept. No. DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, (Deceased), EMPLOYER'S INSURANCE COMPANY ORDER TO RESPOND REGARDING **CONSOLIDATING CASES** OF NEVADA, and NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION 13 14 APPEALS OFFICER, 15 Defendants. 16 This matter comes before the Court pursuant to a Petition for Judicial Review 17 filed by the Plaintiff on April 14, 2015. This action shares common questions of law and 18 fact and the same parties as in case numbers 15 OC 00092 1B and 16 OC 00003 1B. The 19 court is considering whether to consolidate these cases. The parties may inform the 20 court as to their respective positions about consolidation. 21 IT IS ORDERED: 22 The parties file a statement regarding their respective positions about 23 consolidation by March 22, 2016. 24 25 26

District Judge

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JA 1261

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned, an employee of the First Judicial District Court, hereby certifies that on the 18 day of March, 2016, I mailed a true and correct copy of the foregoing Order to:

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

Mark Sertic, Esq. 5975 Home Gardens Drive Reno, NV 89502 Evan Beavers, Esq. NAIW 1000 E. Williams Street, Ste 208 Carson City, NV 89701

Appeals Officer, DOA 1050 E. William Street, Ste 450 Carson City, NV 89701

Gina Winder Judicial Assistant

REC'D & FILED 1 2016 MAR 18 AM 8: 35 2 SUSAN MERRIWETHER BY G. WINDER 3 4 5 IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 6 7 IN AND FOR CARSON CITY 8 -000-9 CITY OF RENO. 10 Petitioner. Case No. 16 OC 00003 1B 11 VS. Dept. No. DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, (Deceased), 12 ORDER TO RESPOND REGARDING EMPLOYER'S INSURANCE COMPANY **CONSOLIDATING CASES** 13 OF NEVADA, and NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION 14 APPEALS OFFICER. 15 Defendants. 16 This matter comes before the Court pursuant to a Petition for Judicial Review 17 filed by the Plaintiff on April 14, 2015. This action shares common questions of law and 18 fact and the same parties as in case numbers 15 OC 00092 1B and 16 OC 00049 1B. The 19 court is considering whether to consolidate these cases. The parties may inform the 20 court as to their respective positions about consolidation. 21 IT IS ORDERED: 22 The parties file a statement regarding their respective positions about 23 consolidation by March 22, 2016. 24 March ________, 2016. 25 26 27 District Judge 28

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned, an employee of the First Judicial District Court, hereby certifies that on the ______ day of March, 2016, I mailed a true and correct copy of the foregoing Order to:

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

Mark Sertic, Esq. 5975 Home Gardens Drive Reno, NV 89502 Evan Beavers, Esq. NAIW 1000 E. Williams Street, Ste 208 Carson City, NV 89701

Appeals Officer, DOA 1050 E. William Street, Ste 450 Carson City, NV 89701

Gina Winder Judicial Assistant

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MARK S. SERTIC, ESQ. 1 REC'D & FILED SERTIC LAW LTD. Nevada Bar No. 403 2 2016 MAR 23 AM 11: 00 5975 Home Gardens Drive Reno, Nevada 89502 3 SUSAN MERRIWETHER Telephone: (775) 327-6300 Facsimile: (775) 327-6301 4 BY V. Alegria Attorneys for Cross-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 CITY OF RENO, 10 Petitioner, Case No. 16 QC 00049 1B 11 VS. Department No: II 12 13 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, Deceased, LAURA DEMARANVILLE, an individual, 14 EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA, a Nevada corporation, and 15 The NEVADÁ DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER 16 Respondents. 17 18 EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY 19 OF NEVADA, 20 Cross-Petitioner. 21 CITY OF RENO, DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, 22 Deceased, LAURA DEMARANVILLE, an individual, and The NEVADA DEPARTMENT 23 OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER 24 Cross-Respondents, 25 26 **OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS** 27 Employers Insurance Company of Nevada, ("EICON"), by and through its attorney, Mark S. 28

Sertic, Esq., of Sertic Law Ltd., hereby files this Opposition to the Motion to Dismiss filed by Respondent Laura DeMaranville. The Respondent's Motion was filed in the Second Judicial District Court in Case No. CV16-00013, which case was transferred to the First Judicial District Court and assigned Case No. 16 OC 00049 1B. That case was initiated by a Petition for Judicial Review filed by the City of Reno. EICON filed a Cross-Petition for Judicial Review in that case. The Respondent's Motion is directed at that Cross-Petition filed by EICON.

Respondent seeks to have EICON's Cross-Petition for Judicial Review of the Appeals

Officer's Decision dated December 10, 2015, Appeal No. 53387-LLW, dismissed on the grounds
that EICON is not an "aggrieved party" pursuant to NRS 233B.130(1). As set forth below, this

Motion is specious and should be denied.

FACTS

The salient facts are as follows:

Daniel DeMaranville worked as a police officer for the City of Reno, ("City"), retiring in 1990. He died on August 5, 2012 after undergoing gallbladder surgery. Exhibit 1, page 2, lines 7-8; 13-23. Since 1992, and at the time of Mr. DeMaranville's death, the City of Reno was self-insured for workers' compensation purposes. Prior to 1992 and at the time of Mr. DeMaranville's retirement from the police force, the City was insured by EICON. Exhibit 1, p. 7, lines 16-19.

Respondent filed claims for death benefits under the police officer's heart disease statute with both the City and EICON. Both claims were denied. Exhibit 1, p. 2, lines 26-28; p. 3, lines 15-18. In her Decision of March 18, 2015 the Appeals Officer found that Respondent was entitled to benefits and determined that the City was responsible for the claim. Exhibit 1. The City filed a petition for judicial review of that determination and EICON filed a cross-petition for judicial review. That matter is pending in Case No. 15 0C 00092 1B in the First Judicial District Court. In that case, while both the City and EICON argue that there is no valid claim, the City is also

contending that if the claim is valid, then EICON and not the City, should be responsible for the claim.

In the course of administering the claim, the City issued a determination as to the proper amount of the monthly benefit to which the Respondent is entitled. The Respondent appealed that determination and the matter ultimately came before the Appeals Officer. EICON moved to intervene in that appeal hearing. Exhibit 2. Respondent did not oppose that motion and the Appeals Officer granted it, thus making EICON a party to that proceeding. Exhibit 3. Both the City and EICON argued that the proper amount of monthly benefits under the claim should be zero since Mr. DeMaranville had retired from the police force twenty-two years prior to his death. The Appeals Officer issued her Decision of December 10, 2015 which reversed the City's determination and held that the amount of the monthly benefits should be determined using the wages from Mr. DeMaranville's unrelated employment at the time of his death. Exhibit 4.

The City of Reno filed a Petition for Judicial Review of that Decision in the Second Judicial District Court as Case No. CV16-00013. EICON filed a Cross-Petition in that case. That case was transferred to the First Judicial District Court and assigned Case No. 16 OC 00049 1B.

ARGUMENT

NRS 233B.130(1) provides in part:

- 1. Any party who is:
 - (a) Identified as a party of record by an agency in an administrative proceeding; and
- (b) Aggrieved by a final decision in a contested case, is entitled to judicial review of the decision.

There can be no dispute that EICON was a party to the administrative proceeding which resulted in the Decision that is on review herein. EICON was joined as a party by the Appeals Officer and participated in the proceeding, all without any objection by the Respondent. See Exhibit 5.

EICON is also clearly aggrieved by the Decision of the Appeals Officer. That Decision sets forth the amount of the monthly benefit payable under the claim, an amount which EICON believes to be incorrect. EICON is aggrieved by this Decision because the issue of whether the City or EICON is ultimately liable for the claim, (if it is found to be a valid claim), has not been finally resolved. While EICON believes that if there is a valid claim, liability therefor lies with the City, the City disagrees and in Case No. 15 0C 00092 1B, pending in this Court, the City is arguing that any liability should lie with EICON.

If liability for the claim is shifted to EICON then the City would undoubtedly seek reimbursement from EICON for any amounts the City has paid under the claim, including those amounts that are the subject of this proceeding. See, e.g. NRS 616C.165 and 616C.170. That alone makes EICON an aggrieved party.

Additionally, EICON is aggrieved by the Appeals Officer's Decision because in the event liability is shifted from the City to EICON, EICON will be bound by the determination as to the amount of the benefits that are payable. EICON would be precluded from contesting that determination in a subsequent proceeding due to the doctrine of issue preclusion. Issue preclusion applies when the same issue that was decided in a prior action is presented in the current action; there was a final decision on the merits; and, the party against whom the judgment is asserted was the same party in the prior action. Ayala v. Caesars Palace, 119 Nev. 232, 236, note 6, 71 P.3d 490 (2003). Since EICON was a party to the underlying administrative proceeding it will be bound by that determination. To deny EICON the right to contest that determination, as Respondent now seeks to do, would deny EICON due process.

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For the foregoing reasons, the Motion to Dismiss should be denied.

DATED this \mathcal{H} day of March, 2016.

SERTIC LAW LTD.

MARK S. SERTIC, ESQ. 5975 Home Gardens Drive

Reno, Nevada 89502

Attorneys for Cross-Petitioner

Employers Insurance Company of Nevada

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 March, 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

> Hange 2 Uyang Gina L. Walsh

INDEX OF EXHIBITS Exhibit # Description Exhibit 1 March 18, 2015 Decision of Appeals Officer Exhibit 2 September 1, 2015 Motion to Intervene Exhibit 3 September 2, 2015 Order Exhibit 4 December 10, 2015 Decision of Appeals Officer

SERTICEAW LTD. Afforders at Low 5975 Horto Gordens Drive Rama, Herada 80502

of Pages

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

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:

Claim No: 12853C301824 1990204572

Hearing No: 46538-SA

45822-KD 44686-SA

11 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED, 12

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

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Claimant.

Appeal by the Claimant (Daniel DeMaranville's widow, Laura Demaranville) from the CCMSI determination letter dated May 23, 2013; Appeal by Insurer, Employers Insurance Company of Nevada from the decision of the Hearing Officer dated October 28, 2013; and Appeal by the Employer, City of Reno, from the Employers Insurance Company of Nevada determination letter dated September 19, 2013.

DECISION OF THE APPEALS OFFICER

The above entitled matter was heard on January 7, 2015. After the hearing the Appeals Officer requested briefing on the issue of which insurer has liability for the claim if the Claimant initially establishes that the claim qualifies under the heart/lung statute. This matter was re-submitted for decision on February 17, 2015. The Claimant was represented by Evan Beavers, Esq., Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers. The Employer, City of Reno, and its current third party administrator, CCMSI, were represented by Timothy E. Rowe, Esq. of McDonald-Carano-Wilson, LLP. Employers Insurance Company of

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.

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

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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 atheroselerosis 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." ¹

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.

¹ 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 <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 121 Nev. at 693, 120 P.3d at 412. the heart attack.

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

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

EXHIBIT 2

EXHIBIT 2

STATE OF MEVADA
SERTOF ADMINISTRATION
NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATEONYGS DAYSON
APPEARS OFFICE
BEFORE THE ADDITE 1 BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER 2015 SEP -1 PM 1:39 2 RESERVED 3 AND 4 12853C301824 In the matter of the Industrial Claim No.: 5 Insurance Claim 52796-KD Hearing No.: 6 of 7 Daniel Demaranville, Deceased, Appeal No.: 53387-LLW 8 Claimant. 9 10 MOTION TO INTERVENE AND/OR FOR JOINDER 11 Employers Insurance Company of Nevada hereby moves for an 12 Order allowing it to intervene in this matter or alternatively 13 joining it in this matter. This motion is made and based on the 14 pleadings and papers on file herein and the following Points and 15 Authorities. 16 DATED this 3/4 day of August, 2015. 17 18 SERTIC LAW LTD. 19 By: Zen 20 5975 Home Gardens Drive 21 Reno, Nevada 89502 (775) 327-6300 22 Attorneys for 23 Employers Insurance Company of Nevada 24 25 26 27

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SERTIC LAW LTD. Attourers at Lea #13 road glassing dave Read, NY 88507 773127 8300

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

SERTIC LAW LTD. ATTOMETS AT LAW \$979 HOME CARDES DAME RANG, NV 81502 775.227,6300 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

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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.

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 Superher | 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

AFFIRMATION (Pursuant to NRS 239B.030)

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.

-5-

EXHIBIT 3

EXHIBIT 3

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

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

FILED

SEP 2 2015

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 8 PO BOX 261 **VERDI, NV 89439** 9 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 15 TIMOTHY ROWE, ESO PO BOX 2670 16 **RENO NV 89505** 17 LESLIE BELL RENO POLICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION 18 PO BOX 359 19 **RENO NV 89504** 20 l EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMP OF NV PO BOX 539004 HENDERSON, NV 89053 MARK SERTIC, ESQ 5975 HOME GARDENS DRIVE **RENO NV 89502**

CCMSI

PO BOX 20068

RENO NV 89515-0068

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Dated this And day of September, 2015.

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

EXHIBIT 4

EXHIBIT 4

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

FILED

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DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER

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In the Matter of the Industrial Insurance Claim

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of

Claim No.:

12853C301824

Hearing No.: 52796-KD

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

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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

JA 1296

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

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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.

- 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.
- 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:

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 See Manwill v. Clark County, 123 Nev. 238, 242, 162 disease. 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 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 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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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 $10^{\frac{1}{10}}$ day of December, 2015.

APPEALS OFFICER

Jon K 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.

4 Submitted by:

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Evan Beavers, Esq.

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

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

1 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 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 WIAM 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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day of December, 2015.

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

REC'D & FILLU TIMOTHY E. ROWE, ESQ. 1 Nevada Bar No. 1000 2 2016 MAR 22 AM 11: 07 McDonald Carano Wilson LLP P. O. Box 2670 3 SUSAN MERRIWETHER Reno, Nevada 89505-2670 CLERK 775-788-2000 4 Attorneys for Petitioner, CITY OF RENO DEPUTY 5 IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 6 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CARSON CITY 7 8 EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY 9 OF NEVADA, Case No: 16 OC 00003 1B Petitioner. 10 11 Department No: II VS. 12 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, Deceased, 13 LAURA DEMARANVILLE, an individual. CITY OF RENO, and THE NEVADA 14 DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER, 15 Respondents. 16 17 CITY OF RENO, 18 Cross-Petitioner, VS. 19 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, Deceased, 20 LAURA DEMARANVILLE, an individual, 21 **EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY** OF NEVADA, a Nevada corporation, and 22 The NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER. 23 Cross-Respondents. 24 25

STIPULATION AND ORDER TO EXTEND TIME FOR FILING OPENING BRIEFS

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The above named parties by and through their respective attorneys of record hereby stipulate and agree that the time period for filing the petitioners opening briefs in the two Petition

for Judicial Review actions described below may be extended up to and including April 21, 2016.

The grounds for said stipulation are as follows:

On January 5, 2016, the City of Reno (Reno) filed a Petition for Judicial Review (PJR) in the Second Judicial District Court (Case No. CV16-00013) seeking review of a December 10, 2015 Appeals Officer Decision in the industrial insurance claim of Daniel DeMaranville. Employers Insurance Company of Nevada (EICN) filed a cross-petition for judicial review in this action on January 12, 2016.

On January 7, 2016, EICN filed a PJR in the First Judicial District Court (Case No. 16 OC 00003 1B) seeking review of the same December 10, 2015 Appeals Officer Decision. Reno filed its cross-petition for judicial review in this action on January 19, 2016.

Pursuant to the stipulation of the parties, Second Judicial District Court Judge Stiglich issued a February 23, 2016 Order changing venue of the PJR filed in the Second Judicial District Court to the First Judicial District Court. The Clerk of the First Judicial District Court has assigned Case No. 16 OC 00049 1B to the PJR transferred from the Second Judicial District Court.

Respondent DeMaranville has filed motions to dismiss on both EICN's PJR filed in the First Judicial District and EICN's Cross-Petition filed in the Second Judicial District Court. The Motion to Dismiss filed in the First Judicial District has been briefed and submitted. The Motion to Dismiss filed in the Second Judicial District, due to the efforts to transfer and consolidate matters, has not been briefed nor submitted. Petitioner EICN will respond to Respondent DeMaranville's Motion to Dismiss the Cross-Petition filed in the Second Judicial District on or before March 28, 2016.

The parties intend to consolidate both PJR's into one action before the above-entitled Court once the Second Judicial District Court PJR has been processed by the Clerk of the First Judicial District Court.

The parties desire to extend the time period for filing opening briefs in both PJR's until such time as the PJR's have been consolidated into one action before the above-entitled Court and until Respondent Demaranville's Motions to Dismiss have been resolved. Accordingly, the

parties request an order extending the time period for filing opening briefs in both PJR's until 1 2 April 21, 2016. **AFFIRMATION** 3 Pursuant to NRS 239B.030 4 The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding STIPULATION TO EXTEND 5 TIME FOR FILING OPENING BRIEFS filed in the First Judicial District Court of the State of 6 /// 7 /// 8 /// 9 /// 10 /// 11 /// 12 /// 13 /// 14 /// 15 /// 16 III17 /// 18 /// 19 /// 20 /// 21 /// 22 /// 23 /// 24 /// 25 /// 26 /// 27 /// 28

1	Nevada, does not contain the social security number of any person.					
2	Dated this 10 day of March, 2016.					
3		McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP				
4		16 R 41110				
5	>	TIMOTHY E. ROWE, ESQ.				
6		P. O. Box 2670 Reno, NV 89505-2670				
7	96	Attorneys for the CITY OF RENO				
9	Dated this <u>147</u> day of March, 2016.					
10		SERTIC LAW LTD.				
11		By: 7-1 MARK S. SERTIC, ESQ.				
12		5975 Home Gardens Drive				
13		Reno, NV 89502 Attorneys for the EMPLOYERS INSURANCE				
14		COMPANY OF NEVADA				
15	Dated this day of March, 2016.					
16		NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED				
17		WORKERS				
18		Ву:				
19		EVAN BEAVERS, ESQ. 1000 E. William St., #208				
20 21		Carson City, NV 89701				
22		Attorneys for LAURA DEMARANVILLE				
23		* * * ORDER				
24	IT IS SO ORDERED this 18 day o	f <u>March</u> , 2016.				
25	15 (SE1817)					
26		DISTRICT JUDGE				
27	<u>1</u> 44004	DISTRICT SOBOL				

REC'D & FILEU TIMOTHY E. ROWE, ESQ. 1 2016 MAR 22 PM 3: 11 Nevada Bar No. 1000 2 McDonald Carano Wilson LLP SUSAH HERRIWETHER P. O. Box 2670 3 Reno, Nevada 89505-2670 775-788-2000 4 Attorneys for Petitioner, CITY OF RENO 5 IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 6 7 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CARSON CITY 8 CITY OF RENO. 9 Case No. 15 OC 00092 1B Petitioner. Dept. No. 2 10 VS. 11 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, Deceased, LAURA DEMARANVILLE, an individual, 12 EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY JOINT RESPONSE TO ORDER 13 OF NEVADA, a Nevada corporation, and TO RESPOND REGARDING The NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CONSOLIDATING CASES 14 ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER, 15 Respondents. 16 17 The above-named parties by and through their respective attorneys of record respectfully 18 submit the following Joint Response to the Court's Order to Respond Regarding Consolidating 19 Cases dated March 11, 2016. The parties agree that the two cases identified in the Court's Order 20 should be consolidated and filed a stipulation to that effect on March 18, 2016. 21 **AFFIRMATION** Pursuant to NRS 239B.030 22 The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding Joint Response to Order to 23 Respond Regarding Consolidating Cases filed in the First Judicial District Court of the State of 24 /// 25 /// 26 /// 27

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1	Nevada, does not contain the social security number of any person.					
2	Dated this Zaday of March, 2016.					
3		McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP				
4		1 - 6				
5		TIMOTHY E. ROWE, ESQ.				
6		P. O. Box 2670 / Reno, NV 89505-2670				
7		Attorneys for the CITY OF RENO				
8	Dated this 21 Jay of March, 2016.					
9	Dated this 11 day of March, 2016.					
10		SERTIC LAW LTD.				
11		By:				
12		5975 Home Gardens Drive				
13		Reno, NV 89502 Attorneys for the EMPLOYERS INSURANCE				
14		COMPANY OF NEVADA				
15	Dated this 22 day of March, 2016.					
16	Dated this 22 day of Maich, 2010.	NICHADA ATTORNIUM COD BUILDED				
17		NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS				
18						
19		By:				
20		1000 E. William St., #208				
21		Carson City, NV 89701 Attorneys for LAURA DEMARANVILLE				
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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,

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:

II

JOINDER IN OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS

The CITY OF RENO, by and through its attorney of record, Timothy E. Rowe, Esq., of McDonald Carano Wilson, LLP., hereby joins in the Opposition to Motion to Dismiss filed by EICON in this matter on February 17, 2016. The City of Reno incorporates by reference, the argument presented by EICON in its opposition to the Motion as its argument in opposition to the Motion to Dismiss.

DATED this ________ day of February, 2016.

McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

By: 1. F. July
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 Joinder in Opposition to Motion to Dismiss does not contain the social security number of any person.

Dated this 19th day of February, 2016.

Timothy E. Rowe Esq.

MCDONALD-CARANO-WILSON

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that I am an employee of McDonald Carano Wilson LLP and that on the 19th day of February 2016, I caused a copy of the preceding JOINDER IN OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS to be served by depositing the same for mailing with the U.S. Postal Service, postage prepaid on the following parties:

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

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REC'D& FILLL Evan Beavers, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 3399 Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 3 Carson City, Nevada 89701 Attorney for Respondent Laura DeMaranville 4 5 6 IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 7 IN AND FOR CARSON CITY 8 9 CITY OF RENO, 10 Petitioner, 11 VS. CASE NO. 16 OC 00049 1B DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, Deceased: DEPT. NO. 2 LAURA DEMARANVILLE, an individual; EMPLOYERS INSURANCE 13 l COMPANY OF NEVADA, a Nevada corporation; and The NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER, 16 Respondents. 17 EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF 18 NEVADA, Cross-Petitioner, 19 20 vs. CITY OF RENO, DANIEL (775) 684-7555 (702) 486-2830 NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS DEMARANVILLE, Deceased; LAURA DEMARANVILLE, an individual; and 22 The NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF 23 ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER 2200 South Rancho Drive, Suite 230 Las Vegas, NV 89102 24 Respondents. 25 Carson City, NV R9701 26 REPLY TO OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS 27

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10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS 775) 684-7555 22 23 2200 South Rancho Drive, Suite 230 Las Vegas, NV 89102 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 24 25 Carson City, NV R9701 26 27 28

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Comes now Laura DeMaranville, Respondent and 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 replies to the opposition filed by Employers Insurance Company of Nevada in which the City of Reno has joined.

This reply is based upon the points and authorities which follow and all pleadings and all other papers and documents on file in this matter.

AFFIRMATION

The undersigned affirms, pursuant to NRS 239B.030, that no personal identifying information appears in this document.

Respectfully submitted this 30 day of March, 2016.

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Nevada Bar No: 3399

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

(775) 684-7555

Attorney for Respondent, Laura DeMaranville

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(775) 684-7555

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

000 East William Street, Suite 208

Carson City, NV 89701

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2200 South Rancho Drive, Suite 230 Las Vegas, NV 89102 27 28

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Laura DeMaranville, Respondent, originally filed in the Second Judicial District Court her motion to dismiss the crosspetition for judicial review filed there by Employers Insurance Company of Nevada (EICON) alleging that EICON is not an aggrieved party to the appeals officer's decision which EICON seeks to have reviewed. By stipulation of counsel EICON, Ms. DeMaranville and the City of Reno (which had also filed a petition for judicial review in the Second District Court) seek to transfer all matters pending in the Second District Court to the First District Court. After the filing of that stipulation, EICON filed in the First Judicial District Court a brief in opposition to the Respondent's motion to dismiss and the City of Reno has filed its brief simply joining EICON in its opposition to the motion. The Respondent now files her reply to the opposition of EICON and City.

As stated in Respondent's motion, NRS 233B.130 gives the district court jurisdiction to consider a petition for judicial review only if the party seeking review was aggrieved by the decision of the administrative law judge. EICON argues it is aggrieved by the decision of December 10, 2015, because it believes the amount of monthly benefit City was ordered to pay was incorrect; because the issue as to which of the petitioners, EICON or City, is liable is still on review; and because City takes the position that ultimately the liability to Respondent should be on EICON. None of these allegations define EICON as an aggrieved party under NRS 233B.130 and the Nevada Administrative Procedure Act.

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For EICON to fear that the amount City has been ordered to pay is incorrect simply makes EICON an interested party, but not an aggrieved party. EICON alleges the existence of neither a personal right nor a property right adversely and substantially affected by the appeals officer's decision. See Valley Bank v. Ginsburg, 96 Nev. 178, 180, 605 P.2d 1149 (1980). EICON's fears only become substantially affected rights if the district court should affirm the appeals officer's initial decision of March 18, 2015, on the issue of compensability but reverses the appeals officer as to the issue of liability by finding EICON is responsible for paying benefits to Laura DeMaranville. However, EICON has already petitioned this court as an aggrieved party for review of that March decision. In the December decision, which is the object of EICON's cross-petition, EICON is not even mentioned.

The threat of City seeking reimbursement from EICON if the March decision is reversed is insufficient to make EICON an aggrieved party in the December decision. EICON cites to NRS 616C.165¹ which would allow an insurer initially paying benefits to seek reimbursement from another insurer determined truly liable after final resolution. That action for reimbursement between EICON and City should be separate from Laura

¹EICON also cites to NRS 616C.175, but that statute has no application here. This matter is not before the administrator of the Division of Industrial Relations and the claimant is not seeking benefits against more than one insurer. The claimant successfully argued to the appeals officer that she is owed by one insurer, the City of Reno.

DeMaranville's claim under the Industrial Insurance Act.

Reimbursement is not even an issue in the December decision.

Lastly, EICON argues issue preclusion as explained in Ayala v. Caesars Palace, 119 Nev. 232, 71 P.3d 490 (2003), would deny it the right to contest a finding on the amount of benefit due Respondent if its petition for review is dismissed. The authority cited has since been modified by our State Supreme Court in Five Star Capital Corp. v. Ruby, 124 Nev. 1048, 194 P.3d 709 (2008), where the Court clarified the elements necessary for application of the doctrines of issue preclusion and claim preclusion. More to the point, however, the State Supreme Court has determined petitions for judicial review are not necessary in circumstances such as those raised by EICON in opposition to Respondent's motion.

In <u>University of Nevada v. Tarkanian</u>, 110 Nev. 581, 879 P.2d 1180 (1994), the Court explained why a petition for judicial review such as the one filed by EICON on the December decision is not warranted. The December decision obligates City, not EICON, to pay more in benefits to Laura DeMaranville. In <u>Tarkanian</u> the Court held a successful party is not an aggrieved party and cannot appeal. <u>Id.</u> at 602. In the appeals officer's December decision EICON is not an aggrieved party because it was not ordered to pay anything. The City of Reno was ordered to pay Laura DeMaranville a sum certain for monthly benefits, not EICON.

EICON can present its theories on compensability and liability through its petition for review of the March decision which is already filed. EICON can also present its theories on the amount due the Respondent by simply participating in the

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

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proceedings on City's petition for review of the December decision. A cross-appeal is not necessary even if alternative theories are raised. Id. at 603.

CONCLUSION

EICON has not shown that it is an aggrieved party as is necessary for the district court to accept jurisdiction of EICON's Cross-Petition for Judicial Review regarding the Decision and Order of Appeals Officer Ward filed December 10, 2015. Dismissal of the cross-petition will not deprive EICON from presenting its theories on the proper amount due the Respondent given that the City of Reno has filed with the court its own petition for review of the same decision.

Respectfully submitted this 30 day of March, 2016.

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Evan Beavers, Esq.

Nevada Bar No: 3399 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, NV 89701 (775) 684-7555

Attorney for Respondent, 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 prepared for hand delivery, via Reno Carson Messenger Service, a true and correct copy of the within and foregoing REPLY TO OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS 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

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SIGNED: March 30, 2016

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(702) 486-2830

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

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

000 East William Street, Suite 208

Carson City, NV 89701

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REC'D & FILED

2016 APR 14 AM 8: 39

SUSAN MERRIMETHER
CLERK
BY G. WINDER

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

-000-

CITY OF RENO.

Petitioner,

VS.

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, (Deceased), EMPLOYER'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA, and NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER.

Defendants.

Case No. 15 OC 00092 1B

Dept. No. 2

ORDER CONSOLIDATING CASES

This matter comes before the Court pursuant to a Petition for Judicial Review filed by the Plaintiff on April 14, 2015. This action shares common questions of law and fact and involves the same parties as this court's case No.'s 16 OC 00003 1B and 16 OC 00049 1B. Under NRCP 42(a) and good cause appearing,

IT IS ORDERED that 16 OC 00003 1B, 16 OC 00049 1B, and 15 OC 00092 1B are consolidated. All further pleadings and papers shall be filed under case No. 15 OC 00092, with the caption styled as "CITY OF RENO" vs. DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, (deceased), EMPLOYER'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA, and NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER.

April 12, 2016.

JAMES E. WILSON, District Judge

that on the U day of April 2016 I mailed a true and correct copy of the foregoing Order to: Timothy Rowe, Esq. P.O. Box 2670 Reno, NV 89505-2670 Mark Sertic, Esq. 5975 Home Gardens Drive Reno, NV 89502

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE The undersigned, an employee of the First Judicial District Court, hereby certifies

Evan Beavers, Esq. **NAIW** 1000 E. Williams Street, Ste 208 Carson City, NV 89701

Appeals Officer, DOA 1050 E. William Street, Ste 450 Carson City, NV 89701

Judicial Assistant

REC'D & FILED

2016 APR 14 AM 8:39

SUSANTHERRIWETHER

G. WINDELERK

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

-000-

CITY OF RENO.

Petitioner,

VS.

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

Defendants.

Case No. 16 OC 00049 1B

Dept. No. 2

ORDER CONSOLIDATING CASES

This matter comes before the Court pursuant to a Petition for Judicial Review filed by the Plaintiff on April 14, 2015. This action shares common questions of law and fact and involves the same parties as this court's case numbers 16 OC 00003 1B and 15 OC 00092 1B. Under NRCP 42(a) and good cause appearing,

IT IS ORDERED that 16 OC 00003 1B, 16 OC 00049 1B, and 15 OC 00092 1B are consolidated. All further pleadings and papers shall be filed under case No. 15 OC 00092, with the caption styled as "CITY OF RENO" vs. DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, (deceased), EMPLOYER'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA, and NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER.

April 12, 2016.

James Ellelast

JAMES E. WILSON, JR

District Judge

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned, an employee of the First Judicial District Court, hereby certifies that on the _____ day of April 2016 I mailed a true and correct copy of the foregoing Order to:

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

Mark Sertic, Esq. 5975 Home Gardens Drive Reno, NV 89502 Evan Beavers, Esq. NAIW 1000 E. Williams Street, Ste 208 Carson City, NV 89701

Appeals Officer, DOA 1050 E. William Street, Ste 450 Carson City, NV 89701

Gina Winder Judicial Assistant

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

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CITY OF RENO.

Petitioner.

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, (Deceased), ORDER CONSOLIDATING CASES EMPLOYER'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA, and NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER,

Defendants.

Case No. 16 OC 00003 1B

Dept. No.

This matter comes before the Court pursuant to a Petition for Judicial Review filed by the Plaintiff on April 14, 2015. This action shares common questions of law and fact and involves the same parties as this court's case numbers 15 OC 00092 1B and 16 OC 00049 1B. Under NRCP 42(a) and good cause appearing,

IT IS ORDERED that 16 OC 00003 1B, 16 OC 00049 1B, and 15 OC 00092 1B are consolidated. All further pleadings and papers shall be filed under case No. 15 OC 00092, with the caption styled as "CITY OF RENO" vs. DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, (deceased), EMPLOYER'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA, and NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER.

April 12, 2016.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned, an employee of the First Judicial District Court, hereby certifies that on the day of April 2016 I mailed a true and correct copy of the foregoing Order to:

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

Mark Sertic, Esq. 5975 Home Gardens Drive Reno, NV 89502 Evan Beavers, Esq. NAIW 1000 E. Williams Street, Ste 208 Carson City, NV 89701

Appeals Officer, DOA 1050 E. William Street, Ste 450 Carson City, NV 89701

Gina Winder Judicial Assistant

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

1000 East William Street,

Evan Beavers, Esq., Nevada Bar No. 3399 Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, Nevada 89701 Attorney for Respondent Laura DeMaranville



16 OC 00049 1B

16 OC 00003 1B

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

CASE NO.

CASE NO.

DEPT. NO. 2

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CITY OF RENO,

Petitioner.

VS.

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, Deceased; LAURA DEMARANVILLE, an individual; EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA, a Nevada corporation; and The NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

APPEALS OFFICER,

Respondents.

EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA,

Cross-Petitioner,

vs.

CITY OF RENO, DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, Deceased; LAURA DEMARANVILLE, an individual; and The NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER

Respondents.

REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION OF MOTIONS TO DISMISS

Respondent Laura DeMaranville brought her motion to dismiss the Petition for Judicial Review filed by Employers

(775) 684-7555 Suite 230 NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS Carson City, NV 89701 2200 South Rancho Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89102

Insurance in Case No. 16 OC 00049 1B. Briefing is complete and the respondent's motion to dismiss is ready to submit.

Respondent also brought her motion to dismiss the Cross-Petition for Judicial Review filed by Employers Insurance in Case No. 16 OC 00049 1B. Briefing is complete and the respondent's motion to dismiss is ready to submit.

It is requested that both motions in the above-entitled matters be submitted to the court for decision.

The undersigned attorney certifies that a copy of this request has been mailed to all counsel of record.

DATED this 145 day of April, 2016.

NEVADA ATTOKNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Evan Beavers, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 3399

1000 East William Street, Suite 208

Carson City, Nevada 89701

Attorney for Laura DeMaranville, Respondent

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1000 East William Street, Suite 208 NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Carson City, NV 89701

2200 South Rancho Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89102 25 26

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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 deposited for mailing at Carson City, Nevada, a true and correct copy of the within and foregoing REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION OF MOTIONS TO DISMISS 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

1 Evan Beavers, Esq., Nevada Bar No. 3399 2 NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 3 Carson City, Nevada 89701 Attorney for Respondent Laura DeMaranville 4 5 6 IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 7 IN AND FOR CARSON CITY 8 9 CITY OF RENO, 10 Petitioner, 11 vs. CASE NO. 16 OC 00049 1B CASE NO. 16 OC 00003 1B 12 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, Deceased; DEPT. NO. 2 LAURA DEMARANVILLE, an 13 individual; EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA, a Nevada 14 corporation; and The NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION 15 APPEALS OFFICER, 16 Respondents. 17 EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF 18 NEVADA. 19 Cross-Petitioner, 20 vs. Suite 208 (775) 684-7555 486-2830 21 CITY OF RENO, DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, Deceased; LAURA 22 DEMARANVILLE, an individual; and The NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF 23 ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER Carson City, NV C. 2200 South Rancho Drive, 24 Respondents. 25 26 ORDER GRANTING MOTIONS TO DISMISS

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

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NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS
1000 East William Street, Suite 208
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2200 South Rancho Drive, Suite 230
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These matters are before the court upon motions to dismiss filed by Laura DeMaranville, the claimant in the administrative appeals process which culminated in the decision of Appeals Officer Lorna L. Ward on December 10, 2015. Ms. DeMaranville, a respondent in these proceedings, seeks to dismiss the petition filed by Employers Insurance Company of Nevada (EICON) in the First Judicial District Court by which EICON seeks review of that administrative decision. By separate motion originally filed in the Second Judicial District Court the respondent also seeks to dismiss EICON's cross-petition for judicial review of that same administrative decision. The proceedings in the Second District have been transferred to this court by Stipulation and Order to Change Venue entered February 23, 2016.

Counsel for Ms. DeMaranville, EICON and the City of Reno, also a party to EICON's petition and cross-petition, have expressed the parties' desires to consolidate these proceedings in the stipulation to change venue and in their filing to this court's order seeking responses on consolidating these matters.

The City of Reno has joined EICON in opposing the respondent's motions to dismiss in both cases.

The legal principles in both motions to dismiss are sufficiently similar as to be treated together. The appeals officer, in her decision of December 10, 2015, determined the point in the decedent's earnings history at which calculations are made for the monthly benefits owing from the City of Reno to Laura DeMaranville. EICON was not declared to be the employer or insurer liable for paying those benefits, or any benefits, to the

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decedent's widow, Laura DeMaranville. Respondent DeMaranville argues in her motions here that EICON is not, therefore, an aggrieved party as required by NRS 233B.130(1) for this court to consider EICON's petition for judicial review or its crosspetition for judicial review. EICON argues that if on appeal of the appeals officer's earlier decision on compensability it is determined that EICON is liable to the claimant, as opposed to the City of Reno being liable, then EICON will aggrieved by the decision of December 10, 2015, which determined how much might be owed.

EICON fails to present the existence of a personal right or a property right substantially affected by the appeals officer's decision of December 10, 2015. See Valley Bank v. Ginsburg, 96 Nev. 178, 180, 605 P.2d 1149 (1980). The interest EICON seeks to protect, that is, shielding itself from a finding that it is the insurer liable to the claimant, can be effectively protected by its participation in the proceedings on the City of Reno's petition for judicial review of the December 10, 2015 decision. See University of Nevada v. Tarkanian, 110 Nev. 581, 879 P.2d 1180 (1994). In addition, EICON already is participating in the judicial review proceedings resulting from the appeals officer's decision of March 18, 2015, specifically addressing whether a compensable claim exists and finding the City of Reno, not EICON, the party liable for benefits to Ms. DeMaranville.

For good cause, Respondent Laura DeMaranville's motion to dismiss the Petition for Judicial Review filed February 3, 2016, by Employers Insurance Company of Nevada in case No. 16 OC

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

00003 1B, and her motion to dismiss the Cross-Petition for Judicial Review filed that same date in case No. 16 OC 00049 1B, are both granted and the petition and the cross-petition are hereby dismissed with prejudice.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

Submitted by: NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS Evan Beavers, Esq. 1000 E. William, Suite 208 Carson City, NV

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REC'D & FILFL 1 2016 APR 15 PM 2: 44 2 SUSAH MERRIWETHER 3 BYG. WINDER 4 DEPLITY 5 IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 6 7 IN AND FOR CARSON CITY 8 9 CITY OF RENO. CASE NO: 15 OC 00092 1B 10 Petitioner. Dept. No.: 11 **BRIEFING SCHEDULE** 12 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, (Deceased), EMPLOYER'S INSURANCE, and 13 **NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF** ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER. 14 Respondents. 15 On April 14, 2015, Petitioner filed a Petition for Judicial Review. 16 17 IT IS ORDERED: Petitioner will serve the petition for judicial review upon the agency and every 18 party within 45 days after filing the petition for judicial review. NRS 233B.130(5). 19 The agency and any party desiring to participate in the judicial review will file and 20 serve a statement of intent to participate within 20 days after service of the petition for 21 judicial review. NRS 233B.130(3). 22 The agency that rendered the decision will: 23 1) Transmit to this court the entire record, including a transcript, within 30 days 24 after service of the petition for judicial review. The record may be shortened by 25 stipulation of the parties to the proceeding. NRS 233B.131(1); and 26 2) File and serve upon all parties a written notice of transmittal. The written 27 notice of transmittal will include a statement to the effect: "The record of the proceeding 28

was filed with the court on (insert date the record was filed)." NRS 233B.133(1).

Petitioner will file and serve an opening brief (memorandum of points and authorities) within 40 days after the agency has given written notice that the record has been filed with the court. NRS 233B.133(1). Petitioner will file a proposed order consistent with their brief at the same time. FJDCR 15(7).

Petitioner's failure to file an opening brief within the time limitation shall be deemed an admission the appeal was not well founded and shall constitute adequate cause for dismissal of this action.

Respondent will file and serve an answering brief (memorandum of points and authorities) within 30 days after service of Petitioner's opening brief. NRS 233B.133(2). Respondent will file a proposed order consistent with their answering brief at the same time. FJDCR 15(7).

Petitioner may file and serve and reply brief (memorandum of points and authorities) within 30 days after service of Respondent's answering brief. NRS 233B.133(3).

A request to submit must be filed to bring the matter to this Court's attention. FJDCR 15(6). Either party may file the request.

Any party may request a hearing within 7 days after expiration of the time within which Petitioner is required to file a reply brief. NRS 233B.133(4). The grant or denial of a hearing shall lie within the court's discretion. FJDCR 15(9).

James E. Wilson Jr.

District Judge

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby further certify that on the <u>15</u> day of April 2016 I placed a copy of the foregoing order in the United States Mail postage prepaid, addressed as follows:

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

Mark Sertic, Esq. 5975 Home Gardens Drive Reno, NV 89502 Evan Beavers, Esq. NAIW 1000 E. Williams Street, Ste 208 Carson City, NV 89701

Appeals Officer, DOA 1050 E. William Street, Ste 450 Carson City, NV 89701

Gina Winder Judicial Assistant THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

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MARK S. SERTIC, ESQ. 1 REC'D & FILED SERTIC LAW LTD. Nevada Bar No.: 403 2 2016 APR 19 PM 3: 25 5975 Home Gardens Drive Reno, Nevada 89502 3 Telephone: (775) 327-6300 Facsimile: (775) 327-6301
Attorneys for Petitioner/Cross-Petitioner/Respondent 4 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 CITY OF RENO, 10 Case No. 15 0C 00092 1B Petitioner, 11 Department No: 2 12 VS. 13 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE [Deceased], EMPLOYER'S INSURANCE COMPANY 14 OF NEVADA, and NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER 15 Respondents. 16 17 18 BRIEF OF PETITIONER AND CROSS-PETITIONER EMPLOYERS 19 INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

NRAP 26.1 DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

The undersigned counsel of record, in compliance with NRAP 26.1, certifies that the following are persons and entities as described in NRAP 26.1(a), and must be disclosed. These representations are made in order that the judge or judges of this court may evaluate possible disqualification or recusal.

- 1. There are no corporations that must be disclosed pursuant to this Rule.
- 2. Employers Insurance Company of Nevada was represented in all of the administrative proceedings below, and is represented before this Court, by Mark S. Sertic of Sertic Law Ltd.

Dated this <u>197</u> day of April, 2016.

SERTIC LAW LTD.

Bv:

Mark S. Sertic, Esq.

Nevada Bar No. 403 5975 Home Gardens Drive

Reno, Nevada 89502

(775) 327-6300

Attorneys for Petitioner/Cross-Petitioner

Employers Insurance Company

of Nevada

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SERTIC LAW LTD. ATTOMETS AT LAW 5975 Home Gerdens Drh Reng, Nevada 89502

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I. JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

The District Court has jurisdiction over this Petition for Judicial Review pursuant to NRS 617.405 and NRS 233B.130. The Appeals Officer filed and served her final Decision in this matter on December 10, 2016. The Petitioner Employers Insurance Company of Nevada filed its Petition for Judicial Review on January 8, 2016 which was a timely appeal pursuant to NRS 233B.130.

II. ISSUES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

The issue on appeal is whether the amount of the monthly benefit under the claim should be established using the wages Mr. DeMaranville earned as a police officer, which is the employment the claim arises from, or the wages he was earning from an unrelated job twenty-two years after he retired from the police force.

Mr. DeMaranville worked as a police officer for the City of Reno, retiring in 1990. He died in 2012. The Appeals Officer previously held that the claim qualified for compensation under the police officer's heart disease statute, NRS 617.457. That decision is the subject of a judicial review in Case No. 15 0C 00092 1B in the First Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada. Pending the outcome of that case the City of Reno, who the Appeals Officer found liable for the claim, issued a determination that set the amount of the monthly benefit under the claim based upon Mr. DeMaranville's wages as a police officer with the City. The Claimant appealed and the Appeals Officer found that the monthly benefit should be based on the wages Mr. DeMaranville's was receiving at the time of his death from a private company, fully twenty-two years after he retired as a police officer. That decision is the subject of this Petition for Judicial Review. That decision is legally erroneous.

III. STATEMENT OF THE CASE

In a prior proceeding the Appeals Officer, in her Decision of March 18, 2015, found that the Claimant had established a valid claim for benefits under the police officer's heart disease statute, NRS 617.457, and that full liability therefor rested with the City of Reno under its self-insurance plan. See Record on Appeal at pages 47-57, (Hereinafter, "ROA __". All citations to the Record on Appeal in this brief are to the Record on Appeal filed by the Nevada Department of Administration

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SERTIC LAW LTD. ATTOMETS AT LAW 5975 Home Gardons Drive Reno, Nevade 89502 (775) 327-6300 with this court on February 5, 2016 in Case No. 16 OC 00003 1B). The City of Reno filed a petition for judicial review of that Decision and Employers filed a cross-petition for judicial review of that Decision. That matter was filed as Case No. 15 OC 00092 1B in the First Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada. That case has been fully briefed.

On April 15, 2015 the City issued a determination that set the amount of the monthly benefit under the claim based upon Mr. DeMaranville's wages as a police officer with the City. The Claimant appealed and the Hearing Officer affirmed that determination. ROA 772-774. The Claimant appealed to the Appeals Officer who, in a Decision dated December 10, 2015, reversed the Hearing Officer and determined that the monthly benefit should be based, not on the wages Mr. DeMaranville earned as a police officer, but, rather, on the wages he earned at the time of his death from a private company that was totally unrelated to the City of Reno. ROA 24-30. Employers Insurance Company of Nevada filed a petition for judicial review of that Decision as Case No. 16 OC 00003 1B in the First Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada. The City of Reno filed a cross-petition in that case. The City of Reno also filed a petition for judicial review of that same Decision in the Second Judicial District Court which case was transferred to the First Judicial District Court as Case No. 16 OC 00049 1B. Employers Insurance Company of Nevada filed a crosspetition in that case. By it Orders dated April 14, 2016 the Court consolidated all three cases and ordered that all future pleadings be filed under the above caption. This brief represents the opening brief of Employers Insurance Company of Nevada with respect to the petition for judicial review and cross-petition for judicial review of the Appeals Officer's Decision of December 10, 2015.

IV. STATEMENT OF FACTS

Mr. DeMaranville worked as a police officer for the City of Reno, retiring in 1990. ROA 159. Twenty-two years later, on August 5, 2012 Mr. DeMaranville died while in the recovery room after undergoing gall bladder surgery. ROA 582.

Employers Insurance Company of Nevada, (hereinafter, "Employers"), was the workers' compensation insurer for the City of Reno, (hereinafter, "City"), until 1992 when the City became self-insured. ROA 82, lines 15-21. The Claimant, Mr. DeMaranville's wife, submitted claims to both

the City of Reno and Employers Insurance Company of Nevada. The City of Reno denied the Claimant's claim on May 23, 2013. ROA 213-214. Employers denied the Claimant's claim on September 19, 2013. ROA 399-401.

The Claimant appealed both denials and on March 18, 2015 the Appeals Officer issued her Decision in which she found that Mr. DeMaranville died as the result of heart disease and that full liability for the claim rests with the City of Reno under its self-insurance plan. ROA 47-57.

The City of Reno filed a petition for judicial review of that Decision and Employers filed a cross-petition for judicial review of that Decision. That matter is pending in Case No. 15 0C 00092 1B in the First Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada.

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. The Claimant appealed to the Hearing Officer who affirmed the City. ROA 772-774.

The Claimant appealed that decision to the Appeals Officer seeking to have the monthly death benefit calculated based upon the wages that Mr. DeMaranville was receiving from his private employer at the time of his death twenty-two years after retiring from the City, which would be the maximum allowable benefit as of 2012. The Appeals Officer, in a Decision dated December 10, 2015, reversed the decision of the Hearing Officer and found the monthly benefit should be based on his wages earned from the private employer twenty-two years after his retirement. ROA 24-30.

V. SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

The monthly benefit for the dependents of a worker who dies due to an occupational disease is, by law, based upon the earnings of the worker from the employment that resulted in the disease. The benefit is calculated on the earnings from that employment in the 12 week period immediately prior to the worker's injury or, in this case, death. In this case the employment on which the benefit must be based is Mr. DeMaranville's employment with the Reno Police Department. However, when he died he was not working for the police department, having retired in 1990. He was working for a private company at the time of his death. The Appeals Officer set the monthly benefit based upon

what he was earning at the time of his death from this unrelated employment, rather than what he was earning as a police officer, which was nothing. This finding is contrary to law.

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VI. ARGUMENT

STANDARD OF REVIEW A.

NRS 223B.135 provides that a reviewing court may set aside a decision of an administrative agency if the decision is:

- In violation of constitutional or statutory provisions; (a)
- In excess of the statutory authority of the agency; (b)
- Made upon unlawful procedure; (c)
- Affected by other error of law; (d)
- Clearly erroneous in view of the reliable, probative and substantial evidence on the (e) whole record: or
- Arbitrary or capricious or characterized by abuse of discretion. (f)

In reviewing a decision of an administrative agency, it is the function of the court to determine if the agency acted arbitrarily, capriciously or contrary to law. <u>Turk v. Nevada State</u> Prison, 94 Nev. 101, 102, 575 P. 2d 599, 600 (1978). An administrative decision is arbitrary and capricious if it is made in disregard of the facts and circumstances involved. Meadow v. Civil Service Board, 105 Nev. 624, 627, 781 P. 2d 772, 774 (1989). The Nevada Supreme Court has not hesitated to reverse administrative decisions that are arbitrary and capricious, including those by appeals officers in workers' compensation cases. Installation & Dismantle, Inc. v. SIIS, 110 Nev. 930, 933, 879 P. 2d 58, 60 (1994). See also, Titanium Metals Corp. v. Clark County, 99 Nev. 397, 663 P. 2d 355 (1983); Leslie v. Archie, 89 Nev. 550, 516 P. 2d 469 (1973).

The facts in this case are not in dispute; this case involves solely a legal question. Therefore, the standard of review in this case is one of de novo review, without deference to the decision of the administrative agency, since it does not involve a factual dispute but is solely an issue of law. SIIS v. United Exposition Services, Co., 109 Nev. 28, 30, 846 P.2d 294 (1993).

Additionally, and of significant importance of this case, a reviewing court will not defer to an agency's interpretation of its governing statutes or regulations when that interpretation is not "within the language of the statute." Poremba v. Southern Nevada Paving, 132 Nev. Adv. Op. 24 (April 7, 2016), citing and quoting Taylor v. State, Dep't of Health & Human Services., 129 Nev. Adv. Op.

99, 314 P.3d 949 (2013). As set forth below, the Appeals Officer's Decision ignores and is contrary to NAC 616C.435(9), which is directly on point with respect to the issue at hand.

B. THE DECISION OF THE APPEALS OFFICER IS CONTRARY TO APPLICABLE LAW AND MUST BE REVERSED

This claim was brought under the police officer's heart disease statue, NRS 617.457. That statute provides, under certain circumstances, benefits to police officers who contract heart disease and also provides benefits to their dependents. As set forth below, since Mr. DeMaranville had retired from the police force twenty-two years before his death and was not earning any wages from his police officer's job, the proper monthly benefit under the claim is zero. The Appeals Officer's determination to set the monthly benefit at the maximum allowed at the time of his death based on his employment with a private company, wholly unrelated to his police officer career, is incorrect as a matter of law.

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 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 sets 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 Appeals Officer. The wages earned by Mr. DeMaranville from that employment in the 12 week period prior to his death were zero since he had retired from that employment twenty-two years earlier.

Remarkably, the Appeals Officer's Decision ignores and is directly contrary to NAC 616C.435 and specifically NAC 616C.435(9) which provides that "earnings" are those that are received from the employment which resulted in the injury or disease. The Appeals Officer does not even cite, much less discuss, this regulation in her Decision. Therefore, the interpretations given by the Appeals Officer to the applicable statutes and regulations are not entitled to any deference.

Poremba v. Southern Nevada Paving, 132 Nev. Adv. Op. 24 (April 7, 2016).

The fact that Mr. DeMaranville was working for a private 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

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.

SERTIC LAW LTD. ATTORNEYS AT Law S875 Home Clardens Drive Reno, Nevada 89502 (775) 327-6300 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 claim 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 for the private company.

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. 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 and that the average monthly wage must be based on the employment from which the heart disease claim arose.

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 is 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 Mirage Casino-Hotel v. Nevada Dept. of Administration, 110 Nev. 257, 871 P.2d 317 (1994) cited by the Claimant in argument before the Appeals Officer 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 death 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.

Furthermore, the Claimant's reliance in argument before the Appeals Officer 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. NAC 616C.435(9) specifically defines "earnings" as those that are received from the employment which resulted in the injury or disease. As set forth above, the Appeals Officer does not address this regulation in her Decision.

The absurdity of the position taken by the Appeals Officer can be shown by a simple thought experiment. Imagine two police officers both of whom retire in 1990. One of them, Officer A, never goes back to work in any capacity. The other one, Officer B, gets bored with retirement and subsequently gets a job with a private employer making a salary greatly in excess of what he earned as a police officer. Both officers then die from heart disease on the same day and their dependents qualify for a claim under the police officer's heart disease statute. Under the Appeals Officer's decision at issue here, the two claims receive completely different treatment. Officer A's dependents' monthly benefit would be zero since he had no earnings from his police job in the 12

weeks prior to his death. However the dependents of Officer B get a monthly benefit at the maximum rate merely because he had a post-retirement job completely unrelated to his police officer job with the City. There is no logic to this result that gives Officer B's dependents benefits based upon a post-retirement employment wholly unrelated to his role as a police officer. There is no logic in having this disparate result. There is no basis in law for this result.

VII. CONCLUSION

Employers Insurance Company of Nevada respectfully requests that its Petition for Judicial Review be granted and the Appeals Officer's Decision be reversed and the monthly benefit be established at zero dollars which is the result required by applicable law.

Dated this __(9⁷/day of April, 2016.

SERTIC LAW LTD.

Attorneys for Petitioner/Cross-Petitioner

Employers Insurance Company

of Nevada

ATTORNEY'S CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that this brief complies with the formatting requirements of NRAP				
32(a)(4), the typeface requirements of NRAP 32(a)(5) and the type style requirements of NRAP				
32(a)(6) because:				
[] This brief has been prepared in a proportionally spaced typeface using [state name				
and version of word-processing program] in [state font size and name of type style]; or				
[X] This brief has been prepared in a monospaced typeface using Times New Roman				
typeface and Microsoft Word with 10.5 characters per inch.				
2. I further certify that this brief complies with the page- or type-volume limitations of				
NRAP 32(a)(7) because, excluding the parts of the brief exempted by NRAP 32(a)(7)(C), it is eith				
[] Proportionately spaced, has a typeface of 14 points or more, and contains				
words; or				
[] Monospaced, has 10.5 or fewer characters per inch, and contains words or				
lines of text; or				
[X] Does not exceed 30 pages.				
3. Finally, I hereby certify that I have read this appellate brief, and to the best of my				
knowledge, information, and belief, it is not frivolous or interposed for any improper purpose. I				
further certify that this brief complies with all applicable Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, in				
particular NRAP 28(e)(1), which requires every assertion in the brief regarding matters in the record				
to be supported by a reference to the page and volume number, if any, of the transcript or appendix				
where the matter relied on is to be found. I understand that I may be subject to sanctions in the event				
that the accompanying brief is not in conformity with the requirements of the Nevada Rules of				
Appellate Procedure.				
//				

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//

DATED this <u>19</u>7 day of April, 2016.

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By: Zeen 1

Mark S. Sertic

Attorneys for Petitioner/Cross-Petitioner Employers Insurance Company

of Nevada

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 Upp day of April, 2016, I served by Reno-Carson Messenger Service, 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

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REC'D & FILED 2016 MAY 13 AM 10: 59

SUSAN MEDRIWETHER CLERK

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: 15 OC 00092 1B

VS.

Department No: II

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, Deceased, EMPLOYER'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA, AND NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER,

Respondents.

STIPULATION AND ORDER TO EXTEND TIME FOR FILING PETITIONER'S/CROSS PETITIONER'S OPENING BRIEFS

The above named parties by and through their respective attorneys of record hereby stipulate and agree that Petitioner/Cross Petitioner, City of Reno, may have up to and including May 21, 2016 to file Petitioner's/Cross Petitioner's Opening Briefs in the above entitled matter. The grounds for said stipulation are that there is a pending motion to dismiss filed by Respondent Daniel DeMaranville (Deceased) and the parties have agreed that the City's opening briefs may be postponed until the pending motion to dismiss is decided.

AFFIRMATION Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding STIPULATION TO EXTEND TIME FOR FILING OPENING BRIEFS filed in the First Judicial District Court of the State of

1	Nevada, does not contain the social security number of any person.
2	Dated this 25 day of April, 2016.
3	McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP
4	By: 1.E. Rauce
5	TIMOTHY E. ROWE, ESQ.
6	P. O. Box 2670 Reno, NV 89505-2670
7	Attorneys for the CITY OF RENO
8	Dated this 257 day of April, 2016.
9	
10	SERTIC LAW LTD.
11	By: MARK S. SERTIC, ESQ.
12	5975 Home Gardens Drive
13	Reno, NV 89502 Attorneys for the EMPLOYERS INSURANCE
14	COMPANY OF NEVADA
15	Dated this 21 day of April, 2016.
16	NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED
17	WORKERS
18	2/
19	By:EVAN BEAVERS, ESQ.
20	1000 E. William St., #208
21	Carson City, NV 89701 Attorneys for LAURA DEMARANVILLE
22	* * *
23	<u>ORDER</u>
24	IT IS SO ORDERED this 12 day of may, 2016.
25	
26	DISTRICT JUDGE
27	448460 DISTRICT JODGE
28	

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TIMOTHY E. ROWE, ESQ. (NSB#1000) MCDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP 100 W. Liberty St., 10th Floor P.O. Box 2670 Reno, Nevada 89505 Telephone: (775) 788-2000 Facsimile: (775) 788-2020 Attorneys for Petitioner, City of Reno 4 5 IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 6 7 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CARSON CITY 8 CITY OF RENO, Case No: 10 Petitioner, Dept. No.: vs. 11 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, (Deceased) EMPLOYER'S INSURANCE 12 COMPANY OF NEVADA and NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION 13 APPEALS OFFICER, 14 Respondents. 15 16 **OPENING BRIEF OF PETITIONER and CROSS-PETITIONER CITY OF RENO** 17 18 TIMOTHY E. ROWE, ESQ. 19 Nevada State Bar No. 1000 McDonald Carano Wilson LLP 100 West Liberty Street, 10th Floor 20 Post Office Box 2670 21 Reno, Nevada 89505-2670 22 Attorneys for Petitioner CITY OF RENO (Deceased) 23 24 25 26 27

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15 OC 00092 1B

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NAC 616C.447.....

JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

- Jurisdiction is conferred on the District Court pursuant to NRS 616C.370 and NRS 233B.135.
- 2. The final Decision and Order of the Appeals Officer at issue in this proceeding was filed on December 10, 2015. The City of Reno timely filed its Petition for Judicial Review in the Second Judicial District Court on January 5, 2016. The City also filed its Cross-Petition for Judicial Review in the First Judicial District Court proceeding on January 19, 2016. These two proceedings have now been consolidated before this Court.

MCDONALD-CARANO-WILSON-

ISSUES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

- 1. Is the Appeals Officer Decision awarding death benefits to the Claimant's widow based on wages earned at the time of his death clearly erroneous and affected by error of law when those wages were earned from employment totally unrelated to the employment from which the Claimant's occupational disease arose?
- 2. Should the wages from the employment causing the occupational disease be used to calculate the Claimant's average monthly for purposes of determining the amount of benefits payable under the occupational disease claim?

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This dispute arises out of a contested workers' compensation claim in which the widow of a deceased police officer claims death benefits payable under NRS 616C.505. On December 10, 2015, the Appeals Officer issued a decision concluding the Claimant's death benefits should be calculated using wages from Mr. DeMaranville's employment immediately preceding his death. On January 5, 2016, the City of Reno (Reno) filed a Petition for Judicial Review (PJR) in the Second Judicial District Court (Case No. CV16-00013) seeking review of a December 10, 2015 Appeals Officer Decision. Employers Insurance Company of Nevada (EICN) filed a cross-petition for judicial review in this action on January 12, 2016.

On January 7, 2016, EICN filed a PJR in the First Judicial District Court (Case No. 16 OC 00003 1B) seeking review of the same December 10, 2015 Appeals Officer Decision. Reno filed its cross-petition for judicial review in this action on January 19, 2016.

Pursuant to the stipulation of the parties, Second Judicial District Court Judge Stiglich issued a February 23, 2016 Order changing venue of the PJR filed in the Second Judicial District Court to the First Judicial District Court. The Clerk of the First Judicial District Court has assigned Case No. 16 OC 00049 1B to the PJR transferred from the Second Judicial District Court and the two petitions were subsequently consolidated by Order dated April 12, 2016.

MCDONALD-CARANO-WILSON 100 WEST LIBERTY STREET, 10" FLOOR TRENO, NEVADA 89501

STATEMENT OF FACTS

All relevant facts are set forth in the Brief of Petitioner and Cross-Petitioner Employers Insurance Company of Nevada (EICN). The City of Reno hereby adopts by reference EICN's statement of facts.

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ARGUMENT

1. ARGUMENT SUMMARY

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. 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 appropriate monthly wage in this case was zero because Mr. DeMaranville was earning no wage from the employment that caused his occupational disease when he died.

2. STANDARD OF REVIEW

In considering a petition for judicial review, the District Court reviews a decision of an administrative agency to determine if the decision is arbitrary or capricious or characterized by an abuse of discretion. NRS 233B.135(F). *Turk v. Nevada State Prison*, 94 Nev. 101, 575 P.2d 599 (1978). If an administrative agency's decision is arbitrary, capricious, characterized by an abuse of discretion, not supported by substantial evidence, or affected by prejudicial legal error, it must be reversed. NRS 233B.135(3); *United Exposition Serv. Co. v. SIIS*, 109 Nev. 421, 423, 851 P.2d 423, 424 (1993); *State Tax Com'n, ex rel., Nev. Dept. of Taxation v. Am. Home Shield of Nev.*, Inc., 127 Nev. _____, 254 P.3d 601, 603 (2011). For purposes of determining whether an administrative decision is supported by substantial evidence, "substantial evidence is that which a 'reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion.'" *State, Empl. Sec. v. Hilton Hotels*, 102 Nev. 606, 608 P.2d 497, 498 (1986) (superseded by statute on other grounds) "quoting *Richardson v. Perales*, 402 U.S. 389, 401, (1971)).

A District Court "reviews an administrative Appeals Officer's determination of

questions of law, including statutory interpretation, de novo." Moreover, the de novo review is without deference to the decision of the administrative agency's interpretation of its governing statutes and regulations when that interpretation is not "within the language of the statute". *Poremba v. Southern Nevada Paving*, 132 Nev. Adv. Op. 24 (April 7, 2016).

Because this petition involves questions of law and an Appeal's Officer Decision not consistent with the applicable regulation, this Court conducts a de novo review without deference to the Appeals Officer Decision.

3. 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

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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 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.

4. APPLICABLE REGULATIONS REQUIRE THE WAGE TO BE BASED ON THE EMPLOYMENT CAUSING THE OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE

Pursuant to NRS 617.430, dependents of an employee who dies from an occupational disease are entitled to the same benefits as an employee injured in an industrial accident. NRS 616C.505 sets forth the amount and duration of compensation payable for an employee who dies as a result of an industrial accident or occupational disease and is based on the Claimant's average monthly wage. NAC 616C.420 through NAC 616C.447 are the applicable regulations dealing with the calculation of average monthly wage.

These regulations 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.

These regulations make the applicable employment for the purpose of calculating average monthly wage in an occupational disease case the employment causing the occupational disease. Here, that employment is presumed to be Mr. DeMaranville's employment with the City which ended in 1990. Despite its obvious relevance to this case, the Appeals Officer Decision completely ignores NAC 616C.435. It does not refer to the regulation and does not discuss or explain why the regulations not controlling in this case. Because the Decision ignores NAC 616C.435(9) and reaches a conclusion contrary to the wording of the regulation, the Appeals Officer's Decision is not entitled to deference. *Poremba v. Southern Nevada Paving*, 132 Nev. Adv. Op. 24 (April 7, 2016). The Appeals Officer Decision is also contrary to existing Nevada case law.

5. HOWARD V. CITY OF LAS VEGAS PRECLUDES PAYMENT OF DEATH BENEFITS IN THIS CASE.

In *Howard v. City of Las Vegas*, 121 Nev. 691, 120 P.3d., 410 (2005) 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. Although 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, 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. Unless NAC 616.435(9) is ignored as was done in the Appeals Officer's Decision, the *Howard* decision compels the conclusion that Mr. DeMaranville's average monthly wage at the time of his death was zero. NAC 616C.435(9) requires average the monthly wage to be calculated using the wages earned in the employment from which the occupational disease arose. If that is done in this case, the average monthly wage is zero and *Howard* requires a result different than that reached by the Appeals Officer

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the City of Reno respectfully submits the Claimant is not entitled to death benefits because the Mr. PeMaranville was not earning wages in the

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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.

An administrative decision affected by error of law is reversible. NRS 233B.135(3)(d). The Appeals Officer Decision in this case is affected by error of law because it fails to recognize and apply controlling precedent that precludes the result ordered by the Appeals Officer in this case. The City respectfully requests the Court to correct the Appeals Officer's error by reversing the Appeals Officer's Decision.

> day of May, 2016. DATED this

> > MCDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

By:

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P.O. Box 2670

Reno, Nevada 89505

Telephone: (775) 788-2000 Facsimile: (775) 788-2020

Attorneys for Petitioner

City of Reno

MCDONALD-CARANO-WILSONS 100 WEST LIBERTY STREET, 103" FLOOR * BENO, NEVADA 89501

AFFIRMATION

(Pursuant to NRS 239B.030)

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

Timothy E. Rowe, Esq.
Attorneys for Petitioner, City of Reno

5-18-16 Date

MCDONALD-CARANO-WILSON STORM IOW WEST LUBERTY STREET, 10" FLOOR - RENO, NEVADA 89501 FO. BOX 2670 - RENO, NEVADA 89503-2670

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

I hereby certify that I have read this **OPENING BRIEF OF PETITIONER AND CROSS-PETITIONER CITY OF RENO** and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, it is not frivolous or interposed for any improper purpose. I further certify that this brief complies with all applicable Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, in particular NRAP 28(e), which requires every assertion in the brief regarding matters in the record to be supported by appropriate references to the record on appeal. I understand that I may be subject to sanctions in the event that the accompanying brief is not in conformity with the requirements of Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure.

DATED this ____ day of May, 2016.

TIMOTHY E. ROWE

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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 May, 2016, I did cause a true copy of **PETITIONER'S OPENING BRIEF** to be placed in United States Mail, with first class postage prepaid thereon, and addressed as follows:

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

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Appeals Officer Department of Administration 1050 E. William St. Suite 450 Carson City, NV 89701

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Disclosure Statement NRAP 26.1

The undersigned counsel of record certifies that the following are persons and entities as described in NRAP 26.1 (a) and must be disclosed. These representations are made in order that the judges of this court may evaluate possible disqualifications or recusal.

Firms having appeared: Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers
Respondent's pseudonyms: Laura DeMaranville, surving spouse of

Daniel DeMaranville, deceased.

Submitted this 19th day of 100, 2016.

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Nevada State Bar No.: 3399

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I.

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14	Nevada Administrative Code	
14 15	Nevada Administrative Code NAC 616C.435)
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15	NAC 616C.435	}
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2200 South Rancho Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89102

Memorandum of Points and Authorities

Pursuant to the Nevada Administrative Procedure Act and NRS 233B.133, Laura DeMaranville, surviving spouse of Daniel DeMaranville, by and through her attorney Evan Beavers, Esq., and the office of the Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers, hereby submits her answering brief in response to the Brief of Petitioner and Cross-Petitioner Employers Insurance Company of Nevada seeking judicial review of that certain decision of the Department of Administration's Appeals Office entered December 10, 2015.

II.

Jurisdictional Statement

Laura DeMaranville restates here the points and authorities offered in her motion to dismiss EICON's petition for judicial review of Appeals Officer Ward's decision of December 10, 2015. The points and authorities relied upon by the respondent in her Motion to Dismiss filed in this matter February 3, 2016, remain valid. The appeals officer determined in her decision of March 18, 2015, that Daniel DeMaranville's widow was entitled to death benefits and that the City of Reno was liable for those benefits. In her decision of December 10, 2015, the appeals officer determined how to calculate the monthly benefits owing from the city to Laura DeMaranville. EICON is not an aggrieved party to that latter decision, and pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act this court is without jurisdiction to consider EICON's petition to review that decision.

¹The motion to dismiss has been fully briefed and was submitted March 1, 2016.

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III.

Statement of the Issues

Daniel DeMaranville qualified for benefits under the Nevada Industrial Insurance Act as a retired Reno Police Department employee. He served as a Reno policeman from 1969 to At the date of his death the Act provided Mr. DeMaranville's widow monthly benefits based on the decedent's earnings. EICON, as the insurer that would be liable for a workers' compensation claim against the City of Reno arising before 1992, seeks to be absolved of any payment to Daniel DeMaranville's widow in the event there is ever a determination that EICON could be liable for such a payment. EICON proffers the argument that a police officer's widow may be entitled to monthly death benefits but if the decedent is retired at the date of death the employer (or its putative insurer) owes the widow nothing for that benefit.

In an earlier decision the appeals officer determined Laura DeMaranville was entitled to benefits through her deceased husband and Nevada's heart/lung statute, NRS 617.457.2 There is no language in the statute limiting the employer's liability to only the period of employment. There is no case law to imply such limiting language in the statute. Nonetheless, EICON seeks an order of the district court declaring the appeals officer wrong on the law for refusing to read such limiting language into the statute.

That earlier decision, entered March 18, 2015, is also before the court and consolidated with this matter by Order Consolidating Cases entered April 14, 2016.

The issue presented is whether the appeals officer committed error by refusing to use state administrative code when determining the correct period for calculating the average monthly wage necessary for paying monthly death benefits. That regulation, NAC 616C.435(9), presented by EICON to be dispositive, ties the calculation of wages to earnings from which the injury occurs. EICON argues that the injury "occurred" while the decedent was employed by the City and since he was no longer employed by the City the wage on which to calculate benefits is zero.

IV.

Statement of the Case

Appeals Officer Lorna L. Ward, by Decision and Order dated March 18, 2015, applied NRS 617.457 and determined that Daniel DeMaranville died of heart disease and that the date of disability was the date of death and that the responsible insurer on that date was the City of Reno. ROA 25. In compliance with the appeals officer's decision, CCMSI, the City's claims administrator, issued a determination letter dated April 15, 2015, to Laura DeMaranville advising her that the claim had been accepted for death benefits but that the monthly payment would be calculated based on Mr. DeMaranville's wages on the date he retired instead of his wages at the time he became disabled and CCMSI began paying \$1,683.85 monthly to Laura died. ROA 25. DeMaranville. ROA 25. Ms. DeMaranville, seeking monthly benefits calculated on the earnings she and her husband were living on when he died as opposed to when he retired more than 20 years earlier, timely appealed that determination.

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2200 South Rancho Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89102 The matter was initially presented to Hearing Officer Katherine Diamond who determined that at the date of his death Daniel DeMaranville was employed as a security officer at the federal court house and determined the surviving spouse became entitled to compensation on the date of death, August 5, 2012. ROA 772. 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." ROA 772. The hearing officer affirmed the City's payment of benefits in the amount of \$1,683.85 each month which were based upon Daniel DeMaranville's presumed earnings at the time he retired from the Reno Police Department. ROA 772.

Laura DeMaranville next brought the matter to the appeals office on a motion for summary judgment. ROA 748-756. In her motion Ms. DeMaranville argued that persons seeking benefits under NRS 617.457 are entitled to benefits calculated at the date of disability and not at the date of separation from the employer liable for the benefits. ROA 752. EICON filed a brief in opposition to the motion arguing that neither the wage earned at death nor the wage earned at retirement should be used in calculating the benefit. ROA 740-747. EICON argued in its brief to the appeals officer that because no wage was paid to Daniel DeMaranville by the City of Reno at the time he suffered the fatal heart attack, no wage existed on which to calculate benefits. ROA 743.

On December 10, 2015 the appeals officer entered her Decision and Order granting the widow's motion for summary judgment. ROA 24-30. EICON now petitions for judicial review of

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2200 South Rancho Drive, Suite 230 Las Vegas, NV 89102 (702) 486-2830 that decision.

Laura DeMaranville argues that EICON is not an aggrieved party from that decision and the court is without jurisdiction to consider its petition, and the appeals officer did not commit an error of law upon which the court might reverse the appeals officer.

V.

Statement of the Facts

Daniel DeMaranville was a sworn police officer for the City of Reno for more than 20 years, from August 6, 1969, until his retirement in January of 1990. ROA 25.

Mr. DeMaranville died on 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. ROA 25.

At the date of his death Daniel DeMaranville was earning \$7,314.15 gross monthly salary with vacation pay. ROA 27.

By decision and order dated March 18, 2015, the Appeals Officer determined that Daniel DeMaranville died of industrial 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. ROA 25.

VI.

Summary of the Arguments

All that is required for a policeman's widow to be entitled to benefits under Nevada's heart/lung statute is for her deceased spouse to have been employed as a police officer for more than five consecutive years and to have died of heart disease. To calculate the monthly death benefits owing to the

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widow under the Occupational Diseases Act (Chapter 617)it is necessary to calculate the average monthly wage using the Industrial Insurance Act (Chapter 616). Regulation authorized in Chapter 616 mandates that the wage earned on the date the employee is no longer able to work is the wage to use to calculate the average monthly wage. Daniel DeMaranville worked up until the day he died, and the wage he was earning on that date should be used to calculate his widow's monthly benefits. No decision by our state Supreme Court supports a different conclusion.

VII.

Legal Argument

Standard for Review

The standard for the district court to review the decision of the administrative law judge is found in NRS 233B.135. The review must be confined to the record. 233B.135(1)(b). The final decision of the agency shall be deemed 18 |reasonable and lawful until reversed and the burden of proof is on the party attacking or resisting the decision. 233B.135(2). The court shall not substitute its judgment for that of the agency as to weight of evidence on a question of fact. NRS 233B.135(3). The court may remand or set aside the final decision if the decision is clearly erroneous in view of the reliable, probative and substantial evidence on the whole record (NRS 233B.135(3)(e)) or arbitrary or capricious or ||characterized by abuse of discretion (NRS 233B.135(3)(f)).

The court must inquire whether the appeals officer's factual determinations are reasonably supported by evidence of

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sufficient quality and quantity. See Nassiri v. Chiropractic Physicians' Bd. of Nev., 130 Nev. Adv. Op. 27, 327 P.3d 487, 489 (2014) (citing Elizondo v. Hood Machine, Inc., 129 Nev. Adv. Op. 84, 312 P.3d 479 (2013)).

Most issues are not purely questions of law, but rather are issues involving the finding of facts and the application of those facts to the law. Deference is to be given by the reviewing court to conclusions of law made by the appeals officer when they are supported by substantial evidence. <u>Jones v. Rosner</u>, 102 Nev. 215, 719 P.2d 805 (1986); <u>State Indus. Ins. Sys. v.</u> Kweiss, 108 Nev. 123, 825 P.2d 218 (1992).

In the case presented to Appeals Officer Ward EICON stipulated to the use of the record on appeal from the appeals 14 officer's previous decision finding Laura DeMaranville's claim 15 compensable and the City of Reno liable. ROA 757-760. controverted facts were presented to the appeals officer leading to the decision EICON now seeks to be reviewed. The standard for 18 review of the decision of December 10, 2015, is exclusively whether Appeals Officer Ward's legal conclusions are arbitrary, capricious or characterized by an abuse of discretion. 233 B.135 (3)(f).

Summary Judgment Was Not Based on an Error of Law.

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 <u>Wiltsie v. Baby Grand Corp.</u>, 105 Nev. 291, 292, 774 P.2nd 432, 433 (1989)). EICON did not present any genuine issue of material

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fact to the appeals officer before she entered judgment for Ms. DeMaranville. The issue now presented to the district court is whether Ms. DeMaranville is entitled to judgment as a matter of

All that is necessary for a policeman's entitlement to benefits under NRS 617.457 is employment for more than five consecutive years as a police officer and proof of heart disease. See Manwill v. Clark County, 123 Nev. 238, 242, 162 P.3d 876 (2007) (the Court opining on the entitlement of a fireman, also covered under Nevada's heart/lung law). There is no proof required or implied by the statute or case law that the heart 12 disease occur during the period of employment, yet EICON begins with such a premise for its argument that there is no connection between Mr. DeMaranville's wages at the time of death and his employment with the City. EICON presents no evidence of when the disease "occurred" but argues the City cannot be obligated to pay 17 |benefits on wages earned after the "occurrence." Our state 18 Supreme Court, when presented with the opportunity, has not 19 adopted such an argument.

In Gallagher v. City of Las Vegas, 114 Nev. 595, 601, 602, 959 P.2d 519 (1998), the Court determined retired firemen were entitled to benefits under the heart/lung statute and declared that any limitation to the existing law would have to be addressed by the legislature. In Howard v. City of Las Vegas, 25 | 121 Nev. 691, 695, 120 P.3d 410 (2005), the Court concluded a 26 |retired fireman was entitled to benefits for occupational disease 27 under the statute and the period immediately preceding the heart attack is the date from which disability benefits must be

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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. dentify the date of disability and then rely on Chapter 616 to determine the method for calculating benefits. Id. at 260. Court clearly intended Chapter 616 be used to calculate benefits, not to avoid benefits. 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.

EICON seeks to turn that authority on its head and rely instead on NAC 616C.435 and NAC 616C.444 to imply a required connection between the date of disability from an occupational 15 disease and earnings from pre-retirement employment. department regulations intended to implement the law should not be misconstrued to thwart the very intent of the law. 18 purpose of workers' compensation in Nevada is to give compensation, not deny it. State Indus. Ins. Sys. v. Weaver, 103 Nev. 196, 200, 734 P.2d 740 (1987); NRS 616A.010. Unreasonable or absurd results must be avoided. <u>Great Basin Water Network v.</u> <u>Taylor</u>, 126 Nev. Adv. Rep. 20, 234 P.3d 912, 918 (Nev 2010); Citizens for Cold Springs v. City of Reno, 125 Nev. 625, 631, 218 P.3d 847, 851 (2009); <u>Allstate Ins. Co. v. Fackett</u>, 125 Nev. 132, |138, 206 P.3d 572, 577 (2009). Where the legislative intent is

^{&#}x27;The court denied the fireman wage substitution benefits because at the time of his heart attack the retired fireman was earning no wage to substitute.

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clear, the court must effectuate that intent. Sheriff, Clark County v. Burcham, 198 P.3d 326, 329, 124 Nev. 1247, 1253 (2008).

Appeals Officer Ward, in her previous decision, determined the date of Daniel DeMaranville's disability from heart disease was the date of his death, August 5, 2012. On August 5, 2012, Daniel DeMaranville was earning \$7,314.15 gross monthly salary with vacation pay. ROA 27. His wages at that time would have been capped by NRS 616A.065 at \$5,222.63. ROA 27. Sixty-six and two-thirds of that amount is \$3,481.75. In her December 10th order, the appeals officer NRS 616C.505. concluded Laura DeMaranville should be receiving that amount from 12 the City of Reno as her monthly death benefit. ROA 27.

VII.

Conclusion

Laura DeMaranville is entitled to 66 2/3 of the average monthly wage earned by Daniel DeMaranville at the time of his death from compensable heart disease. The law by which she stakes 18 |her claim is well settled. Accordingly, she respectfully asks the District Court to deny EICON's petition seeking to reverse the legal conclusions of the appeals officer.

Respectfully submitted this

day of May, 2016.

Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers

Evan Beavers, Esq.

Nevada Bar No. 3399 1000 East William, Suite 208

Carson City, Nevada

Attorney for Laura DeMaranville, surviving spouse of Daniel DeMaranville

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Certificate of Compliance

2	NRAP 28.2
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3	1. I hereby certify that this brief complies with the formatting
4	requirements of NRAP 32(a)(4), the typeface requirements of NRAP
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6	because:
7	This brief has been prepared in a proportionally
8	spaced typeface using Word Perfect X3 in Times Roman
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19	inch, and contains words or lines of text;
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3. Finally, I hereby certify that I have read this answering brief, and to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, it is not frivolous or interposed for any improper purpose. I further certify that this brief complies with all applicable Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, in particular NRAP 28(e)(1), which requires every assertion in the brief regarding matters in the record to be supported by a reference to the page and volume

_ Does not exceed 30 pages.

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1 number, if any, of the transcript or appendix where the matter relied on is to be found. I understand that I may be subject to sanctions in the event that the accompanying brief is not in conformity with the requirements of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure.

DATED this 4 day of May, 2016.

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

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

Attorney for Respondent Laura DeMaranville

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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 deposited for mailing at Carson City, Nevada, a true and correct copy of the within and foregoing RESPONDENT'S ANSWERING BRIEF addressed to:

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REC'D & FILED MARK S. SERTIC, ESQ. SERTIC LAW LTD. 1 2016 JUN 17 AM 11: 13 Nevada Bar No.: 403 2 5975 Home Gardens Drive SUSAN MERRINE Reno, Nevada 89502 3 Telephone: (775) 327-6300 Facsimile: (775) 327-6301 4 Attorneys for Petitioner/Cross-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 CITY OF RENO, 10 Case No. 15 0C 00092 1B Petitioner, 11 Department No: 2 12 VS. 13 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE [Deceased], EMPLOYER'S INSURANCE COMPANY 14 OF NEVADA, and NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER 15 Respondents. 16 17 18 REPLY BRIEF OF PETITIONER AND CROSS-PETITIONER EMPLOYERS 19 INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

JA 1400

NRAP 26.1 DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

The undersigned counsel of record, in compliance with NRAP 26.1, certifies that the following are persons and entities as described in NRAP 26.1(a), and must be disclosed. These representations are made in order that the judge or judges of this court may evaluate possible disqualification or recusal.

- 1. There are no corporations that must be disclosed pursuant to this Rule.
- 2. Employers Insurance Company of Nevada was represented in all of the administrative proceedings below, and is represented before this Court, by Mark S. Sertic of Sertic Law Ltd.

Dated this 16 That ay of June, 2016.

SERTIC LAW LTD.

Bv:

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Attorneys for Petitioner/Cross-Petitioner

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of Nevada

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I. ARGUMENT

As set forth in detail in the opening brief of Employers Insurance Company of Nevada, ("Employers"), the Appeals Officer's Decision dated December 10, 2015, (ROA 24-30), is arbitrary and capricious in that it ignores and is contrary to the controlling law. Specifically, the Appeals Officer's Decision ignores and is directly contrary to NAC 616C.435(9) which provides that "earnings" are those that are received from the employment which resulted in the injury or disease.

The Claimant fails to address this issue in her answering brief. The sum total of the Claimant's response to this fact is to assert that Employers is using the controlling regulations "to imply a required connection between the date of disability from an occupational disease and earnings from pre-retirement employment." Respondent's Answering Brief, page 9, lines 13-15. Of course, Employers is not implying anything. Rather, it is simply asserting that the clear language of the controlling regulation should be applied in this case.

As set forth in Employers' opening brief, the application of NAC 616C.435(9) requires the Appeals Officer's Decision to be reversed. That regulation provides that the "earnings" to be used in calculating the monthly benefit are those that are received during the 12 week period immediately preceding the date of disablement that are received from the employment which resulted in the disease. In this case, since he had retired from the police force twenty-two years earlier, Mr. DeMaranville received no wages from his police officer employment in the 12 week period before he died and the earnings are therefore zero. Therefore, the average monthly wage, and the monthly benefit payable under the law, are zero.

While the Claimant cites <u>Howard v. City of Las Vegas</u>, 121 Nev. 691, 120 P.3d 410 (2005), she does not state how that case supports her position. As set forth in Employers' opening brief, that case, while not directly on point, actually supports a reversal of the Appeals Officer's Decision. 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. 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 and that the average monthly wage must be based on the employment from which the heart disease claim arose.

The case of Mirage Casino-Hotel v. Nevada Dept. of Administration, 110 Nev. 257, 871 P.2d 317 (1994) cited by the Claimant does not support the Claimant's position. That case merely states that a claimant's benefits are to be calculated from the date of disability, or in this case Mr. DeMaranville's death. Based upon the applicable statutes and regulations, Mr. DeMaranville's earnings at the time of his death were zero since he was not receiving any wages from his police officer job. 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.

Similarly, 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." Contrary to the Claimant's position this regulation does not require that the wages from an unrelated employment must be used to calculate the benefit. Instead, this regulation requires that only the claimant's "earnings" be used to calculate the benefit. As discussed above and in more detail in the opening brief, the term "earnings" has a specific definition under the regulations and is specifically limited to those wages earned from the

employment which resulted in the disease, i.e. the wages from Mr. DeMaranville's police work, which at the time of his death were zero. NAC 616C.435(9).

The Claimant also cites to <u>Gallagher v. City of Las Vegas</u>, 114 Nev. 595, 959 P.2d 519 (1998) for the proposition that retired firefighters, (and police officers), are entitled to benefits under the heart/lung statute and that the Legislature is responsible for defining any limits on those benefits. Answering Brief, page 8, lines 20-24. Employers' argument completely consistent with this holding; it is based upon the statutes passed by the Legislature and the regulations adopted in accordance with those statutes.

The Appeals Officer's determination to set the monthly benefit at the maximum allowed at the time of Mr. DeMaranville's death based on his employment with a private company, wholly unrelated to his police officer career, is incorrect as a matter of law and therefore arbitrary and capricious.

II. CONCLUSION

Employers Insurance Company of Nevada respectfully requests that its Petition for Judicial Review be granted and the Appeals Officer's Decision be reversed and the monthly benefit be established at zero dollars which is the result required by applicable law.

Dated this 167 day of June, 2016.

SERTIC LAW LTD.

By: 7

Attorneys for Petitioner/Cross-Petitioner

Employers Insurance Company

of Nevada

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ATTORNEY'S CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that this brief complies with the formatting requirements of NRAP
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lines of text; or
[X] Does not exceed 30 pages.
3. Finally, I hereby certify that I have read this appellate brief, and to the best of my
knowledge, information, and belief, it is not frivolous or interposed for any improper purpose. I
further certify that this brief complies with all applicable Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, in
particular NRAP 28(e)(1), which requires every assertion in the brief regarding matters in the record
to be supported by a reference to the page and volume number, if any, of the transcript or appendix
where the matter relied on is to be found. I understand that I may be subject to sanctions in the event
that the accompanying brief is not in conformity with the requirements of the Nevada Rules of
Appellate Procedure.
<i>//</i>
//

DATED this 167 day of June, 2016.

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Attorneys for Petitioner/Cross-Petitioner Employers Insurance Company

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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 level day of June, 2016, I served by Reno-Carson Messenger Service, 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

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Evan Beavers, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 3399 Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, Nevada 89701 Attorneys for Laura DeMaranville, surviving spouse of Daniel DeMaranville

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IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR CARSON CITY

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CITY OF RENO.

Petitioner,

VB.

DEPT. NO. II

15 OC 00092 1B

CASE NO.

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE (Deceased); EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA; and NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER,

Respondents.

SOLVER FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE

RESPONDENT'S ANSWERING BRIEF TO CITY OF RENO

The above-named parties, by and through their attorneys of record, stipulate that Laura DeMaranville, Respondent and surviving spouse of Daniel DeMaranville, deceased, may have up to and including July 1, 2016, to file Respondent's Answering Brief in response to the Opening Brief of Petitioner and Cross-Petitioner City of Reno. This extension of time is not presented for any improper purpose, such as to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of litigation.

The above-named parties hereby certify that there have been no previous requests for an extension of time to file Respondent's Answering Brief filed with this Court.

Nevada Attorox fon Injure W 1000 East Hilliam Street, Si Carson City, NV 89701 (7 2200 South Rancho Drive, Su Las Vegas, HV 89102 (7 28

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AFFIRMATION

The undersigned affirms, pursuant to NAC 616C.303, that no personal identifying information appears in this Stipulation for Extension of Time to File Respondent's Answering Brief to City of Reno.

DATED this /b day of June, 2016.

nevada attorney/for injured workers

1000 East William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, Nevada 89701 Attorneys for Laura DeMaranville, surviving spouse of Daniel DeMaranville

DATED this 15th day of June, 2016.

MCDONALD CARANO WILSON

Timothy E. Rowe, Esq. 100 W. Liberty Street, 10™ Floor PO Box 2670 Reno, NV 89505-2670 Attorneys for Employer, City of Reno

DATED this 1574 day of June, 2016.

SERTIC LAW LTD

5975 Home Gardens Drive Reno, Nevada 89502 Attorneys for Insurer, Employers Insurance Company of Nevada

ORDER

IT IS SO ORDERED this 20 day of 2000, 2016.

DISTRICT COURT DUDGE

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Evan Beavers, Esq. REC'D & FILED Nevada Bar No. 03399 Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers 2 2016 JUL - 1 PH 3: 02 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, Nevada 89701 SUS AN MERROWETHER Attorneys for Respondent Laura DeMaranville 4 5 6 IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 7 IN AND FOR CARSON CITY CITY OF RENO . 8 9 Petitioner, 10 VS. 11 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, (deceased), CASE NO. 15 OC 00092 1B EMPLOYER'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA, and NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF DEPT. NO. 2 ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER, 13 Respondents. 14 15 16 RESPONDENT DEMARANVILLE'S ANSWERING BRIEF TO OPENING BRIEF OF PETITIONER and CROSS-PETITIONER 17 CITY OF RENO 18 19 20 21 NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS 2200 South Rancho Drive, Suite 230 Las Vegas, NV 89102 (702) 486-2830 22 23 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 24 25 26 27 28

Disclosure Statement NRAP 26.1

following are persons and entities as described in NRAP 26.1(a)

and must be disclosed. These representations are made in order

The undersigned counsel of record certifies that the

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Firms having appeared: Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers

that the judges of this court may evaluate possible

Respondent's pseudonyms: Laura DeMaranville, surviving spouse of

Daniel DeMaranville, deceased.

disqualifications or recusal.

Submitted this $\frac{18}{2}$ day of July, 2016.

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Evan Beavers, Esq.

Nevada State Bar No. 03399

15 Attorneys for Laura DeMaranville,

surviving spouse of Daniel DeMaranville

2 Table of Authorities 3 Cases <u>Page</u> Alistate Ins. Co. v. Fackett, 125 Nev. 132, 206 P.3d 572 (2009) 5 Citizens for Cold Springs v. City of Reno, 125 Nev. 625, 218 P.3d 847 (2009) б 7 Elizondo v. Hood Machine, Inc., 129 Nev. Adv. Op. 84, 312 P.3d 479 (2013) 8 Gallagher v. City of Las Vegas, 114 Nev. 595, 959 P.2nd 519 (1998) . 10 Great Basin Water Network v. Taylor 126 Nev. Adv. Rep. 20, 234 P3d 912 (Nev 2010) 11 Howard v. City of Las Vegas, 121 Nev. 691, 120 P.3d 410 (2005) 12 13 Jones v. Rosner, 102 Nev. 215, 719 P.2nd 805 (1986) Manwill v. Clark County, 123 Nev. 238, 162 P.3d 876 (2007) . 16 Mirage v. Nevada Dep't. Of Admin., 110 Nev. 257, 871 P.2nd 317 (1994) . . 17 Nassiri v. Chiropractic Physicians' Bd. of Nev., 130 Nev. Adv. Op. 27, 327 P.3d 487 (2014) . . . 18 19 Perez v. Las Vegas Medical Center, 107 Nev. 1, 805 P.2nd 589 (1991) . 20 Sheriff, Clark County v. Burcham, 21 198 P.3d 326, 124 Nev. 1247 (2008) NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS 22 |State Indus. Ins. Sys. v. Kweiss, 108 Nev. 123, 825 P.2nd 218 (1992) . 23 State Indus. Ins. Sys. v. Weaver, 103 Nev. 196, 734 P.2nd 740 (1987) 2200 South Rancho Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89102 25 Wiltsie v. Baby Grand Corp., 105 Nev. 291, 774 P.2nd 432 (1989) . 26 27 1// 28 ii

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1	Nevada Revised Statutes
2	NRS 233B.133
3	NRS 233B.135
4	NRS 233B.135(1)(b)
5	NRS 233B.135(2)
6	NRS 233B.135(3)
7	NRS 233B.135(3)(e)
8	NRS 233B.135(3)(f)
9	NRS 616A.010
10	NRS 616A.065
11	NRS 616C.505
12	NRS 617.050
13	NRS 617.420
14	NRS 617.430 (1)
15	NRS 617.457
16	NRS 617.457(1)
17	
18	Nevada Administrative Code
19	NAC 616C.435
20	NAC 616C.441(1)
21	NAC 616C.444
22	
23	Other Authorities
24	Nevada Administrative Procedure Act
25	Nevada Occupational Diseases Act 6,9
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Jurisdictional Statement

Pursuant to the Nevada Administrative Procedure Act and NRS 233B.133, 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, hereby submits her memorandum of points and authorities in response to the Opening Brief of Petitioner and Cross-Petitioner City of Reno seeking judicial review of that certain decision of the Department of Administration's Appeals Office entered December 10, 2015.

III.

Statement of the Issues

Did the administrative law judge commit reversible error by refusing to conclude that no death benefits are owing to the surviving spouse of a retired police officer if, at the time of disability, the employer responsible for workers' compensation benefits pursuant to NRS 617.457 was paying no wage to the retired police officer?

IV.

Statement of the Case

Daniel DeMaranville retired from the Reno Police in 1990 after more than 20 years of service. ROA 25. August 5, 2012, of cardiac arrest. ROA 198. He was employed at the time of his death as a contract security officer at the Reno Federal Court House. ROA 84. His earnings at the time of his death were substantially larger than his earnings at the time of

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his retirement from the City of Reno. ROA 25.

Mr. DeMaranville's widow, Laura DeMaranville, filed a claim against the City of Reno for workers' compensation death ROA 206. Appeals Officer Lorna L. Ward, by decision dated March 18, 2015, determined the claim for benefits was compensable and the City of Reno was liable. ROA 46-56. City's claims administrator began paying benefits based upon the decedent's estimated earnings at the time of retirement. The City appealed the compensability decision on a petition for judicial review while Ms. DeMaranville appealed the sufficiency of the payments through the administrative hearing process.

Laura DeMaranville's appeal of the sufficiency of the death benefit payments was presented to Appeals Officer Lorna L. Ward by motion for summary judgement. ROA 748-756. filed its brief in opposition arguing that the widow should receive zero in the way of benefits given that the City was paying the decedent zero in wages at the date of his death. ROA 735-739. Employers Insurance Company of Nevada (EICON), which insured the City during part of the time Mr. DeMaranville was an employee with the City, intervened and joined the City in its argument. ROA 740-747. By Decision and Order dated December 10, 2015, the appeals officer concluded Ms. DeMaranville was owed death benefits from the City calculated upon the decedent's earnings at the date of his disability, which was the date of his Both the City and EICON have filed petitions ROA 24-32. for judicial review of that decision and the proceedings on both 27 petitions are now consolidated.

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Statement_of the Facts

Daniel DeMaranville was a sworn police officer for the City of Reno for more than 20 years, from August 6, 1969, until his retirement in January of 1990. ROA 25.

Mr. DeMaranville died on 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. ROA 25.

At the date of his death Daniel DeMaranville was earning \$7,314.15 gross monthly salary with vacation pay. ROA 27.

By decision and order dated March 18, 2015, the Appeals Officer determined that Daniel DeMaranville died of industrial 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. ROA 25.

VI.

Summary of the Arguments

The City of Reno argues that the appeals officer committed an error of law when she refused to calculate death benefits owing to Ms. DeMaranville on wages the City was paying to the decedent at the date of his death. The City posits there must be a nexus between the employment giving rise to the disease which caused death and wages earned from that employment at the time of death. However, neither state statutes, state regulations nor state case law provide any support for such a principle and the appeals officer committed no error of law.

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VII.

Legal Argument

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Standard for Review

The standard for the district court to review the decision of the administrative law judge is found in NRS The review must be confined to the record. 233B.135(1)(b). The final decision of the agency shall be deemed reasonable and lawful until reversed and the burden of proof is on the party attacking or resisting the decision. The court shall not substitute its judgment for 233B.135(2). that of the agency as to the weight of evidence on a question of fact. NRS 233B.135(3). The court may remand or set aside the final decision if the decision is clearly erroneous in view of the reliable, probative and substantial evidence on the whole record (NRS 233B.135(3)(e)) or arbitrary or capricious or characterized by abuse of discretion (NRS 233B.135(3)(f)).

The court must inquire whether the appeals officer's ||factual determinations are reasonably supported by evidence of sufficient quality and quantity. See Nassiri v. Chiropractic Physicians' Bd. of Nev., 130 Nev. Adv. Op. 27, 327 P.3d 487, 489 (2014) (citing Elizondo v. Hood Machine, Inc., 129 Nev. Adv. Op. 84, 312 P.3d 479 (2013)).

are issues involving the finding of facts and the application of

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those facts to the law. Deference is to be given by the 26 reviewing court to conclusions of law made by the appeals officer when they are supported by substantial evidence. Jones v. Rosner, | 102 Nev. 215, 719 P.2d 805 (1986); State Indus. Ins. Sys. v.

Most issues are not purely questions of law, but rather

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Kweiss, 108 Nev. 123, 825 P.2d 218 (1992).

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In the case presented to Appeals Officer Ward the City stipulated to the use of the record on appeal from the appeals officer's previous decision finding Laura DeMaranville's claim compensable and the City liable. ROA 757-760. No controverted facts were presented to the appeals officer leading to the decision the City now seeks to be reviewed. The standard for review of the decision of December 10, 2015, is exclusively whether Appeals Officer Ward's legal conclusions are arbitrary, capricious or characterized by an abuse of discretion. 233 B.135 (3)(f).

2. Summary Judgment Was Not Based on an Error of Law

Summary judgment is appropriate only when the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law and no genuine 15 lissue 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, 433 (1989). The City did not present any genuine issue of material fact to the appeals officer before she entered judgment for Ms. DeMaranville. The issue now presented to the district court is whether Ms. DeMaranville is entitled as a matter of law to benefits based upon her deceased husband's earnings at the date of his death.

The City argues the appeals officer ignored state statutes, regulations and case law requiring that wages used for determining occupational disease benefits be only those wages 27 | from the employment relationship giving rise to the disease. this case, the Claimant voluntarily separated from the employment

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1 which presumably caused his occupational disease in 1990 with no expectation of a future employment relationship with the City." City's Opening Brief, page 7, lines 3-5 (italics added). However, the City cites to no record in the proceedings below that might support a finding as to the cause of Mr. DeMaranville's heart disease. In addition, Nevada statutes, regulations and case law all support the appeals officer's conclusion that wages earned at the date of disability (not the date of "cause") must be used to determine death benefits for occupational disease.

Pursuant to the Nevada Occupational Diseases Act, compensation to be paid for incapacity as a result of occupational disease, after a minium period of incapacity, must be computed from the date of incapacity. NRS 617.420. dependents of every employee who dies of an occupational disease are entitled to compensation. NRS 617.430(1). Diseases of the heart of a person who, for 5 years or more, has been employed in 18 a full-time continuous, uninterrupted and salaried occupation as a policeman before the date of disablement are conclusively presumed to have arisen out of and in the course of employment. NRS 617.457(1).

All that is necessary for a policeman's entitlement to |benefits under NRS 617.457 is employment for more than five consecutive years as a police officer and proof of heart disease. See Manwill v. Clark County, 123 Nev. 238, 242, 162 P.3d 876 (2007) (the Court opining on the entitlement of a fireman, also covered under NRS 617.457). There is no proof required or implied by the statute or case law that the heart disease occur

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during the period of employment, yet the City begins with such a premise for its argument that there is no connection between Mr.

DeMaranville's wages at the time of death and his employment with the City. The City presents no evidence of when the disease was caused but argues the City cannot be obligated to pay benefits on wages "earned in an employment totally unrelated to the employment which gave rise to the Claimant's occupational disease." City's Opening Brief at page 6, lines 24-25. Our state Supreme Court has never conditioned the employer's duty to pay occupational disease benefits to retired policemen or firefighters on some duty of the retiree to prove that the cause of the disease occurred during the employment relationship.

In <u>Gallagher v. City of Las Vegas</u>, 114 Nev. 595, 601, 602, 959 P.2d 519 (1998), the Court determined retired firemen were entitled to benefits under NRS 617.457 and declared that any limitation to the existing law would have to be addressed by the legislature. In <u>Howard v. City of Las Vegas</u>, 121 Nev. 691, 695, 120 P.3d 410 (2005), the Court concluded a retired fireman was entitled to benefits for occupational disease under the statute and the period immediately preceding the retiree's heart attack is the date from which disability benefits must be calculated.

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 then rely on Chapter 616 to
determine the method for calculating benefits. Id. at 260. The
Court clearly intended Chapter 616 be used to calculate benefits,
not to avoid benefits. In addition, NAC 616C.441(1) mandates

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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.

The City seeks to turn that authority on its head and rely instead on NAC 616C.435 and NAC 616C.444 to imply a required connection between the date of disability from an occupational disease and earnings from pre-retirement employment. department regulations intended to implement the law should not be misconstrued to thwart the very intent of the law. purpose of workers' compensation in Nevada is to give compensation, not deny it. State Indus. Ins. Sys. v. Weaver, 103 Nev. 196, 200, 734 P.2d 740 (1987); NRS 616A.010. Unreasonable or absurd results must be avoided. Great Basin Water Network v. Taylor, 126 Nev. Adv. Rep. 20, 234 P.3d 912, 918 (Nev 2010); 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). 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 City relies on <u>Howard v. City of Las Vegas</u>, 121

Nev. 691, 120 P.3d 410 (2005), for the proposition that a retired employee entitled to the benefits of NRS 617.457 is entitled to no benefit based upon wages earned at the time of his heart attack if the employer was paying no wage at the time. That proposition, however, cannot be read into the <u>Howard</u> ruling.

In <u>Howard</u> our State Supreme Court was considering a retired fireman's entitlement to temporary total disability

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1 payments after suffering a disabling heart attack. The Court concluded the retired fireman was not entitled to temporary disability benefits as a substitute for wages because the retirement benefits he was receiving at the time of his disability were not within the definition of "compensation" in NRS 617.050 of the Occupational Diseases Act. What is noteworthy | in analysis of the legal basis of Appeals Officer Ward's determination in the case at bar is that NRS 617.050 does include in its definition of "compensation" those benefits payable to dependents of employees. To extrapolate from Howard that the employer liable for death benefits under NRS 617.457 is obligated to pay no benefits if the employer was paying no wages to the deceased employee on the date of disability simply goes too far.

Appeals Officer Ward, in her previous decision on 15 compensability, determined the date of Daniel DeMaranville's disability from heart disease was the date of his death, August 5, 2012. ROA 25. On August 5, 2012, Daniel DeMaranville was learning \$7,314.15 gross monthly salary with vacation pay. ROA 19 27. His wages at that time would have been capped by NRS 20 616A.065 at \$5,222.63. ROA 27. Sixty-six and two-thirds of that amount is \$3,481.75. NRS 616C.505. In her order of December 10, 22 2015, the appeals officer concluded Laura DeMaranville should be 23 receiving that amount from the City of Reno as her monthly death benefit. ROA 27.

¹Every employee injured by industrial accident is entitled to receive as temporary total disability 66 2/3 percent of the average monthly wage until a physician or chiropractor determines the employee is capable of returning to work. 616C.475(1) and (5).

VIII.

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Conclusion

Appeals Officer Ward did not commit legal error in her decision of December 10, 2015. It was not an abuse of discretion to grant summary judgment to the surviving spouse and refuse the argument that the City of Reno owes the widow of Daniel DeMaranville zero for death benefits because at the date of the death the City was paying zero in wages to the decedent. City's liability for benefits to Daniel DeMaranville's dependent 10 stems from the employment relationship giving rise to the claim. 11 For calculating the amount owed there is no required nexus 12 |between the employment relationship and a presumed date the 13 disease was contracted, or occurred, or was caused. Tying death 14 benefits to wages earned at any of these presumed dates denies 15 Laura DeMaranville the very benefits the Nevada Legislature intended her to receive.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this / day of July, 2016.

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Evan Beavers, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 03399 1000 East William, Suite 208 Carson City, Nevada 89701

Attorneys for Laura DeMaranville, surviving spouse of Daniel DeMaranville

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Certificate of Compliance

1	Certificate of Compliance NRAP 28.2
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3	1. I hereby certify that this brief complies with the formatting
4	requirements of NRAP 32(a)(4), the typeface requirements of NRAP
5	32(a)(5) and the type style requirements of NRAP 32(a)(6)
6	because:
7	This brief has been prepared in a proportionally
8	spaced typeface using Word Perfect X3 in Times Roman
9	font size 14; or
10	X This brief has been prepared in a monospaced
11	typeface using Word Perfect X3 with 10.5 characters per
12	inch in Courier New Font size 12.
13	2. I further certify that this brief complies with the page-or
14	type-volume limitations of NRAP 32(a)(7) because, excluding the
15	parts of the brief exempted by NRAP 32(a)(7)(C), it is either:
16	Proportionately spaced, has a typeface of 14
17	points or more and contains words; or
18	Monospaced, has 10.5 or fewer characters per
19	inch, and contains words or lines of text;
20	or
21	X Does not exceed 30 pages.
22	3. Finally, I hereby certify that I have read this answering
23	brief, and to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief,
24	it is not frivolous or interposed for any improper purpose. I
25	further certify that this brief complies with all applicable
26	Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, in particular NRAP 28(e)(1),
27	which requires every assertion in the brief regarding matters in

the record to be supported by a reference to the page and volume

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number, if any, of the transcript or appendix where the matter
relied on is to be found. I understand that I may be subject to
sanctions in the event that the accompanying brief is not in
conformity with the requirements of the Nevada Rules of Appellate
Procedure.

AFFIRMATION Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding RESPONDENT DEMARANVILLE'S ANSWERING BRIEF TO OPENING BRIEF OF PETITIONER AND CROSS-PETITIONER CITY OF RENO filed in the First Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada does not contain the social security number of any person.

DATED this ____ day of July, 20

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Evan Beavers, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 03399 1000 East William, Suite 208 Carson City, Nevada 89701

Attorneys for Respondent Laura DeMaranville, surviving spouse of Daniel DeMaranville

Certificate of Service

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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 RESPONDENT DEMARANVILLE'S ANSWERING BRIEF TO OPENING BRIEF OF PETITIONER and CROSS-PETITIONER CITY OF RENO addressed to:

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

.2 MARK S SERTIC ESQ SERTIC LAW LTD .3 5975 HOME GARDENS DR RENO NV 89502

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July 1, 2016

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1	the State of Nevada, does not contain the social security number of any person.		
2	Dated this 28 day of July, 2016.		
3	M	DONALD CARANO WILSON LLP	
4		1 - Rai	
5	By	TIMOTHY E. ROWE, ESQ.	
6		P. O. Box 2670 Reno, NV 89505-2670	
7	At	torneys for the CITY OF RENO	
8	Dated this 28 day of July, 2016.		
0	SI	ERTIC LAW LTD.	
11		: and 11	
12		MARK S. SERTIC, ESQ. 5975 Home Gardens Drive	
13		Reno, NV 89502 torneys for the EMPLOYERS INSURANCE	
 14	i c	OMPANY OF NEVADA	
15	20 47		
16	Dated this day of July, 2016.		
17	N N	EVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED ORKERS	
18		Sh	
19	B	EVAN BEAVERS, ESQ.	
20		1000 E. William St., #208	
21	A	Carson City, NV 89701 torneys for LAURA DEMARANVILLE	
22		k Ne Ne	
23	<u>Ol</u>	RDER	
24	IT IS SO ORDERED this 2 day of _	august, 2016.	
25			
26	D	STRICT JUDGE	
27	461869		

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REC'D & FILEU TIMOTHY E. ROWE, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 1000 2016 AUG 30 PM 3: 16 MCDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP 100 West Liberty St., 10th Floor P. O. Box 2670 SUSAN MERRIWETHER Reno, Nevada 89505-2670 Telephone: 775-788-2000 Facsimile: 775-788-2020 trowe@mcwlaw.com 5 Attorneys for Petitioner 6 7 IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 8 IN AND FOR CARSON CITY 9 * * * * * 10 CITY OF RENO. Case No. 15 0C 00092 1B 11 Petitioner, Dept. No. II 12 VS. 13 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE [Deceased], EMPLOYER'S INSURANCE COMPANY 14 OF NEVADA, and NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER. 16 Respondents. 17 REPLY BRIEF OF PETITIONER AND CROSS-PETITIONER, CITY OF RENO 18 19 TIMOTHY E. ROWE, ESQ. EVAN BEAVERS, ESQ. 20 Nevada State Bar No. 3399 Nevada State Bar No. 1000 **Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers** McDonald Carano Wilson LLP 21 100 West Liberty Street, 10th Floor 1000 E. William Street, Ste. 208 Carson City, Nevada 89701 Attorney for Respondent/ Post Office Box 2670 22 Reno, Nevada 89505-2670 Cross Respondent. 23 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE Attorneys for Petitioner CITY OF RENO 24 MARK SERTIC, ESQ. Nevada State Bar No. 403 25 Sertic Law, Ltd. 5975 Home Gardens Drive 26 Reno, NV 89502 Attorney for Respondent/ 27 Cross-Petitioner, **EMPLOYERS INSURANCE** 28 COMPANY OF NEVADA

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CLERK

DEPUTY

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	**
1	TABLE OF AUTHORITIES
2	Cases Cited
3	Howard v. City of Las Vegas
4	121 Nev. 691, 120 P.3d 410 (2005)
5	Mirage v. Nevada Department of Administration 110 Nev. 257, 871 P.2d 317 (1994)
6	110 Nev. 257, 67 1 P.20 317 (1994)
7	Statutas Citado
8	Statutes Cited:
9	NRS 233B.135(3)(d)
10	NRS 616C.435
11	NAC 616C.435
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ARGUMENT

The issue presented in this appeal concerns the calculation of average monthly wage for the purpose of determining the amount of death benefits that may be due to a retired police officer's widow when the police officer died as a result of heart disease. In this case the Appeals Officer ruled the death benefits should be based on the claimant's wages at the time of his death even though his employment at that time had nothing to do with his occupational disease. The City contends the appeals officer decision is erroneous for two important reasons.

First, existing applicable regulations require any benefits due to be based on the average monthly wage earned in the employment in which the industrial injury or occupational disease occurs. See NAC 616C.435 and, specifically, NAC 616C.435(9). Here, the widow's entitlement to benefits, if any, arises from her husband's employment as a police officer with the City of Reno more than 25 years ago. Mr. DeMaranville retired from the City of Reno police force in 1990 and had earned no wages from that employment since his retirement.

Despite the clear wording and intent of NAC 616C.435, the Appeals Officer Decision ignored the regulation and instead concluded the calculation of death benefits would be based on wages earned at the time of Mr. DeMaranville's death. That conclusion was clearly erroneous because it ignores NAC 616C.435(9) which requires benefits to be based on the average monthly wage earned in the employment causing the occupational disease.

Second, existing Nevada case law requires that benefits be determined as of the data disability. See Mirage v. Nevada Department of Administration, 110 Nev. 257, 871 P.2d 317 (1994). In <u>Howard v. City of Las Vegas</u>, 121 Nev. 691, 120 P.3d 410 (2005), a case factually similar to the present case, the Nevada Supreme Court applied the requirements of the Mirage case to situation in which a retired firefighter sought benefits for temporary total disability. The court determined Howard was not entitled to benefits because he was not earning wages at the time he became

disabled. The same rationale applied to this case dictates a similar result. Claimant was not earning wages from the covered employment at the time of his death, so the calculation of average monthly wage using wages from the covered employment is zero. Since death benefits are based on the calculation of average monthly wage, death benefits would not be payable. The Appeals Officer Decision essentially ignores the rationale expressed in <u>Howard</u> in concluding that death benefits were payable in this case.

In reply to these points, the Claimant is offered no statute or regulation contradicting NAC 616C.435 or supporting the proposition that the Claimant's benefits are to be based on wages earned in an employment 25 years after retirement from the covered employment and completely unrelated to the employment which theoretically caused the occupational disease. Nor has the Claimant distinguished <u>Howard</u> in any significant way other than to say the City's position "simply goes too far."

The Appeals Officer Decision in this case is clearly erroneous because it ignores the requirements of NAC 616C.435 and the rationale expressed in the <u>Howard</u> decision. In fact, the only way to reach the conclusion set forth in the Appeals Officer Decision is to disregard both NAC 616C.435 and <u>Howard</u>. If the principles set forth in NRS 616C.435 and in <u>Howard</u> are applied in this case there can be only one conclusion: the applicable average monthly wage was zero, and because the average monthly wage was zero, death benefits were not payable.

CONCLUSION

An administrative decision affected by error of law is reversible. NRS 233B.135(3)(d). The Appeals Officer Decision in this case is affected by error of law because it fails to recognize and apply controlling precedent that precludes the result ordered by the Appeals Officer in this case. The City respectfully requests the Court to

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correct the Appeals Officer's error by reversing the Appeals Officer Decision.	
Dated this 30th day of August, 2016	
McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP	
By: 1.E. Kaure	
TIMOTHY E. ROWE, ESQ. 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 REPLY BRIEF OF	
PETITIONER AND CROSS-PETITIONER, CITY OF RENO filed in the First Judicial	
District Court of the State of Nevada, does not contain the social security number of	
any person	
1.E. Rouse 8/30/16	
Attorney for Petitioner CITY OF RENO	
CITTOPACNO	

MCDONALD·CARANO·WILSONS 100 WEST LIBERTY STREET, 10" FLOOR • RENO, NEVADA 89501

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

I hereby certify that I have read this REPLY BRIEF OF PETITIONER AND CROSS-PETITIONER, CITY OF RENO and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, it is not frivolous or interposed for any improper purpose. I further certify that this brief complies with all applicable Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, in particular NRAP 28(e), which requires every assertion in the brief regarding matters in the record to be supported by appropriate references to the record on appeal. I understand that I may be subject to sanctions in the event that the accompanying brief is not in conformity with the requirements of Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure.

DATED this 30th day of August, 2016.

J.E. NULL TIMOTHY E. ROWE

MCDONALD-CARANO-WILSON100 WEST LIBERT STREET, 10° TECOR - RENO, NEVADA 89501 P.O. DOX STREET, 10° NEVADA 89503-2670 PITONE 775-788-2000 - FAX 775-788-2020

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 30th day of August 2016, I served the preceding REPLY BRIEF OF PETITIONER AND CROSS-PETITIONER, CITY OF RENO 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

Carole Davis

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REC'D & FILED TIMOTHY E. ROWE, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 1000 2016 SEP -6 AM 11: 02 MCDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP 100 West Liberty St., 10th Floor SUSAN MERBUNETHER 3 P. O. Box 2670 Reno, Nevada 89505-2670 Telephone: 775-788-2000 Facsimile: 775-788-2020 trowe@mcwlaw.com Attorneys for Appellant and Petitioner CITY OF RENO 6 IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 7 8 IN AND FOR CARSON CITY * * * * 9 CITY OF RENO, 10 Case No.: -EV-15-OC-00092-1B 11 Petitioner, Dept. No.: II 12 VS. 13 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE [Deceased], EMPLOYER'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA, and NEVADA 15 DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER. 16 Respondents. 17 18 REQUEST FOR ORAL ARGUMENT 19 Respondents Daniel Demaranville [Deceased], Employer's Insurance Company TO: 20 of Nevada, and Nevada Department Of Administration Appeals Officer: 21 Pursuant to NRS 233B.133(4), Petitioner hereby requests oral argument on the above-22 entitled Petition for Judicial Review. Petitioner respectfully requests an Order directing the 23 parties to set a hearing date for oral argument. 24 **AFFIRMATION** 25 (Pursuant to NRS 239B.030) 26 The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding does not contain the social 27 28

security number of any person.

day of September, 2016. DATED this

MCDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

TIMOTHY E. ROWE, ESQ. (NSB#1000)
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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 Arday of September, 2016, true copies of the preceding REQUEST FOR ORAL ARGUMENT were deposited in the U.S. Mail at Reno, Nevada, with postage prepaid, addressed to the following parties:

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

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

Carole Davis

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REC'D & FILED

2016 DEC -6 PM 3: 42

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

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE [Deceased], EMPLOYER'S INSURANCE COMPANY DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

Case No.: 15-OC-000092-1B

Dept. No.: If

REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION

IT IS REQUESTED THAT the above-entitled matter consisting of consolidated cases 16 OC 0003 1B; 16 OC 00049 1B and 15 OC 00092 1B be submitted to the Court for decision. Petitioner, City of Reno, respectfully requests oral argument pursuant to

The undersigned does hereby affirm that pursuant to NRS 239B.030, the preceding document entitled Request for Submission filed in Case No. 15-OC-000092-

III

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1B does not contain the social security number of any person.

DATED this __5to day of December, 2016.

MCDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

By:_ TIMOTHY E. ROWE, ESQ. (NSB#1000) 100 W. Liberty St., 10th Floor P.O. Box 2670

Reno, Nevada 89505
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Facsimile: (775) 788-2020
Attorneys for Petitioner
CITY OF RENO

MCDONALD-CARANO-WILSONS

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 December, 2016, true copies of the preceding **REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION** were deposited in the U.S. Mail at Reno, Nevada, with postage prepaid, addressed to the following parties:

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

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

Carole Davis

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