

Appellant claimed a recurrence of disability on March 9, 2009 when the employing establishment withdrew her limited-duty assignment due to the National Reassessment Process. But she returned to work around August 14, 2009, so the period of disability for which she sought compensation was limited or closed. In such situations, the Office should adjudicate the claim as one of recurrence.³ The Board will therefore set aside the Office's May 4, 2010 decision and remand the case for an appropriate final decision on appellant's recurrence claim.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT the May 4, 2010 decision of the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs is set aside and the case remanded for further action consistent with this order.

Issued: May 12, 2011
Washington, DC

Richard J. Daschbach, Chief Judge
Employees' Compensation Appeals Board

Alec J. Koromilas, Judge
Employees' Compensation Appeals Board

Colleen Duffy Kiko, Judge
Employees' Compensation Appeals Board

³ See *id.*; *Sandra D. Pruitt*, 57 ECAB 126 (2005) (the Office is not precluded from adjudicating a limited period of employment-related disability when a formal wage-earning capacity determination has been issued); *S.H.*, Docket No. 07-755 (issued November 9, 2007). In *Sharon C. Clement*, *supra* note 2, following a wage-earning capacity determination, the Office accepted a recurrence claim and paid compensation for a period of temporary total disability when the claimant stopped work on the advice of her physician pending carpal tunnel surgery. The surgeon released her to limited duty about a year after surgery. Cf. *Elsie L. Price*, 54 ECAB 734 (2003) (acceptance of disability for an extended period -- five years -- was sufficient to establish that modification of the wage-earning capacity determination was warranted).