IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA Case No. 83686

CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM; AND GALLAGHER BASSETT Electronically Filed Aprellants Aprellants Aprellants Aprellants Appellants,

Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

v.

STEPHEN YASMER Respondent.

Appeal from a District Court Order Denying Petition for Judicial Review Second Judicial District Court Department 8 Case No. CV21-00809

RESPONDENT'S APPENDIX

VOLUME 1 OF 1 PAGES 1-134

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Evan Beavers, Esq. Nevada State Bar No. 3399 ebeavers@naiw.nv.gov Clark G. Leslie, Esq. Nevada State Bar No. 10124 cleslie@naiw.nv.gov 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, Nevada 89701 (775)684-7555

> Attorneys for Respondent Stephen Yasmer

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Alicia L. Lerud
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 8426677

1 3245 JOHN P. LAVERY, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 004665 JEANNE P. BAWA, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 007359 LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP 2300 West Sahara Avenue. Suite 900, Box 28 Las Vegas, NV 89102 Phone: (702) 893-3383 Fax: (702) 366-9563 Email: john.lavery@lewisbrisbois.com Email: jeanne.bawa@lewisbrisbois.com Attorneys for Petitioners CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC. 10

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

CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC.,

CASE NO.: CV21-00809

Petitioners.

DEPT. NO.: 8

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STEPHEN YASMER; and the STATE OF

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION, HEARINGS DIVISION,

APPEALS OFFICE, an Agency of the State of

19 Nevada,

HEARING REQUESTED

Respondents.

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PETITIONERS' REQUEST FOR ORDER SHORTENING TIME ON MOTION FOR STAY

COME NOW the Petitioners, CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC., (hereinafter referred to as the "Petitioners"), by and through their attorneys, JOHN P. LAVERY, ESQ., and JEANNE P. BAWA, ESQ. of LEWIS, BRISBOIS, BISGAARD & SMITH, LLP, and respectfully request an Order Shortening Time for Petitioner's Motion for Stay.

4831-1481-1367.1 / 26878-2777

RA 1

This request for an Order Shortening Time is made and based upon the papers and pleading on file herein, the Affidavit of JEANNE P. BAWA, ESQ., the attached Motion for Stay, and any argument of counsel on this matter.

DATED this ______ day of May, 2021.

Respectfully submitted,

LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

JOHN F. LAVERY, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 004665
JEANNE P. BAWA, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 007359
2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 900, Box 28
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102

Phone: 702-893-3383
Fax: 702-366-9563
Attorneys for Petitioners
CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and
GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC.

) 88:

COUNTY OF CLARK

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I, JEANNE P. BAWA, ESQ., do herby swear under penalty of perjury that the assertion of this affidavit are true, that:

- 1. Affiant is an attorney authorized and duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada and is one of the attorneys of record for Petitioners.
- 2. This affidavit is made in support of an ex-parte order shortening time for Petitioners' Motion for Stay (attached hereto as "Exhibit A") to be heard.
- 3. Affiant has personal knowledge of all matters set forth herein, except those matters stated on information and belief, and is competent to testify thereto.
- 4. The above-named Affiant has good cause to request this Court for an Order Shortening time. NRS 616C.375 states that an Appeals Officer's Decision and Order is not stayed unless the District Court issues an Order of Stay within thirty (30) days from the date of the Decision and Order. The time for appeal in this matter expires on or about May 15, 2021.
- 5. That a stay in this matter is warranted as, without one, Petitioners will have to comply with the Decision and Order at issue and administer the benefits ordered therein. essentially rendering the underlying Petition for Judicial Review moot.
- 6. Should this Court be unable to accommodate the underlying Motion prior to the date of compliance, Affiant has also attached an Order Granting a Temporary Stay which, if signed by this Honorable Court, would stay this matter up until the date of the hearing on Petitioner's Motion.

1	7. This request for Order Shortening Time is made in good faith and not	for
2	the purpose of undue advantage.	
3	Further Affiant sayeth naught.	
4	DATED this day of May, 2021.	
5	for	_
6	JEANNE P. BAWA, ESQ.	
7	SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me	
8	this W day of May, 2021.	·
9	NOTARY PUBLIC in and for said	
10	NOTARY PUBLIC in and for said County and State Notary Public. State of Nevade Appointment No. 03-05412-1 My Appt. Expires Aug 4, 8024	
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1	WHEREFORE, Petitioners, CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and GALLAGHER.
2	BASSETT SERVICES, INC., respectfully request that this Court grant their Request for an Order
3	Shortening Time so that their Motion for Stay Pending Appeal may be heard prior to the date of
4	compliance for the subject Appeals Officer's Decision and Order.
5	DATED this 3 day of May, 2021.
6	Respectfully submitted,
7	LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP
8	
9	By: JOHN/P. LAVERY, ESQ.
10	Nevada Bar No. 004665 JEANNE P. BAWA, ESQ.
11	Nevada Bar No. 007359 2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 900, Box 28
12	Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 Phone: 702-893-3383
13	Fax: 702-366-9563 Attorneys for Petitioners
14	CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC.
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1	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
2	Pursuant to Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure 5(b), I hereby certify that, on the
3	day of May, 2021, service of the attached PETITIONERS' REQUEST FOR ORDER
4	SHORTENING TIME ON MOTION FOR STAY was made this date by depositing a true
5	copy of the same for mailing, first class mail, as follows:
6	
7	
8	Carson City, NV 89701
9	CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM Attn: Risk Management
10	1600 Medical Pkwy. Carson City, NV 89706
11	Yvette McCollum, Sr. Claims Adjuster
12	GALLAGHER BÁSSETT SERVICES, INC. PO Box 2934
13	Clinton, IA 52733
14	An employee of LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD &
15	SMITH LLP
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SECOND JUDICAL DISTRICT COURT COUNTY OF WASHOE, STATE OF NEVADA

AFFIRMATION Pursuant to NRS 239B.030
The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document, Request for
Order Shortening Time filed in case number: CV21-00809.
Document does not contain the Social Security number of any person.
- OR -
☐ Document contains the Social Security number of a person as required by:
A specific state or federal law, to wit:
- or -
☐ For the administration of a public program
- or -
☐ For an application for a federal or state grant
- or -
Confidential Family Court Information Sheet (NRS 125.130, NRS 125.230 and NRS 125B.055)
Date: 5324
(Signature)
JEANNE P. BAWA (Print Name)
PETITIONERS (Attorney for)

Index of Documents

Exhibit 1	Order Shortening Time	3 pages
Exhibit 2	Order Granting Temporary Stay	3 pages
Exhibit 3	Petitioner's Motion for Stay Pending Appeal	13 pages

FILED
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CV21-00809
2021-05-04 12:19:45 PM
Alicia L. Lerud
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 8426677

"Exhibit 1"

1	ORDER SHORTENING TIME
2	GOOD CAUSE APPEARING THEREFOR,
3	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the time of hearing of the above-entitled matter be, and,
4	the same will be heard, on the day of 2021, at
5	A.M./P.M. in Dept. No. 8.
6	DATED this day of, 2021.
7	
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9	DAMPALE BREGLOSS
10	BARRY L. BRESLOW, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
11	
12	
13	
14	Respectfully submitted by:
15	
16	In .
17	JOHN P. LAVERY, ESQ. Neyada Bar No. 004665
18	JEANNE P. BAWA, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 007359
19	2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 900, Box 28 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102
20	Phone: 702-893-3383 Fax: 702-366-9563
21	Attorneys for Petitioners CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and
22	GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC.
23	
24	

SECOND JUDICAL DISTRICT COURT COUNTY OF WASHOE, STATE OF NEVADA

AFFIRMATION Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

4			
5	The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document OP DEP		
6	The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document, ORDER		
7	SHORTENING TIME		
8	filed in case number: CV21-00809		
9	Document does not contain the Social Security number of any person.		
10	- OR -		
11			
12	☐ Document contains the Social Security number of a person as required by:		
13	A specific state or federal law, to wit:		
14			
15	• or -		
16	☐ For the administration of a public program		
17	- or -		
18	For an application for a federal or state grant		
19	• or -		
20			
21	Confidential Family Court Information Sheet (NRS 125.130, NRS 125.230 and NRS 125B.055)		
22	/		
23	Date: 5424		
24	(Signature)		
25	JEANNE P. BAWA		
26	(Print Name)		
27	PETITIONERS (Attorney for)		
28	(

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Alicia L. Lerud
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 8426677

"Exhibit 2"

4831-1481-1367.2 / 26878-2777

ORDER GRANTING TEMPORARY STAY

•				
2	Having reviewed the attached Affidavit	in support o	of Order Shortening Tim	e, and findin
3	that good cause exists therefore, it is hereby (ORDERED	ADJUDGED AND DE	CREED that
4	temporary stay shall be entered in this matter	on this _	day of	, 2021, an
5	continuing through the date of the hearing on Pe	titioners' M	otion for Stay.	
6	DATED this day of	, 2021.		
7				
8		DADDS	AT BRESTOW	
9			CT COURT JUDGE	
10				
11	Respectfully submitted by:			
12				
13	_W			
14	JOHN F.LAVERY, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 004665			
15	JEANNE P. BAWA, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 007359			
16	2300 West Sahara Avenue. Suite 900, Box 28 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102			
17	Phone: 702-893-3383 Fax: 702-366-9563			
18	Attorneys for Petitioners CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and			
19	GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC.			
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26				

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SECOND JUDICAL DISTRICT COURT COUNTY OF WASHOE, STATE OF NEVADA

AFFIRMATION Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

3	Pursuant to NRS 239B.030			
4				
5	The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document, ORDER			
6	GRANTING TEMPORARY STAY			
7	filed in case number: CV21-00809			
8				
9	Document does not contain the Social Security number of any person.			
10	- OR -			
11	☐ Document contains the Social Security number of a person as required by:			
12	A specific state or federal law, to wit:			
13				
14				
15	- or -			
16	For the administration of a public program			
17	- or -			
18	G For an application for a federal or state grant			
19	- or -			
20	☐ Confidential Family Court Information Sheet (NRS 125.130, NRS 125.230 and NRS 125B.055)			
21	(NRS 125.130, NRS 125.230 and NRS 125B.055)			
22				
23	Date: 5-421			
24	(Signature)			
25	JEANNE P. BAWA (Print Name)			
26				
27	PETITIONERS (Attorney for)			
H	,			

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Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 8426677

"Exhibit 3"

4831-1481-1367.2 / 26878-2777

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Clark of the Court
Transaction # 8424164 : csulezic

2190 1 JOHN P. LAVERY, ESQ. 2 Nevada Bar No. 004665 JEANNE P. BAWA, ESO. 3 Nevada Bar No. 007359 LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP 2300 W. Sahara Ave., Ste. 900, Box 28 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 5 Telephone: 702-893-3383 E-mail: john.lavery@lewistrisbois.com E-mail: jeanne.bawn@lewisbrisbois.com 6 Attorneys for Petitioners
CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM 7 and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC. 8

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

CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC.,

STEPHEN YASMER; and the STATE OF

ADMINISTRATION, HEARINGS DIVISION,

APPEALS OFFICE, an Agency of the State of

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF

Petitioners.

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Respondents.

CASE NO:

DEPT. NO .:

HEARING NOT REQUESTED

PETITIONERS' MOTION FOR STAY PENDING APPEAL

COMES NOW the Employer, CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM (hereinafter referred to as "Petitioner Employer"), and the Third-Party Administrator, GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC., (hereinafter referred to as "Petitioner Administrator"), by and through their attorneys, JOHN P. LAVERY, ESQ., and JEANNE P. BAWA, ESQ., of LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP, and apply to this Court for a Stay of the decision of the Appeals Officer, SHEILA Y. MOORE, ESQ., filed on April 15, 2021.

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4834-6352-8023.1 / 26878-2777

1	This Motion is made and based upon the papers and pleadings on file herein, the attached
2	Points and Authorities and any arguments of counsel on this matter.
3	DATED this day of May, 2021.
4	Respectfully submitted,
5	Lewis Brisbois Bisgaard & Smith Llp
6	
7	By:
8	Nevada Bar No. 004665
9	JEANNE P. BAWA, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 007359 2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 900 Box 28
10	2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 900, Box 28 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 Phone: 702-893-3383
11	Fax: 702-366-9563 Attorneys for Petitioners
12	CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC.
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STATEMENT OF FACTS

Respondent, Stephen Yasmer (hereinafter referred to as "Respondent"), alleged injury to his left foot as the result of falling on some stairs on June 8, 2020. Respondent sought medical treatment the same day in the Carson Tahoe ER, where he completed an Employee's Claim for Compensation/Report of Initial Treatment (Form C-4). Respondent reported that he was carrying a box walking downstairs when he fell. (Exhibit p. 1.)

Respondent was diagnosed with a left ankle dislocation (Fibula) and posterior malleolus fracture. The ankle was reduced in the ER and was splinted. Respondent was referred to Tahoe Fracture where he was already a patient and was released to light duty work. (Exhibit pp. 1-7.)

Respondent and his manager completed an incident report on June 10, 2020. Respondent stated that he was carrying a box of supplies down the stairs and he thought he was at the bottom of the stairs but still had 2 more steps to go and so he mis-stepped and fell. Respondent's manager indicated that he should have used the elevator instead of the stairs. (Exhibit p. 9.)

Respondent was evaluated by Dr. Jay Betz on June 10, 2020. Dr. Betz referred the Respondent to Dr. Jeffrey Cummings for surgery. (Exhibit pp. 10-14.)

Dr. Cummings evaluated the Respondent on June 12, 2020. He recommended ORIF surgery (Exhibit pp. 15-18.)

Dr. Cummings performed surgery on June 15, 2020. (Exhibit pp. 19-21.)

On June 23, 2020, Petitioner Administrator denied liability for this claim. (Exhibit p. 22.)

Respondent appealed that determination to a Hearing Officer. (Exhibit p. 30.)

The issue of claim denial was heard by a Hearing Officer on July 30, 2020. In a written Decision and Order dated August 6, 2020, the Hearing Officer affirmed claim denial. (Exhibit pp. 31-33.)

Respondent appealed that Decision and Order to an Appeals Officer.

On April 15, 2021, the Appeals Officer below issued a Decision and Order reversing Petitioner Administrator's denial of liability for Respondent's industrial insurance claim.

(Exhibit pp. 35-45.)

Petitioners filed their Petition for Judicial Review on May 3, 2021, and now file their Motion for Stay Pending Appeal.

П.

POINTS & AUTHORITIES

A.

JURISDICTION

NRS section 233B.140(1) states, "[t]he filing go the Petition does not itself stay the enforcement of the agency decision, unless expressly provided by statute. An agency may grant. or the reviewing court may order, a stay upon appropriate term."

Additionally, NRS 616C.375 mandates:

If an insurer, employer or claimant, or the representative of an insurer, employer or claimant, appeals the decision of an appeals officer, that decision is not staved unless a stay is granted by the appeals officer or the district court within 30 days after the date on which the decision was rendered. (Emphasis added.)

In DIR v. Circus Circus. 101 Nev. 405, 411-12, 705 P.2d 645, 649 (1985), the Nevada Supreme Court stated that an insurer's proper procedure when aggrieved by a decision is to seek a Stay. The Nevada Supreme Court has also recognized that a Stay should be granted where it can be shown that the Appellant would suffer irreparable injury during the pendency of the appeal, if the Stay is not granted. White Pina Power v. Public Service Commission, 76 Nev. 263, 252 P.2d 256 (1960).

The Nevada Supreme Court held, in <u>Ransier v. SIIS</u>, 104 Nev. 742, 766 P.2d 274 (1988), that an insurer may not seek recoupment of benefits paid to a respondent that were later found to be unwarranted on appeal. The <u>Ransier</u> decision has not been overruled or reversed.

In the instant case, an Order Granting a Stay of the Appeals Officer's decision is appropriate for the reasons set forth herein. The Appeals Officer, in rendering her decision, erred as a matter of law in failing to consider the evidence given and failed to properly apply the law as required by the related case law and NRS Chapters 616A to 616D. inclusive. There is

RA 19

insufficient evidence to support her decision that Respondent has proven the existence of a compensable industrial claim.

B.

The Anneals Officer Erred as a Matter of Law

It was Respondent, not Petitioners, who had the burden of proving his case by a preponderance of all the evidence. State Industrial Insurance System v. Hicks. 100 Nev. 567, 688 P.2d 324 (1984); Johnson v. State ex rel. Wyoming Worker's Compensation Div., 798 P.2d 323 (1990); Hagler v. Micron Technology, Inc., 118 Idaho 596, 798 P.2d 55 (1990).

In attempting to prove his case, Respondent had the burden of going beyond speculation and conjecture. That means that Respondent had to establish the work connection of his injuries, the causal relationship between the work related injury and his disability, the extent of his disability and all facets of the claim by a preponderance of all the evidence. To prevail, a respondent had to present and prove more evidence that an amount which would make his case and his opponent's "evenly balanced." Maxwell v. SIIS. 109 Nev. 327, 849 P.2d 267 (1993); SIIS v. Khweiss, 108 Nev. 123, 825 P.2d 218 (1992); SIIS v. Kelly. 99 Nev. 774, 671P.2d 29 (1983); 3, A. Larson, The Law of Workmen's Compensation, § 80.33(a).

Nevada Revised Statutes 616A.010 makes it clear that:

A claim for compensation filed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter or chapter 617 of NRS must be decided on its merits and not according to the principle of common law that requires statutes governing worker's compensation to be liberally construed because they are remedial in nature.

Respondent alleges that he injured his ankle while walking down some stairs while he was carrying a box. His manager states that the Respondent should have been using the elevator to perform this task, as there is an elevator for employee use and the Respondent simply chose not to use it. Respondent did not address the elevator versus stairs issue in his testimony, i.e., did not explain why he failed to use the available elevator if he knew that he was carrying a box that would impede his ability to traverse the stairs safely as he alleged. It is Respondent's burden to

prove that his injuries arose out of and in the course of his employment, and based on the available evidence, Respondent cannot meet his burden.

NRS 616A.030 "Accident" defined. "Accident" means an unexpected or unforeseen event happening suddenly and violently, with or without human fault, and producing at the time objective symptoms of an injury.

NRS 616A.265 "Injury" and "personal injury" defined.

1. "Injury" or "personal injury" means a sudden and tangible happening of a traumatic nature, producing an immediate or prompt result which is established by medical evidence, including injuries to prosthetic devices. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, any injury sustained by an employee while engaging in an athletic or social event sponsored by his employer shall be deamed not to have arisen out of or in the course of employment unless the employee received remuneration for participation in the event.

Under NRS 616C.150, the Respondent has the burden of proof to show that the injury arose out of and in the course of employment. Respondent must satisfy this burden by a preponderance of the evidence. Further, NRS 616B.612 mandates that an employee is only entitled to compensation if he is injured in the course and scope of his employment.

The Nevada Supreme Court has held that:

An accident or injury is said to arise out of employment when there is a causal connection between the injury and the employee's work ... the injured employee must establish a link between the workplace conditions and how those conditions caused the injury ... a claimant must demonstrate that the origin of the injury is related to some risk involved within the scope of employment.

Rio Suite Hotel v. Gorsky, 113 Nev. 600 (1997).

Some courts have found a distinction between "the course of employment" and "arising out of employment." In addition to occurring while at work, the injury must result from a hazard connected with the employment. See, <u>Miedema v. Dial Corp.</u>, 551 N.W.2d 309 (Iowa 1996).

In Nevada, the Supreme Court has defined the term "arose out of," as contained in NRS 616C.150, to mean that there is a causal connection between the injury and the employee's work.

In other words, the injured party must establish a link between the workplace conditions and how those conditions caused the injury. Further, the Respondent must demonstrate that the origin of the injury is related to some risk involved within the scope of employment. The Respondent has failed to establish a compensable claim as set forth above. Therefore, the determination to deny the claim is proper.

The Court in <u>Mitchell v. Clark County School District</u>, 121 Nev. 179, 111 P.3d 1104 (2005) held that:

An accident or injury is said to arise out of employment when there is a causal connection between the injury and the employee's work. In other words, the injured party must establish a link between the workplace conditions and how those conditions caused the injury. Further, a claimant must demonstrate that the origin of the injury is related to some risk involved within the scope of employment. However, if an accident is not fairly traceable to the nature of employment or the workplace environment, then the injury cannot be said to arise out of the claimant's employment. Finally, resolving whether an injury arose out of employment is examined by a totality of the circumstances.

The Supreme Court held that the "Nevada Industrial Insurance Act is not a mechanism which makes employers absolutely liable for injuries suffered by employees who are on the job."

Rio Suite Hotel & Casino v. Gorsky, 113 Nev. 600, 605, 939 P.2d 1043 (1997). The Court concluded by stating, "The requirements of 'arising out of and in the course of employment' make it clear that a claimant must establish more than being at work and suffering an injury in order to recover."

The Nevada Supreme Court, in <u>Rio All Suite Hotel and Casino v. Phillips</u>, 126 Nev. Ad. Opn. 34(2010), clarified Mitchell, supra, to the extent that Mitchell held that unexplained accidents are never compensable:

Injuries resulting from employment-related risks are 'all the obvious kinds of injuries] that one thinks of at once as industrial injuries]' and are generally compensable . . . [such as] tripping on a defect at employer's premises . . . Personal risk are those that are 'so clearly personal that, even if they take effect while the employee is on the job, they could not possibly be attributed to the

employment . . . For example, 'a fail caused by [a personal condition such as] a bad knee, or multiple sclerosis. [Neutral] risks are those that are 'of neither distinctly employment nor distinctly personal character . . . ('an unexplained fall, originating neither from employment conditions nor from conditions personal to the [employee]'. [Phillips'] injury occurred while traversing a staircase that was free of defects, and there [was] no evidence that a risk personal to [her] caused her fall. Thus, [this injury] falls within the neutral -risk category . . . The act of descending a staircase at work, in and of itself, does not present a greater risk than that faced by the general public . . . [W]hether a fall is explained or unexplained is irrelevant. The key inquiry is whether the risk faced by the employee was greater than the risk faced by the general public.

In the instant claim, Respondent was not subject to a risk unique to his employment as there was no hazard on the stairs that caused him to fall, he simply mis-stepped because he thought he was at the bottom of the stairs when he was not.

As the Appeals Officer's Decision and Order is based upon improper application of the relevant law, Petitioners believe that they will prevail in their Petition for Judicial Review, and on this basis, a Stay is warranted.

C.

Petitioners are the Only Parties Who Will Suffer Any Harm

In the instant case, Respondent will not suffer any harm as he has already received the emergent medical care that he needed. This is not a case involving emergency medical benefits or where Respondent could suffer physical harm without further medical treatment. It can be fairly said that no harm will result to Respondent by the staying of the Appeals Officer's Decision and Order while this case proceeds on the merits of the underlying appeal.

On the other hand, if this Court elects to deny the instant motion, the underlying appeal will be largely rendered moot, thus denying Petitioners the opportunity to contest the Appeals Officer's Decision and Order. Petitioners will be denied the opportunity to recover the benefits ordered by the Appeals Officer's Decision. If Respondent ultimately prevails on the merits of the underlying appeal, he will be afforded all appropriate benefits to which he may be entitled.

It is anticipated that Respondent will argue that Petitioners will not suffer "irreparable harm" because they may have to pay retroactive temporary total disability (hereinafter referred to as "TTD") benefits. There would be no irreparable harm if Petitioners were able to recoup the money that was paid if their Petition is successful. In that regard, not only are money damages inadequate, money damages are not available. Ransier, supra. In Virginia Petroleum Job, Ass'n v. Federal Power Com'n, 104 U.S. App. D.C. 106, 259 F.2d 921, 925 (D.C. Cir. 1958) the Court found that "Mere injuries, however substantial, in terms of money, time, and energy necessarily expended in the absence of a stay, are not enough [to be considered irreparable harm]. The possibility that adequate compensatory or other corrective relief will be available at a later date, in the ordinary course of litigation, weighs heavily against a claim of irrenarable harm." (Emphasis added.) Accordingly, without a stay, Petitioners will suffer irreparable harm. because there is no possibility that adequate compensation or other corrective relief, excent pursuant to NRS 616C.155(2), for the last thirty (30) days of payments, if there was a clerical error or as the result of incorrect information being received, will be available if Petitioners prevail in this litigation. Therefore, not only are money damages inadequate, money damages are not available.

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27 28 Petitioners, therefore, are the only parties that can, and will, suffer irreparable harm if the instant motion is denied. Accordingly, it can be fairly said that no harm will result to Respondent by the staying of the Appeals Officer's Decision and Order while this case proceeds on the merits of the underlying appeal.

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CONCLUSION

Based upon all of the above, it is the belief of Petitioners, CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM, and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC., that they have reason in good faith to ask for a stay of the erroneous Appeals Officer decision dated April 15, 2021. particularly in light of the clear error of law which has been established above.

This is not an appeal based solely on a disagreement over the facts. Rather, we are faced with an Appeals Officer's Decision which violates clear and specific statutory provisions and existing case law. The Appeals Officer's improper application of the law will result in irreparable harm to Petitioners if the instant stay is not granted. Respondent, on the other hand. will suffer no harm if this stay is granted. This clear error of law is exactly the situation in which a stay is proper.

WHEREFORE, Petitioners, CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC., respectfully request that this Court grant their Motion for Stay Pending Appeal.

Dated this 2 day of May, 2021.

Respectfully submitted.

LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

JOHN E. LAVERY, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 004665 JEANNÉ P. BAWA, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 007359

2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 900, Box 28

Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 Phone: (702) 893-3383

Attorneys for Petitioners
CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC.

1 CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE Pursuant to Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure 5(b), I hereby certify that, on the 2 day of May, 2021, service of the attached PETITIONERS' MOTION FOR STAY PENDING 3 APPEAL was made this date by depositing a true copy of the same for mailing, first class mail, at Las Vegas, Nevada, addressed follows: 5 Todd Eikelberger, Esq. 6 **NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS** 1000 E. William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, NV 89701 CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM Attn: Risk Management 1600 Medical Pkwy. 10 Carson City, NV 89706 11 Yvette McCollum, Sr. Claims Adjuster 12 GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC. PO Box 2934 13 Clinton, IA 52733 14 An Employee of LB 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

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SECOND JUDICAL DISTRICT COURT COUNTY OF WASHOE, STATE OF NEVADA

AFFIRMATION Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

3	Pursuant to NRS 239B.030
4	
5	The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document, Motion for Stay
6	Pending Appeal filed in case number:
7	
8	Document does not contain the Social Security number of any person.
9	- OR -
10	
11	Document contains the Social Security number of a person as required by:
12	A specific state or federal law, to wit:
13	
14	• or -
15	☐ For the administration of a public program
16	- OT -
17	☐ For an application for a federal or state grant
18	
19	- OF -
20	Confidential Family Court Information Sheet (NRS 125.130, NRS 125.230 and NRS 125B.055)
21	
22	Date: 53-21
23	(Signature)
24	JEANNE P. BAWA (Print Name)
25	PETITIONERS
26	(Attorney for)
27	

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2190 1 JOHN P. LAVERY, ESQ. 2 Nevada Bar No. 004665 L. MICHAEL FRIEND, ESQ. 3 Nevada Bar No. 011131 LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP 4 2300 W. Sahara Ave., Ste. 900, Box 28 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 5 Telephone: 702-893-3383 E-mail: john.lavery@lewisbrisbois.com 6 E-mail: michael.friend@lewisbrisbois.com Attorneys for Appellants 7 CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC.

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

CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC.,

CASE NO: CV21-00809

Appellants,

DEPT. NO.: VIII

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14 vs.

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Respondent.

STEPHEN YASMER.

APPELLANTS' MOTION FOR STAY PENDING APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

COMES NOW the Employer, CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM (hereinafter referred to as "Appellant Employer"), and the Third-Party Administrator, GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC., (hereinafter referred to as "Appellant Administrator"), by and through their attorneys, JOHN P. LAVERY, ESQ., and L. MICHAEL FRIEND, ESQ., of LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP, and move this Court for a Motion for Stay pending appeal to the Supreme Court of Nevada.

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4811-7927-8847.1 / 26878-2777

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This Motion is made and based upon the papers and pleadings on file herein, the attached Points and Authorities and any arguments of counsel on this matter.

DATED this 21st day of October, 2021.

Respectfully submitted,

LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

By: /s/ L. Michael Friend
JOHN P. LAVERY, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 004665
L. MICHAEL FRIEND, ESQ.
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Attorneys for Appellants
CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and

GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC.

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STATEMENT OF FACTS

Respondent, Stephen Yasmer (hereinafter referred to as "Respondent"), alleged injury to his left foot as the result of falling on some stairs on June 8, 2020. Respondent and his manager completed an incident report on June 10, 2020. Respondent stated that he was carrying a box of supplies down the stairs and he thought he was at the bottom of the stairs but still had 2 more steps to go and so he mis-stepped and fell. Respondent's manager indicated that he should have used the elevator instead of the stairs. (ROA p. 101.) Respondent acknowledged he could have taken the elevator, but it was his personal preference to take the stairs. (ROA p. 24.) The stairways are open to the general public. (ROA p. 26.)

Respondent sought medical treatment the day of the incident at the Carson Tahoe ER. where he completed an Employee's Claim for Compensation/Report of Initial Treatment (Form C-4). Respondent reported that he was carrying a box walking downstairs when he fell. (ROA p. 93.)

Respondent was diagnosed with a left ankle dislocation (Fibula) and posterior malleolus fracture. The ankle was reduced in the ER and was splinted. Respondent was referred to Tahoe Fracture where he was already a patient and was released to light duty work. (ROA pp. 94-99.)

Respondent was evaluated by Dr. Jay Betz on June 10, 2020. Dr. Betz referred the Respondent to Dr. Jeffrey Cummings for surgery. (Exhibit pp. 102-106.)

Dr. Cummings evaluated the Respondent on June 12, 2020. He recommended ORIF surgery. (ROA pp. 107-110.)

Dr. Cummings performed surgery on June 15, 2020. (ROA pp. 111-113.)

On June 23, 2020, Appellant Administrator denied liability for this claim. (ROA p. 114.)

Respondent timely appealed that determination to a Hearing Officer. (ROA p. 122.)

The issue of claim denial was heard by a Hearing Officer on July 30, 2020. In a written Decision and Order dated August 6, 2020, the Hearing Officer affirmed claim denial. (ROA pp. Exhibit pp. 123-125.)

	N .
1	Respondent timely appealed that Decision and Order to an Appeals Officer. (ROA p.
2	126.)
3	On April 15, 2021, the Appeals Officer below issued a Decision and Order reversing
4	Appellant Administrator's denial of liability for Respondent's industrial insurance claim.
5	(ROA pp. 1-11.)
6	Appellants filed their Petition for Judicial Review on May 3, 2021.
7	On August 2, 2021, Respondent filed a Motion to Dismiss Petition for Judicial Review
8	due to lack of jurisdiction.
9	Appellants filed their Opposition to Respondent's Motion to Dismiss Petition for Judicial
10	Review on August 12, 2021, to which Respondent filed a Reply on August 17, 2021.
11	On September 13, 2021, the Court entertained argument during a hearing on
12	Respondent's Motion to Dismiss.
13	On September 20, 2021, the Court rendered an Order Granting Motion to Dismiss
14	Petition for Judicial Review, finding that it lacked jurisdiction to entertain Appellants' Petition
15	for Judicial Review.
16	Appellants filed an appeal with the Supreme Court of Nevada on October 14, 2021.
17	II.
18	<u>POINTS & AUTHORITIES</u>
19	A.
20	<u>JURISDICTION</u>
21	NRAP 8(a)(1) provides this Court with authority to hear the instant Motion for Stay:
22	A party must ordinarily move first in the district court for the following relief:
23	(A) a stay of the judgment or order of, or proceedings in, a
24	district court pending appeal or resolution of a petition to the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals for an
25	extraordinary writ; (B) approval of a supersedeas bond; or
26	(C) an order suspending, modifying, restoring or granting an injunction while an appeal or original writ petition is
27	pending
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NRS 233B.140 further provides that:

- 1. A Appellant who applies for a stay of the final decision in a contested case shall file and serve a written motion for the stay on the agency and all parties of record to the proceeding at the time of filing the petition for judicial review.
- 2. In determining whether to grant a stay, the court shall consider the same factors as are considered for a preliminary injunction under Rule 65 of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure.
- 3. In making a ruling, the court shall:
 - (a) Give deference to the trier of fact; and
 - (b) Consider the risk to the public, if any, of staying the administrative decision.

The Appellant must provide security before the court may issue a stay. For reference, NRCP Rule 65 provides in pertinent part as follows:

(a) Preliminary injunction.

- (1) Notice. No preliminary injunction shall be issued without notice to the adverse party.
- (2) Consolidation of hearing with trial on merits. Before or after the commencement of the hearing of an application for a preliminary injunction, the court may order the trial of the action on the merits to be advanced and consolidated with the hearing of the application. Even when this consolidation is not ordered, any evidence received upon an application for a preliminary injunction which would be admissible upon the trial on the merits becomes part of the record on the trial and need not be repeated upon the trial. This subdivision (a)(2) shall be so construed and applied as to save to the parties any rights they may have to trial by jury.

(d) Form and scope of injunction or restraining order. Every order granting an injunction and every restraining order shall set forth the reasons for its issuance; shall be specific in terms; shall describe in reasonable detail, and not by reference to the complaint or other document, the act or acts sought to be restrained; and is binding only upon the parties to the action, their officers, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys, and upon those persons in active concert or participation with them who receive actual notice of the order by personal service or otherwise.

LEGAL ARGUMENT

i.

An Order Granting A Stay is Appropriate Until this Appeal is Heard and Decided on its Merits

A Stay of the Court's Order Granting Motion to Dismiss Petition for Judicial Review and the Appeals Officer's Decision and Order is warranted. The Nevada Supreme Court has consistently held that a stay is appropriate under circumstances such as those that exist in the instant case. In <u>Kress v. Corey</u>, 65 Nev. 1, 189 P.2d 353 (1948), the Court noted that:

As general rule, a supersedeas 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 the Appellant or Plaintiff in error from irreparable or serious injury in the case of reversal and it does not appear that the Appellee or Defendant therein will sustain irreparable or disproportionate injury in the case of affirmance.

Additionally, NRS 616C.375 mandates:

If an insurer, employer or claimant, or the representative of an insurer, employer or claimant, appeals the decision of an appeals officer, that decision is not stayed unless a stay is granted by the appeals officer or the district court within 30 days after the date on which the decision was rendered. (Emphasis added.)

In <u>DIR v. Circus Circus</u>, 101 Nev. 405, 411-12, 705 P.2d 645, 649 (1985), the Nevada Supreme Court stated that an insurer's proper procedure when aggrieved by a decision is to seek a stay. The Nevada Supreme Court has also recognized that a stay should be granted where it can be shown that the Appellant would suffer irreparable injury during the pendency of the appeal, if the stay is not granted. White Pine Power v. Public Service Commission, 76 Nev. 263, 252 P.2d 256 (1960).

The Nevada Supreme Court held, in <u>Ransier v. SIIS</u>, 104 Nev. 742, 766 P.2d 274 (1988), that an insurer may not seek recoupment of benefits paid to a respondent that were later found to be unwarranted on appeal. The <u>Ransier</u> decision has not been overruled or reversed.

In the instant case, an Order Granting a Stay of the Court's Order Granting Motion to Dismiss Petition for Judicial Review and of the Appeals Officer's decision is appropriate for the reasons set forth herein. The District Court, in granting Respondent's Motion to Dismiss, erred as a matter of law in concluding it lacked jurisdiction to hear Appellants' Petition for Judicial Review. Further, the Appeals Officer, in rendering her decision, erred as a matter of law in failing to consider the evidence given and failed to properly apply the law as required by the related case law and NRS Chapters 616A to 616D, inclusive. There is insufficient evidence to support her decision that Respondent has proven the existence of a compensable industrial claim.

ii.

The District Court Has Jurisdiction Over the Petition for Judicial Review

NRS233B.130(2) sets forth the mandatory requirements for a Petition for Judicial Review. Respondent moved to dismiss based on the premise that Appellants failed to file their petition "in the district court in and for Carson City, in and for the county in which the aggrieved party resides or in and for the county where the agency proceeding occurred." NRS 233B.130(2)(b).

In this case, the aggrieved parties are the employer, Carson Tahoe Health System, and its third-party administrator, Gallagher Bassett. Carson Tahoe Health System provides healthcare to patients throughout northern Nevada, with 21 locations including 2 in Reno. The question is whether this connection to Washoe County is sufficient to establish residency for a domestic corporation. Appellants posit that it is, and, therefore, jurisdiction vests with this Court.

With regard to foreign corporations, "the mere fact that it is doing business in this state does not fix its residence in any particular county for the purpose of venue . . ." Western Pacific Railroad v. Krom, 102 Nev. 40, 43, 714 P.2d 182, 184(1986)(citing, Byers v. Graton, 82 Nev. 92, 95, 411 P.2d 480, 481(1966). However, a foreign corporation cannot have fixed residency in a particular Nevada county for purposes of NRS 233B.130(2)(b). Liberty Mut. v. Thomasson, 130 Nev. 28, 34, 317 P.3d 831, 836(2014). Despite not having a fixed residency, Gallagher Bassett is licensed by the Nevada Division of Insurance to conduct business throughout Nevada.

As an aggrieved party, it should be able to select the forum. See <u>Eaton v. District</u> Court, 96 Nev. 773, 774, 616 P.2d 400(1980).

There has been no prejudice to Respondent, nor any delay in his participation in this litigation, as evidenced by the fact that he was able to make his appearance in this case and obtain agreement from Appellants to extend his time to oppose Appellants' Motion for Stay, all within the 30 days in which a Petition could be filed. NRS 233B.130(2)(d). Further, estoppel should apply as Respondent filed responsive pleadings with the Court, contrary to its current position that the matter should be dismissed. Finally, policy prefers deciding cases on the merits.

iii.

The Appeals Officer Erred as a Matter of Law

It was Respondent, not Appellants, who had the burden of proving his case by a preponderance of all the evidence. State Indus. Ins. Sys. v. Hicks, 100 Nev. 567, 688 P.2d 324 (1984); Johnson v. State ex rel. Wyoming Worker's Compensation Div., 798 P.2d 323 (1990); Hagler v. Micron Technology, Inc., 118 Idaho 596, 798 P.2d 55 (1990).

In attempting to prove his case, Respondent had the burden of going beyond speculation and conjecture. That means Respondent had to establish the work connection of his injuries, the causal relationship between the work related injury and his disability, the extent of his disability and all facets of the claim by a preponderance of all the evidence. To prevail, a respondent had to present and prove more evidence that an amount which would make his case and his opponent's "evenly balanced." Maxwell v. State Indus. Ins. Sys., 109 Nev. 327, 849 P.2d 267 (1993); State Indus. Ins. Sys. v. Khweiss, 108 Nev. 123, 825 P.2d 218 (1992); State Indus. Ins. Sys. v. Kelly, 99 Nev. 774, 671P.2d 29 (1983); 3, A. Larson, The Law of Workmen's Compensation, § 80.33(a). Moreover, Nevada law makes it clear that statutes governing workers' compensation are to be decided on the merits and not liberally construed. NRS 616A.010.

An accident or injury arises out of employment only when there is a causal connection between the injury and the employee's work. Therefore, the injured party must establish a link

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between the workplace conditions and how those conditions caused the injury. Further, a claimant must demonstrate that the origin of the injury is related to some risk involved within the scope of employment. However, if an accident is not fairly traceable to the nature of the claimant's employment or the workplace environment, then the injury does not arise out of the claimant's employment. Rio Suite Hotel & Casino v. Gorsky, 113 Nev. 600, 604, 939 P.2d 1043 (1997); Mitchell v. Clark County School District, 121 Nev. 179, 111 P.3d 1104 (2005).

The Nevada Supreme Court further advised that the "Nevada Industrial Insurance Act is not a mechanism which makes employers absolutely liable for injuries suffered by employees who are on the job." Rather, the Court concluded, "The requirements of 'arising out of and in the course of employment' make it clear that a claimant must establish more than being at work and suffering an injury in order to recover." Gorsky, 113 Nev. at 605.

The Nevada Supreme Court, in <u>Rio All Suite Hotel and Casino v. Phillips</u>, 126 Nev. 346 (2010), clarified <u>Mitchell</u>, supra, to the extent that <u>Mitchell</u> held that unexplained accidents are never compensable.

Injuries resulting from employment-related risks are 'all the obvious kinds of injur[ies] that one thinks of at once as industrial injur[ies]' and are generally compensable . . . [such as] tripping on a defect at employer's premises . . . Personal risk are those that are 'so clearly personal that, even if they take effect while the employee is on the job, they could not possibly be attributed to the employment . . . For example, 'a fall caused by [a personal condition such as] a bad knee, or multiple sclerosis. [Neutral] risks are those that are 'of neither distinctly employment nor distinctly personal character . . . ('an unexplained fall, originating neither from employment conditions nor from conditions personal to the [employee]'. [Phillips'] injury occurred while traversing a staircase that was free of defects, and there [was] no evidence that a risk personal to [her] caused her fall. Thus, [this injury] falls within the neutral -risk category . . . The act of descending a staircase at work, in and of itself. does not present a greater risk than that faced by the general public . . . [W]hether a fall is explained or unexplained is irrelevant. The key inquiry is whether the risk faced by the employee was greater than the risk faced by the general public.

In the instant matter, Respondent alleges that he injured his ankle while walking down some stairs while he was carrying a box. His manager states that the Respondent should have been using the elevator to perform this task, as there is an elevator for employee use and the Respondent simply chose not to use it. (ROA p. 101.) Respondent admitted he had the option to take the elevator or the stairs, but he made the personal choice to use the stairs while carrying a box that impeded his view. (ROA p. 24.)

The Appeals Officer erroneously deemed Respondent's risk to be an employment-related risk, as the fall arose during his work duties while he was conveying a benefit to this employer. The facts are clear that the Respondent's fall was not caused by a defect on the stairs nor was it from conditions personal to him. Rather, Claimant misjudged the steps while carrying a box that impeded his view. Therefore, whether the fall was explained or unexplained is irrelevant, the key inquiry is whether the risk faced by Respondent was greater than the risk faced by the general public.

The Appeals Officer erred as a matter of law by applying the standard for an employment-related risk. In view of the reliable, probative and substantial evidence in the record, this case should have been evaluated as a neutral risk. That would require an analysis of whether the risk faced by the Respondent was greater than the risk faced by the general public. The facts simply do not support that conclusion. The general public was able to use the stairs where Respondent fell (ROA p. 26); therefore, there is not sufficient evidence to support that he faced a greater risk than the public—in fact, he faced the same risk. Moreover, Respondent had the option of using the elevator, which would have circumvented this entire situation.

It is Respondent's burden to prove that his injuries arose out of and in the course of his employment, and based on the available evidence, Respondent cannot meet his burden.

As the Appeals Officer's Decision and Order is based upon improper application of the relevant law, Appellants believe they will prevail in their appeal, and on this basis, a Stay is warranted.

iv.

Appeliants are the Only Parties Who Will Suffer Any Harm

In the instant case, Respondent will not suffer any harm as he has already received the emergent medical care that he needed. This is not a case involving emergency medical benefits or where Respondent could suffer physical harm without further medical treatment. It can be fairly said that no harm will result to Respondent by the staying of the Appeals Officer's Decision and Order while this case proceeds on the merits of the underlying appeal.

On the other hand, if this Court elects to deny the instant motion, the underlying appeal will be largely rendered moot, thus denying Appellants the opportunity to contest the Appeals Officer's Decision and Order. Appellants will be denied the opportunity to recover the benefits ordered by the Appeals Officer's Decision. If Respondent ultimately prevails on the merits of the underlying appeal, he will be afforded all appropriate benefits to which he may be entitled.

It is anticipated that Respondent will argue that Appellants will not suffer "irreparable harm" because they may have to pay retroactive temporary total disability (hereinafter referred to as "TTD") benefits. There would be no irreparable harm if Appellants were able to recoup the money that was paid if their Petition is successful. In that regard, not only are money damages inadequate, money damages are not available. Ransier, supra. In Virginia Petroleum Job. Ass'n v. Federal Power Com'n, 104 U.S. App. D.C. 106, 259 F.2d 921, 925 (D.C. Cir. 1958) the Court found that "Mere injuries, however substantial, in terms of money, time, and energy necessarily expended in the absence of a stay, are not enough [to be considered irreparable harm]. The possibility that adequate compensatory or other corrective relief will be available at a later date, in the ordinary course of litigation, weighs heavily against a claim of irreparable harm." Accordingly, without a stay, Appellants will suffer irreparable harm because there is no possibility that adequate compensation or other corrective relief, except, pursuant to NRS

616C.155(2), for the last thirty (30) days of payments, if there was a clerical error or as the result of incorrect information being received, will be available if Appellants prevail in this litigation. Therefore, not only are money damages inadequate, money damages are not available.

Appellants, therefore, are the only parties that can, and will, suffer irreparable harm if the instant motion is denied. Accordingly, it can be fairly said that no harm will result to Respondent by the staying of the Appeals Officer's Decision and Order while this case proceeds on the merits of the underlying appeal.

III.

CONCLUSION

Based upon all of the above, it is the belief of Appellants, CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM, and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC., that they have reason in good faith to ask for a stay of the Order Granting Motion to Dismiss Petition for Judicial Review and, in turn, the Appeals Officer decision dated April 15, 2021, particularly in light of the clear error of law which has been established above.

WHEREFORE, Appellants, CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC., respectfully request that this Court grant their Motion for Stay Pending Appeal to the Supreme Court of Nevada.

Dated this 21st day of October, 2021.

Respectfully submitted,

LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

By: /s/ L. Michael Friend
JOHN P. LAVERY, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 004665
L. MICHAEL FRIEND, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 011131
2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 900, Box 28
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102
Phone: (702) 893-3383
Attorneys for Appellants
CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and
GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

2	Pursuant to Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure 5(b), I hereby certify that, on the 21st day of
3	October, 2021, service of the attached APPELLANTS' MOTION FOR STAY PENDING
4	APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA was made this date by depositing a
5	true copy of the same for mailing, first class mail, at Las Vegas, Nevada, addressed follows:
6	Evan Beavers, Esq.
7	NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS 1000 E. William Street, Suite 208
8	Carson City, NV 89701
9	CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM
10	Attn: Risk Management 1600 Medical Pkwy.
	Carson City, NV 89706
11	Yvette McCollum, Sr. Claims Adjuster
12	GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC.
13	PO Box 2934
	Clinton, IA 52733

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An Employee of LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

SECOND JUDICAL DISTRICT COURT COUNTY OF WASHOE, STATE OF NEVADA

AFFIRMATION Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

ine undersigned does hereby a	ffirm that the preceding document, Motion for St
Pending Appeal filed in case number:	CV-21-00809
B Document does not contain the Soc	rial Security number of any person.
-	OR -
Document contains the Social Secur A specific state or federal	rity number of a person as required by: al law, to wit:
-	• or -
☐ For the administration of	f a public program
-	or -
For an application for a f	federal or state grant
-	or -
Confidential Family Cou (NRS 125.130, NRS 125	ort Information Sheet 5.230 and NRS 125B.055)
Date: 10/21/21	/s/ L. Michael Friend (Signature)
	L. MICHAEL FRIEND (Print Name)
	APPELLANTS (Attorney for)

FILED Electronically CV21-00809 2021-10-21 01:05:38 PM Alicia L. Lerud Clerk of the Court Transaction # 8710111

1 2140 JOHN P. LAVERY, ESQ. 2 Nevada Bar No. 004665 L. MICHAEL FRIEND, ESO. 3 Nevada Bar No. 011131 LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP 4 2300 W. Sahara Ave., Ste. 900, Box 28 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 5 Telephone: 702-893-3383 E-mail: john.lavery@lewisbrisbois.com 6 E-mail: michael.friend@lewisbrisbois.com Attorneys for Appellants 7 CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC. 8

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

CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC., CASE NO: CV21-00809

STEPHEN YASMER,

DEPT. NO.: VIII

Appellants,

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VS. 14

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Respondent.

APPELLANTS' REQUEST FOR ORDER SHORTENING TIME ON MOTION FOR STAY

COMES NOW the Employer, CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM (hereinafter referred to as "Appellant Employer"), and the Third-Party Administrator, GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC., (hereinafter referred to as "Appellant Administrator"), by and through their attorneys, JOHN P. LAVERY, ESQ., and L. MICHAEL FRIEND, ESQ., of LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP, and respectfully request an Order Shortening Time for Appellants' Motion for Stay Pending Appeal to the Supreme Court of Nevada.

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4358-6909-3632.1 / 26878-2777

This request for an Order Shortening Time is made and based upon the papers and pleading on file herein, the Affidavit of L. MICHAEL FRIEND, ESQ., the attached Motion for Stay, and any argument of counsel on this matter.

DATED this 21st day of October, 2021.

Respectfully submitted,

LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

By: /s/ L. Michael Friend
JOHN P. LAVERY, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 004665
L. MICHAEL FRIEND, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 011131
2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 900, Box 28
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102
Phone: 702-893-3383
Fax: 702-366-9563
Attorneys for Appellants
CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and
GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC.

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF ORDER SHORTENING TIME

STATE OF CALIFORNIA) ss:

- I, L. MICHAEL FRIEND, ESQ., do herby swear under penalty of perjury that the assertions of this affidavit are true, that:
- 1. Affiant is an attorney authorized and duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada and is one of the attorneys of record for Appellants.
- 2. This affidavit is made in support of an ex-parte order shortening time for Appellants' Motion for Stay (attached hereto as "Exhibit A") to be heard.
- 3. Affiant has personal knowledge of all matters set forth herein, except those matters stated on information and belief, and is competent to testify thereto.
- 4. The above-named Affiant has good cause to request this Court for an Order Shortening time. NRS 616C.375 states that an Appeals Officer's Decision and Order is not stayed unless the District Court issues an Order of Stay within thirty (30) days from the date of the Decision and Order. The time for appeal in this matter expires on or about November 15, 2021.
- 5. That a stay in this matter is warranted as, without one, Appellants will have to comply with the Decision and Order at issue and administer the benefits ordered therein, essentially rendering the underlying Notice of Appeal moot.
- 6. Should this Court be unable to accommodate the underlying Motion prior to the date of compliance, Affiant has also attached an Order Granting a Temporary Stay which, if signed by this Honorable Court, would stay this matter up until the date of the hearing on Appellants' Motion.

26 II

7. This request for Order Shortening Time is made in good faith and not for the purpose of undue advantage:

Further Affiant sayeth naught.

DATED this 10 day of October, 2021.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 19 day of October, 2021.

NOTARY PUBLIC in and for said County and State



WHEREFORE, Appellants, CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC., respectfully request that this Court grant their Request for an Order Shortening Time so that their Motion for Stay Pending Appeal to the Supreme Court of Nevada may be heard prior to the date of compliance for the subject Appeals Officer's Decision and Order.

DATED this 21st day of October, 2021.

Respectfully submitted,

LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

By: /s/ L. Michael Friend
JOHN P. LAVERY, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 004665
L. MICHAEL FRIEND, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 011131
2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 900, Box 28
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102
Phone: 702-893-3383
Fax: 702-366-9563
Attorneys for Appellants
CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and
GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC.

1		Index of Documents	
2	Exhibit 1	Order Shortening Time	2 pages
3	Exhibit 2	Order Granting Temporary Stay	2 pages
4	Exhibit 3	Petitioner's Motion for Stay Pending Appeal	14 pages
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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

2	Pursuant to Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure 5(b), I hereby certify that, on the 21st day of
3	October, 2021, service of the attached APPELLANTS' REQUEST FOR ORDER
4	SHORTENING TIME ON MOTION FOR STAY was made this date by depositing a true
5	copy of the same for mailing, first class mail, as follows:
6	Evan Beavers, Esq. NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS
7	1000 E. William Street, Suite 208
8	Carson City, NV 89701
9	CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM
	Atln: Risk Management
o	1600 Medical Pkwy.
	Carson City, NV 89706

Yvette McCollum, Sr. Claims Adjuster GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC. PO Box 2934 Clinton, IA 52733

An employee of LEWIS BRISBO'S BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

AFFIRMATION Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document, Appellants'		
Request for Order Shortening Time on Motion for Stay filed in case number: CV21-00809		
by:		
		

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Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 8710111

"Exhibit 1"

4858-6909-3632,1 / 26878-2777

1 ORDER SHORTENING TIME GOOD CAUSE APPEARING THEREFOR, 2 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the time of hearing of the above-entitled matter be, and 3 the same will be heard, on the _____ day of _____ 2021, at ____ 4 A.M./P.M. in Dept. No. VIII. Any subsequent hearings scheduled on this Motion for Stay are 5 6 hereby vacated. DATED this _____ day of ______, 2021. 7 8 9 BARRY L. BRESLOW, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 10 11 12 13 Respectfully submitted by: 14 15 /s/ L. Michael Friend 16 JOHN P. LAVERY, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 004665 L. MICHAEL FRIEND, ESQ. 17 Nevada Bar No. 011131 18 2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 900, Box 28 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 19 Phone: 702-893-3383 Fax: 702-366-9563 20 Attorneys for Appellants CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and 21 GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC. 22 23 24 25 26 27

SECOND JUDICAL DISTRICT COURT COUNTY OF WASHOE, STATE OF NEVADA

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AFFIRMATION Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

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5	The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document, O	<u>rder</u>
6	Shortening Time filed in case number: CV21-00809	
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8	Document does not contain the Social Security number of any person.	
9	- OR -	
10	Document contains the Social Security number of a person as required by:	
11	A specific state or federal law, to wit:	
12		
13	- or -	
14	For the administration of a public program	
15	- or -	
16	For an application for a federal or state grant	
17	- or -	
18	Confidential Family Court Information Sheet (NRS 125.130, NRS 125.230 and NRS 125B.055)	
19	•	
20	Date: 10/21/21 /s/ L. Michael Friend	
21	(Signature)	
22	L. MICHAEL FRIEND (Print Name)	_
23	APPELLANTS	
24	(Attorney for)	-
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between the workplace conditions and how those conditions caused the injury. Further, a claimant must demonstrate that the origin of the injury is related to some risk involved within the scope of employment. However, if an accident is not fairly traceable to the nature of the claimant's employment or the workplace environment, then the injury does not arise out of the claimant's employment. Rio Suite Hotel & Casino v. Gorsky, 113 Nev. 600, 604, 939 P.2d 1043 (1997); Mitchell v. Clark County School District, 121 Nev. 179, 111 P.3d 1104 (2005).

The Nevada Supreme Court further advised that the "Nevada Industrial Insurance Act is not a mechanism which makes employers absolutely liable for injuries suffered by employees who are on the job." Rather, the Court concluded, "The requirements of 'arising out of and in the course of employment' make it clear that a claimant must establish more than being at work and suffering an injury in order to recover." Gorsky, 113 Nev. at 605.

The Nevada Supreme Court, in <u>Rio All Suite Hotel and Casino v. Phillips</u>, 126 Nev. 346 (2010), clarified <u>Mitchell</u>, supra, to the extent that <u>Mitchell</u> held that unexplained accidents are never compensable.

Injuries resulting from employment-related risks are 'all the obvious kinds of injur[ies] that one thinks of at once as industrial injur[ies]' and are generally compensable . . . [such as] tripping on a defect at employer's premises . . . Personal risk are those that are 'so clearly personal that, even if they take effect while the employee is on the job, they could not possibly be attributed to the employment . . . For example, 'a fall caused by [a personal condition such as] a bad knee, or multiple sclerosis. [Neutral] risks are those that are 'of neither distinctly employment nor distinctly personal character . . . ('an unexplained fall, originating neither from employment conditions nor from conditions personal to the [employee]'. [Phillips'] injury occurred while traversing a staircase that was free of defects, and there [was] no evidence that a risk personal to [her] caused her fall. Thus, [this injury] falls within the neutral -risk category . . . The act of descending a staircase at work, in and of itself, does not present a greater risk than that faced by the general public . . . [W]hether a fall is explained or unexplained is irrelevant. The key inquiry is whether the risk faced by the employee was greater than the risk faced by the general public.

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In the instant matter, Respondent alleges that he injured his ankle while walking down some stairs while he was carrying a box. His manager states that the Respondent should have been using the elevator to perform this task, as there is an elevator for employee use and the Respondent simply chose not to use it. (ROA p. 101.) Respondent admitted he had the option to take the elevator or the stairs, but he made the personal choice to use the stairs while carrying a box that impeded his view. (ROA p. 24.)

The Appeals Officer erroneously deemed Respondent's risk to be an employment-related risk, as the fall arose during his work duties while he was conveying a benefit to this employer. The facts are clear that the Respondent's fall was not caused by a defect on the stairs nor was it from conditions personal to him. Rather, Claimant misjudged the steps while carrying a box that impeded his view. Therefore, whether the fall was explained or unexplained is irrelevant, the key inquiry is whether the risk faced by Respondent was greater than the risk faced by the general public.

The Appeals Officer erred as a matter of law by applying the standard for an employment-related risk. In view of the reliable, probative and substantial evidence in the record, this case should have been evaluated as a neutral risk. That would require an analysis of whether the risk faced by the Respondent was greater than the risk faced by the general public. The facts simply do not support that conclusion. The general public was able to use the stairs where Respondent fell (ROA p. 26); therefore, there is not sufficient evidence to support that he faced a greater risk than the public—in fact, he faced the same risk. Moreover, Respondent had the option of using the elevator, which would have circumvented this entire situation.

It is Respondent's burden to prove that his injuries arose out of and in the course of his employment, and based on the available evidence, Respondent cannot meet his burden.

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As the Appeals Officer's Decision and Order is based upon improper application of the relevant law, Appellants believe they will prevail in their appeal, and on this basis, a Stay is warranted.

iv.

Appellants are the Only Parties Who Will Suffer Any Harm

In the instant case, Respondent will not suffer any harm as he has already received the emergent medical care that he needed. This is not a case involving emergency medical benefits or where Respondent could suffer physical harm without further medical treatment. It can be fairly said that no harm will result to Respondent by the staying of the Appeals Officer's Decision and Order while this case proceeds on the merits of the underlying appeal.

On the other hand, if this Court elects to deny the instant motion, the underlying appeal will be largely rendered moot, thus denying Appellants the opportunity to contest the Appeals Officer's Decision and Order. Appellants will be denied the opportunity to recover the benefits ordered by the Appeals Officer's Decision. If Respondent ultimately prevails on the merits of the underlying appeal, he will be afforded all appropriate benefits to which he may be entitled.

It is anticipated that Respondent will argue that Appellants will not suffer "irreparable harm" because they may have to pay retroactive temporary total disability (hereinafter referred to as "TTD") benefits. There would be no irreparable harm if Appellants were able to recoup the money that was paid if their Petition is successful. In that regard, not only are money damages inadequate, money damages are not available. Ransier, supra. In Virginia Petroleum Job. Ass'n v. Federal Power Com'n, 104 U.S. App. D.C. 106, 259 F.2d 921, 925 (D.C. Cir. 1958) the Court found that "Mere injuries, however substantial, in terms of money, time, and energy necessarily expended in the absence of a stay, are not enough [to be considered irreparable harm]. The possibility that adequate compensatory or other corrective relief will be available at a later date, in the ordinary course of litigation, weighs heavily against a claim of irreparable harm." Accordingly, without a stay, Appellants will suffer irreparable harm because there is no possibility that adequate compensation or other corrective relief, except, pursuant to NRS

616C.155(2), for the last thirty (30) days of payments, if there was a clerical error or as the result of incorrect information being received, will be available if Appellants prevail in this litigation. Therefore, not only are money damages inadequate, money damages are not available.

Appellants, therefore, are the only parties that can, and will, suffer irreparable harm if the instant motion is denied. Accordingly, it can be fairly said that no harm will result to Respondent by the staying of the Appeals Officer's Decision and Order while this case proceeds on the merits of the underlying appeal.

III.

CONCLUSION

Based upon all of the above, it is the belief of Appellants, CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM, and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC., that they have reason in good faith to ask for a stay of the Order Granting Motion to Dismiss Petition for Judicial Review and, in turn, the Appeals Officer decision dated April 15, 2021, particularly in light of the clear error of law which has been established above.

WHEREFORE, Appellants, CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC., respectfully request that this Court grant their Motion for Stay Pending Appeal to the Supreme Court of Nevada.

Dated this 21st day of October, 2021.

Respectfully submitted,

LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

By: /s/ L. Michael Friend
JOHN P. LAVERY, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 004665
L. MICHAEL FRIEND, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 011131
2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 900, Box 28
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102
Phone: (702) 893-3383
Attorneys for Appellants
CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and
GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

2	Pursuant to Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure 5(b), I hereby certify that, on the 21st day of
3	October, 2021, service of the attached APPELLANTS' MOTION FOR STAY PENDING
4	APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA was made this date by depositing a
5	true copy of the same for mailing, first class mail, at Las Vegas, Nevada, addressed follows:
6	Evan Beavers, Esq.
7	NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS 1000 E. William Street, Suite 208
8	Carson City, NV 89701
9	CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM Attn: Risk Management
10	1600 Medical Pkwy.
11	Carson City, NV 89706
12	Yvette McCollum, Sr. Claims Adjuster
	GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC.

An Employee of LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

PO Box 2934

Clinton, IA 52733

SECOND JUDICAL DISTRICT COURT COUNTY OF WASHOE, STATE OF NEVADA

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AFFIRMATION Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

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6	The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document, Motion for S		
7	Pending Appeal filed in case number: CV-21-00809		
8	Document does not contain the Social Security number of any person.		
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21	Confidential Family Court Information Sheet (NRS 125.130, NRS 125.230 and NRS 125B.055)		
22			
	Date: 10/21/21 /s/ L. Michael Friend		
23	(Signature)		
24	L. MICHAEL FRIEND		
25	(Print Name)		
26	APPELLANTS (Attorney for)		
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Clerk of the Court
Transaction #8733367: yvilora

1 2645 Evan Beavers Esq. (NV Bar 3399) ebeavers@naiw.nv.gov 2 Todd Eikelberger, Esq. (NV Bar 9393) 3 teikelberger@naiw.nv.gov 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, Nevada 89701 4 (775) 684-7555; (775) 684-7575 5 Attorney for Respondent, Stephen Yasmer б IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 7 8 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE 9 CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and 10 GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC. 11 Appellants, 12 CASE NO. CV21-00809 13 vs. DEPT. NO. 8 STEPHEN YASMER; and APPEALS 14 OFFICE of the DEPARTMENT OF 15 ADMINISTRATION. 16 Respondents. 17 18 OPPOSITION TO APPELLANTS' MOTION FOR STAY PENDING APPEAL TO THE 19 SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA 20 COMES NOW Respondent, Stephen Yasmer, by and through his attorney, Todd Eikelberger, Esq., Deputy, Nevada Attorney for 21 22 Injured Workers, and hereby opposes Petitioners' Motion for Stay 23 Pending Appeal to the Supreme Court of Nevada. 24 25

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This Opposition is made pursuant to, and based upon, NRAP 8(a)(1), NRAP 8(c), and NRS 616C.375, as well as, the papers and pleadings on file herein including the September 20, 2021, Order Granting Motion to Dismiss Petition for Judicial Review and the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 4th day of November, 2021.

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Todd Eikelberger, Esq., Deputy Nevada Bar No. 9393 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, Nevada 89701

Attorney for Respondent, Stephen Yasmer

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF STEPHEN YASMER'S OPPOSITION TO APPELLANTS'

The underlying issue in this case involves a dispute over the denial of a workers' compensation claim. Carson Tahoe Health System (herein "CTHS") and Gallagher Bassett Services, Inc., "GBS") filed a Petition for Judicial Review of the Appeals Officer's April 15, 2021, Decision and Order, which reversed claim denial, in Nevada's Second Judicial District on May 3, 2021. The Court dismissed the petition on September 20, 2021, finding that it lacked jurisdiction to conduct judicial review because the petition had been impermissibly filed in Washoe County's district court. CTHS and GBS then filed a motion for stay on October 21, 2021, requesting that the underlying decision and order be stayed pending appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court. However, the stay motion must be denied as this Court does not have the ability to grant the relief being requested since it lacks jurisdiction over the Appeals Officer's April 15, 2021, Decision and Order and the time to obtain a stay of that decision has run.

ISSUE PRESENTED

Whether Carson Tahoe Health System and Gallagher Bassett Inc., have met the required standards to stay the Services, September 20, 2021, Order dismissing the Petition for Judicial Review. Stephen Yasmer contends that the Motion for Stay must be denied as Appellant's are not truly requesting the dismissal be stayed, but that the underlying decision and order reversing claim denial be stayed, and this Court lacks the ability to grant that relief because it does not have jurisdiction over the underlying

matter and the time to obtain that relief has lapsed.

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II. STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

CTHS and GBS filed their Petition for Judicial Review on or around May 3, 2021, requesting review of an April 15, 2021, Decision and Order issued by a Nevada Department of Administration appeals officer. The petition was filed in the Second Judicial District Court - the district court for Washoe County.2

The underlying issue in this matter involves a dispute over acceptance of a workers' compensation claim. On June 8, 2020, Stephen Yasmer, manager of rehabilitation services for Petitioner CTHS, fractured his ankle when he fell down stairs at Carson Tahoe Hospital in Carson City while carrying a box for transport to a satellite office location.3 He filed a claim for workers' compensation benefits, but it was denied by Petitioner GBS, the third-party administrator for the employer, on June 23, 2020.4 Yasmer appealed the denial and the matter was heard by Appeals Officer Sheila Moore in Carson City, Nevada, on November 16, 2020.5 Claim denial was reversed on April 15, 2021, because it was found that Yasmer's injury arose out of and in the course of his work for CTHS. 6 GBS and CTHS timely requested judicial review on May 3,

¹ Exhibit 1.

² Id.

³ Exhibit 2.

⁴ Exhibit 3.

⁵ Exhibit 4.

⁶ Exhibit 5, 9:9-14.

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Yasmer filed a motion to dismiss GBS and CTHS's Petition for Judicial Review on August 2, 2021, arguing that the Court lacked jurisdiction because the petition was not filed in the proper, statutorily mandated judicial district. On September 20, 2021, the Court ruled that it could not "find a viable basis under Nev. Rev. Stat. § 233B.130(2)(b) to exercise jurisdiction. Therefore, the Motion to Dismiss Petition for Judicial Review is GRANTED."

III. ARGUMENT

Carson Tahoe Health System and Gallagher Bassett's motion must be denied as the time has run to stay the underlying decision and order regarding claim acceptance and the Court has held it has no jurisdiction to consider that matter thereby lacking the ability to grant the actual relief being sought.

A. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS TO STAY A DECISION.

The ordering of a stay of a court's order is an extraordinary remedy that can be granted under NRAP 8 when Appellants have met all of the procedural requirements and when a court has jurisdiction over the decision to be stayed.

Under Rule 8(c) of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, a court is directed to consider four factors when determining whether to issue a stay. These factors include whether Carson Tahoe Health System and Gallagher Bassett Services, Inc., have a substantial

⁷ Exhibit 1.

[•] Exhibit 6.

^{*} Exhibit 7, 5:5-7 (emphasis in original).

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likelihood of prevailing on the merits; the threat of serious or irreparable harm to them if the stay is denied; the threat of serious or irreparable harm to Yasmer if the stay is granted; and, whether the object of the appeal will be defeated in the absence of a stay. 10

Further, NRS 616C.375 provides that "a decision [of an appeals officer] is not stayed unless a stay is granted by the appeals officer or district court within 30 days of the date on which the decision was rendered."

THE MOTION FOR STAY PENDING APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA MUST BE DENIED AS THE COURT DOES NOT HAVE THE ABILITY TO GRANT THE RELIEF REQUESTED SINCE THE TIME FOR GRANTING A STAY HAS RUN AND THE COURT HAS NO JURISDICTION OVER THE UNDERLYING DECISION AND ORDER.

In the present matter, the order that GBS and CTHS are appealing, and can seek to have stayed, is the September 20, 2021, Order Granting Motion to Dismiss Petition for Judicial Review. In determining whether to issue a stay of that order, the Court would, generally, analyze the above listed factors in conjunction with that order. However, a stay of the dismissal is not actually the relief Appellants are seeking. Instead, what they are seeking is to have the underlying April 15, 2021, Appeals Officer Decision and Order reversing claim denial stayed and that is not relief the Court can provide.

A stay of the September 20, 2021, Order dismissing the

NRAP 8(c). See generally, NRCP 65; Fritz Hansen A/S v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court, 116 Nev. 650, 6 P.3d 982 (2000); Kress v. Corey, 65 Nev. 1, 189 P.2d 352 (1948); Virginia Petroleum Jobbers Asso, v. Federal Power Com., 259 F.2d 921 (D.C. Cir. 1958); 8 Larson Larson's Workers' Compensation Law, § 130.08[4](2003); and, American Horse Protection Asso. v. Frizzell, 403 F. Supp. 1206 (9th Cir. 1975).

Petition for Judicial Review would only serve to keep the matter in the district court - not stay the Appeals Officer's reversal of claim denial. While CTHS and GBS claim they are seeking a stay of dismissal order, they also specifically state that "[a] stay of the ... Appeals Officer's Decision and Order is warranted." However, as the Court has already found it lacks jurisdiction over that decision and order and the time has run for a stay to issue regarding that determination, the Court does not have the ability to grant the requested relief.

The majority of CTHS and Gallagher Bassett's argument in their motion focuses on the belief that the Appeals Officer erred in reversing claim denial - not that this Court's dismissal of their petition was improper. They are simply attempting to reargue their position on the underlying matter and obtain a stay of that decision and order. However, the time to obtain that relief has run because a stay is required to be granted within 30 days from the date the decision of an appeals officer was rendered or a it cannot be stayed. The underlying decision and order issued on April 15, 2021; therefore, the stay was required to be granted by May 17, 2021. Since that date has passed, the Court is deprived of the ability to now stay that decision and order and the current Motion for Stay should be denied. Further, this Court has specifically found it does not have jurisdiction to entertain an appeal of the underlying decision and order so it also lacks the ability to stay

Appellants' Mot. Stay Pending Appeal to Supreme Court 6:6-7.

¹² Appellants' Mot. Stay Pending Appeal to Supreme Court 8:9-11:3.

¹³ NRS 616C.375.

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that order.

An appellant bears the burden of demonstrating that appellate jurisdiction is proper. 14 The only arguments regarding jurisdiction are the same that were made in opposing the Motion to Dismiss. 15 No argument is made that the Court has jurisdiction to stay the April 15, 2021, Decision and Order, when it previously determined it did not have jurisdiction to exercise judicial review over that matter.

Appellant's attempt to argue, contrary to the Supreme Court's decision <u>Liberty Mut. v. Thomasson</u>16, that principles of estoppel should apply to confer jurisdiction or that prejudice to a party can somehow confer jurisdiction on a court that has none, but no authority is provided for these propositions. 17 Subject matter jurisdiction cannot be conferred by the parties or waived.18 Further, the lack of appellate jurisdiction goes to the appellate court's ability to act and can be raised at any time. 19

Essentially, Appellants are asking the Court to ignore the statutes and precedent regarding jurisdiction in favor of balancing or weighing the harms to the parties or whether they will be prejudiced if jurisdiction is not found. 20 This is not appropriate nor justified under Nevada law. Further, Appellant's never argue

¹⁴ In re Estate of Miller, 111 Nev. 1, 5, 888 P.2d 433, 435 (1995).

Appellants' Mot. Stay Pending Appeal to Supreme Court 7:10-8:8.

Liberty Mut. v. Thomasson, 130 Nev. 28, 317 P.3d 831, (2014)

¹⁷ <u>Id.</u> at 8:3-8.

^{18 &}lt;u>Swan v. Swan</u>, 106 Nev. 464, 469, 796 P.2d 221, 224 (1990).

¹⁹ Id.

²⁰ Appellants' Mot. Stay Pending Appeal to Supreme Court 8:1-8:8.

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these are reasons to stay the dismissal.

The Nevada Supreme Court has held that failure of a petitioner to strictly comply with the requirements of 233B.130(2) - just as this Court found when it dismissed the Petition for Judicial Review - results in a lack of jurisdiction for a district court to even consider a petition for judicial review. 21 Further, "only those decisions falling within the APA's terms and challenged according to the APA's procedures invoke the district court's jurisdiction."22 Under Nevada law, "[a] district court is empowered to render a judgment either for or against a person or entity only if it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter."23 Therefore, as the Court has determined it had no jurisdiction to hear an appeal of the Appeals Officer's April 15, 2021, decision and order. its subject matter jurisdiction has not been invoked and it cannot render a determination regarding a stay of that decision.

Based on the foregoing, as the Court has already found it does not have jurisdiction over the Appeals Officer's April 15, 2021, Decision and Order and the time to request a stay of that decision has run, it cannot grant the relief Appellants are requesting and the Motion for Stay Pending Appeal to the Supreme Court of Nevada must be denied.

²¹ Washoe County v. Otto, 128 Nev. 424, 434, 282 P.3d 719, 726 (2012).

²² <u>Id.</u> at 431, 282 P.3d 719, 725 (citing <u>Private Inv. Licensing Bd. v.</u> Atherley, 98 Nev. 514, 515, 654 P.2d 1019, 1019 (1982)).

²³ C.H.A. Venture v. G.C. Wallace Consulting Engineers, 106 Nev. 381, 383, 794 P.2d 707, 709, (1990) citing <u>Young v. Nevada Tile Company</u>, 103 Nev. 436, 442, 744 P.2d 902, 905, (1987).

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IV. CONCLUSION

A stay is an extraordinary remedy that should only be granted when the requirements have been followed and when a court has the ability to grant that relief. Further, it is Appellants' burden to show that a court has jurisdiction over the decision sought to be stayed and they have not done so in the present matter.

The Court does not have the ability to grant Appellant's requested relief since it lacks jurisdiction over the Appeals Officer's April 15, 2021, Decision and Order and the time to obtain a stay of that decision has run. Therefore, Yasmer respectfully requests this Court deny the Motion for Stay Pending Appeal to the Supreme Court of Nevada.

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Tidal

Todd Eikelberger, Esq., Deputy Nevada Bar No. 9393 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, Nevada 89701

Attorney for Respondent Stephen Yasmer

	1 2	AFFIRMATION Pursuant to NRS 239B.030
	3	The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding
	4	OPPOSITION TO APPELLANTS' MOTION FOR STAY PENDING APPEAL TO THE
	5	SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA filed in District Court Case Number: CV21-
	6	00809
	7	X Does not contain the Social Security Number of any person
	8	- OR
	10	Contains the Social Security Number of a person as required by:
	11	A. A specific State of Federal law, to with:
	12	
	13	- OR ~
	14	B. For the administration of a public program or for an application for Federal or State grant.
	15	an application for rederal of State grant.
	16	
	17	1/4/2001 Date
	18	
	19	Todd Eikelberger, Esq., Deputy Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers
30 55	20	Attorney for Respondent,
BB = 208 684-7555 230 486-2830	21	Stephen Yasmer
Wordens Suite 208 (775) 684- Suite 230 (702) 486-	22	
	23	
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MUEY FOR 1 filliam S 7, NV 897 Rancho D NV 89102	25	
NEVADA ALTORNET FOR INJURED 1000 East William Street, Carson City, NV 89701 2200 South Rancho Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89102	26	
MEVADA 1000 Ea Carson 2200 Sc Las Veg	27 28	

1		INDEK OF EXHIBITS
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3	EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
4	1	May 3, 2021, Petition for Judicial Review.
5	2	June 8, 2020, C-4 Form.
6	3	June 23, 2020, Claim Denial letter from Gallagher Bassett Services, Inc.
7 8	4	Cover page of Transcript of Proceedings from November 16, 2020.
9	5	April 15, 2021, Decision of Appeals Officer.
10	6	August 2, 2021, Respondent's Motion to Dismiss Petition for Judicial Review.
11	7	September 20, 2021, Order Granting Motion to Dismiss Petition for Judicial Review.
13	8	Proposed Order Denying Motion for Stay.
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NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, NV 89701 (775) 684-7555

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Carso 2200 Las 78 CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRAP 3(d)(1) and 25(d), as well as NRCP 5, I certify that I am an employee of the State of Nevada, Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers, and that on this date, the foregoing OPPOSITION TO APPELLANTS' MOTION FOR STAY PENDING APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA was electronically submitted to the clerk of the Court for the Second Judicial District by using the eFlex system, resulting in electronic service to the following user(s)

JOHN P LAVERY ESQ (<u>John.Lavery@lewisbrisbois.com</u>)
LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP
2300 W SAHARA AVE STE 900 BOX 28
LAS VEGAS NV 89102

JEANNE P BAWA ESQ (<u>Jeanne.Bawa@lewisbrisbois.com</u>) LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP 2300 W SAHARA AVE STE 900 BOX 28 LAS VEGAS NV 89102

LLOYD MICHAEL FRIEND ESQ (michael.friend@lewisbrisbois.com)
LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP
2300 W SAHARA AVE STE 900 BOX 28
LAS VEGAS NV 89102

DATED:

DATED.

SIGNED:

Npuember 4, 2021 Huna Sargent

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Clerk of the Court
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EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

23556 JOHN P. LAVERY, ESO. 2 Nevada Bar No. 004665 JEANNE P. BAWA, ESQ. 3 Nevada Bar No. 007359 LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP 2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 900, Box 28 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 Phone: (702) 893-3383 Facaimile: (702) 366-9563 Email: john.layery@lewisbrisbois.com Email: jeanne.bawa@lewisbrisbois.com Attorneys for Petitioners CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC. 9 10 IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE 11 **COUNTY OF WASHOE** 12 CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC., 13 Petitioners. 14 Case No. 15 Dept. No. STEPHEN YASMER; and the STATE OF NEVADA DEPARTMENT 16 OF ADMINISTRATION, HEARINGS 17 DIVISION, APPEALS OFFICE. an Agency of the State of Nevada. 18 Respondents. 19 20 PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW 21 COMES NOW Petitioners, CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and GALLAGHER 22 BASSETT SERVICES, INC., by and through their attorneys, JOHN P. LAVERY, ESQ., and 23 JEANNE P. BAWA, ESQ., of LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP, in the above-24 entitled Petition for Judicial Review and petitions this Court for judicial review of the decision of the Appeals Officer, SHEILA Y. MOORE, ESQ., filed on April 15, 2021, a copy of which is 25 26 attached hereto as "Exhibit "1.". 27 28 4823-1595-4407 | / 26878-2777

28

The instant Petition for Judicial Review is filed pursuant to NRS Chapter 616C.370, which mandates that judicial review shall be the sole and exclusive authorized judicial proceeding in contested industrial insurance claims for compensation for injury or death and pursuant to NRS 2333.130, et seq.

The decision of the Appeals Officer was in violation of constitutional or statutory provisions, was in excess of the authority of the Appeals Officer, was based upon errors of law, is arbitrary or capricious in nature, and constitutes an abuse of discretion. Petitioners, CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC., specifically request, pursuant to NRS 233B.133, that this Court receive written briefs and hear oral argument.

DATED this _____ day of May, 2021.

Respectfully submitted,

LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

JOHNA. LAVERY, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 004665 JEANNE P. BAWA, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 007359 2300 West Sahara Avenue. Sui

2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 900, Box 28

Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 Phone: 702-893-3383 Fax: 702-366-9563

Attorneys for Petitioners
CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM

and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC.

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

Stephen Yasmer 2257 Carson River Roed Carson City, NV 89701

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Todd Eikelberger, Esq.
NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS
1000 E. William Street, Suite 208
Carson City, NV \$9701

CARSON TAHOB HEALTH SYSTEM
Attn: Risk Management
1600 Medical Pkwy.
Carson Cky, NV 89706

13 Yvette McCollum, Sr. Claims Adjuster
GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES,
INC.
PO Box 2934
Clinton, IA 52733

Shella Y. Moore, Beq., Appeals Officer NEVADA DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION Appeals Division, Appeals Office 1050 E. William Street, Ste. 450 Carson City, NV 89701 Michelie L. Morgando, Esq., Sr. Appeals Officer NEVADA DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION Appeals Division, Appeals Office 2200 S. Rancho Drive, Sts. 220 Las Vegas, NV \$9102

Laure Freed, Director
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515 E. Museer Street, Suite 300
Carson City, NV 89701

Aeron D. Ford, Neveda Attorney General OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL 100 North Carson Street Carson City, NV \$970]

An employee of LEWIS BRISBOIS BASGAARD & SMITH LLP

4823-1395-4407.1 / 24870-2777

SECOND JUDICAL DISTRICT COURT COUNTY OF WASHOE, STATE OF NEVADA

AFFIRMATION Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document, Patition for Judicial Review filed in case number:						
Document does not contain the Social Security number of any person.						
- OR -						
: Document contains the Social Security number of a person as required by: A specific state or federal law, to wit:						
- or -						
For the administration of a public program						
- or -						
For an application for a federal or state grant						
- 07 -						
Confidential Family Court Information Sheet (NRS 125.130, NRS 125.230 and NRS 125B.055)						
Date: 5311 (Signature)						
JEANNE P. BAWA (Print Name)						
PETITIONERS (Attorney for)						

4823-1595-4407 | | 26878-2777

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EXHIBIT 2

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EXHIBIT 3

EXHIBIT 3

Galligher Bassett Berrices, Inc.

June 23, 2020

Steven Yasher 2257 Carson River Road Carsos City, NV 89701

Re:

Carson I áfros

Employer: C/Injury:

6/1/20

Clam #:

000706-D38452-WC-D1

Dear Mr. Yosuher:

Gallagher Bessett Service, lav. administers the workers' compensation program for the above captic ad employer. Review of the file indicates that you accident was a result of you tritical whiting the steps. There was no work related accident. You nee not required to take the stairs as there is no cirritor for your ure.

NES 516C.150, 1. An injured employee is not entitled to receive compensation pursuant to the provisions of chapter's 616A to 616P, inspusive, of NRS unless the employee or his dependents establish by a prependerance of the evidence that the employee's injury arose out of and in the course of employ strent.

NRS 616A,03D "Ascidom" means an apartected or universe a event happening suddenly and violently, with ar withouthuman fault, and producing hit it is turne objective symptoms of a figury

NRS 616A 265 1. "Injury" or "Personal talgry" thems a suiden and tangible happening of a transaction stage, producting a standardial or prompt result, which is established by inedical evidence, including injuries to prosticité devises. Any inju sequenced by an employee while engaging in an ablicite or social event sponsored by his employer that be desired not in its superioristic of the participation in the event.

If you disaired with this decision; fin the original in the anappeal by completing the attached Request for Hearing Turm and smalling in along with a body of this letter, to the address on the form. The completed Request for Hearing first b received by the hearing division within seventy days of the date of this letter. If you do not appeal within seventy days, you look, you right to appeal.

Sinchtely,

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EXHIBIT 4

EXHIBIT 4

MEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

BEFORE THE APPEALS OFFICER

In the Matter of the Contested Industrial Insurance Claim of:

| Claim No: 000706-038452-WC-01

| Hearing No: 2100033-SD

STEPHEN YASMER,

Appeal No: 2100639-SYM

Claimant

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE SHEILA Y. MOORE, ESQ. APPEALS OFFICER

> NOVEMBER 16, 2020 9:00 AM

1050 E. WILLIAMS STREET, SUITE 450 CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701

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EXHIBIT 5

EXHIBIT 5

 NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
BEFORE THE APPEA: S OFFICER

APR 1 5 2021

In the Matter of the Industrial Insurance Claim

of

C. aim No.:000706-038452-WC-01

Hearing No.: 2100033-SD

Appeal No.: 2100639 SYM

STEPHEN YASMER

Stephen Yasmer was carrying a b x of brochures and descended a staircase at Carson Tahoe Hospital on June 8, 2020, while in the course and scope of his emp oyment with Carson Tahoe Health Systems. Nr. Yasmer's vision was impeded by the box and he misstepped causing him to fall and fracture his ankle. A claim for benefits was filed and denied by Gallagher Bassett Services, the third party administrator for the employer on June 23, 2020. The denia: was appealed and the determination was affirmed by the Hearing Officer on August 6, 2020. Appeal was taken and forms the basis for the current matter.

DECISION AND ORDER

This appeal concerns a dispute over claim acceptance. The Appeals Officer finds that Stephen Yasmer has met the requirements under Nevada's workers' compensation scheme for claim compensability as he has proven, by a preponderance of the evidence, that h's injury arose out of and in the course of his employment.

The above-entitled app was hord by the Appeals Officer

TANGA ATTORNEY TOT INVINED WORKERS
OOV EAST WIlliam Street, Suite 206
ATTORNEY, NY 09701 (77%) 684-7555
ZOO Scrib Rancho Drive, Suite 236
AS Vegas, NY 87162 (702) 486-2036

under Appeal Number 2100639-SYM. Claimant, Stephen Yasmer, was 1 2 5 7

present by telephone and represented by Todd Eikelberger, Esq., Deputy, Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers, who was also present by telephone. Gallagher Bassett Services, the third-party administrator for the employer, Carson Tahoe Health Systems, was represented by John Lavery, Esq., of Lewis Brisbois Bisquard & Smith, LLP, who appeared by telephone.

The following were submitted, marked, and admitted into evidence:

- Exhibit 1 consisting of 45 pages; and
- Exhibit 2 consisting of 34 pages.

Testimony was provided at hearing by:

Stephen Yasmer by telephone.

Pursuant to Nevada's Administrative Procedures Act, Chapter 233B of the Nevada Revised Statutes; Nevada's Industrial Insurance Act, Chapters 616A through 617, inclusive, of the Nevada Revised Statutes; and related regulations, and, after careful consideration of the totality of all evidence submitted and testimony provided, the Appeals Officer finds and decides as follows:

I.

FINDINGS OF FACT1

Stephen Yasmer, manager of rehabilitation services at Carson Tahoe Health Systems (herein "CTHS"), was injured while descending stairs at Carson Tahoe Hospital (herein, "CTH"), where he maintained an office, with a large box in his hands on June 8,

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Any finding of fact more appropriately consid red t b a c nclusion | f law, and vice versa, shall be so deemed.

2020.2 He testified at hearing that he left the main therapy office on the third floor and began descending the staircase carrying a box of brochures for work.3 Although carrying the box did not impair his physical ability to walk, it did impede his visual field.4 He mis-stepped because he thought he had reached the landing and fell two steps fracturing his left ankle.

Following the incident, he taken to the emergency room in CTH where it was noted that:

he was carrying a box [sic] supplies down to the basement when he thought he was on the bottom stair and could not see that there is [sic] still to [sic] more stairs beneath MCV stepped forward thinking he was stepping onto the landing and missed the bottom to [sic] stairs falling hard on to his left ankle causing some notable deformity.

The diagnosis was an acute left ankle dislocation, fibular fracture, and posterior malleolus fracture. A C4 form was filled out on June 8, 2020, and the physician checked the box indicating that he could connect the left ankle in ury as job incurred.

Yasmer was seen at Navada Occupational Health on June 10, 2020, and told he would require an op n reduction and internal fixation of the left ankle so he was referred to Dr. Jeffrey Cummings. Dr. Cummings at Tahoe Fractur. saw him on June 12, 2020,

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Marken Actionary for Licenses Wishings 1800 East William Street, Suite 200 1800 East William Street, Suite 200 2500 South Parken Drive, Baite 210 Las Vegas, PV 09102 (192) 406 28

² Exhibit 1, 1 and testimony of Stephen Yasmer · hearin .

Testimony of Stephen Yasmer at hearing.

[·] Id.

^{24 .} Id.

²⁵ Exhibit 1, 8.

^{&#}x27; Id. at 10.

⁴ <u>Id.</u> at 1.

^{*} Id., at 16-17.

and indicated he required a "left ankle lateral melleolus and syndismosis open reduction internal fixation." The procedure was performed on June 15, 2020, at CTH.

Yasmer filed a claim for workers' compensation benefits which was denied by Gallagher Bassett Services, the third-party administrator (herein, "TPA") for CTHS, on June 23, 2020. This determination was appealed and, on August 6, 2020, the hearing officer affirmed claim denial. That decision and order was appealed and forms the basis for the current matter.

Dr. Cummings saw Yasmer again on September 2, 2020, for a drainage of his wound and for hardware removal. Yasmer returned on September 15, 2020, and it was found that the wound was healing well, with no drainage, so the sutures were removed.

Yasmer's testimony at hearing regarding his work and mechanism of injury are found to be consistent, reliable, and credible.

medi il reporting clear y shows Yasmer suffered a left ankle fract re that required a redu 'n ind then a draining of the wound with 'ardware removal. Based on the foregoing, the Appeals Officer finds that a preponderance of all evidence submitted supports Yasmer's position that his claim should be accepted. The weight of the evidence, the credible medical reporting, and the reliable testimony of Yasmer establish that he suffered injury to his left

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¹⁰ Id. t 18.

¹¹ Id. 1t 25.

¹² Id. At 4.

¹³ Id. at 5-6.

³⁴ Id. at 39.

ankle in the form of a fracture as he was walking down stairs carrying a box of work brochures. Thus, his left ankle fracture is found to be industrially related and compensable.

II.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

To qualify for benefits for an industrial injury, an employee has the burden to demonstrate, by a preponderance of the evidence, that an injury by accident arose out of and in the course of his employment. The Nevada Supreme Court has defined a "preponderance of evidence" as a standard of proof that "should lead the trier of fact 'to find that the existence of the contested fact is more probable than its nonexistence.'" Further, in evaluating the evidence of a work injury, the fact finder must consider the totality of the circumstances.

In establishing a claim for benefits, an injury by accident must be shown. Under Nevada law, an acc dent is an "unexpected or unforeseen event happening suddenly and violently, with or without human fault, and producing at the time objective symptoms of an injury." While "a sudden and tangible happening of a traumatic nature, producing an immediate or prompt result which is established by medical evidence" constitutes an injury.

Applying those statutory definitions, it was unforseen that

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Verson Arrowers for Indian Marchas 1000 East. Millan Street, 2016 200 2200 East. Mancho Drive, 2016 220 140 Vegas, NY 82102 (7:2 486-210)

¹⁵ NRS 616C.150(1); NRS 616A.030; NRS 616A.265(1).

³⁶ Brown v. State, 107 Nev. 164, 166, 807 P.2d 1 79, 381, 199 .

Nio Suite Notel & Cesino v. Gorsky, 113 Nev. 60:, 6 4, 939 P.2d 43, 1046 (1997).

[&]quot; NRS 616A.030.

[&]quot; NRS 616A.265(1).

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1 Yasmer would miss a step and fall so the first prong of accident is met. Since it caused him to suffer an ankle fracture, it was capable of producing a harmful result and so happened suddenly and violently. Therefore, Yasmer suffered an accident. Further, there was an injury as a result of that accident since he adduced medical eviderce showing a sudden and tangible happening - an ankle fracturing. It was traumatic in nature because it was capable of producing a harmful result in Yasm r's left ankle which was later diagnosed as a fracture.

Based on the foregoing, Yasm r has proven he suffered an injury by accident. Further, he has a so shown a connection of that injury by accident to his work.

Generally, an injury arises out of employment if there is "'a causal connection between the in'ury and the employee's work, ' in which 'the origin of the in'ury 's related to some risk involved within the scope of employment.'" To find causation a physician must establish to a "reasonable degree of medical probability that the condition in question was caused by the industrial injury or sufficient facts must be shown so that the trier of fact can make a reasonable conclusion that the condition was caused by the industrial injury."21

There are three categories of risks: employment, personal, and neutral.22 Employment risks are compensable, personal risks are not

Dist., 121 Nev. 179, 182, 111 P.3d 1104. Clark Cntv. Sch. 1106 (2005) (quoting Goraky, 113 Nev. at 604, 939 P.2d at 1046).

¹¹ Horne v. State Indus. Ins. Sys., 113 Nev. 532, 537-8, 936 P.2d 839, 842

Rio All Suite Hotel & Casino v. Phillips, 126 Nev. 346, 351, 240 P.3d 2, 5 (2010).

compersable, and neutral risks are compensable if they satisfy the 2 increased-risk test. Personal risks are those that are attributable to personal issues - not to the employment. Employment risks include "obvious kinds of injur[ies] that one thinks of at once as industrial injuries. All the things that can go wrong around a modern factory, office, mill, mine, retail establishment, transportation system, or construction project." Neutral risks are those that do not fall within wither the employment or personal risk categories. 6

Yasmer's injury was caused by an imployment risk as his left ankle fracture arose out of h s w rk duties since he was conveying a benefit to his employer when h was carrying the box of work brochures down stairs at the fact ity where he worked. Accordingly, Yasmer's injury is considered to have arisen from an employment risk and, as such, he has met his burden of proof in showing that his injury arose out of his employment.

In the Supreme Court case of Rio All Suite Hotel & Casino v. Phillips, 126 Nev. 346, 240 P.3d 2 (2010), it was found that an injury from climbing stairs was a compensable, neutral risk because the claimant in that matter was required to climb the stairs by her employer. CTHS argued that Yasmer was not required to use the stairs, unlike the claimant in Phillips, and therefore his injury did not arise out of his employment. However, Yasmer argued that the stairs were not dispositive of the issue in this matter but

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[&]quot; <u>Id</u>. at 351-53, 240 P.3d at 5-7.

²⁴ <u>Id.</u> at 351, 240 P.3d at 5.

^{25 1-4} Largon's Morkers' Compensation Law \$ 4.01.

²⁶ Phillips at 351, 240 P.3d at 6.

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rather it was the act of carrying the box. Yasmer was required to carry the box of brochures, which impeded his vision and caused him to misjudge his location on the staircase, resulting in him falling and fracturing his ankle. Pursuant to Phillips, carrying a box of brochures from one location to another is an employment risk that impedes a person's filed of vision. Because of that, Yasmer fell and fractured his ankle, thus, his injury arose out of his employment.

Furthermore, the evidence establishes that Yasmer's injury occurred within the course of his employment. "(W)hether the injury occurs within the course of the employment refers . . . to the time and place of employment, i.e. whether the injury occurs at work, during working hours, and while the employee is reasonably performing his or her duties." As discussed, Yasmer's injury occurred while he was at work in the hospital. It happened while he was reasonably performing h's job duties as he was required to carry the box of brochures. Further, he was conferring a benefit on his employer at the time of the injury. *

Finally, credible and probative medical evidence, from which a reasonable conclusion can be formed that Yasmer's injury occurred in the course and scope of his employment, was provided by his physicians. 9 Specifically, the emergency room doctor checked the box on the C4 form indicating that he could directly connect the

³⁷ <u>Wood v. Safeway. Inc.</u>, 121 Nev. 724, 733, 121 P.3d 1026, 1032 (2005).

²⁸ See Evans v. Southwest Gas, 108 Nev. 1002, 1006, 842 P.2d 719, 721 (1992).

^{**} United Exposition Servs. Co. v. St. - and . Ins. Sys., 109 Nev. 421, 425, 851 P.2d 423, 425.

1 left ankle fracture as job incurred. Also, Dr. Cummings noted that the injury occurred at work when Yasmer missed a step while carrying a box. This reporting is the most persuasive, credible medical evidence and is based on facts supported by evidence.31 Thus, Yasmer, through his credible testimony and presentation of probative medical reporting, and other evidence, has met his burden of proof in showing that his injury by accident arose out of and in the course of his employment.

Based on the foregoing, sufficient facts have been presented to establish, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the June 8, 2020, fall caused an injury by accident that arose out of and in the scope of employment. Thus, Yasmer has met his burden of proof for his claim for industrial injury benefits to be compensable under Nevada's workers' compensation scheme.

ORDER

For the above reasons, the Hearing Officer's August 6, 2020, Decision and Order affirming the third party administrator's June 23, 2020, determination regarding claim denial is REVERSED.

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30 See NRS 616C.098.

²¹ McClanahan v. Raleva, 117 Nev. 921, 928, 34 P.3d 573, 578 (2001).

Therefore, Gallagher Bassett Services, the third party administrator for the employer, Carson Tahoe Health Systems, shall accept Stephen Yasmer's claim, claim number 000706-038452-WC-01, for benefits as a compensable workers' compensation claim and shall provide or reimburse for all appropriate treatment and benefits available under chapters 616A to 617, inclusive, of the Nevada Revised Statutes.

IT IS SO ORDERED this

2021.

APPEALS OFFICER

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1,000 East off. L. Catson City, 197 2200 Fourth Rands Las Veges, 197 65 NOTICE: Pursuant to NRS 233B.130 and NRS 616C.370, should any party desire to appeal this final decision of the Λppeals Officer, a Petition for Judicial Review must be filed with the District Court within thirty (30) days after service by mail of this decision.

Submitted by:

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Todd Eikelberger, Esq., Deputy 1000 East William St., #208 Carson City, Nevada 89701

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

The undersigned, an employee of the State of Nevada, Department of Administration, Hearings Division, does hereby certify that on the date shown below, a true and correct copy of the foregoing <u>Decision</u> 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, Flearings Division, 1050 E. Williams Street, Suite 450, Carson City, Nevada, 89701 to the following:

STEPHEN YASMER 2257 CARSON RIVER ROAD CARSON CITY, NV 89701

NAIW 1000 E WILLIAM #208 CARSON CITY NV 89701

CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM 1600 MEDICAL PARKWAY CARSON CITY, NV 89703

GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC PO BOX 2934 CLINTON, IA 52733-2934

JOHN P LAVERY ESQ LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP 2300 W SAHARA AVE STE 900 BOX 28 LAS VEGAS NV 89102-4375

Dated this 15 day of April, 2021.

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

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Alicia L. Lerud
Clerk of the Court
Transaction #8733367: yviloria

EXHIBIT 6

EXHIBIT 6

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Alicia L. Lerud
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 8573355 : seconds

2300
Evan Beavers Esq. (NV Bar 3399)

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Todd Eikelberger, Esq. (NV Bar 9393)
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1000 East William Street, Suite 208
Carson City, Nevada 89701
(775) 684-7555; (775) 684-7575
Attorney for Respondent, Stephen Yasmer

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC.

Petitioner,

CASE NO. CV21-00809

V\$.

DEPT. NO. 8

STEPHEN YASMER; and the STATE OF NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION, HEARINGS DIVISION, APPEALS OFFICE, an Agency of the State of Nevada,

Respondents.

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MOTION TO DISMISS PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW

Respondent, Stephen Yasmer, by and through his attorney, Todd Eikelberger, Esq., Deputy, Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers, hereby moves this Court for an order dismissing the Petition for Judicial Review filed by Carson Tahoe Heilth System and Gallagher Bassett Services, Inc., on May 3, 2021, in the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada.

Month Arrenar vot Incompt Washes
1000 East William Street, Suite 208
Carson City, NV 89701 (775) 684-7555
2200 South Bancho Drive, Suite 230
Les Veyes, NY 89102 (702) 486-2830
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This motion is made and based upon NRS 233B.130, SJDCR 12, the attached exhibits, the papers and pleadings on file, and the attached Memorandum of Points and Authorities.

DATED this ____ day of August, 2021.

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Evan Beavers, Esq. (NV Bar #3399) Todd Eikelberger, Esq. (NV Bar #9393) 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, Nevada 89701

Attorneys for Respondent

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF STEPHEN YASMER'S MOTION TO DISMISS PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW

The underlying issue in this matter involves a dispute over acceptance of a workers' compensation claim. Petitioners, Carson Tahoe Health System (herein "CTHS") and Gallagher Bassett Services, Inc., (herein "GBS") filed a Petition for Judicial Review in Nevada's Second Judicial District on May 3, 2021. However, none of the aggrieved parties reside in Washoe County and the agency proceeding occurred in Carson City so, under the Administrative Procedure Act (herein "APA"), the petition was not filed in the proper district court. Filing requirements in the statute authorizing judicial review under the APA are mandatory jurisdictional requirements. Therefore, as the petition was improperly filed, this court lacks jurisdiction to conduct judicial review and the matter must be dismissed.

I. ISSUE PRESENTED

Whether the Second Judicial District Court lacks jurisdiction to entertain Gallagher Bassett Services, Inc., and Carson Tahoe Health System's Petition for Judicial Review as it was not filed in the proper district court required by the Nevada Administrative Procedure Act. Stephen Yasmer contends that the court lacks jurisdiction to consider the matter requiring dismissal of the petition.

II. STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

CTHS and GBS filed a Petition for Judicial Review on or around May 3, 2021, requesting the court review an April 15, 2021,

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Decision and Order issued by a Nevada Department of Administration appeals Officer. The petition was filed in the Second Judicial District Court - the district court for Washoe County.

The underlying issue in this matter involves a dispute over acceptance of a workers' compensation claim. On June 8, 2020, Yasmer, manager of rehabilitation services for Petitioner CTHS, fractured his ankle when he fell down stairs at Carson Tahoe Hospital in Carson City.' He filed a claim for compensation benefits, but it was denied by Petitioner GBS, the third-party administrator for the employer, on June 23, 2020. Yasmer appealed the denial and the matter was heard in front of Appeals Officer Sheila Moore in Carson City, Nevada, on November 16, 2020.

The C4 form, which is the claim for compensation, indicates that Stephen Yasmer resides in Carson City, the same place the injury occurred.' The C3 form, the employer's report of industrial injury, lists the address for CTHS as Carson City, Nevada. The certificate of service attached to the appeals officer's decision and order, as well as the one attached to the petition for judicial review, lists a Carson City address for Petitioner CTHS and an Iowa

¹ Exhibit 1.

² Exhibit 2.

³ Exhibit 3.

¹ Exhibit 4.

Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 3.

Exhib: 6.

address for Petitioner GBS.

A review of the Nevada Secretary of State website reveals that Gallagher Bassett Services, Inc., is a foreign corporation from Delaware doing business in Nevada with a registered agent residing in Carson City, Nevada. Carson Tahoe Health Systems is a domestic corporation with a registered agent also residing in Carson City.

The petition filed in the Second Judicial District Court pertains to an injury that occurred outside Washoe County, an agency proceeding that occurred in Carson City, and parties that reside outside Washoe County. There is no relationship between Washoe County and the petition filed at all. Therefore, pursuant to NRS 233B.130(2)(b), the Second Judicial District Court does not have jurisdiction to consider the petition and it must be dismissed.

III.

A. The Court Lacks Jurisdiction to Consider CTHS and Gallagher Bassett's Petition for Judicial Review

In order to challenge a final decision and order issued by a Nevada Department of Administration appeals officer, a party must file a petition for judicial review. 11 Chapter 233B of the Nevada Revised Statutes contains the Administrative Procedure Act and, more specifically, the requirements for judicial review of a final decision in an administrative proceeding are found in NRS 233B.130.

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Exhibits 1 & 2.

^{*} Exhibit 7.

Exhibit 8.

¹¹ NRS 616C.370.

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SEVADA ATTORETT FOR DATED East William Street, Drive, C1ty, WV 89701 1 Rancho Dr. NV 89102 S C C South Vegas.

Further, "the provisions of ... chapter [233B] are the exclusive means of judicial review of, or judicial action concerning, a final decision in a contested case involving an agency to which this chapter applies."12 13

"When a party seeks judicial review of an administrative decision [in Nevada], strict compliance with the requirements for such review is a precondition to jurisdiction by the court of judicial review."14 Further, "filing requirements are mandatory and jurisdictional."1

NRS 233B.130(2) contains the requirements for judicial review petitions. Subsection (a) of that section of the statute details the parties to be named, (c) lists additional people to be served, and (d) requires the petition to be filed with 30 days after service of the final agency decision. However, subsection (b) mandates the court in which to file and specifically requires that petitions for judicial review be "instituted by filing a petition in the district court in and for Carson City, in and for the county in which the aggrieved party resides or in and for the county where the agency proceeding occurred." Applying the residency requirement of subsection (b), the May 3, 2021, Petition for Judicial Review

¹² NRS 233B.130(6).

¹⁹ NRS 233B.020 contains the legislative intent behind the APA and notes it was created to establish the "minimum procedural requirements for the ... adjudication procedure of all agencies of the Executive Department of the State Government." Thus, the act applies to adjudication procedures of appeals officers in the Department of Administration.

¹⁴ Kame v. Employment Security Dep't, 105 Nev. 22, 25, 769 P.2d 66, 68, (1989) citing Teeps v. Review Board of Indiana Emp. Sec. Div., 136 Ind.App. 331, 200 N.E. 2d 538, 539, (1964), (dealing with the time period for filing a petition).

¹⁵ Civil Service Com'n for City of Reno v. Second Judicial District Court ex rel. County of Washoe, 118 Nev. 186, 189-190, 42 P. 3d 268, 271, (2002).

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was required to be filed in the district court for Carson City, Nevada.

The language of NRS 233B.130(2)(b) is clear and provides three potential jurisdictions where a petition can be filed - the district where the proceeding took place, the district where a petitioner resides, or Carson City. Thus, under Nevada law, one of those three locations must be selected when filing a petition. However, the immediate petition was not filed in compliance with NRS 233B.130(2)(b).

Based on the certificates of service of the documents attached hereto as exhibits one and two, the claim forms attached as exhibits three and six, and the print outs from the Nevada Secretary of State attached as exhibits seven and eight, neither Petitioner resides in Washoe County. CTHS resides in Carson City, and GBS does not reside in the State of Nevada as it is a foreign corporation and, as such, cannot reside in any county of the state. Further, the agency proceeding being appealed did not occur in Washoe County, and, not even the injury at issue occurred in Washoe County. Thus, the Second Judicial District Court does not have jurisdiction to hear the May 3, 2021, Petition for Judicial Review and it must be dismissed.

The Nevada Supreme Court has held that failure of a petitioner to strictly comply with the requirements of 233B.130(2) results in a lack of jurisdiction for a district court to consider a petition for judicial review. Turther, "only those decisions falling within

¹⁶ Liberty Mut. v. Thomasson, 130 Nev. 28, 34, 317 P.3d 831, 836 (2014).

¹⁷ Washoe County v. Otto, 128 Nev. 424, 434, 282 P.3d 719, 726 (2012).

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et, Suite 208 (775) 684-7555 e, Suite 230 (702) 486-2830 C C C C

the APA's terms and challenged according to the APA's procedures invoke the district court's jurisdiction."16

When a petitioner seeks "to invoke a district court's jurisdiction to consider a petition for judicial review, the petitioner must strictly comply with the APA's procedural requirements" contained in NRS 233B.130(2). In short, the Nevada Supreme Court has interpreted NRS 233B.130(2) to be a strict compliance statute, not a substantial compliance statute.

The word "must" precedes paragraphs (a)-(c) of NRS 233B.130(2) and "imposes a mandatory requirement." Thus, "NRS 233B.130(2)(b) is mandatory and jurisdictional." Failure to follow its requirements deprives a court of jurisdiction and requires the petition to be dismissed.

Under Nevada law, "[a] district court is empowered to render a judgment either for or against a person or entity only if it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter."

Furthermore, if the 30 day filing period contained in NRS 233B.130(2)(d) has elapsed, a petitioner cannot correct or otherwise amend its lack of compliance with NRS 233B.130(2)(b) as

¹⁶ Id. at 431, 282 P.3d 719, 725 (citing Private Inv. Licensing Bd. v. Atherley, 98 Nev. 514, 515, 654 P.2d 1019, 1019 (1982)).

^{19 &}lt;u>Id.</u> at 432, 282 P.3d at 725.

²⁰ See <u>Laven v. Frev</u>, 123 Nev. 399, 406-407, 168 P.3d 712, 717 (2007) (stating that the Nevada Supreme Court determines whether a statute requires strict or substantial compliance).

²¹ Thomasson, 130 Nev. at 31, 317 P.3d at 834.

^{22 &}lt;u>Id.</u> at 32, 317 P.3d at 835.

²³ C.H.A. Venture v. G.C. Wallace Consulting Engineers, 106 Nev. 381, 383, 794 P.2d 707, 709, (1990) citing Young v. Nevada Tile Company, 103 Nev. 436, 442, 744 P.2d 902, 905, (1987).

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is the case in the present matter. "Noncompliance with the requirements is grounds for dismissal of the appeal."25

Based on the foregoing, the Second Judicial District Court does not have jurisdiction to consider this matter and the Petition for Judicial Review must be dismissed.

IV. CONCLUSION

The Petitioners have not complied with the filing requirements of NRS 233B.130(2)(b) and, therefore, the Second Judicial District Court does not have jurisdiction to hear the petition so it must be dismissed.

DATED this 2 day of August, 2021.

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Evan Beavers, Esq. (NV Bar #3399) Todd Eikelberger, Esq. (NV Bar #9393) 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, Nevada 89701 Attorneys for Respondent, Stephen Yasmer

^{24 &}lt;u>Liberty Mutual v. Thomasson</u>, 130 Nev. Adv. Rep. 4, 317 P.3d 831, 836 (2014).

²⁵ Kame, 105 Nev. at 25, 769 P.2d at 68 (citing Teeps v. Review Board of Indiana Emp. Sec. Div., 200 N.E.2d 538, 539 (Ind.App. 1964)).

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

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3	EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
4	1	May 3, 2021, Petition for Judicial Review.
5	2	April 15, 3021, Decision of Appeals Officer.
6	3	June 8, 2020, C-4 form.
7 8	4	June 23, 2020, Claim denial letter from Gallagher Bassett Services, Inc.
9	5	Cover page of Transcript of Proceedings from November 16, 2020.
10	6	August 9, 2020, C-4 form.
11	7	Gallagher Bassett Services, Inc.'s Entity
12		Information from Nevada Secretary of State's website.
13	8	Casrson Tahoe Health System's Entity
14		Information from Nevada Secretary of State's website.
15	9	Proposed Order Grating Motion to Dismiss
16		Petition for Judicial Review

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1000 East William Street, Suite 208
Carson City, NV 89701 (775) 684-7555
2200 South Rancho Drive, Suite 230
Las Vegas, NV 89102 (702) 486-2830
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AFFIRMATION Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding
MOTION TO DISMISS PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW, filed in regard to
Nevada Department of Administration Hearings Division Appeal Number
2100639-SYM (Second Judicial District Court Case Number CV2100809):

X Does not contain the Social Security Number of any
person.

-OR
Contains the Social security Number of a person as
required by:
A. A specific State or Federal law, to wit:

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

Todd Eikelberger, Esq. Deputy
Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers
Attorney for Respondent, Stephen Yasmer

Date

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Alicia L. Lerud
Clerk of the Court
Transaction #8733367: yviloria

EXHIBIT 7

EXHIBIT 7

FILED **Electronically** CV21-00809 2021-09-20 11:14:09 AM Alicia L. Lerud Clerk of the Court Transaction # 8654513

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8 INC.,

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27 28 IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and, GALLAGHER BASSET SERVICES,

Case No.

CV21-00809

Dept. No.

Petitioner,

STEPHEN YASMER; and APPEALS OFFICE of the DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION,

Respondents.

ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO DISMISS PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW

Before the Court are two motions: (1) Motion to Stay Pending Appeal ("Motion to Stay"), filed by Petitioner, CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM (hereinafter, "CTHS") and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC. (hereinafter, "Gallagher, Inc.") on May 3, 2021. Respondent, STEPHEN YASMER, filed his Opposition to Petitioner's Motion for Stay Pending Appeal ("Opposition"), on May 26, 2021. This matter was submitted to the Court on June 30, 2021; and

(2): a Motion to Dismiss Petition for Judicial Review ("Motion to Dismiss") filed on August 2, 2021, by Respondent, STEPHEN YASMER. The Petitioners, CTHS and GALLAGHER, INC., filed their Opposition to Respondent's Motion to Dismiss Petition for Judicial Review ("Opposition") on August 12, 2021, to which the Respondent filed a Reply on August 17, 2021. On September 13, 2021, the Court entertained argument during a hearing on the *Motion to Stay* and the *Motion to Dismiss*, and took the matters under submission.

Having reviewed the pleadings, relevant authorities, and arguments of counsel, the Court GRANTS the Respondent's *Motion to Dismiss Petition for Judicial Review*, and finds as follows:

I. BACKGROUND

According to the record, Stephen Yasmer (hereinaster "Respondent"), was employed at CTHS. Opp'n to Pet'r Mot. For Stay Pending Appeal, 1: 26-27. While working, the Respondent was carrying a box of supplies down a stair case when he mis-stepped and fell. Pet'r Mot. For Stay Pending Appeal, 3: 11-13. As a result of the fall, Respondent was diagnosed with a dislocation, and fracture of his left ankle. Id. 3: 8-9. The Respondent underwent surgery for his injury. Id. 3: 19.

Respondent filed a claim for workers' compensation benefits, which was denied by Gallagher, Inc. Opp 'n to Pet'r Mot. For Stay Pending Appeal, 3: 9-11. The Respondent appealed that determination, and the Hearing Officer affirmed the claim denial. Pet'r Mot. For Stay Pending Appeal, 3: 22-25. The Respondent appealed this decision to an Appeals Officer who reversed the Petitioner Administrator's denial of liability for Respondent's claim. Id. 3: 27-29. As a result, Gallagher, Inc. was ordered to accept the Respondent's claim for benefits as a workers' compensation claim. Opp'n to Pet'r Mot. For Stay Pending Appeal, 4: 16-20.

II. <u>LEGAL STANDARD</u>

In order to challenge a final decision and order issued by a Nevada Department of Administration appeals officer, a party must file a petition for judicial review. NRS 616C.370. When a party seeks judicial review of an administrative decision [in Nevada], strict compliance with the statutory requirements is a precondition to jurisdiction by the court of judicial review.

¹ In light of the Court's order granting the Motion to Dismiss Petition for Judicial Review, the Motion for Stay Pending Appeal is rendered moot.

Kame v. Employment Security Dep't., 105 Nev. 22, 25, 769 P.2d 66, 68 (1989) citing Teepe v. Review Board of Indiana Emp. Sec. Div., 136 Ind. App. 331, 200 N.E. 2d 538, 539 (1964). Requirements for judicial review petitions are contained in NRS 233B.130(2), which requires that petitions are filed:

"In the district court in and for Carson City, in and for the county in which the aggrieved party resides, or in and for the county where the agency proceeding occurred."

NRS 233B.130(2)(b).

The Nevada Supreme Court has held that failure of a petitioner to strictly comply with the requirements set out in NRS 233B.130(2) results in a lack of jurisdiction for a district court to consider a petition for judicial review. *Washoe County v. Otto*, 128 Nev. 424, 434, 282 P.3d 719, 726 (2012).

III. <u>DISCUSSION</u>

A. The Motion to Dismiss Petition for Judicial Review Is Granted Because The Second Judicial District Court Lacks Jurisdiction.

In his *Motion to Dismiss*, the Respondent asserts the Second Judicial District Court does not have jurisdiction because the *Petition for Judicial Review* was not filed in the proper district court. Petitioner contends that jurisdiction is proper as to both CTHS and Gallagher, Inc.

In support, Petitioner first argues because CTHS has two locations in Reno and treats patients throughout northern Nevada, it can establish residency in Washoe County as a domestic corporation. Additionally, Petitioner attests that as an aggrieved party, Gallagher, Inc. has the capacity to select the forum. Pet'r Opp'n to Resp't Mot. to Dismiss Pet. for Judicial. Review, 4: 13-14.

NRS 233B.130(2)(b) requires a petition for judicial review be filed in one of three specific places. One location permitted by the statute is in the district court in and for Carson City. The instant *Petition for Judicial Review* was filed in the Second Judicial District Court in and for the County of Washoe. Under the statutory requirements, the Court does not have jurisdiction to review the *Petition* on this basis.

Alternatively, the statute permits a petition for judicial review to be filed in and for the county in which the aggrieved party resides. For purposes of Nev. Rev. Stat. § 233B.130(2)(b), a corporation's place of residence is that which is listed as the principal place of business in its articles of incorporation. *Liberty Mut. v. Thomasson*, 130 Nev. 28, 34, 317 P.3d 837, 836 (2012). Yet, a foreign corporation cannot have a fixed residence in any Nevada county for purposes of Nev. Rev. Stat. § 233B.130(2)(b)'s residency requirement. *Id*.

The Petitioner argues that Gallagher, Inc. and CTHS are the aggrieved parties. Pet'r Opp'n to Respt's Mot. to Dismiss Pet. for Judicial Review, 4: 1-5. Gallagher, Inc. is a foreign corporation, that is licensed by the Nevada Department of Insurance to conduct business throughout Nevada. Id. 4: 11-13. The Nevada Supreme Court has determined that a foreign corporation, such as Gallagher, Inc., cannot have a fixed residence in any Nevada county for these jurisdictional purposes. Furthermore, Gallagher, Inc. has not alleged that its principal place of business is in Washoe County. Considering both binding precedent, and the lack of authority to support licensure by the Nevada Department of Insurance conferring any type of residency status, the Court cannot exercise jurisdiction over Gallagher, Inc. under Nev. Rev. Stat. § 233B.130(2)(b).

CTHS has offices in Reno, Nevada. However, CTHS maintains over twenty locations statewide, with only two of those locations being in Reno. Pet'r Opp'n to Respt's Mot. to Dismiss Pet. for Judicial Review, 4: 2-3. Despite maintaining locations in Reno, CTHS has registered its officers and directors to an address in Carson City. Id. at Exhibit 8. CTHS has not alleged, nor has it proven that its principal place of business is in Washoe County. Therefore, CTHS has failed to establish that they meet the residency requirements delineated by Nev. Rev. Stat. § 233B.130(2)(b), making jurisdiction improper in Washoe County.

The statute finds one more location to be appropriate; a petition for judicial review can be filed in and for the county in which the agency proceeding occurred. In this case, the agency proceeding did not take place in Washoe County. The certificate of service for both the appeals officer's decision and order list an address in Carson City. Resp't Mot. to Dismiss Pet. for

Judicial Review, Exhibit 8. Since the agency proceeding occurred outside of Washoe County, this Court does not have jurisdiction.

Under Nevada law, "[a] district court is empowered to render a judgment either for or against a person or entity only if it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter." Young v. Nevada Title Company, 103 Nev. 436, 442, 744, P.2d 902, 905 (1987). The Court cannot find a viable basis under Nev. Rev. Stat. § 233B.130(2)(b) to exercise jurisdiction. Therefore, the Motion to Dismiss Petition for Judicial Review is GRANTED.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based upon the foregoing, and good cause appearing,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Respondent's Motion to Dismiss Petition for Judicial Review is GRANTED as set forth above. The Petition for Judicial Review is DISMISSED.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this 20 day of September, 2021.

BARRY L. BRESLOW DISTRICT JUDGE

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I hereby certify that I am an employee of the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, County of Washoe; that on this 20 day of September, 2021, I electronically filed the following with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system which will send a notice of electronic filing to the following:

JOHN P. LAVERY, ESQ.
EVAN BEAVERS, ESQ.
TODD EIKELBERGER, ESQ.

Christine Kuh

RA 114

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Alicia L. Lerud
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 8733367 : yviloria

EXHIBIT 8

EXHIBIT 8

2842 1 Evan Beavers Esq. (NV Bar 3399) ebeavers@naiw.nv.gov Todd Eikelberger, Esq. (NV Bar 9393) 3 teikelberger@naiw.nv.gov 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, Nevada 89701 4 (775) 684-7555; (775) 684-7575 5 Attorney for Respondent, Stephen Yasmer 6 7 IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 8 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE 9 CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and 10 GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC. 11 12 Appellants, CASE NO. CV21-00809 13 vs. DEPT. NO. 8 STEPHEN YASMER; and APPEALS 14 OFFICE of the DEPARTMENT OF 15 ADMINISTRATION, 16 Respondents. 17 18 ORDER DENYING APPELLANTS' MOTION FOR STAY PENDING APPEAL TO THE 19

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

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This matter comes before the Court on Carson Tahoe Health System (herein "CTHS") and Gallagher Bassett Services, Inc.'s (herein "GBS") October 21, 2021 Motion for Stay Pending Appeal to the Supreme Court of Nevada.

On May 3, 2021, Appellants filed a Petition for Judicial Review of the Appeals Officer's April 15, 2021, Decision and Order which reversed claim denial. The Court dismissed the petition on September 20, 2021, finding that it lacked jurisdiction to conduct judicial review because the petition had been impermissibly filed

in Washoe County's district court. Appellants are in the process of appealing the dismissal to Nevada's Supreme Court and filed a motion for stay requesting that the dismissal order and underlying Appeals Officer's decision and order be stayed pending appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court. Respondent filed his Opposition to the stay motion on November 4, 2021.

DISCUSSION

The ordering of a stay is an extraordinary remedy that should only be granted when the requirements to obtain that relief have been followed and when a court has the ability to grant that relief. Further, it is Appellants' burden to show that a court has jurisdiction over the matter sought to be stayed and they have not done so.

A stay of the September 20, 2021, Order dismissing the Petition for Judicial Review would only serve to keep the matterin the district court - not stay the Appeals Officer's reversal of claim denial.

Regarding the staying of the Appeals Officer's April 15, 2021, Decision and Order, NRS 616C.375 provides that "a decision [of an appeals officer] is not stayed unless a stay is granted by the appeals officer or district court within 30 days of the date on which the decision was rendered." The 30 day time period lapsed almost 6 months ago so the Court does not have the ability to now stay that decision.

Further, this Court has specifically found it is without jurisdiction to entertain an appeal of the Appeals Officer's April 15, 2021, Decision and Order and order so it lacks the ability to stay that order.

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1	This Court does not have the ability to grant Appellant's
2	requested relief. As such, an order to stay the enforcement of the
3	Appeals Officer's Decision and Order is not appropriate under the
4	circumstances, nor is an order staying the dismissal.
5	JUDGMENT
6	Therefore, based on the foregoing and good cause appearing,
7	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Appellants' Motion for Stay Pending
8	Appeal to the Supreme Court of Nevada is DENIED.
9	DATED this day of, 2021.
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11	BARRY L. BRESLOW,
12	DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
13	Submitted by:
14	Tare
15	NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS Todd Eikelberger, Esq., Deputy
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2021-12-13 11:18:00 AM
Afficia L. Lerud
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 8793688

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VS.

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

CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and, GALLAGHER BASSET SERVICES, INC.,

Case No.

CV21-00809

Dept. No.

Appellants,

STEPHEN YASMER,

Respondent.

ORDER GRANTING APPELANTS' MOTION FOR STAY PENDING APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

Before the Court is a Motion to Stay Pending Appeal (hereinafter, "Motion to Stay"), filed by Appellant, CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM (hereinafter, "CTHS") and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC. (hereinafter, "Gallagher, Inc.") on October 21, 2021. Respondent, STEPHEN YASMER, filed his Opposition to Appellants' Motion for Stay Pending Appeal to the Supreme Court of Nevada (hereinafter, "Opposition"), on November 4, 2021. Appellants' filed a Reply in Support of Motion for Stay Pending Appeal to the Supreme Court of Nevada (hereinafter "Reply") on November 9, 2021, and this matter was submitted to the Court on December 1, 2021.

As a general rule, a supersedeas or stay should be granted...whenever it appears that without it the objects of the appeal or writ of error may be defeated, or that it is reasonably necessary to protect appellant or plaintiff in error from irreaparable injury in the case of

reversal, and it does not appear that appellee or defendant in error will sustain irreparable or disproportionate injury, in the case of affirmance. Kress v. Corey, 65 Nev. 1, 189 P.2d 353 (1948).

Here, there would be disproportionate harm to Appellants' in the absence of a stay. The Respondent has already received medical care for the injuries to his ankle, and there have been no allegations that Respondent will suffer additional physical harm without medical treatment. Therefore, the Court finds the Respondent will not be subjected to further harm if the Appeals Officer's Decision and Order is stayed while the case proceeds on the merits of the underlying appeal. However, if the Court denies the *Motion to Stay*, the object of the appeal would be somewhat mooted.

Based upon the foregoing, and good cause appearing,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Appellants' Motion for Stay Pending Appeal to the Supreme Court of Nevada is GRANTED as set forth above.

IT IS SO ORDERED.²

DATED this 13 day of December, 2021.

BARRY L. BRESLOW DISTRICT JUDGE

This Court takes no position as to the merits of the appeal.

² The Appellants' Request for Order Shortening Time on Motion for Stay is denied as moot.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I hereby certify that I am an employee of the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, County of Washoe; that on this 13 day of December, 2021, I electronically filed the following with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system which will send a notice of electronic filing to the following:

LLOYD FRIEND, ESQ.

JOHN P. LAVERY, ESQ.

EVAN BEAVERS, ESQ.

TODD EIKELBERGER, ESQ.

CKUNL Judicial Assistant

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Alicia L. Lerud
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 8794466

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

CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and, GALLAGHER BASSET SERVICES, INC.,

Case No.

CV21-00809

Dept. No.

Appellants,

STEPHEN YASMER.

VS.

Respondent.

AMENDED ORDER GRANTING APPELANTS' MOTION FOR STAY PENDING APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

Before the Court is a Motion to Stay Pending Appeal (hereinaster, "Motion to Stay"), filed by Appellant, CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM (hereinaster, "CTHS") and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC. (hereinaster, "Gallagher, Inc.") on October 21, 2021. Respondent, STEPHEN YASMER, filed his Opposition to Appellants' Motion for Stay Pending Appeal to the Supreme Court of Nevada (hereinaster, "Opposition"), on November 4, 2021. Appellants' filed a Reply in Support of Motion for Stay Pending Appeal to the Supreme Court of Nevada (hereinaster "Reply") on November 9, 2021, and this matter was submitted to the Court on December 1, 2021.

As a general rule, a supersedeas or stay should be granted...whenever it appears that without it the objects of the appeal or writ of error may be defeated, or that it is reasonably necessary to protect appellant or plaintiff in error from irreaparable injury in the case of

reversal, and it does not appear that appellee or defendant in error will sustain irreparable or disproportionate injury, in the case of affirmance. *Kress v. Corey*, 65 Nev. 1, 189 P.2d 353 (1948).

Here, there would be disproportionate harm to Appellants' in the absence of a stay. The Respondent has already received medical care for the injuries to his ankle, and there have been no allegations that Respondent will suffer additional physical harm without medical treatment. Therefore, the Court finds the Respondent will not be subjected to further harm if the Court's Order Granting Motion to Dismiss Petition for Judicial Review and Appeals Officer's Decision and Order is stayed while the case proceeds on the merits of the underlying appeal. However, if the Court denies the Motion to Stay, the object of the appeal would be somewhat mooted.

Based upon the foregoing, and good cause appearing,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Appellants' Motion for Stay Pending Appeal to the Supreme Court of Nevada is GRANTED as set forth above.

IT IS SO ORDERED.²

DATED this 13 day of December, 2021.

BARRY L. BRESLOW DISTRICT JUDGE

¹ This Court takes no position as to the merits of the appeal.

² The Appellants' Request for Order Shortening Time on Motion for Stay is denied as moot.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I hereby certify that I am an employee of the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, County of Washoe; that on this 13 day of December, 2021, I electronically filed the following with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system which will send a notice of electronic filing to the following:

LLOYD FRIEND, ESQ.

JOHN P. LAVERY, ESQ.

EVAN BEAVERS, ESQ.

TODD EIKELBERGER, ESQ.

CKUHL

Judicial Assistant

FILED Electronically CV21-00809 2021-12-20 09:02:53 AM Alicia L. Lerud Clerk of the Court Transaction #8804772

Evan Beavers Esq. (NV Bar 3399) ebeavers@naiw.nv.gov Todd Eikelberger, Esq. (NV Bar 9393) teikelberger@naiw.nv.gov 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, Nevada 89701 (775) 684-7555; (775) 684-7575 Attorney for Respondent, Stephen Yasmer

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

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CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC.

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Appellants,

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CASE NO. CV21-00809

vs.

DEPT. NO. 8

STEPHEN YASMER; and APPEALS OFFICE of the DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION,

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Respondents.

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MOTION FOR CLARIFICATION OF STAY ORDER

COMES NOW Respondent, Stephen Yasmer, by and through his Todd Eikelberger, Esq., Deputy, Nevada Attorney for attorney, Injured Workers, and hereby requests clarification of language in the December 13, 2021, Amended Order Granting Appelants' Motion for Stay Pending Appeal to the Supreme Court of Nevada.

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This motion is made pursuant to, and based upon, NRAP 8(a)(1), NRAP 8(c), and NRS 616C.375, as well as, the papers and pleadings on file herein.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 17 to day of December, 2021.

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

Todd Eikelberger, Esq., Deputy Nevada Bar No. 9393 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, Nevada 89701

Attorney for Respondent, Stephen Yasmer

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1000 East William Street, Carson City, NV 89701 2200 South Rancho Dri ž Vegas. Las

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Stephen Yasmer seeks to have this Court clarify the language in its December 13, 2021, stay order at page 2, line 8, which states "Appeals Officer's Decision and Order is stayed while the case proceeds on the merits of the underlying appeal."1 The court previously ruled it lacks jurisdiction to review the Appeals Officer's April 15, 2021, Decision and Order under Nevada's Administrative Procedure Act (herein "APA") and dismissed the matter without ruling on the merits. Therefore, this Court may be intending to stay further proceedings on the petition filed in this matter, but it is unclear what substantive jurisdiction is being exercised to stay enforcement of the Appeals Officer's decision. In addition, this Court has made no decision on the merits of the issues raised in the petition, so there can be no appellate review "on the merits of the underlying appeal." Thus, clarification of the order is sought.

The ordering of a stay is an extraordinary remedy that can be granted only when an appellant meets all of the procedural requirements and a court has jurisdiction over the decision to be stayed. On September 20, 2021, this Court specifically found it does not have jurisdiction to review the underlying Appeals Officer decision and order. Nevada's Supreme Court has held that failure of a petitioner to strictly comply with the requirements of NRS 233B.130(2) - just as this Court found when it dismissed the Petition for Judicial Review - results in a lack of jurisdiction

Am. Order Granting Appellant's Mot. Stay Pending Appeal to Supreme Court

Order Granting Mot. Dismiss Pet. Sud. Review 5:5-7.

for a district court to even consider a petition for judicial review, much less order a stay of the underlying decision for which review is being sought and then order that the matter proceed to a review on the merits in a higher court.³

Further, "only those decisions falling within the APA's terms and challenged according to the APA's procedures invoke the district court's jurisdiction." Under Nevada law, "[a] district court is empowered to render a judgment either for or against a person or entity only if it has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter." As the Court has already determined it has no subject matter jurisdiction to review the underlying matter, it has no jurisdiction to stay enforcement of that decision nor order a subsequent review on the merits.

While the order dismissing the petition for lack of subject matter jurisdiction can be stayed by the court, the effect is to stop all proceedings in district court until an appellate court reviews that subject matter jurisdiction determination. The issue on appeal is the jurisdictional determination. The merits of the petition are not subject to appeal and review at this time because the district court has found it has no jurisdiction over the underlying decision. If that determination is reversed the matter can proceed to a review on the merits, but not until, and if, that occurs. Further, this court did not hear the petition on its merits

Washoe County v. Otto, 128 Nev. 424, 434, 282 P.3d 719, 726 (2012).

^{4 &}lt;u>Id.</u> at 431, 282 P.3d 719, 725 (citing <u>Private Inv. Licensing Bd. v. Atherley</u>, 98 Nev. 514, 515, 654 P.2d 1019, 1019 (1982)).

⁵ <u>C.H.A. Venture v. G.C. Wallace Consulting Engineers</u>, 106 Nev. 381, 383, 794 P.2d 707, 709, (1990) citing <u>Young v. Nevada Tile Company</u>, 103 Nev. 436, 442, 744 P.2d 902, 905, (1987).

so the Supreme Court has no determination regarding the merits to review.

Based on the foregoing, it is requested that the court clarify the language contained in lines 8-9 on page 2 of its December 13, 2021, Amended Order Granting Appellant's Motion for Stay Pending Appeal to the Supreme Court.

NEVADA ATTORNEY FOR INJURED WORKERS

-205

Todd Eikelberger, Esq., Deputy Nevada Bar No. 9393 1000 East William Street, Suite 208 Carson City, Nevada 89701

Attorney for Respondent Stephen Yasmer

AFFIRMATION Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding MOTION FOR CLARIFICATION OF STAY ORDER filed in District Court Case

5 Number: CV21-00809

__X Does not contain the Social Security Number of any person

- OR -

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

A. A specific State of Federal law, to with:

- OR -

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

Signature

12/17/21

Todd Eikelberger, Esq., Deputy Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers

Attorney for Respondent, Stephen Yasmer

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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certify that I am an employee of the State of Nevada, Nevada Attorney for Injured Workers, and that on this date, the foregoing

Pursuant to NRAP 3(d)(1) and 25(d), as well as NRCP 5, I

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MOTION FOR CLARIFICATION OF STAY ORDER was electronically submitted

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to the clerk of the Court for the Second Judicial District by using

the eFlex system, resulting in electronic service to the following

user(s):

9

JOHN P LAVERY ESQ (John.Laverv@lewisbrisbois.com)

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JEANNE P BAWA ESQ (Jeanne.Bawa@lewisbrisbois.com)

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13 2300 W SAHARA AVE STE 900 BOX 28 LAS VEGAS NV 89102

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LLOYD MICHAEL FRIEND ESQ (michael.friend@lewisbrisbois.com)

LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

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LAS VEGAS NV 89102

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SIGNED:

December 20, 2021

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2022-02-14 11:49:46 AM
Alicia L. Lerud
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 8896207

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IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM and, GALLAGHER BASSET SERVICES, INC..

Case No.

CV21-00809

Dept. No.

Appellants,

STEPHEN YASMER.

VS.

Respondent.

SECOND AMENDED ORDER GRANTING APPELANTS' MOTION FOR STAY PENDING APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA!

Before the Court is a Motion to Stay Pending Appeal (hereinafter, "Motion to Stay"), filed by Appellant, CARSON TAHOE HEALTH SYSTEM (hereinafter, "CTHS") and GALLAGHER BASSETT SERVICES, INC. (hereinafter, "Gallagher, Inc.") on October 21, 2021. Respondent, STEPHEN YASMER, filed his Opposition to Appellants' Motion for Stay Pending Appeal to the Supreme Court of Nevada (hereinafter, "Opposition"), on November 4, 2021. Appellants' filed a Reply in Support of Motion for Stay Pending Appeal to the Supreme Court of Nevada (hereinafter "Reply") on November 9, 2021, and this matter was submitted to the Court on December 1, 2021.

¹ This order is issued in response to the motion for clarification submitted to the Court on January 25, 2022.

As a general rule, a supersedeas or stay should be granted...whenever it appears that without it the objects of the appeal or writ of error may be defeated, or that it is reasonably necessary to protect appellant or plaintiff in error from irreaparable injury in the case of reversal, and it does not appear that appellee or defendant in error will sustain irreparable or disproportionate injury, in the case of affirmance. Kress v. Corey, 65 Nev. 1, 189 P.2d 353 (1948).

Here, there would be disproportionate harm to Appellants' in the absence of a stay. The Respondent has already received medical care for the injuries to his ankle, and there have been no allegations that Respondent will suffer additional physical harm without medical treatment. Therefore, the Court finds the Respondent will not be subjected to further harm if the Court's Order Granting Motion to Dismiss Petition for Judicial Review and Appeals Officer's Decision and Order is stayed while the case proceeds on the underlying appeal. However, if the Court denies the Motion to Stay, the object of the appeal would be somewhat mooted.

Based upon the foregoing, and good cause appearing,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Appellants' Motion for Stay Pending Appeal to the Supreme Court of Nevada is GRANTED as set forth above.

IT IS SO ORDERED.²

DATED this 14 day of February, 2022.

BARRY L. BRESLOW DISTRICT JUDGE

² The Appellants' Request for Order Shortening Time on Motion for Stay is denied as moot.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I hereby certify that I am an employee of the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, County of Washoe; that on this 14 day of February, 2022, I electronically filed the following with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system which will send a notice of electronic filing to the following:

LLOYD FRIEND, ESQ.

JOHN P. LAVERY, ESQ.

EVAN BEAVERS, ESQ.

TODD EIKELBERGER, ESQ.

Judicial Assistant