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NRAP 26.1 DISCLOSURE

The undersigned counsel of record certifies that the following are persons and entities as described in NRAP 26.1(a), and must be disclosed:

- 1. The Appellant, CANNON COCHRAN MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC., states that it does not have any parent corporation, or any publicly held corporation that owns 10% or more of its stock, nor any publicly held corporation that has a direct financial interest in the outcome of the litigation. NRAP 26.1(a).
- 2. The Appellant CITY OF HENDERSON is a governmental party and therefore exempt from the NRAP 26.1 disclosure requirements.
- 3. The undersigned counsel of record for CANNON COCHRAN MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC. and CITY OF HENDERSON has appeared in this matter before District Court. DANIEL L. SCHWARTZ, ESQ., has also appeared for the same before Department of Administration.

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These representations are made in order that the judges of this court may evaluate possible disqualifications or recusal. DATED this ____ day of June, 2019. LEWIS BRISBOTS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP JOEL P. REEVES, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 013231 2300 W. Sahara Ave., Ste. 300, Box 28 Las Vegas, NV 89102 Attorneys for the Appellants

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REPLY

In his Opening Brief, Respondent does not even attempt to defend the District Court's interpretation of the term "accident" to include the consideration that each loud noise which causes damage to the hearing as a separate accident. Indeed, the reason why Respondent does not address this is because it is not the relief that Respondent is asking for. Rather, Respondent spends his entire brief making the same arguments that he made to both the Appeals Officer and the District Court. Based on Respondent's failure to address the specific holdings of the District Court's Order, this Honorable Court should construe the same as a tacit admission that the District Court's Order is not supportable under Nevada law. As such, Appellants will rest on the arguments made in their Opening Brief regarding the errors of the District Court order.

Regarding the Appeals Officer's Order, Respondent argues the wrong standard for this Court. Respondent argues that Appellants are attempting to have this Court reweigh the evidence. On the contrary, Appellants are asking this Court to find that the Appeals Officer's Decision was supported by substantial evidence. The question before this Court is not whether the District Court order is based on substantial evidence, but whether the Appeals Officer's order was. The Appeals Officer's Order was proper. Appellants are not asking this Court to reweigh

anything. On the other hand, Respondent is absolutely asking this Court to reweigh the facts and find that the evidence supports his claim for industrial insurance benefits.

Indeed, the Appeals Officer made a factual determination that Respondent had failed to prove either an occupational disease or an acute injury. As was noted by the Appeals Officer, "resolving whether an injury arose out of employment is examined by a totality of the circumstances." Mitchell v. Clark County School District, 121 Nev. 179, 111 P.3d 1104 (2005). The Appeals Officer considered all of the evidence submitted (and again there is evidence to support both sides of this case) and concluded that Respondent had failed to carry his burden in proving a claim under either NRS 616C or NRS 617.

Despite claiming that it is Appellants who are seeking to reweigh the evidence, Respondent goes on to recount his interpretation of the expert reports submitted to the Appeals Officer and claims that the Appeals Officer did not properly weigh the same. Respondent has addressed all expert reports in its Opening Brief and will spare this Court re-argument of this same herein. However, it must not be lost that this Court is simply not the venue for re-arguing the facts of the case.

In addition to attempting to reargue the facts of this case, Respondent also argues that NRS 616C.175 applies yet fails to address how it can apply without

establishing an "injury by accident." This is the problem with both Respondent's argument and the District Court's conclusions. Any way that this claim is argued, Respondent cannot overcome the fact that he cannot prove an injury by accident. Indeed, Respondent explicitly admits that he is not making a claim for an injury by accident. As such, it was not error for the Appeals Officer to exclude reference or analysis of NRS 616C.175.

Furthermore, and perhaps most salient, the Appeals Officer explicitly concluded that Respondent had failed to establish an occupational disease claim under NRS 617. Although Respondent argues stridently that the medical evidence supports a conclusion that satisfies NRS 617.440, the Appeals Officer found otherwise and there is substantial evidence in the record to affirm the same.

Put simply, the Appeals Officer's Decision in this case is supported by substantial evidence and all that Respondent is attempting to do is request a reweighing of the facts. What's more, even if Respondent's reading of the medical evidence were accepted by the Appeals Officer, the fact is that NRS 616C.175 does not apply to this case and Respondent cannot make out a claim under NRS 617 given his previously denied claim and the fact that he had been working a desk job for the years prior to filing the subject claim. The Appeals Officer's decision is proper and the District Court's Order should be reversed.

II.

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CONCLUSION

Based upon the foregoing, Appellants requests that this Court reverse the District Court, affirm the Appeals Officer, and hold that this claim was properly denied.

Dated this _____ day of June, 2019.

Respectfully submitted,

LEWIS, BRISBOIS, BISGAARD & SMITH, LLP

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

- 1. I hereby certify that this brief complies with the formatting requirements of NRAP 32(a)(4), the typeface requirements of NRAP 32(a)(5) and the type style requirements of NRAP 32(a)(6) because this brief has been prepared in a proportionally spaced typeface using Microsoft Word in Times New Roman font size 14.
- 2. I further certify that this brief complies with the type-volume limitations of NRAP 32(a)(7)(A)(ii) because, excluding the parts of the brief exempted by NRAP 32(a)(7)(C), it is proportionally spaced, has a typeface of 14 points or more, and contains 719 words and 65 lines of text.
- 3. Finally, I hereby certify that I have read this appellate brief, and to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, it is not frivolous or interposed for any improper purpose. I further certify that this brief complies with all applicable Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, in particular NRAP 28(e)(1), which requires every assertion in the brief regarding matters in the record to be supported by a reference to the page and volume number, if any, of the transcript or Appendix where the matter relied on is to be found.

∥∵

4. I understand that I may be subject to sanctions in the event that the accompanying brief is not in conformity with the requirements of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure.

Respectfully submitted, LEWIS, BRISBOIS, BISGAARD & SMITH, LLP

DANIEL L. SCHWARTZ, ESQ(005125) JOEL P. REEVES, ESQ.(013231) 2300 W. Sahara Avenue, Suite 300, Box 28 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102-4375 Attorneys for Appellants

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

2 Pursuant to Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure 5(b), I hereby certify that, on the ______ day of June, 2019, service of the attached APPELLANTS' REPLY 3 BRIEF was made this date by depositing a true copy of the same for mailing, first 4 class mail, and/or electronic service as follows: 5 6 Lisa Anderson, Esq. GREENMAN, GOLDBERG, RABY & MARTINEZ 601 South Ninth Street Las Vegas, NV 89101 9 10 City of Henderson 11 Attn: Sally Ihmels P.O. Box 95050, MSC 127 12 Henderson, NV 89009-5050 13 **CCMSI** 14 Sue Riccio 15 P.O. Box 35350 Las Vegas, NV 89133 16 17

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