SENATE BILL NO. 289–SENATOR D. HARRIS

MARCH 22, 2021

Referred to Committee on Commerce and Labor

SUMMARY—Revises provisions relating to workers' compensation. (BDR 53-713)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: May have Fiscal Impact. Effect on the State: Yes.

EXPLANATION - Matter in bolded italics is new; matter between brackets fomitted material; is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to workers' compensation; establishing provisions relating to the apportionment of percentages for present and previous disabilities; requiring an insurer to send a written determination regarding an industrial insurance claim by facsimile under certain circumstances; making compensation for an industrial injury or occupational disease subject to an attorney's lien; providing for the tolling of certain periods to request a hearing or appeal under certain circumstances; providing for an award of certain costs to a claimant who prevails in a contested claim; providing for the restoration of certain benefits and rights of a claimant who accepts a lump sum payment for permanent partial disability; revising provisions governing the appointment of a vocational rehabilitation counselor for an injured employee; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law requires, in a case where an injured employee is determined to have a permanent partial disability and there is a previous disability, an apportionment to be made by subtracting the percentage of previous disability as it existed at the time of the previous disability from the percentage of present disability as it existed at the time of the present disability. (NRS 616C.490) Sections 1 and 7 of this bill revise these provisions to prohibit: (1) an apportionment of percentages of disabilities where no rating evaluation was performed for the previous disability unless the insurer proves by a preponderance of the evidence that certain specific medical evidence supports a specific percentage of previous disability; and (2) any reduction of the percentage of present impairment if no medical documentation or health care records of a preexisting





impairment exist. **Section 7** also requires an insurer to commence making installment payments to an injured employee, within a specified period of time and without requiring the employee to elect a method of payment, for that portion of an award of compensation for permanent partial disability which is not in dispute.

Existing law requires an insurer to mail a written determination regarding a claim for compensation under industrial insurance. (NRS 616C.065, 617.356) **Sections 2 and 10** of this bill require the insurer to send its determination by facsimile, if so requested, to the claimant or the person acting on behalf of the claimant and retain proof of successful transmission of the facsimile.

Existing law provides that, except in matters relating to child support, compensation payable or paid for an industrial injury or occupational disease is not assignable and is exempt from attachment, garnishment and execution. (NRS 616C.205) Section 3 of this bill provides that such compensation may also be subject to an attorney's lien.

Existing law sets forth certain limits on the period of time in which an aggrieved party may request a hearing before a hearing officer or appeal from a decision of a hearing officer. (NRS 616C.315, 616C.345) **Sections 4 and 6** of this bill provide that periods within which a request for a hearing or an appeal may be filed may be tolled if the insurer fails to mail or, if so requested, send by facsimile a determination regarding a claim for compensation.

Existing law provides that if a contested claim for compensation is decided in favor of the claimant, he or she is entitled to an award of interest. (NRS 616C.335) **Section 5** of this bill provides that the claimant is also entitled to an award of certain costs and sets forth the procedure for requesting costs and adjudicating disputes for such costs.

Existing law provides that a claimant who elects to receive and accepts payment for a permanent partial disability in a lump sum terminates the claimant's benefits and waives certain rights regarding his or her claim, including the right to appeal from the closure of the case and the percentage of his or her disability. (NRS 616C.495) **Section 8** of this bill eliminates these provisions.

Existing law authorizes an insurer or injured employee to request a vocational rehabilitation counselor to prepare a written assessment of the injured employee. (NRS 616C.550) Existing law requires the vocational rehabilitation counselor to develop a plan for a program of vocational rehabilitation for each eligible injured employee. (NRS 616C.555) Existing law further provides that where a written assessment is requested or a plan for a program of vocational rehabilitation is required and the insurer or injured employee or personal or legal representative of the injured employee are unable to agree on the appointment of a vocational rehabilitation counselors, the insurer shall submit a list of at least three vocational rehabilitation counselors to the injured employee or personal or legal representative of the injured employee. (NRS 616C.541) Section 9 of this bill prohibits an insurer from including in the list any two counselors who are employed by the same organization or entity.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Chapter 616C of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

1. If a rating evaluation was completed for a previous disability involving a condition, occupational disease, organ, anatomical structure or other part of the body that is identical to





the condition, occupational disease, organ, anatomical structure or other part of the body being evaluated for the present disability, the percentage of disability for a subsequent injury must be determined by deducting the percentage of the previous disability from the percentage of the present disability, regardless of the edition of the American Medical Association's Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment as adopted by the Division pursuant to NRS 616C.110 used to determine the percentage of the previous disability. The compensation awarded for a permanent disability on a subsequent injury must be reduced only by the awarded or agreed upon percentage of disability actually received by the injured employee for the previous injury regardless of the percentage of the previous disability.

2. If no rating evaluation performed before the date of injury or onset of the occupational disease exists for apportionment of percentage of present and previous disabilities pursuant to subsection 1, the percentage of the present disability must not be

reduced unless:

(a) The insurer proves by a preponderance of the evidence that medical documentation or health care records that existed before the date of the injury or onset of the occupational disease that resulted in the present disability demonstrate evidence that the injured employee had an actual impairment or disability involving the condition, occupational disease, organ, anatomical structure or other part of the body that is the subject of the present disability; and

- (b) The rating physician or chiropractor states to a reasonable degree of medical or chiropractic probability that, based upon the specific information in the preexisting medical documentation or health care records, the injured employee would have had a specific percentage of disability immediately before the date of the injury or the onset of the occupational disease if, in the instant before the injury or the onset of the occupational disease, the injured employee had been evaluated under the edition of the American Medical Association's Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment that had been adopted by the Division pursuant to NRS 616C.110.
- 3. The documentation or records relied upon pursuant to subsection 2 must provide specific references to diagnoses, measurements, imaging studies, laboratory testing or other commonly relied upon medical evidence that supports the finding of a preexisting ratable impairment under the specific provisions of the edition of the American Medical Association's Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment that had been adopted by





the Division pursuant to NRS 616C.110 at the time of that rating evaluation.

- 4. If no medical documentation or health care records of a preexisting whole person impairment for the identical condition, occupational disease, organ, anatomical structure or other part of the body being evaluated for the present disability exist for the purposes of subsection 1 or 2, the percentage of present impairment must not be reduced by any percentage for the previous impairment.
 - **Sec. 2.** NRS 616C.065 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 616C.065 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 616C.136, within 30 days after the insurer has been notified of an industrial accident, every insurer shall:
- (a) Accept a claim for compensation, notify the claimant or the person acting on behalf of the claimant that the claim has been accepted and commence payment of the claim; or
- (b) Deny the claim and notify the claimant or the person acting on behalf of the claimant and the Administrator that the claim has been denied.
- 2. If an insurer is ordered by the Administrator, a hearing officer, an appeals officer, a district court, the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court of Nevada to make a new determination, including, without limitation, a new determination regarding the acceptance or denial of a claim for compensation, the insurer shall make the new determination within 30 days after the date on which the insurer has been ordered to do so.
- 3. Payments made by an insurer pursuant to this section are not an admission of liability for the claim or any portion of the claim.
- 4. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if an insurer unreasonably delays or refuses to pay the claim within 30 days after the insurer has been notified of an industrial accident, the insurer shall pay upon order of the Administrator an additional amount equal to three times the amount specified in the order as refused or unreasonably delayed. This payment is for the benefit of the claimant and must be paid to the claimant with the compensation assessed pursuant to chapters 616A to 617, inclusive, of NRS. The provisions of this section do not apply to the payment of a bill for accident benefits that is governed by the provisions of NRS 616C.136.
- 5. The insurer shall notify the claimant or the person acting on behalf of the claimant that a claim has been accepted or denied pursuant to subsection 1 or 2 by:
- (a) Mailing its written determination to the claimant or the person acting on behalf of the claimant [;] and



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- (b) If the claim has been denied, in whole or in part, obtaining a certificate of mailing I ; or
- (b) If and as requested by the claimant or the person acting on behalf of the claimant, sending its written determination to the claimant or the person acting on behalf of the claimant by facsimile and retaining proof of a successful transmission of the facsimile.
 - 6. The failure of the insurer to [obtain], as applicable:
- (a) Obtain a certificate of mailing as required by paragraph [(b)]
 (a) of subsection 5 shall be deemed to be a failure of the insurer to mail the written determination of the denial of a claim as required by this section [...]; or
- (b) Retain proof of a successful transmission of the facsimile as required by paragraph (b) of subsection 5 shall be deemed to be a failure of the insurer to send by facsimile the written determination regarding a claim as required by this section.
- 7. The failure of the insurer to indicate the acceptance or denial of a claim for a part of the body or condition does not constitute a denial or acceptance thereof.
- 8. Upon request, the insurer shall provide a copy of the certificate of mailing, if any, *or proof of a successful transmission of the facsimile*, *as applicable*, to the claimant or the person acting on behalf of the claimant.
- 9. For the purposes of this section, the insurer shall [mail] either:
 - (a) Mail the written determination to:
- [(a)] (1) The mailing address of the claimant or the person acting on behalf of the claimant that is provided on the form prescribed by the Administrator for filing the claim; or
- [(b)] (2) Another mailing address if the claimant or the person acting on behalf of the claimant provides to the insurer written notice of another mailing address [.]; or
- (b) If and as requested by the claimant or the person acting on behalf of the claimant, send the written determination by facsimile to the claimant or the person acting on behalf of the claimant.
- 10. As used in this section, "certificate of mailing" means a receipt that provides evidence of the date on which the insurer presented its written determination to the United States Postal Service for mailing.
 - **Sec. 3.** NRS 616C.205 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 616C.205 Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 18.015, 31A.150 and 31A.330, compensation payable or paid under chapters 616A to 616D, inclusive, or chapter 617 of NRS, whether determined or due, or not:





- 1. Is not assignable before the issuance and delivery of the check or the deposit of any payment for compensation pursuant to NRS 616C.409;
 - 2. Is exempt from attachment, garnishment and execution; and
 - 3. Does not pass to any other person by operation of law.
- → In the case of the death of an injured employee covered by chapters 616A to 616D, inclusive, or chapter 617 of NRS from causes independent from the injury for which compensation is payable, any compensation due the employee which was awarded or accrued but for which a check was not issued or delivered or for which payment was not made pursuant to NRS 616C.409 at the date of death of the employee is payable to the dependents of the employee as defined in NRS 616C.505.
 - **Sec. 4.** NRS 616C.315 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 616C.315 1. Any person who is subject to the jurisdiction of the hearing officers pursuant to chapters 616A to 616D, inclusive, or chapter 617 of NRS may request a hearing before a hearing officer of any matter within the hearing officer's authority. The insurer shall provide, without cost, the forms necessary to request a hearing to any person who requests them.
- 2. A hearing must not be scheduled until the following information is provided to the hearing officer:
 - (a) The name of:

- (1) The claimant;
- (2) The employer; and
- (3) The insurer or third-party administrator;
- (b) The number of the claim; and
- (c) If applicable, a copy of the letter of determination being appealed or, if such a copy is unavailable, the date of the determination and the issues stated in the determination.
- 3. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 616B.772, 616B.775, 616B.787, 616C.305 and 616C.427, a person who is aggrieved by:
 - (a) A written determination of an insurer; or
- (b) The failure of an insurer to respond within 30 days to a written request mailed to the insurer by the person who is aggrieved, → may appeal from the determination or failure to respond by filing a request for a hearing before a hearing officer. Such a request must include the information required pursuant to subsection 2 and, except as otherwise provided in subsections 4 and 5, must be filed within 70 days after the date on which the notice of the insurer's determination was mailed *or*, *if* requested by the claimant or the person acting on behalf of the claimant, sent by facsimile by the insurer or the unanswered written request was mailed to the insurer, as applicable. The failure of an insurer to respond to a written request for a determination within 30 days after receipt of such a





request shall be deemed by the hearing officer to be a denial of the request.

4. The period specified in subsection 3 within which a request for a hearing must be filed may be **[extended]**:

(a) Extended for an additional 90 days if the person aggrieved shows by a preponderance of the evidence that the person was diagnosed with a terminal illness or was informed of the death or diagnosis of a terminal illness of his or her spouse, parent or child.

(b) Tolled if the insurer fails to mail or, if requested by the claimant or the person acting on behalf of the claimant, send by

facsimile a determination.

- 5. Failure to file a request for a hearing within the period specified in subsection 3 may be excused if the person aggrieved shows by a preponderance of the evidence that the person did not receive the notice of the determination and the forms necessary to request a hearing. The claimant or employer shall notify the insurer of a change of address.
- 6. The hearing before the hearing officer must be conducted as expeditiously and informally as is practicable.
- 7. The parties to a contested claim may, if the claimant is represented by legal counsel, agree to forego a hearing before a hearing officer and submit the contested claim directly to an appeals officer.
- 8. A claimant may, with regard to a contested claim arising from the provisions of NRS 617.453, 617.455, 617.457, 617.485 or 617.487 as described in subsection 2 of NRS 616C.345, submit the contested claim directly to an appeals officer pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 616C.345 without the agreement of any other party.
 - **Sec. 5.** NRS 616C.335 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 616C.335 *1*. If a contested claim for compensation is decided in favor of the claimant, he or she is entitled to [an]:
- (a) An award of interest at the rate of 9 percent on the amount of compensation due the claimant from the date the payment on the claim would be due until the date that payment is made.

(b) An award of costs as are authorized by NRS 18.110 against

the opposing party.

2. If a claimant is awarded costs pursuant to subsection 1, the claimant shall serve on the insurer and the claimant's employer, not later than 15 days after the decision of an appeals officer, district court, the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court, a memorandum of the costs in the action or proceeding, which memorandum must be verified by the oath of the claimant, or the claimant's attorney or agent, or by the clerk of the claimant's attorney, stating that to the best of his or her knowledge and belief





the costs are correct, and that the costs have been necessarily incurred in the action or proceeding.

- 3. Not later than 15 days after receipt of service of a copy of a memorandum pursuant to subsection 2, the insurer shall issue to the claimant a determination letter regarding the requested costs, specifically stating in detail:
 - (a) The costs which are allowed pursuant to NRS 18.110; and
- (b) The costs which are disallowed pursuant to NRS 18.110, along with specific reasons for the disallowance of those costs.
- 4. Costs which are allowed by the insurer pursuant to subsection 3 must be paid along with the determination letter to the claimant or, if the claimant is represented, to the claimant's counsel.
- 5. Any party aggrieved by the determination may file a request for appeal directly to an appeals officer not later than 30 days after receipt of the determination letter.
- 6. As used in this section, "costs" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 18.005.
 - **Sec. 6.** NRS 616C.345 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 616C.345 1. Any party aggrieved by a decision of the hearing officer relating to a claim for compensation may appeal from the decision by, except as otherwise provided in subsections 9, [and] 10 [,] and 11, filing a notice of appeal with an appeals officer within 30 days after the date of the decision.
- 2. A claimant aggrieved by a written determination of the denial of a claim, in whole or in part, by an insurer, or the failure of an insurer to respond in writing within 30 days to a written request of the claimant mailed to the insurer, concerning a claim arising from the provisions of NRS 617.453, 617.455, 617.457, 617.485 or 617.487 may file a notice of a contested claim with an appeals officer. The notice must include the information required pursuant to subsection 3 and, except as otherwise provided in subsections 9, [and] 11 [,] and 12, must be filed within 70 days after the date on which the notice of the insurer's determination was mailed or, if requested by the claimant or the person acting on behalf of the *claimant*, *sent by facsimile* by the insurer or the unanswered written request was mailed to the insurer, as applicable. The failure of an insurer to respond in writing to a written request for a determination within 30 days after receipt of such a request shall be deemed by the appeals officer to be a denial of the request. The insurer shall provide, without cost, the forms necessary to file a notice of a contested claim to any person who requests them.
- 3. A hearing must not be scheduled until the following information is provided to the appeals officer:
 - (a) The name of:



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(1) The claimant;

- (2) The employer; and
- (3) The insurer or third-party administrator;
- (b) The number of the claim; and
- (c) If applicable, a copy of the letter of determination being appealed or, if such a copy is unavailable, the date of the determination and the issues stated in the determination.
- 4. If a dispute is required to be submitted to a procedure for resolving complaints pursuant to NRS 616C.305 and:
- (a) A final determination was rendered pursuant to that procedure; or
- (b) The dispute was not resolved pursuant to that procedure within 14 days after it was submitted,
- ⇒ any party to the dispute may, except as otherwise provided in subsections 9, [and] 10 [,] and 11, file a notice of appeal within 70 days after the date on which the final determination was mailed to the employee, or the dependent of the employee, or the unanswered request for resolution was submitted. Failure to render a written determination within 30 days after receipt of such a request shall be deemed by the appeals officer to be a denial of the request.
- 5. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 616C.380, the filing of a notice of appeal does not automatically stay the enforcement of the decision of a hearing officer or a determination rendered pursuant to NRS 616C.305. The appeals officer may order a stay, when appropriate, upon the application of a party. If such an application is submitted, the decision is automatically stayed until a determination is made concerning the application. A determination on the application must be made within 30 days after the filing of the application. If a stay is not granted by the officer after reviewing the application, the decision must be complied with within 10 days after the date of the refusal to grant a stay.
- 6. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3 and 7, within 10 days after receiving a notice of appeal pursuant to this section or NRS 616C.220, 616D.140 or 617.401, or within 10 days after receiving a notice of a contested claim pursuant to subsection 7 of NRS 616C.315, the appeals officer shall:
- (a) Schedule a hearing on the merits of the appeal or contested claim for a date and time within 90 days after receipt of the notice at a place in Carson City, Nevada, or Las Vegas, Nevada, or upon agreement of one or more of the parties to pay all additional costs directly related to an alternative location, at any other place of convenience to the parties, at the discretion of the appeals officer; and





- (b) Give notice by mail or by personal service to all parties to the matter and their attorneys or agents at least 30 days before the date and time scheduled.
- 7. Except as otherwise provided in subsection [12,] 13, a request to schedule the hearing for a date and time which is:
- (a) Within 60 days after the receipt of the notice of appeal or contested claim; or
 - (b) More than 90 days after the receipt of the notice or claim,
- → may be submitted to the appeals officer only if all parties to the appeal or contested claim agree to the request.
- 8. An appeal or contested claim may be continued upon written stipulation of all parties, or upon good cause shown.
- 9. The period specified in subsection 1, 2 or 4 within which a notice of appeal or a notice of a contested claim must be filed may be extended for an additional 90 days if the person aggrieved shows by a preponderance of the evidence that the person was diagnosed with a terminal illness or was informed of the death or diagnosis of a terminal illness of the person's spouse, parent or child.
- 10. The period specified in subsection 2 within which a notice of appeal or a notice of a contested claim must be filed may be tolled if the insurer fails to mail or, if requested by the claimant or the person acting on behalf of the claimant, send a determination by facsimile.
- 11. Failure to file a notice of appeal within the period specified in subsection 1 or 4 may be excused if the party aggrieved shows by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she did not receive the notice of the determination and the forms necessary to appeal the determination. The claimant, employer or insurer shall notify the hearing officer of a change of address.
- [11.] 12. Failure to file a notice of a contested claim within the period specified in subsection 2 may be excused if the claimant shows by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she did not receive the notice of the determination and the forms necessary to file the notice. The claimant or employer shall notify the insurer of a change of address.
- [12.] 13. Within 10 days after receiving a notice of a contested claim pursuant to subsection 2, the appeals officer shall:
- (a) Schedule a hearing on the merits of the contested claim for a date and time within 60 days after his or her receipt of the notice at a place in Carson City, Nevada, or Las Vegas, Nevada, or upon agreement of one or more of the parties to pay all additional costs directly related to an alternative location, at any other place of convenience to the parties, at the discretion of the appeals officer; and





- (b) Give notice by mail or by personal service to all parties to the matter and their attorneys or agents within 10 days after scheduling the hearing.
- → The scheduled date must allow sufficient time for full disclosure, exchange and examination of medical and other relevant information. A party may not introduce information at the hearing which was not previously disclosed to the other parties unless all parties agree to the introduction.
 - **Sec. 7.** NRS 616C.490 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 616C.490 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 616C.175, every employee, in the employ of an employer within the provisions of chapters 616A to 616D, inclusive, of NRS, who is injured by an accident arising out of and in the course of employment is entitled to receive the compensation provided for permanent partial disability. As used in this section, "disability" and "impairment of the whole person" are equivalent terms.
 - 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3:
- (a) Within 30 days after receiving from a physician or chiropractor a report indicating that the injured employee may have suffered a permanent disability and is stable and ratable, the insurer shall schedule an appointment with the rating physician or chiropractor selected pursuant to this subsection to determine the extent of the employee's disability.
- (b) Unless the insurer and the injured employee otherwise agree to a rating physician or chiropractor:
- (1) The insurer shall select the rating physician or chiropractor from the list of qualified rating physicians and chiropractors designated by the Administrator, to determine the percentage of disability in accordance with the American Medical Association's <u>Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment</u> as adopted and supplemented by the Division pursuant to NRS 616C.110.
- (2) Rating physicians and chiropractors must be selected in rotation from the list of qualified physicians and chiropractors designated by the Administrator, according to their area of specialization and the order in which their names appear on the list unless the next physician or chiropractor is currently an employee of the insurer making the selection, in which case the insurer must select the physician or chiropractor who is next on the list and who is not currently an employee of the insurer.
- 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an injured employee or the legal representative of an injured employee may, at any time, without limitation, request that the Administrator select a rating physician or chiropractor from the list of qualified physicians and chiropractors designated by the Administrator. The





Administrator, upon receipt of the request, shall immediately select for the injured employee the rating physician or chiropractor who is next in rotation on the list, according to the area of specialization.

- 4. If an insurer contacts a treating physician or chiropractor to determine whether an injured employee has suffered a permanent disability, the insurer shall deliver to the treating physician or chiropractor that portion or a summary of that portion of the American Medical Association's <u>Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment</u> as adopted by the Division pursuant to NRS 616C.110 that is relevant to the type of injury incurred by the employee.
- 5. At the request of the insurer, the injured employee shall, before an evaluation by a rating physician or chiropractor is performed, notify the insurer of:
- (a) Any previous evaluations performed to determine the extent of any of the employee's disabilities; and
- (b) Any previous injury, disease or condition sustained by the employee which is relevant to the evaluation performed pursuant to this section.
- → The notice must be on a form approved by the Administrator and provided to the injured employee by the insurer at the time of the insurer's request.
- 6. Unless the regulations adopted pursuant to NRS 616C.110 provide otherwise, a rating evaluation must include an evaluation of the loss of motion, sensation and strength of an injured employee if the injury is of a type that might have caused such a loss. Except in the case of claims accepted pursuant to NRS 616C.180, no factors other than the degree of physical impairment of the whole person may be considered in calculating the entitlement to compensation for a permanent partial disability.
- 7. The rating physician or chiropractor shall provide the insurer with his or her evaluation of the injured employee. After receiving the evaluation, the insurer shall, within 14 days, provide the employee with a copy of the evaluation and notify the employee:
- (a) Of the compensation to which the employee is entitled pursuant to this section; or
- (b) That the employee is not entitled to benefits for permanent partial disability.
- 8. Each 1 percent of impairment of the whole person must be compensated by a monthly payment:
- (a) Of 0.5 percent of the claimant's average monthly wage for injuries sustained before July 1, 1981;
- (b) Of 0.6 percent of the claimant's average monthly wage for injuries sustained on or after July 1, 1981, and before June 18, 1993;





- (c) Of 0.54 percent of the claimant's average monthly wage for injuries sustained on or after June 18, 1993, and before January 1, 2000; and
- (d) Of 0.6 percent of the claimant's average monthly wage for injuries sustained on or after January 1, 2000.
- → Compensation must commence on the date of the injury or the day following the termination of temporary disability compensation, if any, whichever is later, and must continue on a monthly basis for 5 years or until the claimant is 70 years of age, whichever is later.
- 9. Compensation benefits may be paid annually to claimants who will be receiving less than \$100 a month.
- 10. [Except as otherwise provided in subsection 11, if] If there is a previous disability, [as the loss of one eye, one hand, one foot, or any other previous permanent disability,] the percentage of disability for a subsequent injury must be determined [by computing the percentage of the entire disability and deducting therefrom the percentage of the previous disability as it existed at the time of the subsequent injury.] pursuant to section 1 of this act.
- 11. [If a rating evaluation was completed for a previous disability involving a condition, organ or anatomical structure that is identical to the condition, organ or anatomical structure being evaluated for the present disability, the percentage of disability for a subsequent injury must be determined by deducting the percentage of the previous disability from the percentage of the present disability, regardless of the edition of the American Medical Association's Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment as adopted by the Division pursuant to NRS 616C.110 used to determine the percentage of the previous disability. The compensation awarded for a permanent disability on a subsequent injury must be reduced only by the awarded or agreed upon percentage of disability actually received by the injured employee for the previous injury regardless of the percentage of the previous disability.] In the event of a dispute over an award of compensation for permanent partial disability, the insurer shall commence making installment payments to the injured employee for that portion of the award that is not in dispute:
 - (a) Not later than the date specified in subsection 8; and
- (b) Without requiring the injured employee to make an election whether to receive his or her compensation in installment payments or in a lump sum.
- 12. The Division may adopt schedules for rating permanent disabilities resulting from injuries sustained before July 1, 1973, and reasonable regulations to carry out the provisions of this section.





- 13. The increase in compensation and benefits effected by the amendment of this section is not retroactive for accidents which occurred before July 1, 1973.
- 14. This section does not entitle any person to double payments for the death of an employee and a continuation of payments for a permanent partial disability, or to a greater sum in the aggregate than if the injury had been fatal.
 - **Sec. 8.** NRS 616C.495 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 616C.495 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 616C.380, an award for a permanent partial disability may be paid in a lump sum under the following conditions:
- (a) A claimant injured on or after July 1, 1973, and before July 1, 1981, who incurs a disability that does not exceed 12 percent may elect to receive his or her compensation in a lump sum. A claimant injured on or after July 1, 1981, and before July 1, 1995, who incurs a disability that does not exceed 30 percent may elect to receive his or her compensation in a lump sum.
- (b) The spouse, or in the absence of a spouse, any dependent child of a deceased claimant injured on or after July 1, 1973, who is not entitled to compensation in accordance with NRS 616C.505, is entitled to a lump sum equal to the present value of the deceased claimant's undisbursed award for a permanent partial disability.
- (c) Any claimant injured on or after July 1, 1981, and before July 1, 1995, who incurs a disability that exceeds 30 percent may elect to receive his or her compensation in a lump sum equal to the present value of an award for a disability of 30 percent. If the claimant elects to receive compensation pursuant to this paragraph, the insurer shall pay in installments to the claimant that portion of the claimant's disability in excess of 30 percent.
- (d) Any claimant injured on or after July 1, 1995, and before January 1, 2016, who incurs a disability that:
- (1) Does not exceed 25 percent may elect to receive his or her compensation in a lump sum.
 - (2) Exceeds 25 percent may:
- (I) Elect to receive his or her compensation in a lump sum equal to the present value of an award for a disability of 25 percent. If the claimant elects to receive compensation pursuant to this subsubparagraph, the insurer shall pay in installments to the claimant that portion of the claimant's disability in excess of 25 percent.
- (II) To the extent that the insurer has offered to provide compensation in a lump sum up to the present value of an award for disability of 30 percent, elect to receive his or her compensation in a lump sum up to the present value of an award for a disability of 30 percent. If the claimant elects to receive compensation pursuant to this sub-subparagraph, the insurer shall pay in installments to the





claimant that portion of the claimant's disability in excess of 30 percent.

- (e) Any claimant injured on or after January 1, 2016, and before July 1, 2017, who incurs a disability that:
- (1) Does not exceed 30 percent may elect to receive his or her compensation in a lump sum.
- (2) Exceeds 30 percent may elect to receive his or her compensation in a lump sum equal to the present value of an award for a disability of 30 percent. If the claimant elects to receive compensation pursuant to this subparagraph, the insurer shall pay in installments to the claimant that portion of the claimant's disability in excess of 30 percent.
- (f) Any claimant injured on or after July 1, 2017, who incurs a disability that exceeds 30 percent may elect to receive his or her compensation in a lump sum equal to the present value of an award for a disability of up to 30 percent. If the claimant elects to receive compensation pursuant to this paragraph, the insurer shall pay in installments to the claimant that portion of the claimant's disability in excess of 30 percent.
- (g) If the permanent partial disability rating of a claimant seeking compensation pursuant to this section would, when combined with any previous permanent partial disability rating of the claimant that resulted in an award of benefits to the claimant, result in the claimant having a total permanent partial disability rating in excess of 100 percent, the claimant's disability rating upon which compensation is calculated must be reduced by such percentage as required to limit the total permanent partial disability rating of the claimant for all injuries to not more than 100 percent.
- 2. [If the claimant elects to receive his or her payment for a permanent partial disability in a lump sum pursuant to subsection 1, all of the claimant's benefits for compensation terminate. The claimant's acceptance of that payment constitutes a final settlement of all factual and legal issues in the case. By so accepting the claimant waives all of his or her rights regarding the claim, including the right to appeal from the closure of the case or the percentage of his or her disability, except:
- (a) The right of the claimant to:
- (1) Reopen his or her claim in accordance with the provisions of NRS 616C.390; or
- 40 (2) Have his or her claim considered by his or her insurer 41 pursuant to NRS 616C.392;
- 42 (b) Any counseling, training or other rehabilitative services 43 provided by the insurer; and
 - (c) The right of the claimant to receive a benefit penalty in accordance with NRS 616D.120.





The claimant, when he or she demands payment in a lump sum, must be provided with a written notice which prominently displays a statement describing the effects of accepting payment in a lump sum of an entire permanent partial disability award, any portion of such an award or any uncontested portion of such an award, and that the claimant has 20 days after the mailing or personal delivery of the notice within which to retract or reaffirm the demand, before payment may be made and the claimant's election becomes final.

- 3.] Any lump-sum payment which has been paid on a claim incurred on or after July 1, 1973, must be supplemented if necessary to conform to the provisions of this section.
- [4.] 3. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the total lump-sum payment for disablement must not be less than one-half the product of the average monthly wage multiplied by the percentage of disability. If the claimant received compensation in installment payments for his or her permanent partial disability before electing to receive payment for that disability in a lump sum, the lump-sum payment must be calculated for the remaining payment of compensation.
- [5.] 4. The lump sum payable must be equal to the present value of the compensation awarded, less any advance payment or lump sum previously paid. The present value must be calculated using monthly payments in the amounts prescribed in subsection 8 of NRS 616C.490 and actuarial annuity tables adopted by the Division. The tables must be reviewed annually by a consulting actuary and must be adjusted accordingly on July 1 of each year by the Division using:
- (a) The most recent unisex "Static Mortality Tables for Defined Benefit Pension Plans" published by the Internal Revenue Service; and
- (b) The average 30-Year Treasury Constant Maturity Rate for March of the current year as reported by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
- [6.] 5. If a claimant would receive more money by electing to receive compensation in a lump sum than the claimant would if he or she receives installment payments, the claimant may elect to receive the lump-sum payment.
 - **Sec. 9.** NRS 616C.541 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 616C.541 Where a written assessment is requested pursuant to NRS 616C.550 or where a plan for a program of vocational rehabilitation is required pursuant to NRS 616C.555, a vocational rehabilitation counselor must be appointed as follows:
- 1. The insurer and the injured employee or personal or legal representative of the injured employee shall agree on the selection of a vocational rehabilitation counselor.





- 2. If the insurer or injured employee or personal or legal representative of the injured employee are unable to agree on the appointment of a vocational rehabilitation counselor, the insurer shall submit a list of at least three vocational rehabilitation counselors to the injured employee or personal or legal representative of the injured employee. [:] The insurer may not include in the list any two vocational rehabilitation counselors who are employed by the same organization or entity.
- 3. The injured employee or personal or legal representative of the injured employee shall select a vocational rehabilitation counselor from the list provided by the insurer pursuant to subsection 2 within 7 days after receiving the list provided by the insurer pursuant to subsection 2.
- 4. The vocational rehabilitation counselor that is selected by the injured employee or personal or legal representative of the injured employee pursuant to subsection 1 or 3 must be assigned to provide all vocational rehabilitation services for the claim pursuant to this section and NRS 616C.530 to 616C.600, inclusive. [: and]
- 5. After a vocational rehabilitation counselor is selected and assigned pursuant to this section, an injured employee or personal or legal representative of the injured employee may only rescind the selection of the vocational rehabilitation counselor with the consent of the insurer.
 - **Sec. 10.** NRS 617.356 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 617.356 1. An insurer shall accept or deny a claim for compensation under this chapter and notify the claimant or the person acting on behalf of the claimant pursuant to NRS 617.344 that the claim has been accepted or denied within 30 working days after the forms for filing the claim for compensation are received pursuant to both NRS 617.344 and 617.352.
- 2. The insurer shall notify the claimant or the person acting on behalf of the claimant that a claim has been accepted or denied pursuant to subsection 1 by:
- (a) Mailing its written determination to the claimant or the person acting on behalf of the claimant [;] and
- [(b)] if the claim has been denied, in whole or in part, obtaining a certificate of mailing $[\cdot]$; or
- (b) If and as requested by the claimant or the person acting on behalf of the claimant, sending its written determination to the claimant or the person acting on behalf of the claimant by facsimile and retaining proof of a successful transmission of the facsimile.
 - 3. The failure of the insurer to [obtain], as applicable:
- (a) Obtain a certificate of mailing as required by paragraph [(b)](a) of subsection 2 shall be deemed to be a failure of the insurer to





mail the written determination of the denial of a claim as required by this section $\{\cdot,\cdot\}$; or

- (b) Retain proof of a successful transmission of the facsimile as required by paragraph (b) of subsection 2 shall be deemed to be a failure of the insurer to send by facsimile the written determination regarding a claim as required by this section.
- 4. Upon request, the insurer shall provide a copy of the certificate of mailing, if any, *or proof of a successful transmission of the facsimile*, *as applicable*, to the claimant or the person acting on behalf of the claimant.
- 5. For the purposes of this section, the insurer shall **[mail]** *either:*
- (a) Mail the written determination to:

- (1) The mailing address of the claimant or the person acting on behalf of the claimant that is provided on the form prescribed by the Administrator for filing the claim; or
- [(b)] (2) Another mailing address if the claimant or the person acting on behalf of the claimant provides to the insurer written notice of another mailing address [-]; or
- (b) If and as requested by the claimant or the person acting on behalf of the claimant, send the written determination by facsimile to the claimant or person acting on behalf of the claimant.
- 6. As used in this section, "certificate of mailing" means a receipt that provides evidence of the date on which the insurer presented its written determination to the United States Postal Service for mailing.
- **Sec. 11.** The amendatory provisions of this act apply prospectively with regard to any claim pursuant to chapters 616A to 616D, inclusive, or 617 of NRS which is open on the effective date of this act.
- **Sec. 12.** This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.





