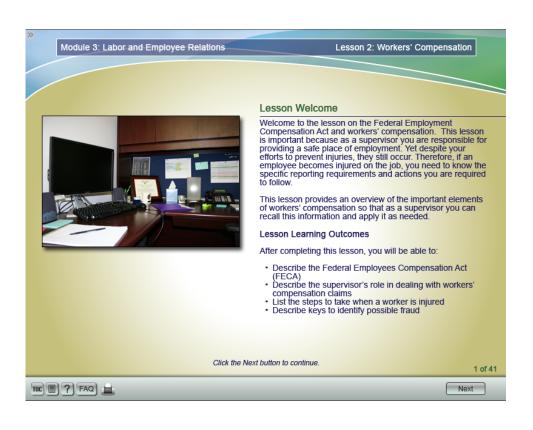
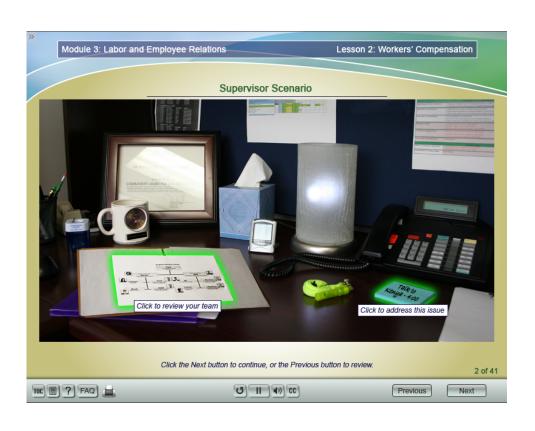
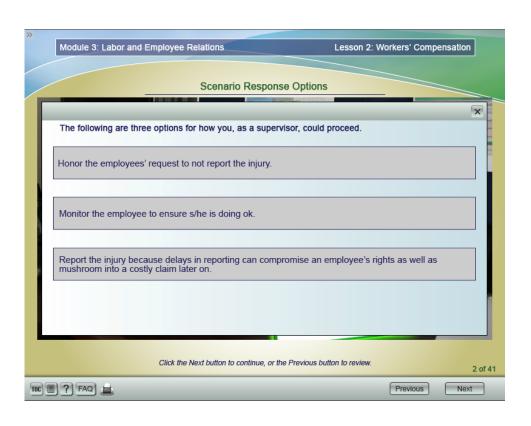
AMSC Supervisor Development Course Army Management Staff College, Fort Belvoir, VA Module 3: Labor and Employee Relations Lesson 2: Workers' Compensation

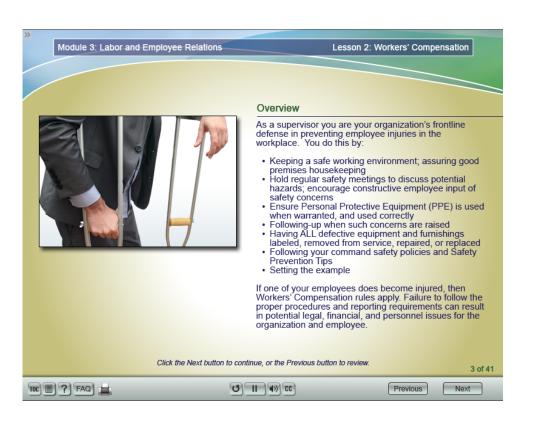
Summary of Comments on Workers_Comp_printable.pdf



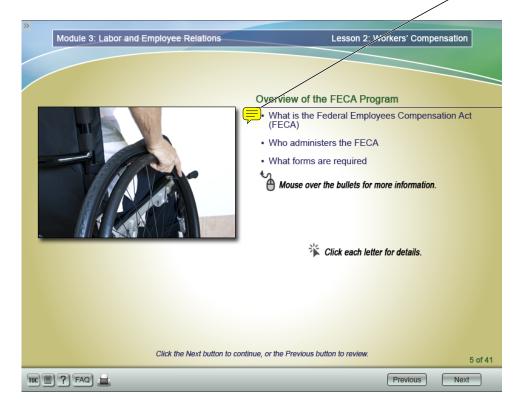












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What is the Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA)?

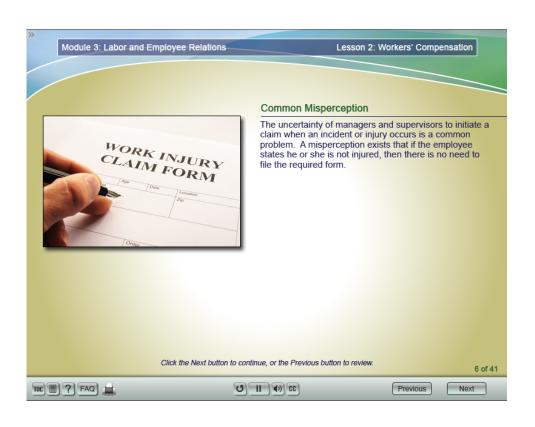
The FECA provides compensation benefits to federal employees who are disabled due to injury or illness sustained while in the performance of duty. The FECA also provides for payment of benefits to dependents if a work related injury or illness causes the employees death. Benefits under FECA constitute the sole remedy available to Federal employees against the U.S. government for work-related injury, illness or death. A Federal employee or surviving dependent is not entitled to sue the United States or recover damages for such injury, illness or death under any other law.

Who administers the FECA?

The Department of Labor (DOL), Office of Worker's Compensation Programs (OWCP), is responsible for reviewing claims filed by federal employees. All entitlement decisions are made by DOL.

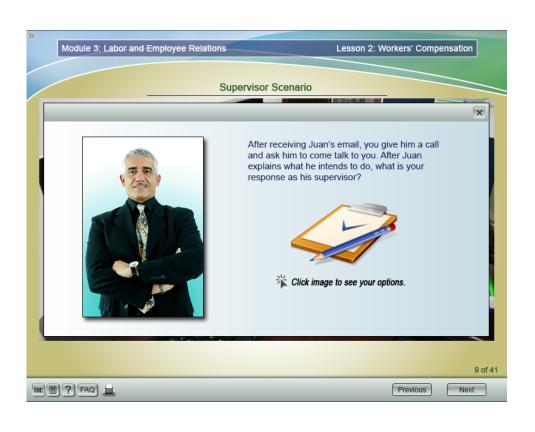
What forms are required if I need to file a FECA claim?

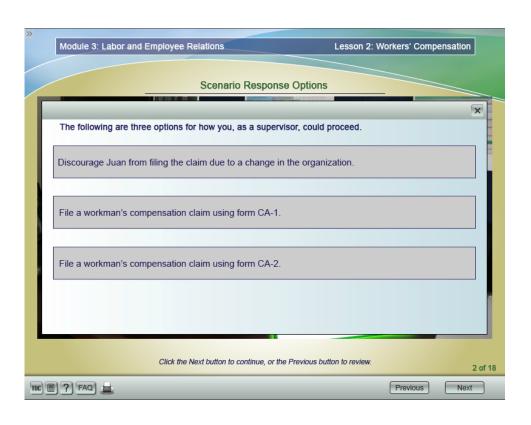
The DOL has established many forms that are used in connection with the FECA program. The injured employee will complete some forms while the employee's supervisor and physician will complete others. The various forms used are discussed in this lesson.

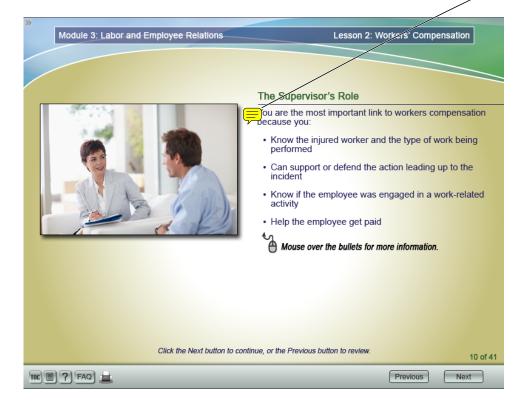












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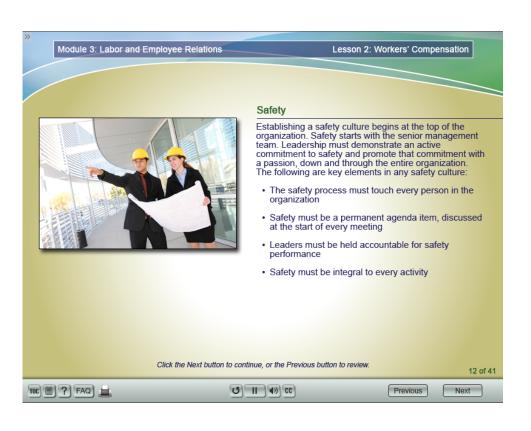
You know your employees better than anyone else as well as the kind of work and the environment provided to accomplish the work.

Your insight will be helpful if an injury does occur so you can conduct a thorough and proper investigation of the circumstances surrounding the injury.

As a supervisor you may be privy to rumors passed around by employees regarding an accident that did or did not happen in the workplace. It is the supervisors responsibility to notify the Injury Compensation Program Administrator (ICPA) on the installation whenever an injury occurs. All injuries should be reported when they occur, since a minor injury sometimes develops into a more serious condition.

You also help the employee avoid interruption of their regular pay by timely reporting of the injury and filing the claim. The Injury Compensation Program Administrator will forward information, but ultimately the Dept of Labor decides if the claim will be accepted or not.







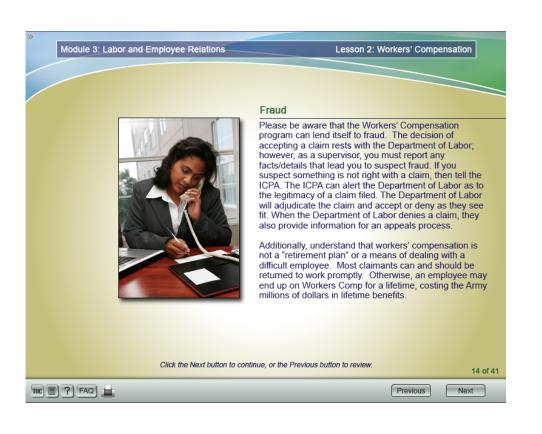
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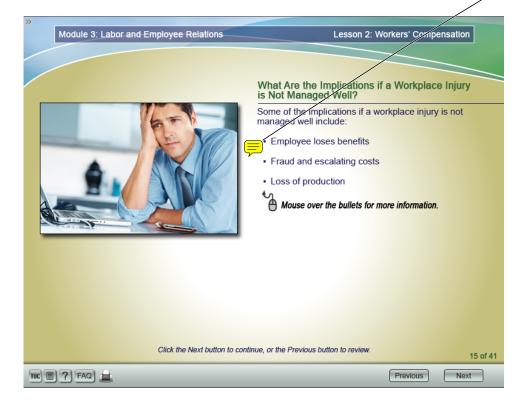
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When a worker is injured, he/she must receive compassion, support and medical attention. At this stage, it is the first priority. We may not yet know what transpired or how injured or ill the worker may be. We will expand on this point in subsequent slides.

Immediately contact your supervisor and Injury Compensation Program Administrator (ICPA) to report the injury. As circumstances unfold, safety considerations must be assessed. Is there potential for other workers to be injured or become ill? Have there been any other similar instances or reports? Properly document employee absences by coordinating with HR to ensure the proper timekeeping codes are used as well as requirements for Continuation of Pay (COP) if applicable.

Injured workers should be brought back to work as soon as medically possible. Accommodations can be made - light duty, part-time, other work-related accommodations. The longer an employee remains at home, the more difficult it becomes to precipitate the return. Eighty percent of workers' comp costs are attributed to 'old cases' where the injured employee was never brought back to work.





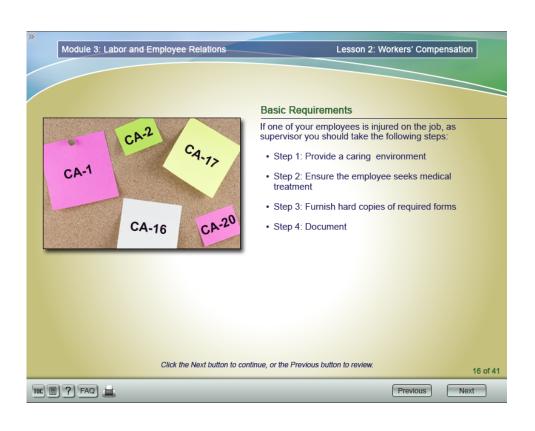
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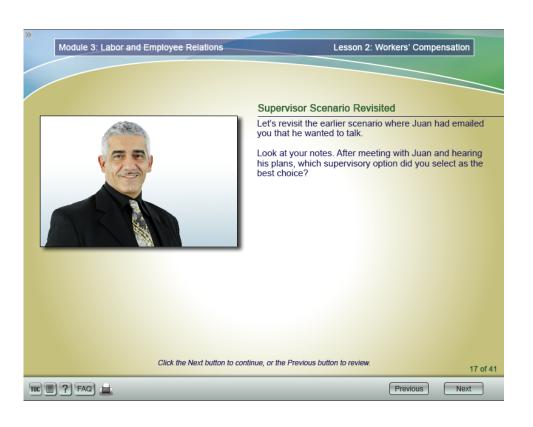
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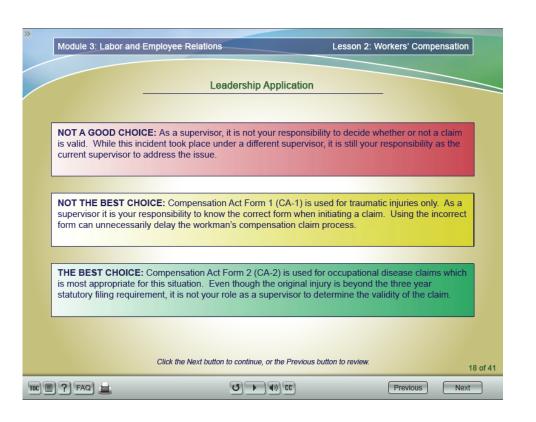
The employee can not receive benefits if an injury is unreported. Wrong form or missing claim form submission dates can be detrimental to the employee (i.e., Form CA-16 which provides authorization for medical treatment for a work-related traumatic injury—retroactive issuance of the form is not authorized.)

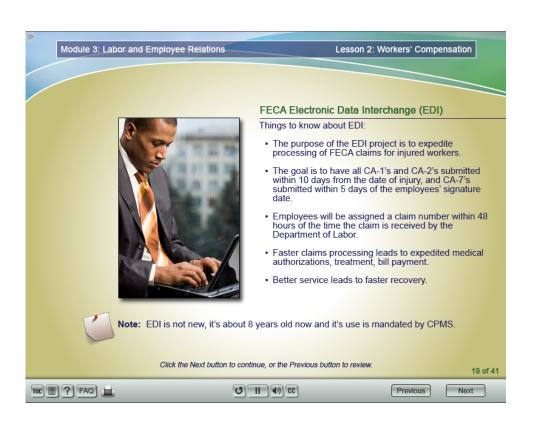
The potential for fraud and increased costs. Not maintaining contact with the employee or making any effort to get the employee back to work or to return to work on light duty can contribute to this, as can a failure to challenge suspicious claims

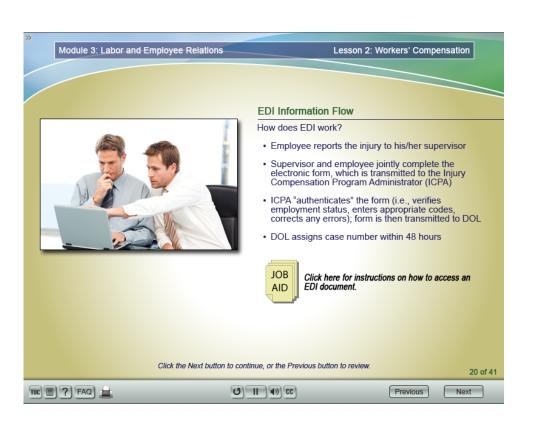
The loss of employee production and increased burden on other employees

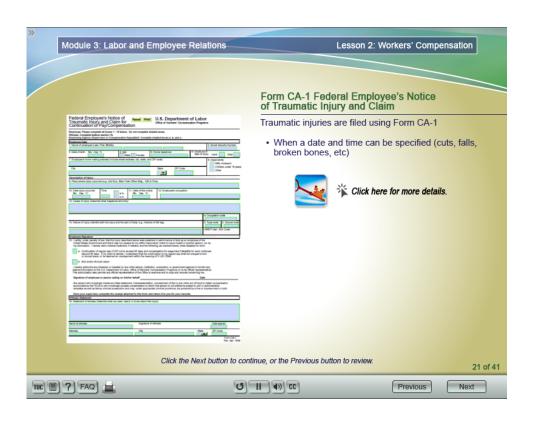


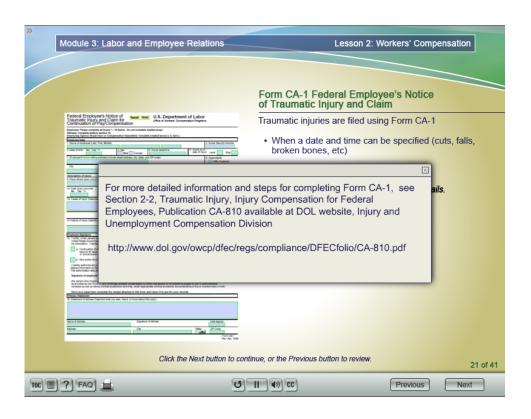


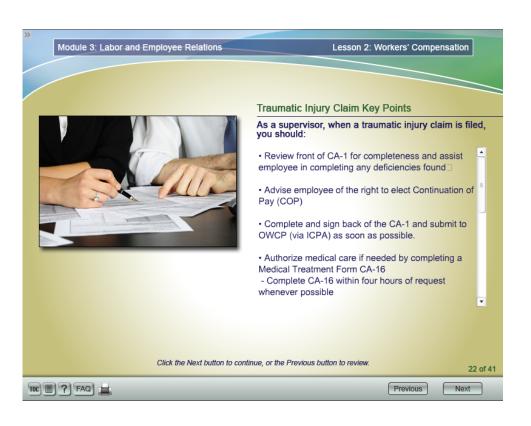


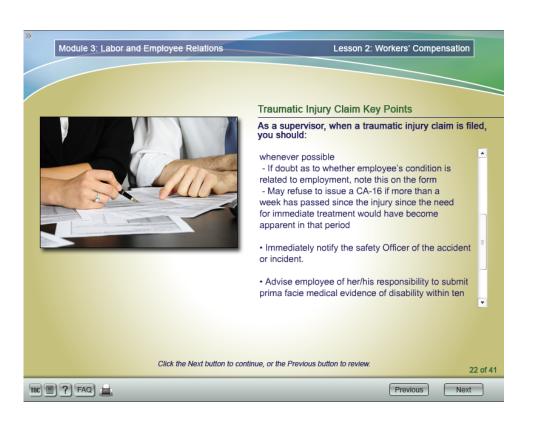


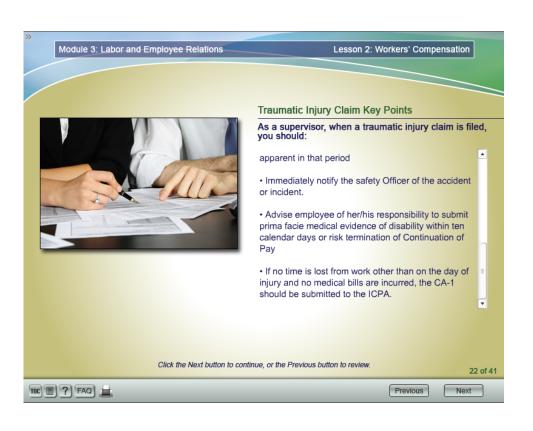


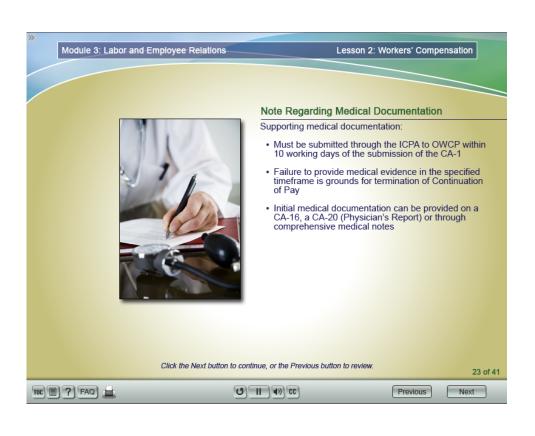


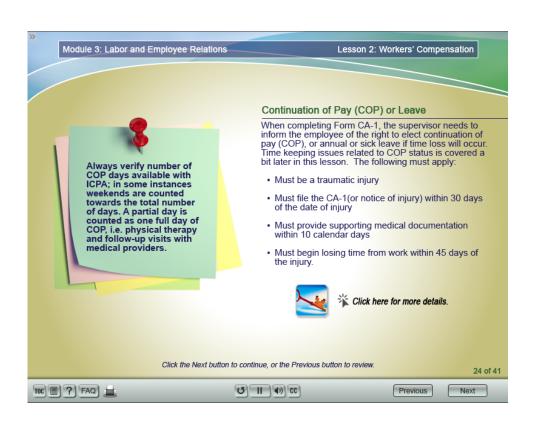


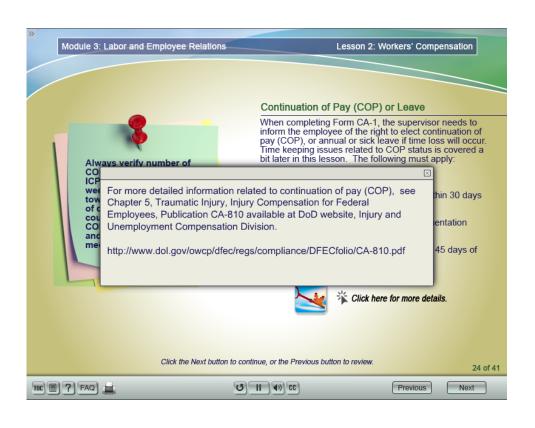




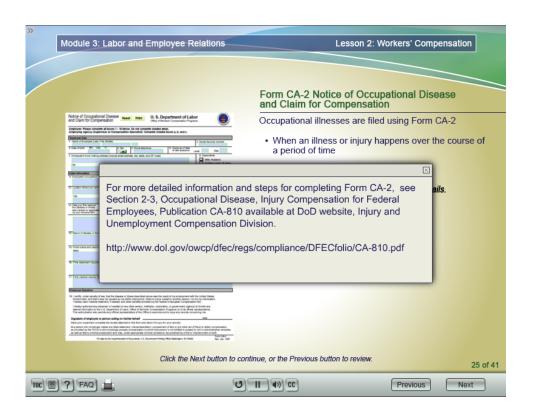


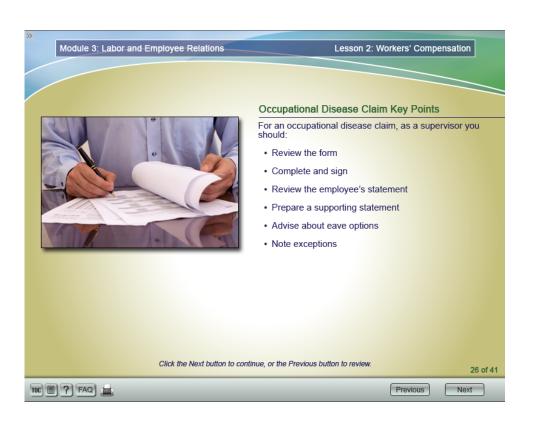






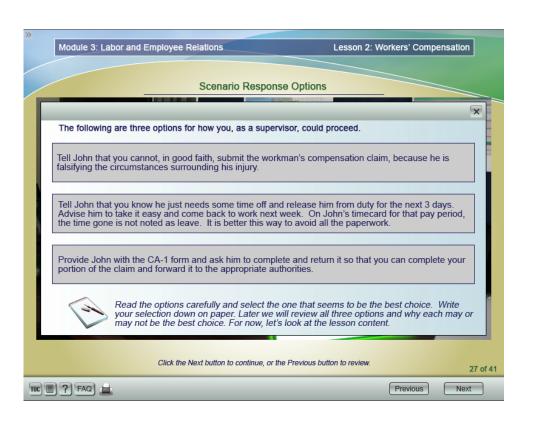


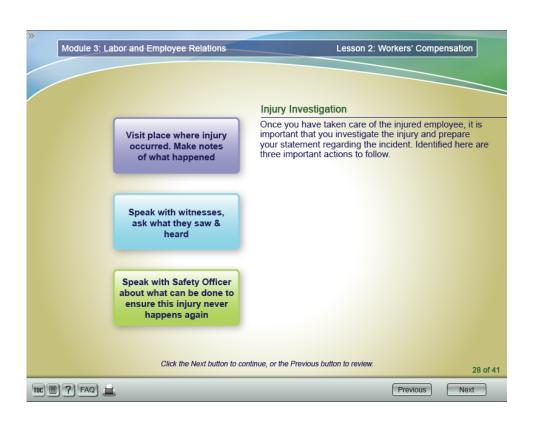


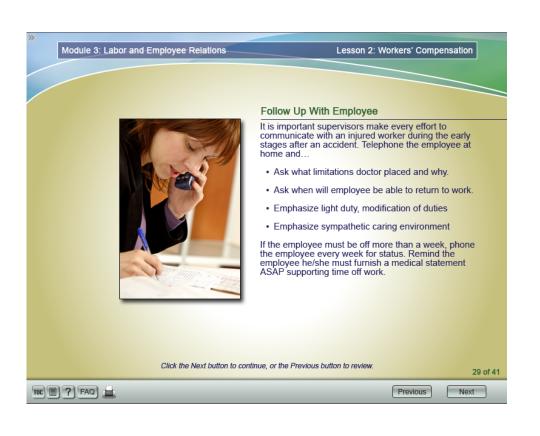


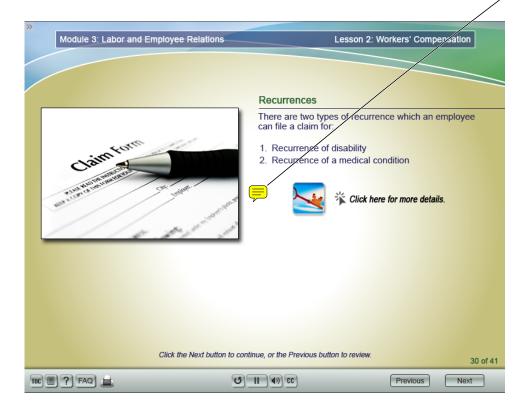












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For more detailed information on filing a claim for Recurrence of Disability, Form CA-2a, see Section 2-4, Recurrences, Injury Compensation for Federal Employees, Publication CA-810 available at DoD website, Injury and Unemployment Compensation Division, http://www.dol.gov/owcp/dfec/regs/compliance/DFECfolio/CA-810.pdf

