## SENATE BILL NO. 437—COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND LABOR

## MARCH 29, 2005

## Referred to Committee on Commerce and Labor

SUMMARY—Enacts provisions relating to use of compromise agreements and payment of lump-sum awards in resolving claims for industrial injuries and occupational diseases. (BDR 53-1315)

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

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

AN ACT relating to industrial insurance; enacting provisions relating to the use of compromise agreements to resolve claims for industrial injuries and occupational diseases; authorizing the payment of lump-sum awards under certain circumstances to resolve claims for industrial injuries and occupational diseases; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

## 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 the provisions set forth as sections 2 to 15, inclusive, of this act.

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- Sec. 2. As used in sections 2 to 9, inclusive, of this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in sections 3 and 4 of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.
- Sec. 3. "Compromise agreement" means any agreement between an injured employee and an insurer that:
- 1. Settles all or any part of a claim for compensation pursuant to chapters 616A to 617, inclusive, of NRS; and
- 2. Releases the insurer from future liability with regard to the claim or any part or the claim.



Sec. 4. "Insurer" includes an insurer, an organization for managed care, a third-party administrator or an employer who provides accident benefits for injured employees pursuant to NRS 616C.265.

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- Sec. 5. The provisions of chapters 616A to 617, inclusive, of NRS do not:
- 1. Impair the right of an injured employee and an insurer to enter into a compromise agreement regarding a claim for compensation pursuant to chapters 616A to 617, inclusive, of NRS.
  - Confer upon the dependents of an injured employee:
- (a) Any interest which the injured employee may not release through a compromise agreement; or
- (b) Any interest for which the injured employee or his estate is liable to such dependents if the injured employee enters into a compromise agreement.
- Sec. 6. 1. An injured employee and an insurer may enter 17 18 into a compromise agreement to settle all or any part of a claim for compensation pursuant to chapters 616A to 617, inclusive, of 19 20 NRS.
  - 2. A compromise agreement is not enforceable unless it complies with the provisions of sections 2 to 9, inclusive, of this act and is approved by an appeals officer in accordance with those provisions.
- 3. Upon approval of a compromise agreement, 26 compromise agreement:
  - (a) Releases the insurer that entered into the compromise agreement from future liability for all or any part of the claim as provided in the compromise agreement; and
- (b) Does not constitute a bar to recovery by the injured employee for any part of the claim that is not released pursuant to 32 the compromise agreement or for any other claim that is not released pursuant to the compromise agreement. 33
  - Sec. 7. For a compromise agreement to be enforceable, the compromise agreement must satisfy the following requirements:
  - 1. The compromise agreement must be in writing on a form prescribed by the Administrator and must be signed by each party to the compromise agreement. The signature of the injured employee or other beneficiary must be attested to by two disinterested witnesses or acknowledged before a notary public.
  - The compromise agreement must contain the following information:
  - (a) The date of the injury or the date the injured employee or, in the event of his death, his dependents obtained knowledge of the occupational disease.



- (b) The average monthly wage of the injured employee as determined pursuant to the regulations adopted by the Administrator pursuant to NRS 616C.420.
- (c) The nature of the disability, whether total or partial and whether permanent or temporary.
- (d) The amount paid, or due and unpaid, to the injured employee up to the date of the compromise agreement or the death of the employee, and the amount of the payments or benefits to be made.
- 10 (e) The length of time such payments or benefits are to 11 continue.
  - (f) If the employee died as a result of the injury or occupational disease:
    - (1) The date of death;

- (2) The name of the surviving spouse, if any;
- (3) The names and ages of all dependent children and all other dependents, if any; and
- (4) The amount paid or to be paid as a death benefit and to whom the death benefit is to be paid.
- (g) Any other information required by the regulations of the Administrator.
- 3. The compromise agreement must be approved by an appeals officer pursuant to sections 2 to 9, inclusive, of this act.
- Sec. 8. 1. After entering into a compromise agreement, one or more of the parties shall file the compromise agreement with an appeals officer for review and approval.
- 2. After receiving a compromise agreement, the appeals officer may:
- (a) Without a hearing, approve the compromise agreement and enter an award based upon the terms of the compromise agreement; or
- (b) Schedule a hearing to review the compromise agreement and to determine whether to approve it. Such a hearing must be scheduled in the same manner as a hearing on a contested case before the appeals officer pursuant to NRS 616C.345.
- 3. The appeals officer may approve a compromise agreement only if the appeals officer determines that:
- 38 (a) The compromise agreement complies with the provisions of 39 sections 2 to 9, inclusive, of this act and satisfies the standards set 40 forth in the regulations adopted by the Administrator; and
  - (b) Approval of the compromise agreement is in the best interest of the parties.
  - Sec. 9. 1. The Administrator shall adopt regulations to carry out the provisions of sections 2 to 9, inclusive, of this act.
    - 2. The regulations must include, without limitation:



- (a) Procedures for conducting a hearing to review a compromise agreement;
- (b) Standards for an appeals officer to use in determining whether to approve a compromise agreement; and
  - (c) Provisions addressing notification of lien claimants.

- Sec. 10. To the extent possible, the provisions of sections 10 to 15, inclusive, of this act are intended to supplement other provisions of chapters 616A to 617, inclusive, of NRS regarding the payment of awards in a lump sum. If there is a conflict between such other provisions and the provisions of sections 10 to 15, inclusive, of this act, the other provisions control.
- Sec. 11. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a hearing officer or appeals officer may convert any compensation payable to an injured employee or his dependents pursuant to chapters 616A to 617, inclusive, of NRS to a lump sum and order the lump sum to be paid immediately or at some future time if the hearing officer or appeals officer makes any of the following findings:
- (a) Conversion of the compensation to a lump sum is necessary for the protection of the injured employee or his dependents or is in the best interest of the injured employee or his dependents. In determining what is in the best interest of the injured employee or his dependents, the hearing officer or appeals officer shall consider the general financial condition of the injured employee or his dependents, including, without limitation, the ability of the injured employee or his dependents to live without periodic payments and to discharge debts incurred before the date of injury.
- (b) Conversion of the compensation to a lump sum will avoid inequity and will not cause undue expense or hardship to the injured employee or his dependents.
- 32 (c) The employer of the injured employee has sold or otherwise 33 disposed of the greater part of the employer's assets or is about to 34 do so.
  - (d) The employer of the injured employee is not a resident of this State.
    - 2. A hearing officer or appeals officer may convert any compensation payable pursuant to chapters 616A to 617, inclusive, of NRS to a lump sum at the time he enters the award for the compensation or at anytime thereafter. The hearing officer or appeals officer may take such action on his own motion or the motion of any party.



3. A hearing officer or appeals officer shall not convert to a lump sum any compensation payable as vocational rehabilitation benefits.

- Sec. 12. 1. If an injured employee has a temporary disability, a hearing officer or appeals officer shall determine the amount of a lump sum payable pursuant to sections 10 to 15, inclusive, of this act by:
- (a) Estimating the probable duration of the temporary disability and the probable amount of the total payments for the temporary disability pursuant to chapters 616A to 617, inclusive, of NRS; and
  - (b) Fixing the lump sum at the estimated amount.
- 2. If an injured employee has a permanent disability or dies from the injury, a hearing officer or appeals officer shall determine the amount of a lump sum payable pursuant to sections 10 to 15, inclusive, of this act by:
- (a) Calculating the total amount of the payments for the permanent disability or death benefit pursuant to chapters 616A to 617, inclusive, of NRS;
- (b) Estimating the present value of the total payments for the permanent disability or death benefit by:
- (1) Assuming interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum; and
- (2) Disregarding the probability of the beneficiary's death except that, in cases where the beneficiary is entitled to a lifetime benefit, the hearing officer or appeals officer shall consider the probability of the beneficiary's death in estimating the present value of the lifetime benefit; and
  - (c) Fixing the lump sum at the estimated present value.
- Sec. 13. 1. A hearing officer or appeals officer may order that a lump sum payable pursuant to sections 10 to 15, inclusive, of this act must be:
- (a) Paid directly to an injured employee or, in the event of his death, his dependents;
- 35 (b) Deposited with any savings bank or trust company 36 authorized to transact business in this State which agrees to accept 37 the lump sum as a deposit bearing interest; or
- 38 (c) Deposited with the State Insurance Fund. The lump sum, 39 together with all interest accrued thereon, must be held in trust for 40 the injured employee or, in the event of his death, for his 41 dependents.
  - 2. When appointing a trustee for a trust, the hearing officer or appeals officer may give preference to a trustee selected by the injured employee or, in the event of his death, his dependents.



3. A trustee shall make payments from a trust only in the amounts and at the time fixed by the order of the hearing officer or appeals officer. The trustee shall make such payments until the lump sum and interest accrued thereon are exhausted.

Sec. 14. 1. Upon the payment of a lump sum pursuant to sections 10 to 15, inclusive, of this act, the insurer shall file with the hearing officer or appeals officer a receipt which:

(a) Evidences the payment of the lump sum; and

(b) Is signed by the injured employee or his dependents or the trustee, if any.

2. Upon receiving the receipt, the hearing officer or appeals officer shall issue a certificate which evidences the payment of the lump sum. The certificate operates as a satisfaction of the award and fully discharges the insurer from any further liability to the injured employee or his dependants concerning the award. The insurer may file the certificate with the clerk of the court in which any judgment upon the award has been entered.

Sec. 15. The Administrator shall adopt regulations to carry out the provisions of sections 10 to 15, inclusive, of this act.

Sec. 16. NRS 616C.225 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 616C.225 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if an insurer determines that an employee has knowingly misrepresented or concealed a material fact to obtain any benefit or payment under the provisions of chapters 616A to 616D, inclusive, of NRS, the insurer may deduct from any benefits or payments due to the employee, the amount obtained by the employee because of the misrepresentation or concealment of a material fact. The employee shall reimburse the insurer for all benefits or payments received because of the willful misrepresentation or concealment of a material fact
- 2. An employee who is aggrieved by a determination of an insurer made pursuant to subsection 1 may appeal that determination pursuant to NRS 616C.315 to 616C.385, inclusive. If the final decision by an appeals officer is favorable to the employee, the Administrator shall order the insurer to pay \$2,000 to that employee, in addition to any benefits or payments the employee is entitled to receive, if the Administrator determines that the insurer had no reasonable basis for believing that the employee knowingly misrepresented or concealed a material fact to obtain any benefit or payment.
- 3. If an employee [elects to receive] receives his award [for a permanent partial disability] in a lump sum pursuant to chapters 616A to 617, inclusive, of NRS [616C.495] and a criminal action is brought against the employee for an alleged violation of NRS 616D.300, the insurer shall, upon receiving notice of the action and



until a judgment is entered in the action, pay reasonable portions of the lump-sum award in monthly installments. If the employee is not convicted of the alleged violation, the insurer shall pay the employee the balance of the award in a lump sum. The provisions of subsection 2 do not apply to require any additional payment at the conclusion of a criminal action.

- 4. This section does not preclude an insurer from making an investigation pursuant to, or pursuing the remedies provided by, NRS 616D.300.
  - **Sec. 17.** NRS 616C.380 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 616C.380 1. If a hearing officer, appeals officer or district court renders a decision on a claim for compensation and the insurer or employer appeals that decision, but is unable to obtain a stay of the decision:
- (a) Payment of that portion of an award for a permanent partial disability which is contested must be made in installment payments until the claim reaches final resolution.
- (b) Payment of the award must be made in monthly installments of 66 2/3 percent of the average wage of the claimant until the claim reaches final resolution if the claim is for more than 3 months of past benefits for a temporary total disability or rehabilitation, or for a payment in lump sum related to past benefits for rehabilitation, such as costs for purchasing a business or equipment.
- 2. If the final resolution of the claim is in favor of the claimant, the remaining amount of compensation to which the claimant is entitled may be paid in a lump sum if the claimant is otherwise eligible for such a payment pursuant to NRS 616C.495 or sections 10 to 15, inclusive, of this act and any regulations adopted pursuant thereto. If the final resolution of the claim is in favor of the insurer or employer, any amount paid to the claimant in excess of the uncontested amount must be deducted from any future benefits related to that claim, other than medical benefits, to which the claimant is entitled. The deductions must be made in a reasonable manner so as not to create an undue hardship to the claimant.
- **Sec. 18.** NRS 616C.410 is hereby amended to read as follows: 616C.410 Except as otherwise provided by NRS 616C.380, 616C.495, 616C.505, 616C.580 and 616C.595, sections 2 to 9, inclusive, of this act and 10 to 15, inclusive, of this act, the insurer shall not make or allow any lump-sum payments or settlements.
- **Sec. 19.** NRS 617.190 is hereby amended to read as follows: 617.190 [1.] Except as otherwise provided [for in this chapter, no] in chapters 616A to 617, inclusive, of NRS:
- *I. No* contract of employment, insurance, relief benefit, indemnity [,] or any other device [,] shall modify, change or waive any liability created by [this chapter.] those chapters.



2. A contract of employment, insurance, relief benefit, indemnity, or other device having for its purpose the waiver or modification of the terms of liability created by [this chapter shall be] those chapters is void.



