IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

Case No.: 72737

Electronically Filed
Jul 25 2018 11:59 a.m.
LAURA DEMARANVILLE, surviving spouse Elizabeth A. Brown
DANIEL DEMARANVILLE (DECEASED) Clerk of Supreme Court

Appellant/Cross-Respondent,

v.

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

Respondents,

and

CITY OF RENO,

Respondent/Cross-Appellant.

Appeal and Cross-Appeal From Order Granting In Part and Denying In Part Consolidated Petitions For Judicial Review

First Judicial District Court, Case No.: 15 0C 00092 1B

RESPONDENT/CROSS-APPELLANT CITY OF RENO'S SUPPLEMENTAL APPENDIX – VOLUME I

McDONALD CARANO LLP Timothy E. Rowe (NSBN 1000) Chelsea Latino (NSBN 14227) 100 W. Liberty St., 10th Floor Reno, Nevada 89501 Tel: (775) 788-2000

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Attorneys for Respondent/Cross-Appellant City of Reno and Respondent Cannon Cochran Management Services, Inc.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I am an employee of McDonald Carano LLP, and on the 25th day of July, 2018, a true and correct copy of the foregoing document was efiled and e-served on all registered parties to the Supreme Court's electronic filing system as listed below:

Evan B. Beavers Samantha L. Peiffer Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers 1000 E. William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, Nevada 89701

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

/s/ Carole Davis

MAY 1 8 2015

McDonald Carano Wilson LLP

STATE OF NEVADA

JAMES R. WELLS, CPA Interim Director

BRYAN A. NIX Senior Appeals Officer



DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

APPEALS OFFICE

1050 E. William Street Suite 450

Carson City, Nevada 89701-3102 (775) 687-8420 • Fax (775) 687-8421

May 13, 2015

TIMOTHY ROWE ESQ PO BOX 2670 RENO NV 89505

MARK SERTIC ESQ 5975 HOME GARDENS DR RENO NV 89501

Re:

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, 46812-46479-44957-LLW In The First Judicial District Court Case No. 15 OC 00092 1B, Dept. No. II

Dear Sirs:

Please be advised that on this date, the entire record on appeal, in the above-referenced claim was transmitted in accordance with the Nevada Administrative Procedure Act to the Clerk of the First Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for Carson City.

For your convenience, I have enclosed a photocopy of the index to the transmitted record.

and the state of t

Sincerely,

Lorna L. Ward Appeals Officer

LLW/kf Enclosure

cc: Evan Beavers, Esq., NAIW

(NSPO Rev. 3-15)

CASE NO. 15 OC 00092 1B

DEPT. NO. II

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

EMPLOYERS INSUANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA V. CITY OF RENO, DANIEL DEMARANVILLE [Deceased], and NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER

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STATE OF NEVADA

PATRICK CATES
Director

BRYAN A. NIX
Senior Appeals Officer



DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICE

1050 E. William Street Suite 450

Carson City, Nevada 89701-3102 (775) 687-8420 • Fax (775) 687-8421

February 5, 2016

MARK SERTIC ESQ 5975 HOME GARDENS DR RENO NV 89501

Re: Daniel Demaranville, 53387-LLW

In The First Judicial District Court Case No. 16 OC 0003 1B, Dept. No. II

Dear Mr. Sertic:

Please be advised that on this date, the entire record on appeal, in the above-referenced claim was transmitted in accordance with the Nevada Administrative Procedure Act to the Clerk of the First Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for Carson City.

Pursuant to NAC 616C.328 adopted on August 12, 1998, a copy of the final decision of the court <u>must</u> be provided to the Appeals Officer who rendered the opinion for which judicial review was sought.

For your convenience, I have enclosed a photocopy of the index to the transmitted record.

Sincerely,

Lorna L. Ward

LLW/kf Enclosure

cc: Evan Beavers, Esq. Timothy Rowe, Esq.

(NSPO Rev. 8-15)

L-69

CASE NO. 16 OC 00003 1B

DEPT. NO. II

EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA V. DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, Deceased, LAURA DEMARANVILLE, an individual, CITY OF RENO, and the NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION, APPEALS OFFICER

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16 OC 00003 1B CASE NO.

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APPEALS OFFICE

1050 E. WILLIAM #450 CARSON CITY NV 89 10 IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR CARSON CITY

EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY ON NEVADA,

Petitioner,

VS.

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

Respondents.

CERTIFICATION OF TRANSMITTAL

I, Lorna L. Ward, Appeals Officer under the Department of Administration, Hearing-Appeals Division, for the State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the hereto attached record contains and is a full, true, and correct original record of all entries made in my docket, as more particularly set forth in the Index, relating to that certain cause heretofore pending before me as such Appeals Officer, and that the annexed and

APPEALS OFFICE 28 1050 E. WILLIAM #450 CARSON CITY NV 89 10

attached papers are all the process and other papers and exhibits relating to the above-entitled action filed with me.

APPEALS OFFICER

Lorna L. Ward

CASE NO. 16 OC 00003 1B 2 DEPT NO. ΙI 3 4 5 IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 6 IN AND FOR CARSON CITY 7 * * * * * 8 EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY 9 ON NEVADA, 10 Petitioner, 11 vs. 12 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, Deceased, LAURA DEMARANVILLE, an 13 Individual, THE CITY OF RENO, and The NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF 14 ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER, 15 16 **AFFIRMATION** Pursuant to NRS 239B.030 17 The undersigned does hereby affirm that the following 18 document DOES NOT contain the social security number of any 19 person: Certification of Transmittal 1. 20 21 APPEALS OFFICER 22 23 Ward Lorna L. 24 25 26 27 APPEALS OFFICE 28 1050 E. WILLIAM #450

CARSON CITY NV 89 10

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER 1 FILED 2 1050 E. WILLIAM, SUITE 450 CARSON CITY, NV 89701 3 FEB 03 2016 DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER 5 6 In the Matter of the Contested Claim No: 12853C301824 Industrial Insurance Claim of: 7 Hearing No: 52796-KD 8 Appeal No: 53387-LLW 9 DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED, 10 Claimant. 11 **ORDER** 12 The City of Reno filed its Motion for Stay Order Pending Judicial 13 Review on January 6, 2016. The Claimant filed her Opposition on January 21, 14 2016. The City of Reno filed its Reply on February 1, 2016. 15 After careful consideration, the Motion for Stay Order Pending 16 17 Judicial Review is DENIED. 18 IT IS SO ORDERED. 19 20 21 22 APPEALS OFFICER 23 24 25 26 27

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

2 The undersigned, an employee of the State of Nevada, Department of Administration, Hearings Division, does hereby certify that on the date shown 3 below, a true and correct copy of the foregoing **ORDER** was duly mailed, postage 4 prepaid OR placed in the appropriate addressee runner file at the Department of Administration, Hearings Division, 1050 E. Williams Street, Carson City, Nevada, 5 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 11 **CARSON CITY NV 89701** 12 CITY OF RENO ATTN ANDRENA ARREYGUE 13 PO BOX 1900 RENO, NV 89505 14 15 TIMOTHY ROWE, ESQ PO BOX 2670 16 **RENO NV 89505** 17 LESLIE BELL RENO POLICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION 18 **PO BOX 359** 19 **RENO NV 89504** 20 EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMP OF NV PO BOX 539004 21 HENDERSON, NV 89053 22 MARK SERTIC, ESQ 5975 HOME GARDENS DRIVE 23 **RENO NV 89502** 24 **CCMSI** PO BOX 20068 RENO NV 89515-0068

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day of February, 2016. Dated this

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

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MCDONALD-CARANO-WILSON' 100 WEST LIBERTY STREET, 10° PI COR. PENC), NEWADA 80501

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STATE OF NEVADA DEPT OF ADMINISTRATION HEADINGS DIVISION

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

2016 FEB -1 PM 1: 35

RECEIVED AND

In the Matter of the Contested Industrial Insurance Claim

of

Claim No:

12853C301824

**

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE (Deceased)

Hearing No: 52796-KD

,

Appeal No:

53387-LLW

Claimant.

REPLY TO OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR STAY

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

I. ARGUMENT

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

1. <u>Likelihood of Success on the Merits:</u>

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

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

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

2. Irreparable Harm:

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

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

II. CONCLUSION

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

Dated this day of January, 2016.

MCDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

TIMOTHY E. ROWE, ESQ.

Reno, Nevada 89505-2670 Attorneys for the Employer

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

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

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

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

Carole Dayle
Carole Dayle

2013 JAN 21 FH 4: 35 BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

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In the Matter of the Industrial Insurance Claim

Claimant.

of

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED,

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

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Claim No.: 12853C301824

Hearing No.: 52796-KD

Appeal No.: 53387-LLW

OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR STAY

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

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

Dated this

day of January, 2016.

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

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

Attorney for Laura DeMaranville, Claimant

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reno's irreparable harm if stay is denied.

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

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

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

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

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

Widow's irreparable harm if stay is denied.

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

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

In the three and one-half years since Daniel DeMaranville died Reno has paid his widow monthly benefits for a period of one year, and that is at a level already determined to be insufficient under the law. It is not the City of Reno that will suffer irreparable harm or serious injury if the request for stay is denied and Laura DeMaranville receives benefit payments. It is the continuing harm suffered by the widow if benefit payments stop that deserves the appeals officer's consideration when deciding Reno's motion for stay.

Likelihood of success on the merits.

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

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

EVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED East William Street,

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

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

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

CONCLUSION

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

Respectfully submitted this 21 day of January,

NEVADA ATTARNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

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

| 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 | Carson Ca

2016.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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

LAURA DEMARANVILLE PO BOX 261
VERDI NV 89439

9 MARK S SERTIC ESQ SERTIC LAW LTD 10 5975 HOME GARDENS DR RENO NV 89502

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

DATED: January 21 2011.

SIGNED: January X. Shewood

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 1000 Rast William Street, Suite 208

 Carson City, NV 89701
 (775) 684-7555

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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

In the Matter of the Contested Industrial Insurance Claim

Claim No:

AND 12853C301824

2016 JAN -5 AM 10: 11

RECEIVED

of

Hearing No: 52796-KD

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE (Deceased) c/o Laura DeMaranville

Appeal No: 53387-LLW

Claimant.

MOTION FOR STAY ORDER PENDING JUDICIAL REVIEW

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

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

DATED this _______day of January, 2016.

McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

100 West Liberty Street, 10th Floor

P.O. Box 2670

Reno, NV 89505-2670

Attorneys for CITY OF RENO

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MCDONALD-CARANO-WILSON:
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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

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

STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. ARGUMENT

1. The Standard for Granting a Stay Order.

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

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

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

2. Likelihood of Success on the Merits.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Irreparable Harm,

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

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

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III. CONCLUSION

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

DATED this ___5tb_ day of January, 2016.

McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

TIMOTHY E. ROWE, ESC

P.O. Box 2670

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

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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

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

A true and correct copy for the foregoing document was also served via U.S. Mail at

Reno, Nevada, on the following parties at the addresses referenced below:

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

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

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

Carole Davis

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23.

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

of

Claim No.:

12853C301824

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Hearing No.: 52796-KD

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Appeal No.:

53387-LLW

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE

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DECISION AND ORDER

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

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

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

FINDINGS OF FACT

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

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

- 7. In her motion, Ms. DeMaranville argues that at the date of his death Mr. DeMaranville was earning \$7,314.15 gross monthly salary and the State maximum wage statute at the time would cap his wages for the calculation of benefits at \$5,222.63; and the monthly widow benefit would amount to \$3,481.75.
- 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 disease. See Manwill v. Clark County, 123 Nev. 238, 242, 162 P.3d 876 (2007).

Carson City, 2200 South F Las Vegas, N __25_

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.

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

ORDER THEREFORE, in accordance with the above-stated Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, the claimant's MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT shall be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED. DATED this 10th day of December, 2015. APPEALS OFFICER NOTICE: Pursuant to NRS 233B.130 and NRS 616C.370, should any party desire to appeal this final decision of the Appeals Officer, a Petition for Judicial Review must be filed with the District Court within thirty (30) days after service by mail of this decision. Submitted by: NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS Evan Beavers, Esq. 1000 East William St., #208 Carson City, Nevada 89701

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

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2	The undersigned, an employee of the State of Nevada, Department of			
3	Administration, Hearings Division, does hereby certify that on the date shown			
4	below, a true and correct copy of the foregoing DECISION AND ORDER was			
5	duly mailed, postage prepaid OR placed in the appropriate addressee runner file at			
6	the Department of Administration, Hearings Division, 1050 E. Williams Street, Carson City, Nevada, to the following:			
7	DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED			
	C/O LAURA DEMARANVILLE			
8	PO BOX 261 VERDI, NV 89439			
9	VISADI, IV 69439			
10	NAIW			
11	1000 E WILLIAM #208 CARSON CITY NV 89701			
12	CITY OF RENO ATTN ANDRENA ARREYGUE			
13	PO BOX 1900			
14	RENO, NV 89505			
15	TIMOTHY ROWE, ESQ			
16	PO BOX 2670			
1	RENO NV 89505			
17	LESLIE BELL			
18	RENO POLICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION PO BOX 359			
19	RENO NV 89504			
20	EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMP OF NV			
21	PO BOX 539004			
	HENDERSON, NV 89053			
22	MARK SERTIC, ESQ			
23	5975 HOME GARDENS DRIVE			
24	RENO NV 89502			
25	_ CCMSI			
i	PO BOX 20068 RENO NV 89515-0068			
26	Dated thisday of December, 2015.			
27	Kkin			
28	Kristi Fraser, Legal Secretary II			
	Employee of the State of Nevada			
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1	NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION		
2	BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER FILED		
3	1050 E. WILLIAM, SUITE 450 CARSON CITY, NV 89701 APR 2 8 2015		
4	OEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER		
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6	In the Matter of the Contested)		
7	Industrial Insurance Claim of:) Claim No: 12853C301824 1990204572		
8	Hearing No: 46538-SA 45822-KD 44686-SA		
10) Appeal No: 46812-LLW		
11	DANIEL DEMARANVILLE,) 46479-LLW DECEASED, 44957-LLW		
12	Claimant.		
13)		
14	CLARIFICATION OF DENIAL OF PARTIAL STAY		
15	The Appeals Officer finds that NRS 616C.380 (1)(b) applies to death		
16	benefits. ¹		
17	Therefore the City of Reno should proceed with payment of past-due		
18	death benefits in monthly installments in addition to payment of the prospective		
19			
20	IT IS SO ORDERED.		
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22	Low Rwal		
23	LORNA L WARD		
24	APPEALS OFFICER		
25			
26	ENTERED INTO		
27	EVEDENCE AS EXHIBIT		
28	The Appeals Officer apologizes for any confusion caused by the		
	April 16, 2015 order.		

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

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2 The undersigned, an employee of the State of Nevada, Department of Administration, Hearings Division, does hereby certify that on the date shown below, a true and correct copy of the foregoing **ORDER** was duly mailed, postage prepaid OR placed in the appropriate addressee runner file at the Department of Administration, Hearings Division, 1050 E. Williams Street, Carson City, Nevada, to the following: DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED C/O LAURA DEMARANVILLE 8 PO BOX 261 VERDI, NV 89439 EVAN BEAVERS, ESQ 1000 E WILLIAM #208 11 CARSON CITY NV 89701 12 CITY OF RENO ATTN CARA BOWLING 13 PO BOX 1900 RENO, NV 89505 14 15 TIMOTHY ROWE, ESQ PO BOX 2670 16 **RENO NV 89505** 17 EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMP OF NV PO BOX 539004 18 HENDERSON, NV 89053 19 MARK SERTIC, ESQ 20 5975 HOME GARDENS DRIVE **RENO NV 89502** 21 22 day of April, 2015. 23 24 Kristi Fraser, Legal Secretary II Employee of the State of Nevada 25 26 27 28

	1	1 NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION				
	2	BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER				
	3		* * * * *			
	4	In the Matter of the Contested Industrial Insurance Claim of:	Claim No:	12853C301824 1990204572		
	5		Hearing No.			
	6 7	DANIEL DEMARANVILLE,	ŭ	45822-KD 44686-SA		
	8	DECEASED, Claimant.	Appeal No:	46812-LLW 46479-LLW		
	9			44957-LLW		
	10	REQUEST FOR CLARIFICATION OF STAY ORDER				
	N 11	The Employer, CITY OF RENO (hereinafter "CITY"), respectfully moves the				
	11 12 NOSTINOO	Appeals Officer for clarification of the	Order entered on April	16, 2015 (attached as Exhibit		
	10.V A 89505- 2-2-81-24	A). The basis for this motion is that the insurer requests clarification in order to avoid any inadvertent violation of the Appeals Officer's Stay Order. This motion is made and based upon the points and authorities attached hereto, and the Insurer's Documentary Evidence (IDE) submitted. DATED this				
\$	RAN C. FAVAD O. FAVAD					
~	CA 70 - REET, 10" 70 - RENC 5-788-200					
	ALL BOX 26 HONE 77					
	77 In 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18					
	∑ 18	McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP				
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	20	By 1. E. Kaue				
	21		TIMOTHY E. RO P. O. Box 2670	WE, ESQ.		
	22		Reno, Nevada 8 Attorneys for the En			
	23		CITY OF RENO	ipioyei		
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	25	FILED				
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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

The City of Reno respectfully requests the Appeals Officer provide clarification of the April 16, 2015 Order in this matter.

On April 16, 2015 the Appeals Officer issued her Order denying the partial stay but noting the provisions of NRS 616C.380(1)(b) regarding disputed payments. However, the City is not sure how to proceed since the provisions of NRS 616C.380(1)(b) do not mention death benefits. Accordingly, the City requests clarification of the Stay Order in the following manner:

- 1. Should the City proceed with payment of past-due death benefits in monthly installments in addition to payment of the prospective death benefits, or
- 2. Should the City proceed with payment of the past-due death benefits in a lump sum since NRS 616C.380(1)(b) does not mention payment of death benefits.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the City of Reno respectfully requests the Appeals Officer clarify her intent in the April 16, 2015 Order to avoid any inadvertent violation of the Stay Order.

DATED this 221 day of April 2015.

McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

Ву

P.O. Box 2670

Reno, Nevada 89505-2670 Attorneys for the Employer

CITY OF RENO

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APR 2	NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION		
McDonald Cara	NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER		
3	1050 E. WILLIAM, SUITE 450 CARSON CITY, NV 89701		
4	AFR 1 6 2015		
5	APPEALS OFFICER		
6	In the Matter of the Contested Industrial Insurance Claim of: Claim No: 12853C301824		
7	Claim No: 12853C301824 1990204572		
8	Hearing No: 46538-SA		
9	} 45822-KD 44686-SA		
10 11	DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED, Appeal No: 46812-LLW 46479-LLW 44957-LLW		
12	Claimant.		
13			
14	ORDER		
15	The Employer filed its Motion for Partial Stay Order on April 14,		
16	2015. After careful consideration, the Motion for Partial Stay Order is DENIED.		
17	However, see NRS 616C.380(1)(b) and the provisions regarding disputed payments.		
18			
20	IT IS SO ORDERED.		
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22	LORNALWARD		
23	LORNA L WARD APPEALS OFFICER		
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	EXHIBIT A 006		
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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

2 The undersigned, an employee of the State of Nevada, Department of Administration, Hearings Division, does hereby certify that on the date shown 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** EVAN BEAVERS, ESQ 10 1000 E WILLIAM #208 CARSON CITY NV 89701 11 CITY OF RENO ATTN CARA BOWLING 13 PO BOX 1900 RENO, NV 89505 14 15 TIMOTHY ROWE, ESQ PO BOX 2670 16 **RENO NV 89505** 17 EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMP OF NV PO BOX 539004 18 HENDERSON, NV 89053 19 MARK SERTIC, ESQ 20 5975 HOME GARDENS DRIVE **RENO NV 89502** 21 22 Dated this 16th day of April, 2015. 23 24 Kristi Fraser, Legal Secretary II Employee of the State of Nevada 25 26 27 28 EXHIBIT A 007

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3	CARSON CITY	, NV 89701	APR X 6 2015
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7	In the Matter of the Contested Industrial Insurance Claim of:	Claim No:	12853C301824 1990204572
8 9		Hearing No:	46538-SA 45822-KD 44686-SA
10	DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED,	Appeal No:	46812-LLW 46479-LLW 44957-LLW
12	Claimant.		
13	ODDED		
14	<u>ORDER</u>		
15	The Employer filed its Motion for Partial Stay Order on April 14,		
16	2015. After careful consideration, the Motion for Partial Stay Order is DENIED.		
17	However, see NRS 616C.380(1)(b) and the provisions regarding disputed		
18	payments.		
19	IT IS SO ORDERED.		
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22 23	LORNA L WARD APPEALS OFFICER		
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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

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3	The undersigned, an employee of the State of Nevada, Department of Administration, Hearings Division, does hereby certify that on the date shown			
4	below, a true and correct copy of the foregoing ORDER was duly mailed, postage			
5	prepaid OR placed in the appropriate addressee runner file at the Department of Administration, Hearings Division, 1050 E. Williams Street, Carson City, Nevada,			
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8	C/O LAURA DEMARANVILLE PO BOX 261			
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18	PO BOX 539004 HENDERSON, NV 89053			
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20	MARK SERTIC, ESQ 5975 HOME GARDENS DRIVE			
21	RENO NV 89502			
22	Dated this 16th day of April, 2015.			
23	Dated this $\frac{10^{14}}{10^{12}}$ day of April, 2015.			
24	Kristi Fraser, Legal Secretary II			
_25	Employee of the State of Nevada			
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		NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF	ADMINISTRATI	ON D			
	:	BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER					
	;	* * * *		21			
	4	In the Matter of the Contested	Claim No:	1285			
	ţ	Industrial Insurance Claim		1990			
	6	of	Hearing No:	4653 4582			
	7	DANIEL DEMARANVILLE (Deceased) c/o Laura DeMaranville		4468			
	8		Appeal No:	4681			
	9	Claimant.		4647 4495			
	10	MOTION FOR PARTIAL STAY ORDER					
	ARANO-WILSONE 10" FLOOR RENO, NEVADA 89501 ENO. NEVADA 89502.2870 100 FAX 772-788-2020 11 FT 12						
	12 MIL N.NEVAD.		The CITY OF RENO respectfully moves the Appeals Officer for				
	NEW 13	order, temporarily staying the effect of the Appeals Officer's Decision en					
S	ARA]	18, 2015 pending resolution of the Petition for Judi					
		District Court. The grounds for said motion are that the CITY OF RENO					
	NALL LIBERTY S PRO. BOX Z PRIONE T	the provisions of NRS 616C.380(1)(b) which provide	des for payment	of the			
	MCDONAL 100 WEST LIBERTY PO. BOX PO. BOX 101 121 121	of an award for past benefits in installments.		.,.			
	₹ 18	This motion is made and based upon the p					
	19	the Documentary Evidence (IDE) filed herein, and t DATED this <u>I4th</u> day of April 2015.	the pleadings and	d pape			
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	21	McDONAL	.D CARANO WIL	SON			
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	25	P.O. Bo	ox 2670 NV-89505-2670-				
	26	Attorneys f	or				
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STATE OF NEVADA PEPT OF ADMINISTRATION HEARINGS DIVISION APPEALS OFFICE

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or a partial stay ntered on March Second Judicial desires to invoke disputed portion

attached hereto, ers on file.

LLP

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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

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

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STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES

The issues in this case concern the compensability of Mr. DeMaranville's death and, if compensable, which insurer was responsible. Mr. DeMaranville worked as a police officer for the CITY. He retired from the CITY in 1990 when Employers Insurance Company of Nevada (EICN) was the insurer. Thereafter, in 2002, the CITY became self-insured.

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

Various medical opinions concerning the cause of Mr. DeMaranville's death were submitted into evidence. The Appeals Officer relied on the medical opinion of Charles Ruggeroli, M.D. who opined that Mr. DeMaranville had a catastrophic cardiovascular event secondary to underlying occult occlusive atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries leading to his death. The Appeals Officer found Mr. DeMaranville's heart disease was compensable as an occupational disease under NRS 617.457. She also found the applicable date of disability was August 5, 2012, concluding the City as a self-insured employer was liable for the claim.

The CITY OF RENO has requested judicial review of the Appeals Officer's March 18, 2015 decision, and hereby requests a partial stay of the decision pending judicial review.

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ARGUMENT

1. Standard for Granting a Stay Order.

Pursuant to NRS 616C.345, an aggrieved party may obtain a review of any decision of the Hearing Officer by appealing to the Appeals Officer. Further, NRS 616C.345(4) also provides that the Appeals Officer may stay the Hearing Officer decision after application "when appropriate."

Although the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure ("NRCP") are applicable to district courts, their application and interpretation can assist in deciding procedural issues in administrative hearings. (See NRCP Rule 1). In Nyberg v. Nevada Industrial Commission, 100 Nev. 322, 683 P.2d, 3,4 (1984), the Nevada Supreme Court indicated that the language of NRCP 1 does not limit the application of the Rules of Civil Procedure to solely district court proceedings. NRCP 62 is substantially identical to Rule 62 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. According to the interpretation of the federal rule, an aggrieved party or agency is entitled to a stay of proceedings as matter of right upon doing all acts necessary to perfect its appeal. Wright & Miller, Federal Practice and Procedure, Vol. II, p.325, et. seq.; Moore's Federal Practice, Sec. 62.02. See also, American Mfrs. Mutual Insurance Co. v. American Broadcasting-Paramount Theaters, Inc., 87 S.Ct. 1, 3,17 L.Ed.2d 37 (1966); Dewey v. Reynolds Metals Co., 304 F.Supp. 1116 (W.D. Mich. 1969); Ivor B. Manchester Co. v. Hogan, 296 F.Supp. 47 4009 (S.D. NY 1969).

In *DIR v. Circus Circus*, 101 Nev. 405, 411-412, 705 P.2d 645, 649 (1985), the Nevada Supreme Court stated that the insurer's proper procedure when aggrieved by a decision is to seek a stay (p.7, footnote no. 3). The determination that aggrieved parties are entitled to seek a stay has been upheld throughout the most recent Nevada decisions. *Ransier v. SIIS*, 104 Nev. 742, 747, 766 P.2d 274 (1988).

Generally, the Nevada Supreme Court has recognized that a stay should be granted where it can be shown that the appellant would suffer irreparable injury during

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the pendency of this appeal if the stay is not granted. White Pine Power v. Public Service Commission, 76 Nev. 263, 252 P.2d 256 (1960). The Supreme Court discussed this requirement in Kress v. Corey, 65 Nev. 1, 189 P.2d 352 (1948):

> As a rule a supersedes or stay should be granted...whenever it appears that without it the object of the appeal or writ of error may be defeated, or that it is reasonably necessary to protect appellant or plaintiff in error from irreparable or serious injury in the case of a reversal, and it does not appear that appellee or defendant in error will sustain irreparable or disproportionate injury in case of affirmance.... Id., 65 Nev. at 17.

As noted, a stay is proper when an appellant demonstrates it will incur irreparable harm. This is established when the appellant demonstrates that it is likely to prevail on the merits of the appeal and, if so, the appellant cannot be returned to its original position. In this case, the underlying compensability of the claim is at issue. If the compensability issue is ultimately resolved in the CITY'S favor, no benefits will be payable. However, in absence of a partial stay, the CITY will be required to pay past death benefits at substantial expense. Conversely, if a partial stay is granted, prospective benefits will be paid, but payment of the substantial amount of past benefits will be held in abeyance pending final resolution of the compensability issue. Accordingly, the CITY requests a partial stay of the Appeals Officer's decision pending resolution of the Petition for Judicial review.

2. Payment of Actual Death Benefits Will Irreparably Harm the CITY.

NRS 616C.380(1)(b) provides that payment of an award must be made in installment payments of 66 2/3 percent of the average wage of the claimant until the claim reaches final resolution if the claim is for more than 3 months of past benefits for a temporary total disability or rehabilitation. The statute does not specifically mention past death benefits. However, the rationale for holding past benefits in abeyance pending final resolution of the disputed claim would also apply to payment of past death benefits.

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In this case, more than two and one-half (2-1/2) years of past benefits are at issue. Both the compensability of the claim and the responsible insurer are at issue. If the compensability issue is ultimately decided in favor of the CITY, the CITY will have paid a substantial amount of death benefits it cannot recover. Ransier v. SIIS, 104 Nev. 742, 766 P.2d 274 (1988).

The CITY has no objection to payment of death benefits prospectively while the Petition is pending. However, payment of a substantial sum that cannot be recovered if the Petition is ultimately decided in favor of the CITY constitutes irreparable harm. This is precisely the circumstance NRS 616C.380(1)(b) is designed to prevent. Accordingly, the CITY requests a stay order staying payment of past benefits pending resolution of the Petition for Judicial Review.

The CITY respectfully requests the Appeals Officer issue a partial stay order pending judicial review staying the Appeals Officer's March 18, 2015 decision to the extent it requires payment of past death benefits.

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DATED this ____ day of April 2015.

McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

By: TIMOTHY E. RO P.O. Box 2670

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

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I hereby certify that I am an employee of McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP, and that on the on the April 2015, I served the preceding MOTION FOR PARTIAL STAY ORDER by placing a true and correct copy thereof in a sealed envelope and serving said document via hand-delivery by Reno Carson Messenger Service the following party at the address referenced below:

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

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

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

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

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

Carole M. Davis

#416658v1[cw4/3/15]

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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

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

MAR 1 8 2015

DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER

In the Matter of the Contested Industrial Insurance Claim of:

Claim No: 12853C301824 1990204572

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

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

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." <u>Id</u>. The CCMSI claims adjuster began gathering medical records and writing letters to Mrs. DeMaranville in order to make a claims decision. See Exhibit 1, pages 17-49. CCMSI finally received all the medical records in late March 2013 and requested that Mrs. DeMaranville make a written request for widow benefits. Exhibit 1, page 49.

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

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

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

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

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

Review of Expert Medical Opinions

Jay E. Betz, M.D.

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

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

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

Sankar Pemmaraju, D.O.

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

Yasmine Ali, M.D.

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

Zev Lagstein, M.D.

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

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

Charles Ruggeroli, M.D.

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

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.

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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,

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. \blacksquare

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.

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

⁴ <u>Mirage v. State, Dep't. of Administration</u>, 110 Nev. 257, 871 P.2d 317 (1994)

DECISION

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

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Lorna L Ward
APPEALS OFFICER

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

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

The undersigned, an employee of the State of Nevada, Department of Administration, Hearings Division, does hereby certify that on the date shown below, a true and correct copy of the foregoing **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 11000 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 th

Dated this day of March, 2015.

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

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In the Matter of the

of

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE.

DECEASED.

Industrial Insurance Claim

Claimant.

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(702) 486-2830

2200 South Rancho Drive, Suite Las Vegas, NV 89102

(775) 684-7555

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

1000 East William Street, Suite 208

Carson City, NV 89701

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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER

Claim No.:

12853C301824

Hearing No.: 46538-SA

45822-KD 44686-SA

Appeal No.:

46812-LLW 46479-LLW

44957-LLW

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES AND ARGUMENTS

Comes now, Laura Demaranville, surviving spouse of Daniel Demaranville, deceased, by and through her attorney, Evan Beavers, Esq., Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers, and hereby submits her Points and Authorities and Argument as ordered by Appeals Officer Lorna L. Ward on January 22, 2015.

I.

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

The order of January 22, 2015, seeks authority and argument on the issue of which insurer is liable for the claim of Laura DeMaranville for survivor benefits arising from the death of her husband, Daniel DeMaranville. The relationship between the City of Reno, self-insured employer at the date of Dan DeMaranville's death, and Employer's Insurance Company of Nevada, successor in interest to State Industrial Insurance System, insurer of the City of Reno at the time of Mr. DeMaranville's

retirement, is unknown to the claimant. There is nothing in the documentary evidence admitted at hearing which might address how the city assigned the risk of future claims when it accepted responsibility for such claims at the point of becoming self-insured. However, the surviving spouse does take this opportunity to address the key issue of when the decedent's average monthly wage must be determined for calculating the benefits to which she is entitled.

At hearing Laura testified Dan DeMaranville was hired by the City of Reno as a policeman in 1969. He retired from the City in 1990. After his retirement from the City he was employed by AKAL Security on contract to the Federal Marshall's office. He was employed by AKAL Security at the time of his death August 5, 2012. She also presented sufficient evidence to prove by a preponderance that Dan died of heart disease and that prior to his death he had served for five years or more in a full-time continuous, uninterrupted and salaried occupation as a police officer and was, therefore, entitled to the conclusive presumption in NRS 617.457. Having met the presumption that Dan's death arose out of and in the course of his employment Laura has presented a prima facie case that she is entitled to benefits through an employee who died of occupational disease.

Survivor benefits pursuant to NRS 616C.505 allow compensation of \$10,000 for burial expenses plus the cost of transporting the remains of her husband to South Dakota. In addition, she is entitled to 66 2/3 percent of the average monthly wage of the decedent payable until the time of her death. Key to calculating the benefit due the surviving spouse is the

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determination of when to calculate the decedent's average monthly wage. Was that the wage Dan DeMaranville earned at the time of retirement while covered by SIIS (and now its successor EICN) or was that the wage earned on the date of death at which point in time the City was self-insured?

The answer to the question requires coordinating the definition of the date of disability in Chapter 617 with the calculation of benefits in Chapter 616. In Mirage v. Nevada Dep't of Admin., 110 Nev. 257, 871 P.2d 317 (1994), the Nevada Supreme Court addressed the issue of defining disablement in Chapter 617 while calculating benefits in Chapter 616. In <u>Mirage</u> the Court considered the case of a card dealer who reported her injury in 1991 but it was not until 1992 that the occupational disease she suffered prevented her from continuing to work. employer sought to use NRS 616.027 defining average monthly wage as the wage received on the date of the injury to limit compensation due the employee. <u>Id.</u> at 259. Id. The Court noted NRS 617.060 defines disablement of occupational disease as "the event of becoming physically incapacitated." Id. at 260. Furthermore, the Court noted NRS 617.420 prohibits the calculation of benefits until after the date of disability. The Court then declared that only after the employee becomes disabled does it become necessary to look to Chapter 616 for the method of calculating the benefits owing to the claimant. Id.

Critical to the appeals officer's determination of the DeMaranville appeals is the State Supreme Court's conclusion in Mirage that the claimant's benefits could only be calculated after the date of disability, i.e., the date the claimant was no

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longer able to work. Id. 1 The injury date for calculating
Laura's disability benefits is when Dan was no longer able to
work because heart disease in the form of a massive heart attack
disabled him. His date of death is the date of disability. NRS
616C.505 must then be used to calculate the benefits owed to
Laura. At the date of his death on August 5, 2012, Dan
DeMaranville was earning \$7,314.15 gross monthly salary with
vacation pay. See page 001 of Exhibit #8 admitted at hearing.
NRS 616A.065 would cap that wage at \$5,222.63. Sixty-six and 2/3
of that amount is \$3,481.75. Pursuant to NRS 616C.505 Laura
DeMaranville is entitled to that amount monthly until her death.

At the hearing on the DeMaranville appeals, counsel for the City of Reno in closing argument cited the case of Employers Ins. Co. of Nevada v. Daniels, 122 Nev. 1009, 145 P.3d 1024 (2006), for the proposition that the last injurious exposure rule would place the burden of paying compensation for Laura's claims with EICN, arguing EICN was closest in temporal proximity to the disabling event. Respectfully, this is an inappropriate use of the last injurious exposure rule. The rule was adopted in Nevada as a tool for assigning liability in successive-employer cases.

See State Indus. Ins. Sys. v. Jesch, 101 Nev. 690, 709 P.2d 172 (1985). The Nevada Supreme Court in Daniels did not to expand the rule for assigning liability where there is only one employer. Here, the only employer in the case is the City of

¹In <u>Howard v. City of Las Vegas</u>, 121 Nev. 691, 694, 120 P.3d 410 (2005), the Court used the <u>Mirage</u> rule for a different result. The Court determined the firefighter claimant was disabled by heart disease on the date of his heart attack, but because he was retired at the time and not earning wages he was not entitled to TTD as a substitution for wages.

1.3 (775) 684-7555 (702)486-2830NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS 1000 East William Street, Suic 208 2200 South Rancho Drive, Suite 230 Las Vegas, NV 89102

Reno. Whatever use the last injurious exposure rule might have in the DeMaranville appeals, it cannot be used as legal support for declaring the date of disability as the date of retirement in order to shift the liability for payment to EICN and thereby reduce the amount the surviving spouse is entitled to under the Nevada Industrial Insurance Act.

Based upon the authorities cited above and the argument presented, the claimant Laura DeMaranville, as surviving spouse of Daniel DeMaranville, respectfully resubmits her appeal for decision this _______ day of February, 2015.

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Evan Beavers, Esq. Attorney for the Claimant

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 POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

AND ARGUMENTS addressed to: 6

7 LAURA DEMARANVILLE PO BOX 261 8 VERDI NV 89439

9 CCMSI PO BOX 20068 10 RENO NV 89515-0068

> and that on this date, I prepared for hand delivery a true and correct copy of the afore-mentioned document, by hand delivery to the following party via Reno Carson Messenger Service, to the

14 address below:

15 TIMOTHY E ROWE ESQ MCDONALD CARANO WILSON 100 W LIBERTY ST 10TH FL 16 PO BOX 2670 17 RENO NV 89505-2670

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

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Jebruary 17,2015



NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

FILED

BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

FEB 1 7 2015

DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER

In the matter of the Industrial Insurance Claim	Claim No.:	1990204572 12853C301824
of Daniel Demaranville, Deceased, Claimant.	Hearing No.:	45822-KD 45538-SA 44686-SA
	Appeal No.:	44957-LLW 46479-LLW 46812-LLW

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES OF EMPLOYERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEVADA

Employers Insurance Company of Nevada, ("EICON"), hereby files its Points and Authorities pursuant to the Order of the Appeals Officer dated January 22, 2015.

The Appeals Officer has requested supplemental argument regarding which insurer would be liable assuming there is a valid claim. While the credible substantial evidence establishes that the deceased Claimant¹ did not suffer from heart disease and did not die as a result of heart disease, for purposes of this exercise it is necessary to assume that the Claimant's position is correct: i.e. that the Claimant suffered from hidden heart disease that first manifested itself and resulted in the Claimant's death on August 5, 2012 shortly after having gall-bladder surgery. EICON therefore accepts this assumption for purposes of this discussion without waiving any of its rights.

It is undisputed that EICON did insure the City of Reno,

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^{1.} Although the claim was filed and maintained by the Claimant's widow, for convenience all references herein will be to "the Claimant".

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("City"), at the time of the Claimant's retirement in 1990. It is also undisputed that the City became self-insured as of 1992. The parties also do not dispute the fact that if the requirements of a valid claim are met, the fact that the Claimant was retired does not affect his entitlement to benefits. See, Gallagher v. City of Las Vegas, 114 Nev. 595, 959 P.2d 519 (1998).

The answer to the question of which insurer would be liable for the claim is actually quite simple: there was but one disabling incident which resulted in one claim that occurred in 2012. The City was the responsible insurer at that time and is liable for the claim. This result is mandated by both statutory and case law.

While there is no specific definition of "claim" in NRS Chapter 617, a review of the statutes and case law show that a claim for an occupational disease does not arise until the claimant both acquires the occupational disease and is disabled as a result of it. In this case that occurred in 2012 when the City was selfinsured.

NRS 617.344(1) provides in part: "an employee who has incurred an occupational disease, or a person acting on behalf of the employee, shall file a claim for compensation with the insurer within 90 days after the employee has knowledge of the disability and its relationship to his or her employment" (Emphasis added).2

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.

In the present case the Claimant was not disabled, and therefore no claim for compensation arose, until August 2012 when the City was self-insured. That the conclusive presumption set forth in NRS 617.457, (that the Claimant's heart disease arose out

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^{2.} Subsection 2 of that statute expands the time for filing a claim for compensation to one year from the date of the death of an employee.



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of and in the course of his employment), attached at the end of his first five years of employment which would have been when the City was insured by EICON, is not determinative since a valid claim does not exist until there is an occupational disease and a disablement. Case law makes this clear.

In Mirage Casino-Hotel v. Nevada Dept. of Administration, 110 Nev. 257, 871 P.2d 317 (1994) the Nevada Supreme Court held that the provisions of NRS Chapter 617 provide "sufficient guidance for determining the date of eligibility for such benefits," which it went on to show is the date the claimant becomes disabled and not when the claimant first contracts the occupational disease. 871 P.2d at 319.

The case of Manwill v. Clark County, 123 Nev. 28, 162 P.3d 876 (2007) is quite instructive. In that case a firefighter suffered from a congenital heart condition which was first diagnosed before he completed five years of employment. Subsequently, after the five year period had run, he filed a claim. The claim was denied. In remanding the matter, the Nevada Supreme Court held that a claimant seeking benefits under NRS 617.457 must show two things: (1) heart disease; and, (2) five years' qualifying employment before disablement. 162 P.3d at 879. Again, in the present case both of those conditions were not satisfied until 2012.

The Court also held, quoting the $\underline{\text{Daniels}}$ case discussed more fully below, that:

[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]. 162 P.3d at 880.

Thus, the Claimant in the present case was not entitled to compensation merely from his five years of employment which

^{3.} The Court remanded the matter for a determination as to whether, and if so when, the claimant was disabled.

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triggered the presumption of NRS 617.457; rather, his entitlement to benefits, and the corresponding liability of the insurer, did not arise until 2012 when he was disabled. There could be no claim until that date. The responsible insurer at that time was the City under its self-insurance program.

Howard v. City of Las Vegas, 121 Nev. 691, 120 P.3d 410 (2005) is in accord. In that case a firefighter suffered a heart attack eight years after he retired. 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 is the date of the heart attack. 120 P.3d at 412.

The case of Employers Insurance Company of Nevada v. Daniels, 122 Nev. 1009, 145 P.3d 1024 (2006) is not directly on point since it involves the application of the last injurious exposure rule between two different employers involving two different manifestations of heart disease. In the present case there is but one employer and, more importantly, only one manifestation of heart disease. Nevertheless, that case is helpful in resolving the question posed by the Appeals Officer.

In Daniels, the Appeals Officer assigned liability to the claimant's first employer based upon his first manifestation of heart disease. However, Daniels did not suffer a disablement at that time but only became disabled while working for the second employer at the time of his second manifestation of heart disease. In reversing, the Supreme Court described the issue as:

> Which of Daniels' two firefighting employers bears responsibility for his disability necessarily turns on the date that he became disabled. 145 P.3d at 1027.

The Court found that while Daniels may have manifested a heart



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condition while the first employer was still responsible for his condition, he suffered no disablement at that time and was not disabled until during his employment with the second employer when he suffered a heart attack. The Court therefore held that liability could not attach to the first employer. As set forth above, the Court held "An 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." 4
[Citations and internal quotations omitted]. Similarly, in the present case any liability for this claim cannot attach to EICON merely because it was the insurer when the presumption under NRS 617.457 first attached. The Claimant's right to compensation and the right to file a claim and the liability for that claim did not arise until 2012 and is the responsibility of the City under its self-insurance.

Dated this 16^{7} day of February, 2015.

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by: mand 1

Mark S. Sertic, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 403 5975 Home Gardens Drive Reno, Nevada 89502

(775) 327-6300

Attorneys for the Insurer

^{4.} The Court then undertook an analysis under the Last Injurious Exposure Rule that is not applicable here since in the present case the Claimant only worked for one employer and became eligible for the presumption of NRS 617.457 while employed by that single employer, the City. Nevertheless, if this rule were somehow applicable, it is clear that liability would attach to the City's self-insurance since the Court in <u>Daniels</u>, in determining which employer was liable, held that liability attaches to that employer which is in closest temporal proximity to the disabling event. The same logic would apply to which insurer is liable and that is obviously the City's self-insurance.





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SERTIC LAW LTD. ATTORNEYS AT LAW 5975 HOME GARDENS DRIVE Rene, NV 89502 775 327 6300

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, 2015, I served by Reno-Carson Messenger Service, a true copy of the foregoing or attached document, addressed to:

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

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

Gina L. Walsh

AFFIRMATION (Pursuant to NRS 239B.030)

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

Dated on this 167 day of February, 2015.

Mark S. Sertic

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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

FILED

FEB 1 7 2015

BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION

* * * * *

In the Matter of the Contested
Industrial Insurance Claim

Of

Claim No: 12853C301824
1990204572

Hearing No: 46538-SA

DANIEL DEMARANVILLE (Deceased) 45822-KD 44686-SA

c/o Laura DeMaranville

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

CITY OF RENO'S POINTS AND AUTHORITIES/ARGUMENT ON INSURER LIABILITY

Pursuant to the Appeals Officer's January 22, 2015 Order directing the parties to file simultaneous Points and Authorities/Argument on which Insurer would be liable for a compensable claim, the City of Reno respectfully submits the following Points and Authorities/Argument:

I. THE CITY OF RENO'S POSITION:

The City contends it cannot be the responsible Insurer on this claim because the Claimant was never employed with the City at a time during which it was self-insured. Thus, the presumption criteria set forth in NRS 617.457 have not been satisfied with respect to the City during the period of time it has been self-insured such that the NRS 617.457 presumption would apply to the City.

The Applicable Timeline:

<u>EVENT</u>	INSURER
Date of Hire	City of Reno (CR) (EICON)
Date of Retirement	CR (EICON)
Post retirement employment with the US Marshall	?
City of Reno becomes self-insured	City of Reno (Self)
Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy (nonindustrial)	City of Reno (Self)
Date of Death	City of Reno (Self)
	Date of Hire Date of Retirement Post retirement employment with the US Marshall City of Reno becomes self-insured Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy (nonindustrial)

II. ARGUMENT:

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EICON v. Daniels, 122 Nev 1009, 145 P.3d 1024 (2006) sets forth the applicable law in cases involving successive employer's where the conclusive presumption of NRS 617.457 might apply:

"Similarly, in cases like this one, involving a conclusive presumption that can apply to any one of successive employer's, the Last Injurious Exposure rule is the most efficient and reasonable way to establish employer liability. Since a causal relationship between firefighting and heart disease is conclusively presumed if the firefighter's presumption criteria are met, the employer closest in temporal proximity to the disabling event, and to whom the presumption applies, bears the burden of paying disability compensation." (122 Nev 1009 at 1017.)

The Last Injurious Exposure rule (LIER) would also apply to situations involving successive carriers where there has been a change of carriers during a single employment. See Larson's, Workers Compensation Law, Chapter 153, Section 153.01, Section 153.02.

1. Daniels and the LIER do not apply to this case.

This is not a successive employer/carrier case. The Claimant was employed by the City from 1969 to 1990. At the time of his retirement on June 15, 1990, the city was insured by EICON. The City did not become self-insured until 2002. The Claimant was not employed at any time during which the City has been self-insured. The only employment under which the Claimant would have qualified for the NRS 617.457 presumption was his employment with the City prior to January 15, 1990 during which time the City was last insured by EICON.

<u>Daniels</u> makes it clear the LIER would only apply in successive employer/insurer's cases where the criteria necessary to invoke the NRS 617.457 presumption have been met. That is not the case as between the EICON insured City and the self-insured City because the Claimant was never employed by the self-insured City. The only qualifying employment in this case ended long before the City ever became self-insured when the City was insured by EICON. Thus, the last qualifying employment in closest proximity to any disabling event was the EICON insured employment.

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MCDONALD-CARANO-WILSON JOW WEST LIBERTY STREET, 10" HOLD ARM BOSO PO BOX 2670 - RENO, NEXADA 88955-2670

III. CONCLUSION:

- 1. The City of Reno's determination denying the claim for death benefits should be upheld because the Claimant was never employed with the City while it was self-insured.
- 2. Assuming the Appeals Officer has concluded this claim is compensable, responsibility for the claim should fall on EICON, the entity ensuring the City at the time of the Claimant's last employment qualifying for the NRS 617.457 presumption.

DATED this 17 day of February, 2015.

MCDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

Ву

TIMOTHY E. ROWE, ESQ

P. O. Box 2670

Reno, Nevada 89505-2670 Attorneys for the Employer

³ 71 041

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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 \(\sum_{\text{Total}}\) day of February, 2015, I served the within CITY OF RENO'S POINTS AND AUTHORITIES/ARGUMENT ON INSURER LIABILITY by sending a true and correct copy in a sealed envelope via Reno Carson Messenger Service to

the following parties:

Evan Beavers, Esq.

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

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

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

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

Elizabeth Helms

ORIGINAL

BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

In the Matter of the Contested) Claim No.: 12853C301824
Industrial Insurance Claim of:) 1990204572

| Hearing No.: 46538-SA |
| DANIEL DEMARANVILLE, DECEASED | 45822-KD |
| Claimant. | Appeal No.:46812-LLW |
| 46479-LLW

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

BEFORE THE

HONORABLE LORNA L. WARD, ESQ.

APPEALS OFFICER

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 2015

2:32 P.M.

1050 E. WILLIAM STREET, SUITE 450

CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701

STATE OF NEYADA DEPTOF ADMINISTRATION PERES DIVISION 2015 MAY -1 AM 11: 31 RECEIVED AND FILED

44957-LLW

Ordered by:

State of Nevada

Department of Administration 1050 E. William Street, Suite 450

Carson City, Nevada 89701

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APPEARANCES
On behalf of the Claimant:
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1000 E. William #208 Carson City, NV 89101
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On behalf of the City of Reno:
Timothy Rowe, Esq. PO Box 2670
Reno, NV 89505
On behalf of Icon Insurance Company:
Mark Sertic, Esq. 5975 Home Gardens Dr.
Reno, NV 89502

Court Reporting Services

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Court Reporting Services

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January 7, 2015. This is the time set for hearing in the matter of the Industrial Insurance claim of Daniel Demaranville, deceased. And the real party in interest in this case is his widow, Laura. These are two, three consolidated appeals. The first is number 44957, and the second one is 46479, and the third is 46812.

Mrs. Demaranville is present and represented by Evan Beavers. The employer, City of Reno, and I believe CCMSI are represented by Timothy Rowe. And the employer's insurance company in Nevada is represented by Mark Sertic. The first appeal is Mrs.

Demaranville's appeal of the May 23rd, 2013

determination letter, which denied widows' benefits.

And I believe that was from the city of Reno.

The second appeal is the insurer's appeal of the October 23rd, 2013 hearing officer's decision, which reversed claim denial. And I believe that also is in reference to the City of Reno.

MR. ROWE: No, I think --

THE COURT: Is that ---

MR. SERTIC: That's my appeal.

MR. ROWE: That's Mark's appeal.

Court Reporting Services

I	THE COURT: Okay.
2	MR. SERTIC: Yeah. No, it is.
3	THE COURT: Okay. Yes. Right. The third
4	appeal is the employer's appeal of the September 19,
5	2013 determination letter which denied liability for
6	the January 31 st , 1990 claim. Okay. All right.
7	So, I have the City of Reno large packet, 178
8	pages, is first. Is there any objection to any of
9	these exhibits, I guess?
10	MR. BEAVERS: No.
11	MR. ROWE: I have none.
12	MR. SERTIC: No.
13	THE COURT: Okay. This one is marked and
14	admitted as Exhibit Number 1.
15	The second one is also from the City of Reno,
16	Mr. Rowe's client, and it is a 36-page exhibit. It's
17	marked and admitted as Exhibit Number 2.
18	And then I have the Employer's Insurance
19	Company exhibits. The first one is 29 pages. It's
20	marked and admitted as Exhibit Number 3. The
21	Employer's Insurance Company supplemental packet is 12
22	pages. It's marked and admitted as Exhibit Number 4.
23	And then the last, from the Employer's Insurance
24	Company, is their second supplemental, 10 pages. It's
25	marked and admitted as Exhibit Number 5.

1	And then I have four exhibits from the
2	claimant, and the first one is 129 pages. It's marked
3	and admitted as Exhibit Number 6. The second exhibit,
4	five pages, is marked and admitted as Exhibit Number 7.
5	The next is claimant's 3 rd exhibit. It's four pages.
6	It's marked and admitted as Exhibit Number 8. And
7	finally the claimant's fourth exhibit, 15 pages, is
8	marked and admitted as Exhibit Number 9.
9	Is there going to be any testimony in this
10	case?
11	MR. BEAVERS: I will offer testimony of Mrs.
12	Demaranville.
13	THE COURT: Okay. The only reason I was
14	asking is whether we just needed to go to argument, but
15	okay. All right. So, Mr. Beavers, then your opening
16	statement.
17	MR. BEAVERS: May I have just a moment, Your
18	Honor?
19	THE COURT: Oh, sure. Absolutely.
20	MR. BEAVERS: Thank you, Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Uh-huh.
22	MR. BEAVERS: A brief opening. I think you've
23	probably (inaudible) issues and how we got here, but,
24	if I may, Dan Demaranville was a long-time police
25	officer with the City of Reno. He retired many years

ago, and he died in Augu	st of 2012.	At the	time of his
death he was married to	the claimant	before	you this
afternoon, Laura Demaran	ville.		

She comes to you seeking the benefits to which she's entitled under the Nevada Industrial Insurance Act as the survivor, but she only gets to those benefits, Your Honor, if we show by a preponderance of the evidence that Dan died of heart disease and therefore qualifies under Nevada's heart/lung statute as a police officer. And that's much of the evidence that's gonna be presented to you in document form.

Her testimony I will offer just to show some background, show that she's entitled ultimately to the benefits of the surviving spouse, but also, Your Honor, she offered some testimony of a critical period in this case. And that is, that period of time between when Dan Demaranville came out of surgery and the time he died.

We have expert testimony, matter of fact, you've got a lot of it in front of you, with Dr.

Ruggeroli and Dr. Gomez are both doctors on which the claimant relies to show that the decedent did indeed die of heart disease, therefore is entitled to the

heart/lung presumption,	and that	the	claimant	is
entitled to survivor's h	enefits.			

So in the conclusion, when I go to close,
Your Honor, I'm going to point to you the statutes to
which she relies, for her benefits. I'll refer you to
case law that I think is important.

And there's two other issues that are presented in the case, although they're probably less important in that determination whether we've proven our -- that she's entitled by a preponderance of the evidence.

And that is, the issue of, if she's successful as a claimant, when is the benefit calculated? We're prepared to argue that, according to case law, average monthly wage of Dan Demaranville should be calculated as of the date of his death as opposed to the date of his retirement for the purpose of calculating the survivor's benefit.

And there's also an issue that Mr. Sertic's client, Icon, raised below in regards to the timeliness of the claim she filed against that insurer. And we will present some testimony and some law to support the fact that she should be excused if indeed it was late at all.

SA 092

1	The reason why we have two parties present,
2	Your Honor, is we have one employer, Your Honor, and I
3	can't define for you which one of the parties might
4	ultimately be responsible. But by statute the employee
5	has a cause of action against the employer. We brought
6	in all of the employers we could. Thank you.
7	THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Rowe?
8	MR. ROWE: Thank you, Your Honor. I agree
9	with Mr. Beavers' basic statements as to what the
10	issues in the case are. Obviously what caused the
11	death will be an important factual issue that needs to
12	be decided.
13	The reason you have two separate insurers
14	involved in the case is that Mr. Demaranville retired
15	in 1990. At the time he retired, Icon was the insuring
16	entity for the City of Reno. The City of Reno did not
17	become a self-insured employer until 1992, and so they
18	are - since 1992 they have been self-insured and they
19	are presently self-insured, but Mr. Demaranville did
20	not work for the city at any time during which it was
21	self-insured.

So that's why you have two separate insurers.

That is what I would call a sub-issue as to which - you know, which insurer is the responsible entity here.

SA 093

1	Of course, the city as a self-insured
2	employer takes the position it would be the Icon
3	insurer that would be the entity that is responsible
4	if, indeed, any either of the entities is
5	responsible in the case.
6	Thank you.
7	THE COURT: Thank you. And Mr. Sertic?
8	MR. SERTIC: Well, very very briefly. The
9	issue is whether Mr. Demaranville died as a result of
10	heart disease. And despite a the comments of a
11	couple of physicians in this case, it's our position
12	that the evidence will clearly show that there's no
13	credible medical evidence that would support the
14	finding that his death was caused by heart disease,
15	which is, of course, the claimant has to prove in order
16	to prevail in this case.
17	THE COURT: Thank you. Okay. Mr. Beavers.
18	And Mrs. Demaranville, if you'll have a seat in the
19	witness chair there with the microphone. Your
20	testimony today will be recorded, and I need to place
21	you under oath. Could you please raise your right
22	hand?
23	Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you
24	give today will be the truth, the whole truth, and

nothing but the truth, so help you God?

1	1	WITNESS: Yes, I do.
2	,	THE COURT: Thank you. Could you please state
3	your first	name and spell your last name for the
4	record?	
5		WITNESS: Laura Demaranville, D-E-M-A-R-A-N-V-
6	I-L-L-E.	
7		THE COURT: Thank you. Go ahead, Mr. Beavers.
8	r	MR. BEAVERS: Thank you, Your Honor.
9	DIREC	F EXAMINATION BY MR. BEAVERS:
10	Q. I	Ms. Demaranville, were you married to Dan
11	Demaranvill	le?
12	A . 3	Ces.
13	Q. 1	And when did you first meet - may we call him
14	Dan	
15	A. 3	Ces.
16	Q	just to avoid stumbling over that last
17	name? And	I apologize.
18	A. 3	Ces.
19	Q. 1	I mean no disrespect. When did you meet Dan?
20	A. 1	1980.
21	Q. #	and what was Dan doing for a living at that
22	time?	
23	A. F	We was a detective with the Reno Police
24	Department.	

1	Q. Do you recall how long he had been a
2	detective with the Reno Police Department?
3	A. Many, many years before I met him.
4	Q. When did you marry Dan?
5	A. In 1989. April 30 th , 1989.
6	Q. Did he retire from Reno PD?
7	A. Yes.
8	Q. When did he retire?
9	A. January of 1990.
10	Q. And what did he do after he retired from Reno
11	PD? Did he continue to earn a living?
12	A. Yes.
13	Q. How?
14	A. He went to work for the he was court
15	security officer for the US Marshal Service.
16	Q. All right. Did you and Dan Demaranville have
17	children?
18	A. No.
19	Q. Did he have children prior to your marrying
20	him?
21	A. Yes.
22	Q. How many children?
23	A. Two boys.
24	Q. And how old are those children now?
25	A. One is deceased, and the other one is 55.

1	Q. And not disabled or under a guardianship?
2	A. No.
3	Q. Did there come a time when Dan Demaranville
4	had surgery in 2012?
5	A. Yes.
6	Q. What were you privy to his health
7	treatment up to that point of surgery?
8	A. Yes.
9	Q. What do you believe was the need for the
10	surgery?
11	A. Gallbladder.
12	Q. And momentarily, just take us up to where it
13	came to the conclusion that he needed gallbladder
14	surgery?
15	A. About four months prior to surgery Dan
16	started experiencing extreme stomach pain that radiated
17	up his back, vomiting.
18	Q. From the time that you met him to the time
19	that he went in for what was the purpose of the
20	surgery?
21	A. The gallbladder surgery.
22	Q. The time he went into gallbladder surgery, do
23	you think you were privy to his health treatment for
24	other ailments?
25	A. Yeah.

1	Q. To your knowledge, did he get annual reviews
2	when he was in law enforcement that were required by
3	his employer?
4	A. Yes.
5	Q. Do you ever to your knowledge, was he ever
6	given written instruction there was something he had to
7	cure as a result of his tests?
8	A. No.
9	Q. When you married him, was he a smoker?
10	A. Yes.
11	Q. During the time of the marriage, did he
12	continue to smoke?
13	A. Yes.
14	Q. You didn't make him quit right off the bat?
15	A. I tried.
16	Q. When did he quit smoking?
17	A. Three and a half years before he passed away.
18	Q. Did he drink also?
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. Did he drink up until the time he died, or do
21	you (inaudible) for that?
22	A. No. He didn't quit.
23	Q. He was drinking up until the time of the
24	surgery?
25	A. Yes,

1	Q.	Do you know who Katie Ketia is?
2	Α.	Katie Lyden from
3	Q.	Lyden, I'm sorry, yes.
4	A.	Katie Lyden is the nurse practitioner at
5	Acadia Me	dical Center.
6	Q.	And Acadia Medical Center, is that who saw
7	Dan Demar	anville for his principal physician?
8	A.	Yes.
9	Q.	So who made the determination that Dan had to
10	go to gal	lbladder surgery?
11	A.	Katie Lyden referred him to Dr. Gray, who is
12	an endocr	inologist, I believe is his title.
13	Q.	Were you with Dan first of all, did he go
14	see Dr. G	ray?
15	A.	Yes.
16	Q.	And were you there when he went to see Dr.
17	Gray?	
18	A.	Yes.
19	Q.	And do you remember what Dr. Gray's
20	recommend	ation was?
21	A.	He sent him in for several tests, and it was
22	determine	d that he needed the gallbladder surgery. And
23	at that p	oint he was referred to a surgeon.
24	Q.	And do you remember the name of the surgeon?
25	A.	Dr. Myron Gomez.

1	Q.	And that was Dr. Gray's referral?
2	A.	Yes.
3	Q.	What's the time between when you saw Dr. Gray
4	and you r	ecommended Dan for surgery and the time you
5	saw Dr. G	omez?
6	A.	Approximately four months.
7	Q.	When you went to see Dr. Gomez when Dan
8	went to s	ee Dr. Gomez, were you present?
9	A.	Yes.
10	Q.	And were you present when Dr. Gomez made the
11	recommend	ation to Dan?
12	A.	Yes.
13	Q.	And what was the recommendation?
14	A.	That he have gallbladder removal.
15	Q.	All right. And were you present when Dan
16	went into	surgery for gallbladder removal?
17	A.	Yes.
18	Q.	What's the timeline between the time Dr.
19	Gomez rece	ommended him for surgery and the time he was
20	taken into	surgery?
21	A.	About four days.
22	Q.	Well, let's slow up a little bit. What time
23	of day did	d Dan's surgery begin?
24	A.	It was approximately noon, if I remember
25	right.	