

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employees' Compensation Appeals Board

In the Matter of LINDA L. HOWARD and TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY,
WATTS BAR NUCLEAR PLANT, Spring City, TN

*Docket No. 01-986; Submitted on the Record;
Issued December 17, 2001*

DECISION and ORDER

Before DAVID S. GERSON, WILLIE T.C. THOMAS,
A. PETER KANJORSKI

The issue is whether the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs properly determined that appellant's request for reconsideration was untimely filed and did not demonstrate clear evidence of error.

On September 13, 1996 appellant, a 52-year-old instrument mechanic, filed a Form CA-2, claim for benefits, alleging that she developed a lower back condition causally related to factors of her federal employment. Appellant stopped working on June 5, 1996 and returned to work on September 3, 1996 on light duty. She stopped working on August 17, 1998, when she underwent lower back surgery to repair a herniated disc at L5-S1. She has not returned to work since that time.

By decision dated March 3, 1997, the Office denied the claim, finding that she did not submit medical evidence sufficient to establish that her claimed condition was causally related to factors of her employment.

In a letter received by the Office on April 3, 1997, appellant requested an oral hearing, which was held on October 27, 1998.

By decision dated December 17, 1998, an Office hearing representative affirmed the March 3, 1997 Office decision.

By letter dated September 27, 2000, appellant requested reconsideration of the December 17, 1998 decision. In support of her request, appellant submitted medical reports, treatment notes and disability slips, all of which had been previously considered by the Office.

By decision dated February 6, 2001, the Office denied reconsideration without a merit review, finding that appellant had not timely requested reconsideration and that the evidence submitted did not present clear evidence of error. The Office stated that appellant was required to present evidence which showed that the Office made an error and that there was no evidence

submitted that showed that its final merit decision was in error. The Office therefore denied appellant's request for reconsideration because it was not received within the one-year time limit pursuant to 20 C.F.R. § 10.607(b).

The Board finds that the Office properly determined that appellant's request for reconsideration was untimely filed and did not demonstrate clear evidence of error.

Section 8128(a) of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act¹ does not entitle an employee to a review of an Office decision as a matter of right.² This section, vesting the Office with discretionary authority to determine whether it will review an award for or against compensation, provides:

“The Secretary of Labor may review an award for or against payment of compensation at any time on his own motion or on application. The Secretary, in accordance with the facts found on review, may --

(1) end, decrease or increase the compensation previously awarded; or

(2) award compensation previously refused or discontinued.”

The Office, through its regulations, has imposed limitations on the exercise of its discretionary authority under 5 U.S.C. § 8128(a).³ As one such limitation, the Office has stated that it will not review a decision denying or terminating a benefit unless the application for review is filed within one year of the date of that decision.⁴ The Board has found that the imposition of this one-year time limitation does not constitute an abuse of the discretionary authority granted by the Office under 5 U.S.C. § 8128(a).⁵

The Office properly determined in this case that appellant failed to file a timely application for review. The Office issued its last merit decision in this case on December 17, 1998. Appellant requested reconsideration on September 27, 2000; thus, appellant's reconsideration request is untimely as it was outside the one-year time limit.

In those cases where a request for reconsideration is not timely filed, the Board had held, however, that the Office must nevertheless undertake a limited review of the case to determine whether there is clear evidence of error pursuant to the untimely request.⁶ Office procedures

¹ 5 U.S.C. § 8128(a).

² *Jesus D. Sanchez*, 41 ECAB 964 (1990); *Leon D. Faidley, Jr.*, 41 ECAB 104 (1989).

³ Thus, although it is a matter of discretion on the part of the Office whether to review an award for or against payment of compensation, the Office has stated that a claimant may obtain review of the merits of a claim by: (1) showing that the Office erroneously applied or interpreted a point of law; or (2) advancing a relevant legal argument not previously considered by the Office; or (3) submitting relevant and pertinent new evidence not previously considered by the Office. *See* 20 C.F.R. § 10.606(b).

⁴ 20 C.F.R. § 10.607(b).

⁵ *See* cases cited *supra* note 2.

⁶ *Rex L. Weaver*, 44 ECAB 535 (1993).

state that the Office will reopen an appellant's case for merit review, notwithstanding the one-year filing limitation set forth in 20 C.F.R. § 10.607(b), if appellant's application for review shows "clear evidence of error" on the part of the Office.⁷

To establish clear evidence of error, an appellant must submit evidence relevant to the issue which was decided by the Office.⁸ The evidence must be positive, precise and explicit and must be manifest on its face that the Office committed an error.⁹ Evidence which does not raise a substantial question concerning the correctness of the Office's decision is insufficient to establish clear evidence of error.¹⁰ It is not enough merely to show that the evidence could be construed so as to produce a contrary conclusion.¹¹ This entails a limited review by the Office of how the evidence submitted with the reconsideration request bears on the evidence previously of record and whether the new evidence demonstrates clear error on the part of the Office.¹² To show clear evidence of error, the evidence submitted must not only be of sufficient probative value to create a conflict in medical opinion or establish a clear procedural error, but must be of sufficient probative value to *prima facie* shift the weight of the evidence in favor of the claimant and raise a substantial question as to the correctness of the Office's decision.¹³ The Board makes an independent determination of whether an appellant has submitted clear evidence of error on the part of the Office such that the Office abused its discretion in denying merit review in the face of such evidence.¹⁴

The Board finds that appellant's September 27, 2000 request for reconsideration fails to show clear evidence of error. The Office reviewed the evidence appellant submitted and properly found it to be insufficient to *prima facie* shift the weight of the evidence in favor of appellant. In addition, appellant did not present any evidence of error on the part of the Office in her request letter. Consequently, the evidence submitted by appellant on reconsideration is insufficient to establish clear evidence of error on the part of the Office such that the Office abused its discretion in denying merit review.

⁷ Federal (FECA) Procedure Manual, Part 2 -- Claims, *Reconsiderations*, Chapter 2.1602.3(b) (May 1991).

⁸ See *Dean D. Beets*, 43 ECAB 1153 (1992).

⁹ See *Leona N. Travis*, 43 ECAB 227 (1991).

¹⁰ See *Jesus D. Sanchez*, *supra* note 2.

¹¹ See *Leona N. Travis*, *supra* note 9.

¹² See *Nelson T. Thompson*, 43 ECAB 919 (1992).

¹³ *Leon D. Faidley, Jr.*, *supra* note 2.

¹⁴ *Gregory Griffin*, 41 ECAB 458 (1990).

The February 6, 2001 decision of the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs is hereby affirmed.

Dated, Washington, DC
December 17, 2001

David S. Gerson
Member

Willie T.C. Thomas
Member

A. Peter Kanjorski
Alternate Member