IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

Case Nos. 73971

CITY OF RENO,

Appellant.

Electronically Filed Apr 25 2018 09:34 a.m. Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

VS.

JODY YTURBIDE,

Respondent.

JOINT APPENDIX, VOLUME III of IV

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Respondent Jody Yturbide's Answering Brief	04/25/17	Vol. IV	JA327
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Notice of Entry Order (Order not recopied)	09/07/17	Vol. IV	JA399
Notice of Appeal	09/07/17	Vol. IV	JA403
Case Appeal	09/07/17	Vol. IV	JA416

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

AFFIRMATION

Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document, **JOINT APPENDIX VOLUME III** filed in **Case No. 73971** does not contain the social security number of any person.

Date: April 24, 2018.

/s/ Lisa Wiltshire Alstead

Lisa Wiltshire Alstead

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I hereby certify that I am an employee of McDonald Carano, LLP and that on April 24, 2018, JOINT APPENDIX VOLUME III was electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court for the Nevada Supreme Court by using the Nevada Supreme Court's E-Filing system (E-Flex). Pursuant to NRAP 30(f)(2), all Participants in the case will be served and provided an electronic copy via U.S. mail as follows:

Jason Guinasso HUTCHISON & STEFFEN, PLLC 500 Damonte Ranch Parkway Suite 980 Reno, NV 89521 Attorneys for Respondent

/s/ Kelsey R. Heller
Kelsey R. Heller

4821-7530-9923, v. 1



1 Jason D. Guinasso, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 8478 Reese Kintz Guinasso, LLC 190 W. Huffaker Lane 3 | Suite 402 Reno, NV 89511 Attorney for Jody Yturbide 41

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

In the Matter of the Industrial Insurance Claim

Claim No.:

14853E248257

Hearing No.:

1700074-JL

of

Appeal No.:

1700698-LLW

JODY YTURBIDE

Employer:

CITY OF RENO PO BOX 1900

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RENO, NV 89505

9732 PYRAMID WAY, #368 SPARKS, 89441

TPA:

CCMSI

13 14 PO BOX 20068

RENO, NV 89515-0068

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JODY YTURBIDE'S PRE-HEARING STATEMENT

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Pursuant to the Notice of Appeal and Order to Appear, which set this matter to be

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heard on Monday, November 21, 2016 at 3:30 p.m., comes now Jason Guinasso, Esq. of

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REESE KINTZ GUINASSO, LLC, who will appear on behalf of the Claimant, Jody

STATEMENT OF ISSUES I.

Yturbide, and hereby submits the following:



23 Suite 402 Reno, NV 8951 I (775) 853-8746 24

Whether the Hearing Officer's August 11, 2016, Decision and Order to A. reverse and remand CCMSI's July 1, 2016, determination offering PPD buyout options for

Mrs. Yturbide's 33% whole person impairment is supported by the evidence and Nevada

law. 25

Page 1 of 7

SHORT STATEMENT OF MRS. YTURBIDE'S POSITION II.

Mrs. Yturbide respectfully requests that the Appeals Officer AFFIRM the Hearing Officer's Decision and Order to reverse and remand CCMSI's July 1, 2016 determination, instructing them to comply with Nevada statutes and law.

III. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

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The Claimant in this matter is Jody Yturbide ("Mrs. Yturbide"). The Employer in this matter is the City of Reno ("City"). The Third-Party Administrator ("TPA") in this matter is CCMSI ("CCMSI").

Hearing No. 1700074-JL A.

On July 1, 2016, CCMSI rendered a determination offering Mrs. Yturbide 18% of her 33% whole person impairment.

On July 8, 2016, Mrs. Yturbide filed a Request for Hearing with the Hearings Division.

On July 13, 2016, the Hearing Officer set the hearing in this matter for Wednesday, August 3, 2016 at 9:00 a.m., in Carson City, Nevada.

On August 11, 2016, the Hearing Officer rendered his Decision and Order, specifically stating, "On July 1, 2016, the Insurer offered the Claimant a 33% PPD award. The claimant was further advised that he was entitled to a one time lump sum payment of 19||18%, and the remaining 15% in monthly installments, the instant appeal. Having reviewed the submitted evidence and in consideration of the representations made at today's hearing, the Hearing Officer finds the Insurer errored in its 18% one time lump sum offering. As such, the Hearing Officer finds the Claimant is entitled to a one time lump sum offering of 25%, with the remaining 8% to be paid in monthly installments, pursuant to NAC 616C.498. Therefore, the Insurer shall recalculate the 33% PPD award based on a lump sum offering of 25%, and upon completion, render a new determination with appeal rights accordingly."



23 190 W Huffaker Ln Suite 402 Reno, NV 8951 1 (775) 853-8746

B. Appeal No. 1700698-LLW

On September 12, 2016, the Appeal Officer set the foregoing matter for Monday, November 21, 2016 at 3:30 p.m.

Also on September 12, 2016, the Appeals Officer granted the Insurer/Employer's Motion for Stay Pending Appeal.

IV. STATEMENT OF FACTS

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On May 16, 2016, CCMSI issued a determination informing Mrs. Yturbide that she had been scheduled for a Permanent Partial Disability evaluation with Dr. Katharina Welborn as her industrial injury had reached maximum medical improvement. **DE#1 at** Yturbide0001-3.

Also on May 16, 2016, CCMSI sent a letter to Dr. Welborn confirming the scheduled appointment and attaching the complete medical file for her review. **DE#1** at Yturbide0004.

Dr. Welborn completed her report on June 19, 2016, awarding a 33% whole person impairment for Mrs. Yturbide's cervical injury. **DE#1 at Yturbide0005-11.**

Following the report, CCMSI issued their determination offering buyout options for the 33% whole person impairment rating. However, they notified Mrs. Yturbide that she would only be entitled to 18% in a lump sum due to a prior impairment award being awarded to Mrs. Yturbide for 7% impairment. **DE#1 at Yturbide0012-26.**

On July 9, 2016, counsel for Mrs. Yturbide responded to CCMSI's letter informing them on their non-compliance with Nevada Revised Statutes and Nevada law. **DE#1 at** Yturbide0027-34.



Roese Kintz, Ouinasso 190 W Huffaker Ln Suite 402 Rena, NV 89511 (275) 853-8746

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V. LAW AND ARGUMENT

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A. <u>CCMSI's July 1, 2016 determination letter fails to follow the law in regard to buyout options for PPD evaluations.</u>

Since CCMSI apportioned 7% based on a past PPD award, they violated NRS 616C.490¹ and NAC 616C.490 (c)². In this regard, such apportionment is only permissible

1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS p16C 175, every employee, in the employ of an employer within the provisions of chapters 616A to 616D, inclusive, of NRS, who is injured by an accident arising out of and in the course of employment is entitled to receive the compensation provided for permanent partial disability. As used in this section, "disability" and "impairment of the whole person" are equivalent terms.

2. Within 30 days after receiving from a physician or chiropractor a report indicating that the injured employee may have suffered a permanent disability and is stable and ratable, the insurer shall schedule an appointment with the rating physician or chiropractor selected pursuant to this subsection to determine the extent of the employee's disability. Unless the insurer and the injured employee otherwise agree to a rating physician or chiropractor:

(a) The insurer shall select the rating physician or chiropractor from the list of qualified rating physicians and chiropractors designated by the Administrator, to determine the percentage of disability in accordance with the American Medical Association's Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment as adopted and supplemented by the Division pursuant to NSS 616C 110

(b) Rating physicians and chiropractors must be selected in rotation from the list of qualified physicians and chiropractors designated by the Administrator, according to their area of specialization and the order in which their names appear on the list unless the next physician or chiropractor is currently an employee of the insurer making the selection, in which case the insurer must select the physician or chiropractor who is next on the list and who is not currently an employee of the insurer.

3. If an insurer contacts the treating physician or chiropractor to determine whether an injured employee has suffered a permanent disability, the insurer shall deliver to the treating physician or chiropractor that portion or a summary of that portion of the American Medical Association's Ouides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment as adopted by the Division pursuant to NRS 616C.110 that is relevant to the type of injury incurred by the employee.

4. At the request of the insurer, the injured employee shall, before an evaluation by a rating physician or chiropractor is performed, notify the insurer of:

(a) Any provious evaluations performed to determine the extent of any of the employee's disabilities; and
(b) Any provious injury, disease or condition sustained by the employee which is relevant to the evaluation performed pursuant to this

(b) Any previous injury, disease or condition sustained by the employee which is relevant to the evaluation performed pursuant to this section.
 → The notice must be on a form approved by the Administrator and provided to the injured employee by the insurer at the time of the

The notice must be on a form approved by the Administrator and provided to the injured employee by the insurer's request.

5. Unless the regulations adopted pursuant to NRS 0.16C. 11D provide otherwise, a rating evaluation must include an evaluation of the

5. Unless the regulations adopted pursuant to NRS 616C 110 provide otherwise, a rating evaluation must include an evaluation of the loss of motion, sensation and strength of an injured employee if the injury is of a type that might have caused such a loss. Except in the case of claims accepted pursuant to NRS 616C 180, no factors other than the degree of physical impairment of the whole person may be considered in calculating the entitlement to compensation for a permanent partial disability.

6. The rating physician or chiropractor shall provide the insurer with his or her evaluation of the injured employee. After receiving the evaluation, the insurer shall, within 14 days, provide the employee with a copy of the evaluation and notify the employee:

(a) Of the compensation to which the employee is entitled pursuant to this section; or(b) That the employee is not entitled to benefits for permanent partial disability.

Each I percent of impairment of the whole person must be compensated by a monthly payment:

Each I percent of impairment of the whole person must be compensated by a monthly payment.
 Of 0.5 percent of the claimant's average monthly wage for injuries sustained before July 1, 1981;

(b) Of 0.6 percent of the claimant's average monthly wage for injuries sustained on or after July 1, 1981, and before June 18, 1993;

(c) Of 0.54 percent of the claimant's average monthly wage for injuries sustained on or after June 18, 1993, and before January 1, 2000; and

(d) Of 0.6 percent of the claimant's average monthly wage for injuries sustained on or after January 1, 2000.

 Compensation must commence on the date of the injury or the day following the termination of temporary disability compensation, if any, whichever is later, and must continue on a monthly basis for 5 years or until the claimant is 70 years of age, whichever is later.

8. Compensation benefits may be paid annually to claimants who will be receiving less than \$100 a month.

9. Where there is a previous disability, as the loss of one eye, one hand, one foot, or any other previous permanent disability, the percentage of disability for a subsequent injury must be determined by computing the percentage of the entire disability and deducting therefrom the percentage of the previous disability as it existed at the time of the subsequent injury.

10. The Division may adopt schedules for rating permanent disabilities resulting from injuries sustained before July 1, 1973, and reasonable regulations to carry out the provisions of this section.

11. The increase in compensation and benefits effected by the amendment of this section is not retroactive for accidents which occurred before July 1, 1973.

12. This section does not entitle any person to double payments for the death of an employee and a continuation of payments for a permanent partial disability, or to a greater sum in the aggregate than if the injury had been fatal.

[63:168:1947; A 1949, 659; 1953, 292] — (NRS A 1959, 204; 1966, 46; 1967, 691; 1969, 475; 1971, 326; 1973, 531; 1975, 605; 1977, 1006; 1979, 1057; 1981, 1170, 1493, 1653; 1983, 428, 1295; 1985, 308, 374; 1987, 78; 1991, 493, 2423, 2424; 1993, 748, 1871; 1995, 579, 2156; 1999, 1791; 2001, 1898, 2009, 3036)

NAC 616C-490 Apportionment of impairments. (NRS 616A-400, 616C-490)

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Reese Kintz, Guinasso 190 W Huffaker Ln Suite 402 Reno, NV 89511 (775) 853-8746 when the impairment is identical to the current impairment and evaluation related thereto. Here, Mrs. Yturbide received an evaluation under a different claim for a permanent disability related to carpal tunnel syndrome at 5% whole person impairment and tendonitis at 2% whole person impairment. The current evaluation is for a disability related to injuries to the cervical spine. Clearly, the ratings referenced herein are not identical impairments. Therefore, Ms. Yturbide is entitled to take a lump sum of 25% and to receive 8% in installments.

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). If any permanent impairment from which an employee is suffering following an accidental injury or the onset of an occupational disease is due in part to the injury or disease, and in part to a preexisting or intervening injury, disease or condition, the rating physician or chiropractor, except as otherwise provided in subsection 9, shull determine the portion of the impairment which is reasonably attributable to the injury or occupational disease and the portion which is reasonably attributable to the preexisting or intervening injury, disease or condition. The injured employee may receive compensation for that portion of his or her impairment which is reasonably attributable to the present industrial injury or occupational disease and may not receive compensation for that portion which is reasonably attributable to the present industrial injury, disease or condition. The injured employee is not entitled to receive compensation for his or her impairment if the percentage of impairment established for his or her preexisting or intervening injury, disease or condition is equal to or greater than the percentage of impairment established for the present industrial injury or occupational disease.

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preexisting permanent impairment or intervening injury, disease or condition, whether it resulted from an industrial or nonindustrial injury, disease or condition.

3. A precise apportionment must be completed if a prior evaluation of the percentage of impairment is available and recorded for the

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3. A precise apportionment must be completed if a prior evaluation of the percentage of impairment is available and recorded for the preexisting impairment. The condition, organ or automical structure of the preexisting impairment must be identical with that subject to current evaluation. Sources of information upon which an apportionment may be based include, but are not limited to:

Except as otherwise provided in subsection 9, the rating of a permanent partial disability must be appurtioned if there is a

(a) Prior ratings of the insurer;

(b) Other ratings; (c) Findings of the

(c) Findings of the loss of range of motion;

(d) Information concerning previous surgeries; or

(e) For claims accepted pursuant to NRS 616C, 180, other medical or psychological records regarding the prior mental or behavioral condition.

4. If a rating evaluation was completed in this State for a previous industrial injury or occupational disease involving a condition, organ or anatomical structure that is identical to the condition, organ or anatomical structure being evaluated for the present industrial injury or occupational disease, an apportionment must be determined by subtracting the percentage of impairment established for the previous industrial injury or occupational disease, regardless of the edition of the American Medical Association's Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment used to determine the percentage of impairment for the previous industrial injury or occupational disease.

5. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, if a rating evaluation was completed in another state for a previous injury or disease involving a condition, organ or anatomical structure that is identical to the condition, organ or anatomical structure being evaluated for the present industrial injury or occupational disease, or if no previous rating evaluation was performed, the percentage of impairment for the previous injury or disease and the present industrial injury or occupational disease must be determined by using the Guide, as adopted by reference pursuant to NAC 616C 002. The apportionment must be determined by subtracting the percentage of impairment established for the previous injury or disease from the percentage of impairment established for the present industrial injury or occupational disease.

the previous injury or disease from the percentage of impairment established for the present industrial injury of occupational disease.

6. If precise information is not available, and the rating physician or chiropractor is unable to determine an apportionment using the Guide as set forth in subsection 5, an apportionment may be allowed if at lenst 50 percent of the total present impairment is due to a preexisting or intervening injury, disease or condition. The rating physician or chiropractor may base the apportionment upon X rays, historical records and diagnoses made by physicians or chiropractors or records of treatment which confirm the prior impairment.

7. If there are preexisting conditions, including, without limitation, degenerative arthritis, rheumatoid variants, obesity, congenital malformations or, for claims accepted under NRS 616C.189, mental or behavioral disorders, the apportionment must be supported by documentation concerning the scope and the nature of the impairment which existed before the industrial injury or the onset of disease.

8. A rating physician or chiropractor shall always explain the underlying basis of the apportionment as specifically as possible by citing pertinent data in the health care records or other records.

9. If no documentation exists pursuant to subsection 7 or 8, the impairment may not be apportioned.

[Comm'r of Insurance & Industrial Comm'n, No. 41 § 9, eff. 5-13-82]—(NAC A by Dep't of Industrial Relations, 10-26-83; 6-23-86. A by Div. of Industrial Insurance Regulation, 2-22-88; A by Div. of Industrial Relations by R009-97, 10-27-97; R105-00, 1-18-2001, eff. 3-1-2001; R108-09, 6-30-2010)

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Reese Kintz, Guinasso 190 W Hulfaker Ln Suite 402 Reno, NV 89511 (775) 853-8746

C. CONCLUSION

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In accordance with the foregoing, Mrs. Yturbide respectfully requests that the Appeals Officer AFFIRM the Hearing Officer's Decision and Order to reverse and remand CCMSI's July 1, 2016 determination, instructing them to comply with Nevada statutes and law.

VI. DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Mrs. Yturbide will rely upon (1) one documentary exhibit, submitted herewith. Mrs. Yturbide reserves the right to rely on evidence submitted by the employer and insurer and to submit additional rebuttal evidence, if necessary.

VII. WITNESSES

Mrs. Yturbide does not plan on calling any witnesses at this time. However, Mrs. Yturbide reserves the right to call the employer and insurer and any witnesses called by the employer and insurer or identified in their pre-hearing statement, and rebuttal witnesses. Mrs. Yturbide also reserves the right to introduce rebuttal evidence and witnesses, if necessary.

VIII. ESTIMATED TIME

Mrs. Yturbide submission of evidence, examination of witnesses, and closing argument will take approximately one half hour.

DATED this | 5 day of November, 2016.

Jason D. Guinasso, Esq. Attorney for Jody Yturbide

RKG.
Reese Kintz,
Quinasso

Reese Kintz, Ouinasso 190 W Huffaker Ln Suite 402 Reno, NV 89511 (775) 853-8746

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE 1 I am a resident of the State of Nevada, over the age of eighteen years, and not a party 2 to the within action. My business address is 190 W. Huffaker Lane, Suite 402, Reno, 3 Nevada, 89511. 41 On November 15th, 2016, I served the following: 5 JODY YTURBIDE'S 6 PRE-HEARING STATEMENT 7 on the following in said cause as indicated below: **CCMSI** 9 JODY YTURBIDE P.O. BOX 20068 9732 PYRAMID WAY, NO. 368 RENO, NV 89515-0068 10 SPARKS, NV 89441 (VIA U.S. MAIL) (VIA U.S. MAIL) CITY OF RENO 11 LISA WILTSHIRE ALSTEAD, ESQ. ATTN: KELLY LEERMAN MCDONALD CARANO WILSON 12 100 W LIBERTY ST., 10TH FLOOR PO BOX 1900 **RENO, NV 89505 RENO, NV 89505** (VIA U.S. MAIL) 13 (VIA HAND DELIVERY) NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMIN. 14 APPEALS DIVISION 1050 E WILLIAM ST, STE 450 15 CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701 (VIA HAND DELIVERY) 16 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on 17 November 15, 2016, at Reno, Nevada. 19 KATRINA A. TORRES 20 21 22 23 24

Page 7 of 7

Reese Kintz.

Guinesso 190 W Huffaker Ln Suite 402 Reno, NV 8951 I (775) 853-8746

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JA256

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

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

SEP 1,2 2016

DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION
APPEALS OFFICER

In the	Matter	of the	Contes	ted
Industr	rial Ins	urance	Claim	of:

Claim No: 14853E248257

7 Industrial insurance Ciami of

Hearing No: 1700074-JL

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Appeal No: 1700698-LLW

JODY YTURBIDE,

Claimant.

ORDER

The Employer filed its Motion for Stay Pending Appeal on September 8, 2017. After careful consideration, the Motion for Stay Pending Appeal is GRANTED.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Lorna L Ward

APPEALS OFFICER

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

The undersigned, an employee of the State of Nevada, Department of Administration, Hearings Division, does hereby certify that on the date shown below, a true and correct copy of the foregoing <u>ORDER</u> was duly mailed, postage prepaid **OR** placed in the appropriate addressee runner file at the Department of Administration, Hearings Division, 1050 E. William #450, Carson City, Nevada, to the following:

JODY YTURBIDE 9732 PYRAMID WAY #368 SPARKS, NV 89441

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JASON GUINASSO, ESQ REESE KINTZ GUINASSO, LLC 190 WEST HUFFAKER SUITE 402 RENO NV 89511

12 CITY OF RENO
ATTN: KELLY LEERMAN
1 EAST FIRST ST 9th FLOOR
RENO, NV 89501

LISA M WILTSHIRE ALSTEAD ESQ 100 W LIBERTY ST 10TH FLOOR RENO NV 89505

CCMSI PO BOX 20068 RENO, NV 89515-0068

Dated this 12 H day of September, 2016.

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

MCDONALD-CARANO-WILSON:

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER.

In the Matter of the Contested Industrial Insurance Claim Claim No:

14853E248257

of

Hearing No: 1700074-JL

Jody Yturbide,

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Appeal No:

Claimant.

MOTION FOR STAY ORDER PENDING APPEAL

The City of Reno ("Employer") respectfully moves the Appeals Officer for a stay order, staying the effect of the Hearing Officer's Decision and Order entered on August 11, 2016, pending full hearing of this matter before the Appeals Officer. The grounds for this Motion are that insurer Cannon Cochran Management Services, Inc.'s ("Insurer") will be prejudiced if required to comply with the Hearing Officer's Decision and Order which mandates payment of 25% of the 33% permanent partial disability ("PPD") evaluation in a lump sum in violation of NRS 616C.495(1)(d) and NAC 616C.498.

This Motion is made and based upon the points and authorities attached hereto, the Insurer's Documentary Evidence ("IDE") filed herein, and the pleadings and papers on file under this claim.

DATED this Standary of September, 2016.

McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

TIMOTHY E. ROWE. ESC

LISA M. WILTSHIRE ALSTEAD, ESQ.

P. O. Box 2670

Reno, Nevada 89505-2670 Attorneys for the Employer

CITY OF RENO

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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Employer submits the following points and authorities in support of its Motion for Stay Order Pending Appeal.

I.

ISSUE PRESENTED ON APPEAL

The issue in this case concerns Insurer's offer to pay claimant Jody Yturbide ("Claimant") 18% of the 33% PPD award in lump sum, with the remaining 15% of the award to be paid in installments as required under NRS 616C.495(1) and NAC 616C.498. This determination was based upon the Claimant's receipt of prior lump sum awards amounting to 7% whole person impairment from industrial injuries that occurred in 2008 and 2011. The Employer now appeals and requests a stay of that decision.

II.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The Claimant works as Public Safety Dispatcher in the Reno Emergency Communications Division for Employer. On May 23, 2014, Claimant filed a claim for injuries to her right shoulder, forearm, elbow, wrist, and fingers related to severe pain and numbness and loss of sensation in two to three fingers with a date of injury of May 22, 2014. Claimant's job entailed non-stop typing and answering of phones.

Following treatment, physical therapy, and two surgeries for her right wrist/elbow strain and cervical strain, Claimant was rated for her conditions. On June 19, 2016, the Claimant's PPD evaluation was performed by Dr. Katharina Welborn. Dr. Welborn recommended claim closure with a 33% whole person impairment.

On July 1, 2016, Insurer issued a determination letter awarding 33% disability. The letter also indicated that because Claimant has prior PPDs resulting in a total whole person impairment of 7%, she is only entitled to an 18% lump sum payment on the claim with the remaining 15% to be paid in installments. The Claimant appealed this determination.

The following is a summary of the PPD awards and lump sum calculation:

PPD Awards:

Date of Injury	PPD Award	Lump Sum	Installments	Body Part
1/23/08	5%	X		Right Wrist
11/17/11	2%	X		Left Elbow
5/22/14	33%	X	X	Cervical

Lump Sum Calculation:

25% WPI	Award allowed under NAC 616C.498
-7 % WPI	Prior PPD Awards Accepted in Lump Sum
18% WPI	Balance Available for Lump Sum Award

Balance of PPD Award for Installments:

15% WP1	(Calculated as 33%WPI-18%WPI)
1374 111	

On August 11, 2016, the Hearing Officer reversed and remanded the Insurer's July 1, 2016 determination, determining that the Claimant is entitled to a one time lump sum offering of 25% with the remaining 8% to be paid in monthly installments. Employer now appeals and requests a stay of that Decision and Order.

III.

ARGUMENT

A. Legal 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(5) 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 1). In Nyberg v. Nevada Industrial Comm'n, 100 Nev. 322, 683 P.2d (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

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as a 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 Ins. 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 (D.C. Mich. 1969); Ivor B. Clark 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. Id. at fn. 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 the pendency of this appeal if the stay is not granted. White Pine Power v. Public Svc. Comm'n, 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. Here, the Hearing Officer failed to appropriately interpret NRS 616C.495, thereby ordering the Insurer to offer 25% of the 33% PPD award in a lump sum. If required to comply with the decision by paying 25% of the PPD award in lump sum prior to hearing on the merits of this case, Employer will be substantially prejudiced and irreparably harmed due to its inability to recover amounts paid pending the Appeals Officer hearing.

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NRS 616C.495(1)(d) states:

- Except as otherwise provided in NRS 616C.380, an award for a permanent partial disability may be paid in a lump sum under the following conditions:
- (d) Any claimant injured on or after July 1, 1995, may elect to receive his or her compensation in a lump sum in accordance with regulations adopted by the Administrator and approved by the Governor. The Administrator shall adopt regulations for determining the eligibility of such a claimant to receive all or any portion of his or her compensation in a lump sum. Such regulations may include the manner in which an award for a permanent partial disability may be paid to such a claimant in installments. Notwithstanding the provisions of NRS 233B.070, any regulation adopted pursuant to this paragraph does not become effective unless it is first approved by the Governor.

NAC 616C.498 states:

An employee injured on or after July 1, 1995, who incurs a permanent partial disability that:

- 1. Does not exceed 25 percent may elect to receive his compensation in a lump sum.
- Exceeds 25 percent may elect to receive his compensation in a lump sum equal to the present value of an award for a disability of 25 percent. If the injured employee elects to receive compensation in a lump sum pursuant to this subsection, the insurer shall pay in installments to the injured employee that portion of the injured employee's disability in excess of 25 percent.

The Nevada Supreme Court has interpreted these provisions to allow no more than 25% whole person impairment to be paid in a lump sum. Eads v. SIIS, 857 P.2d 13 (1993).

Here, the Claimant previously accepted lump sum PPD awards totaling 7%. The May 22, 2014 injury resulted in an additional 33% whole person impairment. The combination of Claimant's PPD awards results in whole person impairment greater than 25% after adding the 33% PPD award for her right wrist strain, right elbow strain, and cervical strain conditions, and the two prior PPD awards. NAC 616C.498 limits payment of the lump sum to 25%. The balance must be paid in installments. Although NAC 616C.498 clearly requires payment of installments for PPD in excess of 25%, the Hearing Officer's August 11, 2016 Decision and Order requires payment of

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The Hearing Officer's analysis ignores NAC 616C.498. NAC 616C.498 limits payment of the lump sum to 25%. Further, pursuant to the AMA Guides' whole person approach to impairment, there is a requirement that impairment from different regions be combined to determine whole person impairment. See AMA Guides, Fifth Ed., Section 1.3 and 1.4, pp. 9, 10. The purpose of the statute is to insure that the most seriously injured claimants are compensated over time and not left destitute after lump sum payments are exhausted. This purpose is applicable here, where, Claimant's total PPD awards exceed 25% and thus the balance must be paid over time.

Therefore, as illustrated by the above charts, because Claimant had previously elected to receive to PPD awards in a lump sum totaling 7%, the remaining amount allowed under statute that can be awarded in lump sum is 18%. The balance of the current 33% PPD award, or 33% WPI (total award) minus 18% WPI (remaining amount allowed to be paid by lump sum), results in a 15% WPI balance remaining which must be paid in monthly installments. The lump sum and installment payment information contained in Insurer's July 1, 2016 PPD award letter were properly calculated pursuant to the applicable statutes. Nothing in the applicable statutes references a "one time lump sum offering" as stated in the Decision and Order. Because whole person impairment frequently is the consequence of multiple claims, there is no reason to believe the legislature intended the provisions of NRS 616.495(1)(d) or NAC 616C.498 to apply to impairment arising from one specific claim unless it was so stated. It was not. Accordingly, Employer requests the Appeals Officer issue a stay of the Hearing Officer's August 11, 2016 Decision and Order pending full hearing on the merits of this case.

MCDONALD-CARANO-WILSONS 1108 WEST 1198 PLOOR & BLYOON SAND

207-482

IV.

CONCLUSION

Employer respectfully requests the Appeals Officer issue an Order staying the Hearing Officer's August 11, 2016 Decision and Order requiring the payment of 25% of the 33% PPD award in a lump sum.

DATED this day of September, 2016.

McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

TIMOTHY E. ROWE, ESQ.

LISA M. WILTSHIRE ALSTEAD, ESQ.

P. O. Box 2670

Reno, Nevada 89505-2670

Attorneys for the Employer

CITY OF RENO

MCDONALD-CARANO-WILSON: 100 WYST LIREBLY'S REET TO PERFORM WISO

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 start day of September, 2016, I served the preceding MOTION FOR STAY ORDER PENDING APPEAL by placing a true and correct copy thereof in a sealed envelope and serving said document via hand-delivery at Reno, Nevada, on the following parties at the addresses referenced below:

Jason Guinasso, Esq. Reese Kintz Guinasso, LLC 190 West Huffaker, Suite 402 Reno, NV 89511

Kathleen Morris

1		BEFORE THE A	PPE,	ALS OFFICER	FILED
2					SEP 1 2 2016
3					DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER
4			`		WLLEWER ALLIANIA
5	In the Matter of the Co Industrial Insurance Cl	aim of:)	Claim No:	14853E248257
6)	Hearing No:	1700074-JL
7)	Appeal No:	1700698-LLW
8	JODY YTURBIDE,)		
9		Claimant.	_)		
10	1	NOTICE OF APPEAL	AND	ORDER TO A	PPEAR
11	1. ALL PARTIE	S IN INTEREST ARE	HE	REBY NOTIFI	ED that a hearing will be held
12	by the Appeals	Officer, pursuant to NR	S 616	6 and 617 on:	
13	DATE: TIME:	Monday, November 21, 3:30PM			
14	PLACE:	DEPT OF ADMINISTR 1050 E. WILLIAMS ST	ATI REF	ON, APPEALS	OFFICE
15		CARSON CITY, NV 89	9701		
16	Claimant's file rela	ting to the matter on appe	aı.		rovision of documents in the
17	3. ALL PARTIES sh	iall comply with NAC 61	6C.2	97 for the filing	and serving of information to
18	be considered on ap			s filed with this	agency must have all social
19	li anno anno de la como	vadanted or otherwise r	rmn	чей япи ян яны	s agency must have all social mation to this effect must be
20	attached. The doc	ruments otherwise may	be re	jected by the 11	earnigs Division
21	5. Pursuant to NRS (subject to the Appe	616C.282, any party fail als Officer's orders as are	ing I	o comply with essary to direct t	NAC 616C.274336 shall be he course of the Hearing.
22 23		as seekadula this hearit	no sh	ould consult wit	th opposing counsel or parties, iting supported by an alfidavit.
	II .				or seek assistance and advice
24	7. The injured employ from the Nevada A	ttomey for Injured Work	ers.	F	
2526	IT IS SO OR	DERED.	La	mad. Wo	nd
27		LORNA	LV	VARD	
28	II.	APPEA	LS C	FFICER	

NOTICE OF APPEAL AND REQUEST FOR HEARING BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

ANY AGGRIEVED PARTY MAY APPEAL THIS DECISION BY FILING THIS NOTICE OF APPEAL WITH THE APPEALS OFFICE WITHIN THIRTY (30) DAYS OF THE DATE OF THIS DECISION. IF YOU WISH TO APPEAL, PLEASE FILL OUT THIS FORM COMPLETELY AND MAIL TO:

APPEALS OFFICER 1050 East William Street, Suite 450 Carson City, Nevada 89701		
	Claim No: Claimant: Address:	14853E248257 Jody Yturbide 9732 Pyramid Way #368 Sparks, NV 89441
Name & Address of Employer AT TIME OF INJURY:	City of Reno 1 East First Str Reno, NV 895	
Hearing No: 1700074-JL Decision Dated	l: August 11, 2	2016
WHO IS APPEALING? (Claimant)	(Employer <u>X</u>) (Insurer)
REASON FOR APPEALING:		
Error of law in the Hearing Officer's Decision and Orde	er.	
ATTACH A COPY OF YOUR HEARING OFFICE	R'S DECISION	TO THIS REQUEST
Claimant Note:		
You are entitled to have the Nevada Attorney for Injurat no cost to you. The NAIW is not associated with (EICN). You may represent yourself or may retain a pr	the Employer s	insurance Company of revious
Check one:		
Appoint the Nevada Attorneys for Injured World World I will represent myself. I have retained the following attorney:		no cost to me.
Employer Note:		
Employers are <u>not</u> entitled to the services of NAIW. The McDonald Carano Wilson LLP	ne Employer wil	l be represented by:
DATED: Fhis day of September, 2016.	17006618	s-cun
469269.1	MO	11-11-21-16 3:30

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 NOTICE OF APPEAL AND ORDER TO APPEAR 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:

JODY YTURBIDE 9732 PYRAMID WAY #368 SPARKS, NV 89441

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JASON GUINASSO, ESQ
REESE KINTZ GUINASSO, LLC
190 WEST HUFFAKER SUITE 402
RENO NV 89511

11 CITY OF RENO
ATTN: KELLY LEERMAN
1 EAST FIRST ST 9th FLOOR
RENO, NV 89501

LISA M WILTSHIRE ALSTEAD ESQ 100 W LIBERTY ST 10TH FLOOR RENO NV 89505

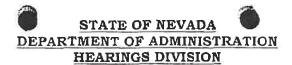
CCMSI PO BOX 20068 RENO, NV 89515-0068

Dated this 12 day of September, 2016.

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



McDoriald Carario Wilson LLP



In the matter of the Contested Industrial Insurance Claim of:

Hearing Number: 1700074-JL Claim Number: 14853E248257

JODY YTURBIDE 9732 PYRAMID WAY #368 SPARKS, NV 89441 CITY OF RENO ATTN: KELLY LEERMAN 1 EAST FIRST ST 9th FLOOR RENO, NV 89501

BEFORE THE HEARING OFFICER

The Claimant's request for Hearing was filed on July 8, 2016 and a Hearing was scheduled for August 3, 2016. The Hearing was held on August 3, 2016, in accordance with Chapters 616 and 617 of the Nevada Revised Statutes.

The Claimant was represented by her attorney, Jason Guinasso, by telephone conference call. The Employer was not present. The Insurer was represented by Lisa Wiltshire Alstead, Esquire, by telephone conference call. Claimant appealed the Insurer's determination dated July 1, 2016. The issue before the Hearing Officer is 33% permanent partial disability (PPD) award. At today's hearing, the Claimant's counsel clarified that they were not contesting the 33% PPD award, only the 18% lump sum offering.

DECISION AND ORDER

The determination of the Insurer is hereby REVERSED AND REMANDED.

On July 1, 2016, the Insurer offered the Claimant a 33% PPD award. The Claimant was further advised that he was entitled to a one time lump sum payment of 18%, and the remaining 15% in monthly installments, the instant appeal. Having reviewed the submitted evidence and in consideration of the representations made at today's hearing, the Hearing Officer finds the Insurer errored in its 18% one time lump sum offering. As such, the Hearing Officer finds the Claimant is entitled to a one time lump sum offering of 25%, with the remaining 8% to be paid in monthly installments, pursuant to NAC 616C.498. Therefore, the Insurer shall recalculate the 33% PPD award based on a lump sum offering of 25%, and upon completion, render a new determination with appeal rights accordingly.



In the Matter of the Intested Industrial Insurance Claim of Hearing Number:
Page two



NAC 616C.490(3)(4) provides that a precise apportionment must be completed if a prior evaluation of the percentage of impairment is available and recorded for the preexisting impairment. The condition, organ or anatomical structure of the preexisting impairment must be identical with that subject to current evaluation. If a rating evaluation was completed in this State for a previous industrial injury or occupational disease involving a condition, organ or anatomical structure that is identical to the condition, organ or anatomical structure being evaluated for the present industrial injury or occupational disease, an apportionment must be determined by subtracting the percentage of impairment established for the previous industrial injury or occupational disease from the percentage of impairment established for the present industrial injury or occupational disease, regardless of the edition of the American Medical Association's Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment used to determine the percentage of impairment for the previous industrial injury or occupational disease.

NRS 616C.495(1)(a)(c) provides authority for lump sum payments of Permanent Partial Disability awards. If the injury was incurred on or after July 1, 1981, and before July 1, 1995, the injured employee may elect to receive compensation in a lump sum equal to a present value of an award of 30 percent disability. If the injury was incurred after July 1, 1973, and prior to July 1, 1981, the maximum limit for lump sum compensation shall not exceed 12 percent disability. That portion of the award amount in excess of these limits shall be paid in installments.

NAC 616C.498 provides that an employee injured on or after July 1, 1995, who incurs a permanent partial disability that does not exceed 25 percent may elect to receive compensation in a lump sum. If it exceeds 25, percent, the injured employee may elect to receive compensation in a lump sum equal to the present value of an award for a disability of 25 percent. If the injured employee elects to receive compensation in a lump sum pursuant to this subsection, the insurer shall pay in installments to the injured employee that portion of the injured employee's disability in excess of 25 percent.

APPEAL RIGHTS

Pursuant to NRS 616C.345(1), should any party desire to appeal this final Decision and Order of the Hearing Officer, a request for appeal must be filed with the Appeals Officer within thirty (30) days of the date of the decision by the Hearing Officer.

IT IS SO ORDERED this 11th day of August, 2016.

Jason Luis, Hearing Officer



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 deposited into the State of Nevada Interdepartmental mail system, **OR** with the State of Nevada mail system for mailing via United States Postal Service, **OR** placed in the appropriate addressee runner file at the Department of Administration, Hearings Division, 1050 E. Williams Street, Suite 400, Carson City, Nevada, to the following:

JODY YTURBIDE 9732 PYRAMID WAY #368 SPARKS, NV 89441

JASON GUINASSO, ESQ REESE KINTZ GUINASSO, LLC 190 WEST HUFFAKER SUITE 402 RENO NV 89511

CITY OF RENO ATTN: KELLY LEERMAN 1 EAST FIRST ST 9th FLOOR RENO, NV 89501

LISA M WILTSHIRE ALSTEAD ESQ MCDONALD CARANO WILSON 100 W LIBERTY ST 10TH FLOOR RENO NV 89501

CCMSI PO BOX 20068 RENO, NV 89515-0068

DIR
WORKERS COMP SECTION
INTERDEPARTMENTAL MAIL
400 W KING ST
CARSON CITY NV

Dated this 11th day of August, 2016.

Susan Smock

Employee of the State of Nevada



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27 28 CASE NO. CV17-00065

DEPT NO.

FILED MAR 0 3 2017 JACQUELINE BRYANT, CLERK BY: DEPUTY CLERK

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

* * * * *

CITY OF RENO,

Petitioner,

vs.

JODY YTURBIDE, and the NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER,

Respondents.

ORIGINAL

SUPPLEMENTAL RECORD

APPEALS OFFICE 1050 E. WILLIAM #450 CARSON CITY NV 89710

1	CASE NO. CV17-00065
2	DEPT NO. 7
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6	IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
7	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE
8	* * * *
9	CITY OF RENO,
10	Petitioner,
11	vs.
12	JODY YTURBIDE, and the NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
13	APPEALS OFFICER,
14	Respondents.
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 person:
19	1. Record on Appeal
20	
21	APPEALS OFFICER
22	drud Ward
23	LORNA L. WARD
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27	
APPEALS OFFICE ²⁸	
CARSON CITY NV 89	

STATE OF NEVADA

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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

March 2, 2017

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT 75 COURT ST RENO NV 89501

RE: JODY YTURBIDE, 1700698-LLW, Second Judicial District Court Matter

Case No. CV17-00065, Dept. 7

Dear Clerk:

Enclosed is the Supplemental Record in the above matter. Please incorporate the Supplemental Record into the established record, which was transmitted to you on February 15, 2017. Also, please return a file-stamped copy of the cover sheet in the self-addressed envelope.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Kristi Fraser

Secretary to the Appeals Officer

Enclosures

cc: Lisa Wiltshire Alstead, Esq. Jason Guinasso, Esq.

CASE NO. CV17-00065

DEPT. NO. 7

CITY OF RENO V. JODY YTURBIDE, and the NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINSITRATION, APPEALS OFFICE $% \left(1,0\right) =0$

INDEX

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Employer's Notice of Non-Opposition, Submitted by Lisa Wiltshire Alstead, On behalf of Petitioner/Employer (Filed 02/24/17)	003 - 0014
Jody Yturbide's Motion for Clarification Regarding February 10, 2017 Order, Submitted by Jason Guinasso, Esq., On behalf of Respondent/Claimant (Filed 02/17/17)	015 - 0018

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

FILED

1050 E. WILLIAM, SUITE 450 CARSON CITY, NV 89701 FEB 2 2 2017

DEPT. OF AUMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICER

In the Matter of the Contested Industrial Insurance Claim of:

Claim No: 14853E248257

Industrial Insurance Claim of

Hearing No: 1700074-JL

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Appeal No: 1700698-LLW

JODY YTURBIDE,

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Claimant.

ORDER

The Claimant filed her February 17, 2017 Motion for Clarification of February 10, 2017 Order. The Motion for Stay Pending Appeal was GRANTED. The Insurer shall pay the PPD award as follows: 18% lump sum and 15% in installments pending the appeal.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Lorna L Ward

APPEALS OFFICER

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

The undersigned, an employee of the State of Nevada, Department of Administration, Hearings Division, does hereby certify that on the date shown below, a true and correct copy of the foregoing <u>ORDER</u> was duly mailed, postage prepaid **OR** placed in the appropriate addressee runner file at the Department of Administration, Hearings Division, 1050 E. William #450, Carson City, Nevada, to the following:

JODY YTURBIDE 9732 PYRAMID WAY #368 SPARKS, NV 89441

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JASON GUINASSO, ESQ
REESE KINTZ GUINASSO, LLC
190 WEST HUFFAKER SUITE 402
RENO NV 89511

CITY OF RENO ATTN: KELLY LEERMAN I EAST FIRST ST 9th FLOOR RENO, NV 89501

LISA M WILTSHIRE ALSTEAD ESQ 100 W LIBERTY ST 10TH FLOOR RENO NV 89505

CCMSI PO BOX 20068 RENO, NV 89515-0068

Dated this Add day of February, 2017.

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





NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

In the Matter of the Contested Industrial Insurance Claim

Claim No:

14853E248257

Hearing No:

1700074-JL

Appeal No:

1700698-LLW

Jody Yturbide,

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Claimant.

EMPLOYER'S NOTICE OF NON-OPPOSITION

The CITY OF RENO ("Employer") hereby submits this Notice of Non-Opposition to Claimant JODY YTURBIDE's ("Claimant") Motion for Clarification Regarding February 10, 2017, Order (the "Motion"). Contrary to Claimant's assertions in the Motion, the Employer has not refused to pay the Claimant the uncontested portion of the PPD award. Rather, the Employer agrees with the Claimant's request in the Motion that the 18% lump sum amount (undisputed amount) should be paid to Claimant. The remaining 7% lump sum amount (disputed amount) should be paid installment payments until resolution of the Petition for Judicial Review. In fact, insurer CCMSI ("Insurer") has already sent Claimant a determination letter to this effect. See Exhibit 1 attached hereto. As such, Employer does not oppose the Motion, and agrees to pay the 33% PPD award with a lump sum payment of 18% and installment payments of the remaining 15% (which includes installment payments of the 7% contested amount)1.

AFFIRMATION Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding EMPLOYER'S NOTICE OF

Employer notes that interest is not addressed in the determination letter attached as Exhibit 1 because the Claimant is not entitled to interest under NRS 616C.335. Interest is not yet due under NRS 616C.335 as a final determination has not yet been made and the Petition for Judicial Review remains pending.





NON-OPPOSITION filed in Nevada Department of Administration Hearing No. 1700720-JL does not contain the social security number of any person.

DATED this 24th day of February 2017.

McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

Timothy E. Rowe, Esq.

Lisa M. Wiltshire Alstead, Esq.

P.O. Box 2670

Reno, NV 89505-2670

Attorneys for 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 24th day of February, 2017, I served the preceding EMPLOYER'S NOTICE OF NON-OPPOSITION by placing a true and correct copy thereof in a sealed envelope and requesting a runner from McDonald Carano Wilson LLP to hand-deliver said document to the following parties at the addresses listed below:

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

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

> Jason Guinasso, Esq. Reese Kintz Guinasso, LLC 190 West Huffaker, Suite 402 Reno, NV 89511 Counsel for Jody Yturbide

City of Reno Attn: Kelly Leerman 1 East First St. 9th Fl. Reno, NV 89501

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

Micki Arguello

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1



February 24, 2017

PPD AWARD LETTER

Jody L Yturbide 9732 Pyramid Way #368 Sparks, NV 89441

Claim No.: 14853E248257 Date of Injury: 5/22/2014 Employer: City of Reno

Dear Ms. Yturbide:

Pursuant to the Order granting the Motion for Stay Order Pending Judicial Review dated February 10, 2017, a stay of the December 16, 2016 Appeals Officer Decision has been entered. As such, the disputed lump sum amount of seven percent (7%) will be paid in installments until a final determination is entered by the District Court on the pending Petition for Judicial Review.

You were awarded a total of seven (7%) percent for your prior PPD's, Pursuant to NRS 616C.495 you and entitled to the entire thirty three (33%) percent in monthly installments in the amount of \$1,047.56 until you reach the age of seventy (70) for a total installments of \$311,710.46; or you are entitled to a lump sum payment up to eighteen (18%) percent in the amount of approximately \$81,605.45 and the remaining fifteen (15%) percent in monthly installments of \$476.16 until you reach the age of seventy (70) for a total installment payments of \$137,384.32.

Your claim is closed for any further benefits except:

- Right to request reopening in accordance with the provisions of NRS 616C.390; (a)
- Any counseling, training or other vocational rehabilitation services, if applicable. (b) The following documents are enclosed.
- Election of Method of Payment of Compensation, Form D-10a (revised 7/99)
- Reaffirmation/retraction of Lump Sum Request, Form D-11 (revised 7/99)
- Injured Employee's Right to Reopen a Claim Which Has Been Closed/PPD Offset, Form D-13 (revised 7/99)
- Copy of PPD Rating Evaluation
- Copy of PPD Award Calculation Work Sheet, Form D-9a (revised 7/99)
- Request for Hearing, Form D-12a (revised 7/99)

Please sign one copy of the first two forms listed above. The second set is for your records.

P.O. Box 20068 Reno, NV 89515-0068 775-324-3301 phone 775-324-9893 fax

Page 2

Claim No.: 14853E248257

If you disagree with this decision, you have the right to file an appeal and mail it directly to the Hearing Officer, Department of Administration, 1050 E. William Street, Ste.400, Carson City, NV 89710. If you request does not reach the Hearing Officer within seventy (70) days from the date of this letter, you may lose your right to appeal the decision.

If you have questions, please contact this office at (775) 324-3301x1029. Sincerely,

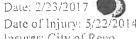
Lisa Jones Claims Representative

Enclosure

CC

File, City of Reno, DIR, Jason Guinasso, Esq. Tim Rowe, Esq. Injured Employee: Jody Yturbide

Claim No: 14853E248257 Employer: City of Reno



Insurer: City of Reno

ELECTION OF METHOD OF PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION (Pursuant to NRS 616C.495)

NRS 6160,495(2) provides

2. If the injured employee elects to receive his payment for a permanent partial disability in a lump sum, all of his benefits for compensation terminate. His acceptance of that payment constitutes a final seatlement of all factual and legal issues in the case. By so accepting he waives all of his rights it girding the claren, including the right to appeal from the closure of the case or the percentage of his disability, except

(a) He right to reopen his claim according to the provisions of NRS 616C 390, and

(b) Any counseling, training or other rehabilitative services provided by the insurer. The injured employee must be advised in writing of the provisions of this subsection when he demands his payment in a lump sum, and has 20 days after the analysing or personal delivery of this notice within which to retract or mattern his demand, before payment may be made and his election becomes final,

I, Jody Yturbide (Name)

(Social Security Number)

have been advised that I may elect to receive my permanent partial disability compensation on an installment basis or, if eligible, and I so elect, on a lump sum basis.

Should lefect to receive my compensation on an installment basis, payments will begin on 2/1/2017 and terminate on 2/16/2041 and will be paid at the monthly rate of \$1,047.56 for a total installment payment of \$311,710,46.

If 1 elect to receive my entitlement of (18%) on a lump sum basis I will receive approximately \$81,605,45, and additional monthly installments of \$476.16 until you reach the age of seventy (70) for a total monthly installments of \$137,384.32. This sum will vary depending on the date I elect to receive my lump sum payment. As provided by NRS 616C.495, if I elect to receive my payment for permanent partial disability in a lump sum, all of my benefits for compensation terminate.

My acceptance of the lump sum payment constitutes a final settlement of all factual and legal issues in this case, including but not limited to unresolved issues that are or could become the subject of pending litigation. By so accepting, I waive all of my rights regarding the claim, including, but not limited to, the right to appeal from the closure of the case or the percentage of my disability, except:

- My right to request reopening in accordance with the provisions of NRS 616C.390; and (a)
- Any counseling, training or other rehabilitation services provided by the insurer.

Further, I understand that I have twenty (20) days after this notice has been mailed or personally delivered to me, within which to retract or reaffirm my request for a lump sum. I also understand that I will not be paid a lump sum until I have reaffirmed this election in writing. I also understand that any lump sum I receive is subject to an offset based on any prior PPD payments I received before electing to accept a lump sum.

1. [] On an installment b 2. [] A 18% lump sum o	nod of payment desired and sign below. asis as provided by NRS 616C.490. (33%) f approximately \$81,605.45 and 15% monthly installments of \$476.16 until you reach the age installments of \$137,384.32, as calculated pursuant to NRS 616C.495.
DATE:	INJURED EMPLOYEE:
DATE:	WITNESS:

* Insurer: Designate whether monthly or annual rate.

** Amount depends on actual effective date (date elected).

Injured Employee: Jody Yturbide

Social Security No.:

Claim No.: 14853E248257 Employer: City of Reno Date of Injury: 5/22/2014

REAFFIRMATION/RETRACTION OF LUMP SUM REQUEST

(Pursuant to NRS 616C.495(2) and NAC 616C.499(1))

NAC 616C.499(1) provides: If an injured employee elects to receive his award for a permanent partial disability in a lump sum, he must reaffirm his election within 20 days after receiving notification from the insurer pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 616C.495 before the lump sum will be paid.

Please indicate whether you wish to reaffirm or retract your request for a lump sum payment by checking the appropriate box below. Your decision as indicated on this form constitutes your final election regarding the lump sum payment.

Failure to return this form or not checking one of the boxes may result in a delay in the processing of your award.

I reaffirm the request for my lump sum my rights regarding the claim, excep rehabilitation.		•
☐ I retract the request for my lump sum p	nyment.	
Signature of Injured Employee	Date	
Witness	Date	

D-11 crev 4991

Claim No.: 14853E248257

INJURED EMPLOYEE'S RIGHT TO REOPEN A CLAIM WHICH HAS BEEN CLOSED

Nevada Revised Statutes 616C.390 defines your right to reopen your worker's compensation claim after it has been determined that all benefits have been paid and your claim has been closed.

An application to reopen a claim must be in writing and accompanied by a certificate from a physician or chiropractor showing a change in medical condition.

If you did not lose time from work as a result of your industrial injury or occupational disease and you did not receive a permanent partial disability award, you may not request reopening of your claim more than one (1) year after the date on which your claim was closed.

Except as otherwise provided in NRS 616C.390(4), if the request for reopening is denied, the injured employee shall not request reopening of the claim until at least one (1) year after the date on which the final determination of an insurer is issued.

Reopening of a claim is not effective, and thus no benefits or compensation is available, before the date on which an application for reopening is made unless good cause is shown (NRS 616C.390(8)). If your claim closes under NRS 616C.235(2), then you may not reopen your claim (NRS 616C.390(6)).

PPD OFFSET

Nevada Revised Statues (NRS) 616C.405 prohibits an injured employee from receiving a permanent partial disability (PPD) benefit at the same time you are receiving temporary total disability (TTD), temporary partial disability (TPD), or permanent total disability (PTD).

Further, if you have received a PPD on a claim and you were paid the award in a lump sum, future TTD, TPD, or PTD you receive on the same claim must be reduced by a portion of the PPD lump sum; or, if you are receiving installment payments for PPD, those payments will be suspended while TTD, TPD, or PTD is being paid.

The rate at which the PPD offset is deducted is the same as the daily/monthly rate of the PPD award. Except for minimum lump sum awards, for each day/month you receive TTD, TPD, or PTD on the claim, the daily/monthly PPD rate is deducted based on the time period used to calculate the lump sum PPD award. (See NRS 616C.440 for specific information regarding offsets to PTD)

Your PPD lump sum was computed through the day before your 70th* birthday. In other words, the lump sum represents permanent partial disability payments due you from the effective date of your initial PPD payment until you turn 70* years old (unless otherwise entitled to the minimum lump sum). Although you received just one lump sum payment(s), this payment represents the present value of all your future PPD payments.

* PPD awards are calculated using the maximum age established by law which, depending on the date of the injury or occupational disease, may be less than 70 years.

NOTE: This form is to be used by the Claims Agent when sending out permanent partial disability awards or whenever applicable.

D-13 (rec 1921)





REQUEST FOR HEARING - CONTESTED CLAIM

(Pursuant to NAC 616C.274)

REPLY TO:

Department of Administration Hearings Division

1050 E. William Street, Stc. 400 Carson City, NV 89701

(775) 687-8440

OR

Department of Administration

Hearings Division

2200 S. Rancho Drive, Suite 210

Las Vegas, NV 89102

(702) 486-2525

Employee Information		-
Employee's Name and Address Jody Yturbide 9732 Pyramid Wy #368 Sparks, NV 89441		Employer's CITY (1 EAS RENC
Employee's Telephone Number	Claim No. 14853E248257	Employer's
775-830-5707	Date of Injury 05/22/2014	775-3
Insurer Information		1
Highir of Thiot merion		
		17sird-Party
Insurer's Name and Address		CCMSI
		CCMSI PO Box

Employer Information

Employer's Name and Address
CITY OF RENO
1 EAST FIRST STREET, 9TH FLOOR
RENO, NV 89505

Employer's Telephone Number
775-326-6637

Third-Party Administrator Information

Third-Party Administrator's Name and Address
CCMSI
PO Box 20068
Reno, NV 89515

Third-Party Administrator's Telephone Number
775-324-3301

Do Not Complete or Mail This Form Unless You Disagree With the Insurer's Determination.

YOU MUST INCLUDE A COPY OF THE DETERMINATION LETTER OR A HEARING WILL NOT BE SCHEDULED PURSUANT TO NRS 616C.315.

Briefly explain the basis for this appeal:

	The Injured Employee
This request for hearing is filed by, or on behalf of:	The Employer
and is dated this day of	, 20
Signature of Injured Employee/Employer	Injured Employec's/Employer's Rep. (Advisor)

PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY AWARD CALCULATION WORK SHEET DOB: 2/17/1971 Injured Employee Jody Yturbide Sex Female 0.01: 5/22/2014 J4S55E248257 Claim à SS# Onte of Rating *Average Monthly Wage: * State Average Wage: \$5,290.70 Date Award Offered: 6/29/2016 Date Evaluation Report Received 6/21/2016 Bedy Basis-Vertication Description: cervical 33 00 % Total: 33.00 % BB Jastallment Calculation .. 1.047.56 Year of Birth \$5,290.70 0.0060 33 00 % BB Monthly Rate TPD, or DOI Monthly Wage 13. \$1,047,56 x 12 12,570,72 1971 2016 Monthly Rate Annual Rate 70 \$12,570,72 / 365,25 34 42 2021 2041 Annual Rate Daily Rate installment Calculation Last Date TVD or TPD paid: 4/29/2016 First Payment Date 2/1/2017 CEL 4/30/2016 through (b) (2) Time Covered by First Payment' (a) ***** DOI/date of claim reopening or day after last TTD/TPD \$9,428:04 \$9,462.46 (3) 534/42 First Payment Month(s) Dav(s) Year(s) 1/3 1/2041 through \$301,697.28 (4) Time Covered by Annual Payments: (5) Time Covered by Final Payment: through 24 Years \$550.72 \$550,72 (6) Final Payment: Day(s) Month(s) ***** Monthly Х Annual Total of Installment Puyments: 5311-710-46 Minumum Lump Sum Calculation % BB X \$5,290.70 Manthly Wage from (A) above: .5 % X 18,00 S47-616.30 Minimum Lump Sum Amount Lump Sum Calculation of Disability Up To and Including 25% (Use form D-9b for disability greater 25%) Effective Date of Award (year, month following 2b) Per NAC 616C.502 (7)(8) Date of Birth (year, month) (9) Injured Employee Age at Award Effective Date = (7) minus (8) (years@months) (10)Monthly Rate From (B) Factor from Table for Present Value (11)(12)Insert Sum of (3), Add to sum of (11) only. (13) Subtotal of (11) plus (12): (14) Greater of (13) full Lump Sum or Minimum Lump Sum: (15) Minus any applicable award payments previously paid: (16)Net Amount Payable: * Use the Average Monthly Wage or the State Average Wage, whichever is lower. If the average monthly wage (AMW) for TTD on this claim is subject to the frozen 1993 rate, recalculate the AMW for PPD purposes, ** Use .005 for injuries sustained before 07/01/81. Use .006 for injuries sustained after 07/01/81, through 06/17/93. Use .0054 for injuries sustained on or after 06/18/93. Use .006 for injuries sutained on or after 1/1/00. *** Per NRS 616C.490(7), age at which entitlement crases: **** This must reflect the end of the month prior to election of the lump sum payment. Recalculation may be required to bring the award to present day value. If (2)(b) is December date, use caution on line (4) to assure correct number of years, (If subtracting dates, add one year) ***** Must pay monthly installments if monthly entitlement is \$100 or more. May pay annual installment if monthly entitlement is than \$100. *******Use date of claim responing if TTD/TPQ benefits were not paid after the claim was reopened (2)(a). PREPARED BY: CHECKED BY:

D-9a (rev 1/12)



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D9b (rev 1/12)



Jason D. Guinasso, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 8478 2 Reese Kintz Guinasso, LLC 190 W. Huffaker Lane Suite 402 Reno, NV 89511 Attorney for Jody Yturbide

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

In the Matter of the Industrial Insurance Claim

Claim No.:

14853E248257

8

Hearing No.:

1700074-JL

of

Appeal No.:

1700698-LLW

Employer:

CITY OF RENO

JODY YTURBIDE 9732 PYRAMID WAY, #368

PO BOX 1900 RENO, NV 89505

SPARKS, 89441

TPA:

CCMSI

PO BOX 20068

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RENO, NV 89515-0068

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JODY YTURBIDE'S

MOTION FOR CLARIFICATION REGARDING

FEBRUARY 10, 2017, ORDER

COMES NOW, Jody Yturbide (hereafter "Mrs. Yturbide") by and through her attorney, Jason Guinasso, Esq. of REESE KINTZ GUINASSO, LLC, and hereby submit their Motion for Clarification Regarding February 10, 2017, Order.

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On February 10, 2017, the Appeal Officer issued an Order granting the City of

Reno's Motion for Stay Pending Judicial Review. This motion is seeking clarification

regarding the scope of the stay order.

Suite 402 Reno, NV 89511 (775) 853-8746

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Page 1 of 4

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On February 10, 2017, the Appeals Officer entered an Order stating:

"The City of Reno filed its Motion for Stay Order Pending Judicial Review on January 13, 2017. The Claimant filed her Opposition on February 2, 2017. The City of Reno filed its Reply on February 8, 2017.

This matter involves questions and conclusions of law only. In addition, if the Stay is not granted the underlying issue in the instant circumstances become moot.

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

IT IS SO ORDERED."

The Order of the Appeals Officer that is now stayed provides:

The Appeals Officer finds that CCMSI's July 1, 2016, determination to limit Mrs. Yturbide's right to receive a lump sum of her 33% permanent partial disability ("PPD") award to 18% is not supported by the evidence or Nevada law and is hereby REVERSED and REMANDED. Mrs. Yturbide shall be offered 25% of her 33% permanent partial disability rating in lump sum and the remaining 8% in installments in accordance with NRS 616C.495(d) and NAC 616C.498

In this case, the City has never disputed that it owes 33%. The contested issue is whether 7% of the 33% owed Mrs. Yturbide should be paid in lump sum or installments over a period of years. The City does not dispute that the benefits must be paid, only how 16 the benefits should be paid. Therefore, at the very least, it would appear to Mrs. Yturbide that the City is required to pay the uncontested 18% in lump sum, while the contested 7% is payed in installments pending the outcome of the appeal. It does not appear that the is anything in the Appeals Officer's orders that supports the City refusing to pay the uncontested portion of the PPD award. Nevertheless, the City has used this stay, as well as the stay that was granted before the Appeal was heard the underlying appeal on the merits, to refuse to pay the uncontested portion of the PPD.

Therefore, by this motion, Mrs. Yturbide is is requesting clarification regarding the scope of the Appeals Officer's stay order. Specifically, does the Appeals Officer's order allow the City to continue to refuse to pay the uncontested portion of the PPD while

Page 2 of 4

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payment of the contested portion is being appeal? Or, does this Appeals Officer's stay order only apply to the contested portion of the PPD award. Further, since the City has withheld payment of the entire PPD, is Ms. Yturbide entitled to interest on the uncontested portion of the PPD or must she wait to receive interest on the contested and uncontested portions of the PPD until final resolution of the Petition for Judicial Review?

Based on the forgoing unresolved questions left in the wake of the Appeals Officer's February 10, 2017, Order, Mrs. Yturbide hereby respectfully seeks clarification regarding the scope of the Order granting stay.

AFFIRMATION

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the foregoing document filed in this matter does not contain the social security number of any person.

DATED this 174 day of February, 2017.

Jason D. Guinasso, Esq. Attorney for Jody Yturbide

Page 3 of 4

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE I am a resident of the State of Nevada, over the age of eighteen years, and not a party 3 to the within action. My business address is 190 W. Huffaker Lane, Suite 402, Reno, 4 Nevada, 89511. On February 17, 2017, I served the following: 5 JODY YTURBIDE'S 6 MOTION FOR CLARIFICATION REGARDING 8 FEBRUARY 10, 2017, ORDER on the following in said cause as indicated below: 10 JODY YTURBIDE **CCMSI** 9732 PYRAMID WAY, NO. 368 P.O. BOX 20068 RENO, NV 89515-0068 SPARKS, NV 89441 (VIA U.S. MAIL) (VIA U.S. MAIL) 12 LISA WILTSHIRE ALSTEAD, ESQ. CITY OF RENO MCDONALD CARANO WILSON ATTN: KELLY LEERMAN 13 100 W LIBERTY ST., 10TH FLOOR PO BOX 1900 **RENO, NV 89505 RENO, NV 89505** (VIA U.S. MAIL) 14 (VIA HAND DELIVERY) NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMIN. 15 APPEALS DIVISION 1050 E WILLIAM ST, STE 450 16 CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701 (VIA HAND DELIVERY) 17 18 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on February \7, 2017, at Reno, Nevada. 20 21 22 23

Page 4 of 4

Guinasso 190 W Huffaker Lin Suite 402 Renn, NV 89511 (775) 853-8746

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CASE NO. CV17-00065

DEPT. NO. 7

FILED

2017 MAR 22 AM 11: 19



IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

* * * *

CITY OF RENO

Petitioner,

vs.

JODY YTURBIDE, and the NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION APPEALS OFFICE,

Respondents.

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APPEALS OFFICE 1050 E. WILLIAM #450 CARSON CITY NV 89710 SUPPLEMENTAL RECORD

1	CASE NO. CV17-00065
2	DEPT NO. 7
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6	IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
7	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE
8	* * * *
9	CITY OF RENO,
10	Petitioner,
11	vs.
12	JODY YTURBIDE, and the NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
13	APPEALS OFFICER,
14	Respondents.
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 person:
19	1. Supplemental Record
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21	APPEALS OFFICER
22	Londwad
23	LORNA L. WARD
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Appeals office 28 1050 E. WILLIAM #- CARSON CITY NV 89	

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

March 21, 2017

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT 75 COURT ST RENO NV 89501

RE: JODY YTURBIDE, 1700698-LLW

Second Judicial District Court Matter

Case No. CV17-00065, Dept. 7

Dear Clerk:

Enclosed is the supplemental in the above matter. Please incorporate the supplemental into the established record, which was transmitted to you on February 10, 2017. Also, please return a file-stamped copy of the cover sheet in the self-addressed envelope.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Kristi Fraser

Secretary to the Appeals

Officer

/kf

Enclosures

cc: Lisa Wiltshire Alstead, Esq.

Jason Guinasso, Esq.

CASE NO. CV17-00065

DEPT. NO. 7

INDEX

Item Description

Page No.

Stipulation Regarding Order on Motion For Clarification, submitted by Lisa Wiltshire Alstead, Esq., on Behalf of Employer/Petitioner (Filed 03/14/17)

0001 - 0002

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

In the Matter of the Contested Industrial Insurance Claim

Claim No:

14853E248257

of

Hearing No: 1700074-JL

Appeal No:

1700698-LLW

Jody Yturbide,

Claimant.

STIPULATION REGARDING ORDER ON MOTION FOR CLARIFICATION

The CITY OF RENO ("Employer"), its third party administrator CCMSI ("Insurer"), and claimant JODY YTURBIDE ("Claimant"), by and through their undersigned counsel, hereby stipulate and agree as follows:

- 1. This Stipulation is entered into by the parties to address certain issues that have arisen with respect to the Appeals Officer's Order entered on February 22, 2017. The Order requires that the Insurer shall pay the 33% permanent partial disability ("PPD") award as 18% in lump sum form and the remaining 15% in installment payments pending the appeal.
- 2. The parties hereby agree that the 18% lump sum payment of the PPD award shall be made by Insurer to Claimant upon receipt of the executed election and reaffirmation paperwork from Claimant which were mailed to Claimant on February 24, 2017. The parties acknowledge and agree that these documents are required to be returned to the Insurer before a lump sum payment can be made pursuant to NAC 616C.499(I) and NRS 616C.495(2).
- 3. With respect to interest on the lump sum and installment amounts, the parties agree that a dispute exists as to whether NRS 616C.335 requires the payment of interest. As such, following entry of a final determination by the Second Judicial District Court for the State of Nevada on the pending Petition for Judicial Review, Case No. CV17-0065, the Insurer shall issue a new determination letter regarding interest on the PPD award which will have appeal rights.
- 4. The parties hereby agree and acknowledge that by signing the PPD election and reaffirmation paperwork, Claimant does not waive the right to contest the interest owed on the

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disputed and undisputed amounts of the PPD award and as ordered to be paid by the Appeals Officer in the February 22, 2017 Order.

DING ent of

AFFIRMATION Pursuant to NRS 239B.030
The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding STIPULATION REGAR
ORDER ON MOTION FOR CLARIFICATION filed with the Nevada Department
Administration does not contain the social security number of any person.
By: Jason D. Guinasso, 13 2017 Page 13 2017 Date Date Attorney for Claimant
MCDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP By:

FILED Electronically CV17-00065 2017-03-27 01:34:06 PM Jacqueline Bryant Clerk of the Court CODE: 2640 1 Transaction # 6018543: tbritton MCDONALD CARANO Timothy E. Rowe (SBN 1000) Lisa Wiltshire Alstead (SBN 10470) 100 West Liberty Street, 10th Floor Post Office Box 2670 4 Reno, Nevada 89505-2670 775-788-2000 (telephone) 5 775-788-2020 (facsimile) trowe@mcdonaldcarano.com 6 lalstead@mcdonaldcarano.com 7 Attorneys for Petitioner CITY OF RENO 8 IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 9 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE 10 * * * * * 11 CITY OF RENO, CV17-00065 Case No.: 12 Petitioner, Dept. No.: 7 13 VS. 14 JODY YTURBIDE, and the NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION 15 APPEALS OFFICER 16 Respondents. 17 PETITIONER'S OPENING BRIEF 18 19 TIMOTHY E. ROWE JASON D. GUINASSO Nevada State Bar No. 8478 20 Nevada State Bar No. 1000 LISA WILTSHIRE ALSTEAD Reese Kintz Guinasso, LLC 190 W. Huffaker Lane, Suite 402 21 Nevada State Bar No. 10470 Reno, NV 89511 McDonald Carano Wilson LLP 100 West Liberty Street, 10th Floor 22 Post Office Box 2670 Attorneys for Respondent JODY ÝTURBIDE Reno, Nevada 89505-2670 23 Attorneys for Petitioner 24 CITY OF RENO 25 26 27 28

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Pursuant to NRS 233B.133(5), NRAP 28, and NRAP 26.1, the undersigned counsel of record certifies that the following are persons and entities as described in NRAP 26.1(a), and must be disclosed:

No disclosure is necessary as the City of Reno ("City") is a governmental party.

These representations are made in order that the judges of this court may evaluate possible disqualification or recusal.

Dated this 27th day of March, 2017.

By: /s/ Lisa M. Wiltshire Alstead

Timothy E. Rowe Lisa Wiltshire Alstead 100 W. Liberty Street, 10th Floor P.O. Box 2670 Reno, NV 89505-2670

Attorneys for Petitioner CITY OF RENO

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Statutes Cited: NRS 233B.0708 NRS Chapter 616C14 NRS 616C.3701 NRS 616C.495(1)(d)......8,9 Codes Cited: NAC 616C.498(1)(d)8 NAC 616C.498(d)......13 NAC 616C.498(2)......8

JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

- Jurisdiction is conferred on the District Court pursuant to NRS 233B.130 and NRS 616C.370.
- 2. The Decision and Order of the Appeals Officer at issue in this proceeding was filed on December 16, 2016. The Petition for Judicial Review was timely filed on January 13, 2017.
 - 3. The Petition for Judicial Review is an appeal from a final order.

ISSUES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

- 1. Does the Appeals Officer Decision contain errors of law by: (a) failing to subtract Claimant's prior PPD awards, as required by NRS 616C.495(d) and NAC 616C.498, from the 25% cap on the amount of a PPD award that can be paid in lump sum form for the instant claim; and (b) by limiting the 25% cap on lump sum payments to the same claim or body part which is contrary to the plain language of NRS 616C.495(d) and NAC 616C.498?
- 2. Is the Appeals Officer Decision concluding that the Claimant is entitled to have 25% of the 33% PPD award paid in a lump sum amount supported by the substantial evidence where the record contains evidence that Claimant has received two prior PPD awards totaling 7%?

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This matter involves a dispute as to whether the calculation of the lump sum payment amount for Claimant's 33% PPD award must subtract her prior PPD awards for different claims or disabilities to comply with the 25% statutory cap on lump sum payments. The Claimant worked as a Public Safety Dispatcher in the Reno Emergency Communications Division for the City. On May 23, 2014, Claimant filed a claim for injuries to her right shoulder, forearm, elbow, wrist, and fingers related to severe pain and numbness and loss of sensation in two to three fingers with a date of injury of May 22, 2014. Claimant's job entailed non-stop typing and answering of phones.

Following treatment, physical therapy, and two surgeries for her right wrist/elbow strain and cervical strain, Claimant was rated for her conditions. On June 19, 2016, the Claimant's PPD evaluation was performed by Dr. Katharina Welborn. Dr. Welborn recommended claim closure with a 33% whole person impairment related to the body part of cervical spine.

On July 1, 2016, insurer Cannon Cochran Management Services, Inc. ("Insurer") issued a determination letter awarding a 33% disability. The letter also indicated that because Claimant has prior PPDs resulting in a total whole person impairment of 7%, she is only entitled to an 18% lump sum payment on the claim with the remaining 15% to be paid in installments. The Claimant appealed this determination. On August 11, 2016, the Hearing Officer reversed and remanded the Insurer's July 1, 2016 determination, determining that the Claimant is entitled to a one time lump sum offering of 25% with the remaining 8% to be paid in monthly installments.

The City appealed the Hearing Officer Decision to a Department of Administration Appeals Officer. On December 16, 2016, the Appeals Officer affirmed the Hearing Officer's Decision finding that the Claimant shall be offered 25% of her 33% PPD award in lump sum and the remaining 8% in installments in accordance with NRS 616C.495(d) and NAC 616C.498.

However, these statutes do not include a limitation that the 25% cap on lump sum payments applies to just one claim or the same body part. It was an error of law to read this requirement into the statutes. Rather, because the applicable statutes do not include a requirement that the cap applies to only a specific claim or same body part, it should apply to whole person

impairment and previous PPD awards for other claims and separate body parts must be considered in determining when the 25% lump sum payment cap has been reached. This is the proper interpretation and consistent with the workers' compensation statutory scheme as a whole, including NRS 616C.495(e) which provides that previous PPD ratings must be combined when determining benefits and NRS 616C.490(9) which provides that where there is a previous permanent disability that percentage must be deducted when calculating the permanent disability for a subsequent injury. As such, by failing to subtract from the 25% lump sum award Claimant's prior PPD awards totaling 7%, the Appeals Officer Decision is likewise unsupported by the substantial evidence. For these reasons, the City seeks a reversal of the Appeals Officer Decision.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The Claimant worked as a Public Safety Dispatcher in the Reno Emergency Communications Division for the City. (Exhibit 1 to Appeal Hearing ("Ex. 1"), at 4.) On May 23, 2014, Claimant filed a claim for injuries to her right shoulder, forearm, elbow, wrist, and fingers related to severe pain and numbness and loss of sensation in two to three fingers with a date of injury of May 22, 2014. (*Id.*) Claimant's job entailed non-stop typing and answering of phones. (*Id.*)

Following treatment, physical therapy, and two surgeries for her right wrist/elbow strain and cervical strain, Claimant was rated for her conditions. (*Id.* at 34-40.) On June 19, 2016, the Claimant's PPD evaluation was performed by Dr. Katharina Welborn. (*Id.*) Dr. Welborn recommended claim closure with a 33% whole person impairment related to the body part of cervical spine. (*Id.* at 39.)

On July 1, 2016, Insurer issued a determination letter awarding 33% disability. (*Id.* at 41.) The letter also indicated that because Claimant has two prior PPD awards resulting in a total whole person impairment of 7%, she is only entitled to an 18% lump sum payment on the claim with the remaining 15% to be paid in installments. (*Id.* at 41, 57, 69.) The Insurer's calculations in this determination letter are summarized in the below charts:

PPD Awards:

Date of Injury	PPD Award	Lump Sum	Installments	Body Part
1/23/08	5%	X		Right Wrist
11/17/11	2%	X		Left Elbow
5/22/14	33%	X	X	Cervical

Lump Sum Calculation:

25% WPI	Award allowed under NAC 616C.498
-7 % WPI	Prior PPD Awards Accepted in Lump Sum
18% WPI	Balance Available for Lump Sum Award

¹ Exhibit references are to the page numbers of exhibits admitted into evidence at the Λppeals Officer Hearing. These exhibits are contained in the Record on Appeal at pages 106 through 225.

Balance of PPD Award for Installments:

15% WPI

(Calculated as 33%WPI-18%WPI)

On July 8, 2016, the Claimant filed a request for a hearing regarding the Insurer's July 1, 2016 determination letter. (*Id.* at 49.) A hearing was held before the Hearing Officer on August 3, 2016. (*Id.*) On August 11, 2016, the Hearing Officer reversed and remanded the Insurer's July 1, 2016 determination, determining that the Claimant is entitled to a one time lump sum offering of 25% with the remaining 8% to be paid in monthly installments. (*Id.* at 49-51.) The Appeals Officer, after considering the Claimant's two prior PPD awards, issued her decision on December 16, 2016 affirming the Hearing Officer's Decision. (*See* Appeals Officer Decision.)

I. The Appeals Officer Decision is Affected by Errors of Law.

The Appeals Officer concluded that the Insurer's determination to limit Claimant's right to receive a lump sum of 33% PPD award to 18% is not supported by the evidence or Nevada law. Further, Claimant shall be offered 25% of her 33% PPD rating in lump sum and the remaining 8% in installments in accordance with NRS 616C.495(d) and NAC 616C.498. This conclusion is affected by an error of law as these statute provisions do not limit the 25% cap to the same claim or body part as determined by the Appeals Officer. With no such limitation in the plain language of the statutes, it was an error of law to conclude that the cap is inapplicable to calculation of a lump sum award where the Claimant has multiple claims with injuries to separate body parts. Further, such a limitation is contrary to the provisions of the statutes as a whole. Likewise, it was an error of law to fail to subtract Claimant's prior 7% in PPD awards from the 25% cap on lump sum payments to determine the amount of Claimant's current 33% PPD award that may be received in lump sum form.

II. The Appeals Officer Decision is not Supported by Substantial Evidence.

The Appeals Officer Decision concludes that Claimant is entitled to payment of 25% of her 33% PPD award in lump sum form. This conclusion fails to consider the substantial evidence which demonstrates that Claimant has been paid a total of 7% in lump sum PPD awards for prior claims. As a result, the prior PPD awards must be considered and subtracted from the 25% cap on PPD awards because this limit applies to whole person impairment and is not limited to the same claim or body part. Thus, the Appeals Officer Decision is not supported by the substantial evidence as it does not include the 7% in prior PPD awards in the calculation of the amount Claimant is entitled to receive in lump sum form for the instant claim.

ARGUMENT

Standard of Review I.

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A court may set aside a final decision of an agency if the decision is arbitrary, capricious, in violation of statute, characterized by an abuse of discretion or affected by error of law. NRS 233B.135(3); Ranieri v. Catholic Community Services, 111 Nev. 1057, 1061, 901 P.2d 158, 161 (1995).

Generally, the reviewing court may not substitute its judgment for that of an agency as to the weight of the evidence on a question of fact. See NRS 233B.135(3); Gandy v. State el rel. Div. of Investigation & Narcotics, 96 Nev. 281, 282, 607 P.2d 581, 583 (1980). However, an agency's factual determinations that are not supported by "substantial evidence" are unsustainable and must be reversed. See State Indus. Ins. Sys. v. Christensen, 106 Nev. 85, 87-88, 787 P.2d 408, 409 (1990); see also Tighe v. Las Vegas Metro. Police Dept. 110 Nev. 632, 634, 877 P.2d 1032, 1034 (1994).

Thus, when reviewing factual issues, the reviewing court must determine whether there is "substantial evidence" in the record to support the agency's conclusion. Garcia v. Scolari's Food & Drug, 125 Nev. 48, 56, 200 P.3d 514, 520 (2009). "Substantial evidence" is defined as "evidence that a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support the appeals officer's conclusion." Id. If there is no evidence in the record to support an agency's conclusion, substantial evidence is obviously lacking. Ayala v. Caesars Palace, 119 Nev. 232, 240, 71 P.3d 490, 495 (2003) (abrogated on another point of law).

Conversely, the court does not extend deference to the Appeals Officer's legal conclusions reviewing these issues de novo. Vredenburg v. Sedgwick CMS, 124 Nev. 553, 557, 188 P.3d 1084, 1087-88 (2008).

In this case, the City contends that the Appeals Officer's Decision is affected by errors of law and should be reversed because it is not supported by substantial evidence.

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to the Same Claim or Body Part.

NRS 616C.495(1)(d) states:

The Applicable Statutes do Not Limit the 25% Cap on Lump Sum Payments

1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 616C.380, an award for a permanent partial disability may be paid in a lump sum under the following conditions:

* * *

(d) Any claimant injured on or after July 1, 1995, may elect to receive his or her compensation in a lump sum in accordance with regulations adopted by the Administrator and approved by the Governor. The Administrator shall adopt regulations for determining the eligibility of such a claimant to receive all or any portion of his or her compensation in a lump sum. Such regulations may include the manner in which an award for a permanent partial disability may be paid to such a claimant in installments. Notwithstanding the provisions of NRS 233B.070, any regulation adopted pursuant to this paragraph does not become effective unless it is first approved by the Governor.

NAC 616C.498, as enacted at the time of the Appeals Officer Decision², states:

An employee injured on or after July 1, 1995, who incurs a permanent partial disability that:

- 1. Does not exceed 25 percent may elect to receive his compensation in a lump sum.
- 2. Exceeds 25 percent may elect to receive his compensation in a lump sum equal to the present value of an award for a disability of 25 percent. If the injured employee elects to receive compensation in a lump sum pursuant to this subsection, the insurer shall pay in installments to the injured employee that portion of the injured employee's disability in excess of 25 percent.

Notably, there is no provision in the two applicable statute sections that limits the 25%

cap on lump sum payments to impairments for the same claim or disability. See NRS

The version of NAC 616C.498 in place at time of the date of injury, May 22, 2014, caps the amount a claimant can receive in lump sum form to 25%. See State Ind. Ins. Sys. V. Conner, 102 Nev. 335, 337, 721 P.2d 384, 385 (1986) (stating, "entitlement to benefits is determined as of the date of injury"). Further, while a more recent version of NAC 616C.498 was adopted on January 30, 2017 and effective December 21, 2016, its provisions increasing the lump sum payment cap from 25% to 30% applies to employees injured on or after January 1, 2016. See 2017 NV REG TEXT 398166 (NS); NAC 616C.498(2). Further, the Insurer has not offered a lump sum compensation up to 30 percent as allowed under NAC 616C.498(1). Rather, as demonstrated by the July 1, 2016 determination letter, the Insurer offered a lump sum payment of 18%. (Ex. 1 at 9.)

616C.495(1)(d) and NAC 616C.498. The Nevada Supreme Court has interpreted these provisions to allow no more than 25% whole person impairment to be paid in a lump sum PPD award. *See Eads v. State Indus. Ins. System*, 109 Nev. 733, 857 P.2d 13 (1993). In *Eads*, the court concludes that you must combine disability allowance and limit lump sum payments to a total of 25%. *Id.*, 109 Nev. at 736, 857 P.2d at 15.

At the appeal hearing, the City asserted that the legal analysis in *Eads* is directly applicable here. Meaning, that the Claimant's prior 7% in PPD awards must be considered and subtracted from the cap amount as done in *Eads*. This is also supported by the plain language of the statutes. *See* NRS 616C.495(1)(d) and NAC 616C.498.

Because no case law in Nevada exists with similar facts (*i.e.*, multiple claims and separate body parts), the Appeals Officer improperly relied on the specific facts of *Eads*, not just the legal analysis, to limit application of NRS 616C.495(1)(d) and NAC 616C.498 to only cases involving the same claim and disability. (*See* Appeals Decision at 5-6.) Because the statutes do not include a limitation on the cap to the same claim or body part, and because *Eads* is factually distinguishable as it dealt with the same claim and disability and reopening of a claim, where this case involves multiple claims and multiple body parts, it was an error of law to limit this case to the facts of *Eads*. Rather, this limited case law simply provides instruction as to how the lump sum calculation should be made. It was an error to go beyond the calculation analysis in *Eads* and conclude that the specific facts of that case limit application of NRS 616C.495(1)(d) and NAC 616C.498 in factually distinguishable cases such as this.

With no express limitation of application of the cap to the same claim or body part in the plain language of the statutes, the only way such a limitation of the statutes' application to the same claim and body part could exist, as opposed to all claims for a claimant and based on whole person impairment, would be if the legislature made such an amendment. (See i.e., In re Christensen, 122 Nev. 1309, 1320, 149 P.3d 40, 47 (2006) (if the Nevada Legislature meant to limit these statutes to the facts of Eads, it would have done so, as is illustrated in In re Christensen which states, "[i]t is clear that, in amending the statute, the Legislature primarily intended to change the result of our 1999 decision in In re Galvez.") The Legislature commonly

amends statutes in response to case law. If the Legislature thought these two statutes should be limited to the same claim and body part, it would have codified *Eads*. The *Eads* decision was issued in 1993 and the Legislature has had ample time to make such changes and has not done so. It is for the Legislature, and not the courts, to limit application of a statute.

Ultimately, the Appeals Officer improperly applied the facts of *Eads* to these statutes to create a limitation that does not exist under their plain language and where no ambiguity exists. (See Appeals Officer Decision at 5:19 - 6:8); cf. State v. Quinn, 117 Nev. 709, 713, 30 P.3d 1117, 1120 (2001) ("If the words of the statute have a definite and ordinary meaning, this court will not look beyond the plain language of the statute"). Thus, it was an error of law to not consider the Claimant's prior 7% PPD awards in calculating the lump sum amount in this case.

B. The Workers' Compensation Statutes, When Read as a Whole, Confirm That All Prior PPD Awards Must be Considered in the Lump Sum Calculation.

To the extent these statutes are deemed silent as to application to the same claim or different claims, as a matter of statutory construction, the statutes must be considered as a whole. See Leven v. Frey, 123 Nev. 399, 405, 168 P.3d 712, 716 (2007) ("in interpreting a statute, this court considers the statute's multiple legislative provisions as a whole. Additionally, statutory interpretation should not render any part of a statute meaningless, and a statute's language 'should not be read to produce absurd or unreasonable results.") (internal citation omitted). The neighboring statutory provisions confirm that the omission of such a limitation of applicability to the same claim or disability was intentional. See Edgington v. Edgington, 119 Nev. 577, 583, 80 P.3d 1282, 1287 (2003) ("the statute should be read as a whole, and, where possible, the statute should be read to give meaning to all of its parts."").

Specifically, neighboring provision NRS 616C.495(1)(e) states:

(e) If the permanent partial disability rating of a claimant seeking compensation pursuant to this section would, when combined with any previous permanent partial disability rating of the claimant that resulted in an award of benefits to the claimant, result in the claimant having a total permanent partial disability rating in excess of 100 percent, the claimant's disability rating upon which compensation is calculated must be reduced by such percentage as required to

limit the total permanent partial disability rating of the claimant for all injuries to not more than 100 percent.

(Emphasis added).

This provision makes it clear that when calculating compensation you must consider compensation in combination with any previous PPD ratings of a claimant that resulted in an award of benefits to the claimant.

Similarly, NRS 616C.490(9) provides:

9. Where there is a previous disability, as the loss of one eye, one hand, one foot, or any other previous permanent disability, the percentage of disability for a subsequent injury must be determined by computing the percentage of the entire disability and deducting therefrom the percentage of the previous disability as it existed at the time of the subsequent injury.

(Emphasis added).

This provision demonstrates that for apportionment purposes, the percentage of disability for a current claim is calculated by first deducting the percentage disability for previous disabilities. Again, this confirms that a rating physician must consider prior permanent disability awards and deduct them in order to calculate a the permanent disability for a subsequent injury.

In sum, to the extent NRS 616C.695(d) and NAC 616C.498 could be deemed to be silent as to whether the 25% cap requires consideration of prior PPD ratings, NRS 616C.495(1)(e) and NRS 616C.490(9) answer this question with a "yes." As such, "in interpreting a statute, th[e] court considers the statute's multiple legislative provisions as a whole. Additionally, statutory interpretation should not render any part of a statute meaningless, and a statute's language 'should not be read to produce absurd or unreasonable results." *Leven*, 123 Nev. at 405, 168 P.3d at 716. By failing to look to the workers' compensation statutes as a whole, the Appeals Officer failed to read NRS 616C.695(d) and NAC 616C.498 in a way that gives meaning to all parts. This failure is an error of law and the result is absurd and renders the applicable statutes meaningless.

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C. The AMA Guides and the Purpose of Workers' Compensation Statutes Both Indicate that Prior PPD Awards Must be Considered.

Finally, pursuant to the AMA Guides' whole person approach to impairment, there is a requirement that impairment from different regions be combined to determine whole person impairment. (See AMA Guides, Fifth Ed., Section 1.3 and 1.4, pp. 9, 10 attached hereto as Exhibit 1.) Additionally, the purpose of the applicable statutes is to ensure that the most seriously injured claimants are compensated over time and not left destitute after lump sum payments are exhausted. See Amount, Payment and Period of Compensation, 0060 Surveys 28 (Dec. 2015) (this publication surveys the 50 states and limitations on lump sum payments, including Nevada's NRS 616C.495, and states, "Workers' Compensation statutes are enacted to guarantee that employees who are injured or disabled during work will be compensated and assured an income during their recovery, and if they are unable to return to work as a result of their injury that they will receive an income to replace their lost wages.")

Therefore, given that the AMA Guides mandate looking to whole person impairment, and not just a specific claim or body part, this supports that the cap on lump sum payments applies to whole person impairment and not just a specific claim. This is further supported by the purpose of workers' compensation statutes which is to ensure employees with serious injuries receive installment payments over time to compensate for lost wages. Claimant has a 33% impairment rating, and as such, with this high percentage disability the statutes intend for her to be compensated over time. Thus, Claimant's lump sum payment should be limited on whole person impairment and account for prior impairment rating.

For these reasons, the Appeals Officer Decision is affected by errors of law because it improperly limits the 25% cap on a lump sum payment of a PPD award for whole person impairment established by statute to the facts of *Eads* (same claim and same body part) and concludes this cap can only apply to the same claim or body part. This interpretation is improper when the plain language of the statute is clear that there are no limitations as to which prior awards can be considered and the cap can apply to multiple claims and separate body parts. Likewise, the surrounding statutes such as NRS 616C.495(1)(e) and NRS 616C.490(9) make

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clear that you must combine prior PPD awards to determine applicable percentages such as the cap on lump sum payments at issue here. Thus, it was an error of law to not include the Claimant's prior 7% of PPD awards in the calculation of determining how much in lump sum form the Claimant was entitled to. The Appeals Officer Decision should be reversed as the proper amount that can be paid in a lump sum amount is the 25% cap amount minus 7% for prior PPD awards which results in 18% of the PPD award that by law can be paid in lump sum form. The remaining 15% of the 33% PPD award shall be paid in installment payments.

The Appeals Officer Decision is not Supported by Substantial Evidence. III.

The evidence is undisputed that the Claimant had two prior PPD awards. Claimant was paid a 5% PPD award in lump sum form related to a right wrist injury in September of 2009. (Ex. 1 at 52-64.) Claimant was paid a 2% PPD award in lump sum form related to a left elbow injury in April of 2013. (Ex. 1 at 65-77.) The May 22, 2014 injury at issue in this claim resulted in an additional 33% whole person impairment. (Ex. 1 at 39.)

The Appeals Officer finds in the findings of facts that these two prior awards were made. (Appeals Officer Decision at 3:15-18.) She also finds that the Claimant suffered an additional 33% impairment as a result of the instant claim. (Id. at 3:7-9.) Notwithstanding, the Appeals Officer Decision ignores this substantial evidence and concludes contrary to the substantial evidence that no prior award should be subtracted from the 25% lump sum amount to account for prior PPD awards. (See id. at 5-6.) As such, the decision is not supported by the substantial evidence. The combination of Claimant's PPD awards results in whole person impairment greater than 25% after adding the 33% PPD award for her right wrist strain, right elbow strain, and cervical strain conditions, and the two prior PPD awards. NAC 616C.498 limits payment of the lump sum to 25%. The balance must be paid in installments. Thus, because the Appeals Officer Decision is not supported by the substantial evidence it is unsustainable and must be reversed.

CONCLUSION

The City submits that the Appeals Officer Decision is affected by multiple errors of law because it does not find that an ambiguity exists under NRS 616C.495(d) and NAC 616C.498,

but yet, interprets the statutes to have a meaning not within the plain language of the statutes. The decision reads into the limitations of the Eads case to limit these statutes to only apply to cap a PPD award on the same claim and same body part. If the Legislature wanted to limit these statutes to the specific facts in Eads it would have amended the statutes accordingly. It is further an error of law to refuse to combine prior PPD awards in the calculation of the lump sum amount that can be awarded to Claimant where NRS Chapter 616C, when read as a whole and with giving meaning to all its parts, provides that you must combine prior PPD awards. The Appeals Officer Decision renders these statute provisions meaningless and leads to an absurd result. Finally, the Appeals Officer Decision is unsupported by, and contrary to, the substantial evidence. It is undisputed that Claimant has received two prior lump sum awards totaling 7%. As such, because PPD awards are paid on whole person impairment, the 25% cap on lump sum payments for whole person impairment should have been reduced by 7% due to the prior PPD awards. The proper lump sum amount that can be paid by statute, in light of the substantial evidence of prior awards, is 18% and not 25% as ordered by the Appeals Officer. For these reasons, the City respectfully requests that the Appeals Officer Decision be reversed by this Court.

AFFIRMATION

(Pursuant to NRS 239B.030)

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

Dated this 27th day of March, 2017.

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By: /s/ Lisa Wiltshire Alstead

Timothy E. Rowe Lisa Wiltshire Alstead 100 W. Liberty Street, 10th Floor P.O. Box 2670 Reno, NV 89505-2670

Attorneys for Petitioner CITY OF RENO

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

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

DATED this 27th day of March 2017.

/s/ Lisa Wiltshire Alstead LISA WILTSHIRE ALSTEAD

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I hereby certify that I am an employee of McDONALD CARANO and that on the 27th day of March, 2017, I certify that I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system which serviced the following parties electronically:

JASON D. GUINASSO, ESQ. Reese Kintz Guinasso, LLC 190 W. Huffaker Lane, Suite 402 Reno, NV 89511

and on the same date I deposited a copy of the foregoing for mailing with the U.S. Postal Service at Reno, Nevada, with postage prepaid thereon, addressed as follows:

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

> /s/ Kathleen Morris KATHLEEN MORRIS

INDEX OF EXHIBITS #489969

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EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

American Medical Association

Physicians dedicated to the health of America



Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment

Fifth Edition

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Chapter 1

As discussed in this chapter and illustrated in Figure 1-1 medical impairments are not related to disability in a linear fashion. An individual with a medical impairment can have no disability for some occupauens, yet be very disabled for others. For example, severe degenerative disk disease may impair the functioning of the spine of both a licensed practical nurse and a bank president in a similar fashion when performing their activities of daily living. However, in terms of occupation, the bank president is less likely to be disabled by this impairment than the licensed practical nurse. An individual who develops meanatoid arthritis may be disabled from work as a tailor but may be able to work as a child care aide. A plat who develops a visual impairment, correctable with glasses, may be table to perform all of his daily activates but is no longer able to fly a commercial plane. An individual with repeated hermas and repairs may no longer be able to lift more than 20 Fg (40 lb) but could work in a factory where mechanical lifts are available.

The Guides is not intended to be used for direct estimates of work disability. Impairment percentages densed according to the Guides criteria do not measure work disability. Therefore, it is inappropriate to use the Guides' criteria or ratings to make ducer estimates of work disability.

1.2c Handicap

Handicap is a term historically used in both a legal and a policy context to describe disability or people living with disabilities. Though the term continues to be used generally it is being replaced with the preferred term disability.

1.3 The Organ System and Whole Body Approach to Impairment

The Guides impairment ratings reflect the severity and limitations of the organ/body system impairment and resulting functional limitations. Most organ/body systems chapters in the Guides provide impairment ratings that represent the extent of whole person impairment. In addition to listing whole person impairments, the musculoskeletal chapters provide regional impairment ratings (eg, upper extremity, lower extremity); regional ratings are then converted into whole person impairment ratings. Within some musculoskeletal regions, a consensus group developed weights to reflect the relative importance of certain regions. For example, different fingers or different areas of the spine are given different weights, representing their unique and relative importance to the region's overall functioning. These weights, which have gained acceptance in clinical practice. have been retained to enable regulatory authorities to convert from a regional body to whole person impairment when needed

1.4 Philosophy and Use of the Combined Values Chart

The Combined Values Chart (p. 604) was designed to enable the physician to account for the effects of multiple impairments with a summary value. A scandard formula was used to ensure that regardless of the number of impairments, the summary value would not exceed 100% of the whole person. According to the formula listed in the combined values chart, multiple impairments are combined so that the whole person impairment value is equal to or less than the sum of all the individual impairment values.

A scientific formula has not been established to indicate the best way to combine multiple impairments. Given the diversity of impairments and great variability inherent in combining multiple impairments, it is difficult to establish a formula that accounts for all situations. A combination of some impairments could decrease overall functioning more than suggested by just adding the impairment ratings for the separate impairments (eg, blindness and inability to use both hands). When other multiple impairments are combined, a less than additive approach may be more appropriate. States also use different techniques when combining impairments. Many workers' compensation statutes contain provisions that combine impairments to produce a summary rating that is more than additive. Other options are to combine (add, subtract, or multiply) multiple impairments based upon the extent to which they affect an individual's ability to perform activities of daily living. The current edition has retained the same combined values chart, since it has become the standard of practice in many jurisdictions. Other approaches. when published in scientific peer-reviewed literature, will be evaluated for future editions.

In general, impairment ratings within the same region are combined before combining the regional impairment rating with that from another region. For example, when there are multiple impairments involving abnormal motion, neurologic loss, and amputation of an extremity part, these impairments first should be combined for a regional extremity impairment. The regional extremity impairment then is combined with an impairment from another region, such as from the respiratory system. Spinal impairments in multiple regions are combined Exceptions, as detailed in the musculoskeletal chapter, include impairments of the joints of the thumb, which are added, as are the ankle and subtalar joints in the lower extremity; both situations include complex motions.

1.5 Incorporating Science with Clinical Judgment

The Guides uses objective and scientifically based data when available and references these sources. When objective data have not been identified, estimates of the degree of impairment are used, based on clinical experience and consensus. Subjective concerns, including fatigue, difficulty in concentrating, and pain, when not accompanied by demonstrable clinical signs or other independent, measurable abnormalities, are generally not given separate impairment ratings. Chronic pain is discussed in Chapter 18. Physicians recognize the local and distant pain that commonly accompanies many disorders. Impairment ratings in the Guides already have accounted for commonly associated pain, including that which may be experienced in areas distant to the specific site of pathology. For example, when a cervical spine disorder produces radiating pain down the arm, the arm pain, which is commonly seen, has been accounted for in the cervical spine impairment rating.

The Guides does not deny the existence or importance of these subjective complaints to the individual or their functional impact. The Guides recommends that the physician ascertain and document subjective concerns. Because the presence and severity of subjective concerns varies among individuals with the same condition, the Guides has not yet identified an accepted method within the scientific literature to ascertain how these concerns consistently affect organ or body system functioning. The physician is encouraged to discuss these concerns and symptoms in the impairment evaluation.

Research is limited on the reproducibility and validity of the *Guides*. An anecdotal reports indicate that adoption of the *Guides* results in a more standardized impairment assessment process. As relevant research becomes available, subsequent editions of the *Guides* will incorporate these evidence-based studies to improve the *Guides*' reliability and validity.