

**United States Department of Labor
Employees' Compensation Appeals Board**

M.C., Appellant)

and)

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS,)
PITTSBURGH VA MEDICAL CENTER --)
UNIVERSITY DRIVE, Pittsburgh, PA, Employer)

**Docket No. 22-0785
Issued: March 9, 2023**

Appearances:
Appellant, pro se
Office of Solicitor, for the Director

Case Submitted on the Record

DECISION AND ORDER

Before:

ALEC J. KOROMILAS, Chief Judge
PATRICIA H. FITZGERALD, Deputy Chief Judge
JAMES D. MCGINLEY, Alternate Judge

JURISDICTION

On April 22, 2022 appellant filed a timely appeal from a January 26, 2022 merit decision of the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP). Pursuant to the Federal Employees' Compensation Act¹ (FECA) and 20 C.F.R. §§ 501.2(c) and 501.3, the Board has jurisdiction over the merits of this case.

ISSUE

The issue is whether appellant has met her burden of proof to establish entitlement to continuation of pay (COP).

FACTUAL HISTORY

On January 19, 2022 appellant, then a 39-year-old nurse, filed a traumatic injury claim (Form CA-1) alleging that on December 2, 2021 she contracted COVID-19 due to exposure from

¹ 5 U.S.C. § 8101 *et seq.*

patients in the operating room while in the performance of duty. She stopped work on that date and returned on December 13, 2021.

Appellant submitted a laboratory test result, collected on December 2, 2021, which revealed that she tested positive for COVID-19.

By decision dated January 26, 2022, OWCP denied appellant's claim for COP, finding that she had not reported the December 2, 2021 injury on an OWCP-approved form within 30 days of the date of injury. It further noted that the decision affected only her entitlement to COP and did not affect her entitlement to other benefits. OWCP notified appellant that she could claim compensation for wage loss resulting from the decision by filing a claim for compensation (Form CA-7).

LEGAL PRECEDENT

Section 8118(a) of FECA authorizes COP, not to exceed 45 days, to an employee who has filed a claim for a period of wage loss due to a traumatic injury with his or her immediate superior on a form approved by the Secretary of Labor within the time specified in section 8122(a)(2) of this title.² This latter section provides that written notice of injury shall be given within 30 days.³ The context of section 8122 makes clear that this means within 30 days of the injury.⁴

OWCP's regulations provide, in pertinent part, that to be eligible for COP, an employee must: (1) have a traumatic injury which is job related and the cause of the disability and/or the cause of lost time due to the need for medical examination and treatment; (2) file Form CA-1 within 30 days of the date of the injury; and (3) begin losing time from work due to the traumatic injury within 45 days of the injury.⁵

FECA Bulletin No. 21-09 at subsection II.2, however, provides that, "The FECA program considers COVID-19 to be a traumatic injury since it is contracted during a single workday or shift (*see* 20 CFR 10.5(ee)), and considers the date of last exposure prior to the

² *Id.* at § 8118(a).

³ *Id.* at § 8122(a)(2).

⁴ *E.M.*, Docket No. 20-0837 (issued January 27, 2021); *J.S.*, Docket No. 18-1086 (issued January 17, 2019); *Robert M. Kimley*, 40 ECAB 762, 763-64 (1989); *Myra Lenburg*, 36 ECAB 487, 489 (1985). The Board notes that FECA Bulletin No. 20-05, Federal Employees Contracting COVID-19 in Performance of Duty (March 31, 2020), also provides that "If the employer supports the claim and that the exposure occurred, and the CA-1 is filed within 30 days, the employee is eligible to receive Continuation of Pay for up to 45 days."

⁵ 20 C.F.R. § 10.205(a)(1-3); *see also T.S.*, Docket No. 19-1228 (issued December 9, 2019); *J.M.*, Docket No. 09-1563 (issued February 26, 2010).

medical evidence establishing the COVID-19 diagnosis as the Date of Injury since the precise time of transmission may not always be known due to the nature of the virus.”⁶

ANALYSIS

The Board finds that appellant has not met her burden of proof to establish entitlement to continuation of pay.

The record reflects that appellant filed written notice of her traumatic injury on a Form CA-1 on January 19, 2022, alleging that on December 2, 2021 she was exposed to COVID-19 while in the performance of duty. She stopped work on December 2, 2021. As previously noted, FECA Bulletin No. 21-09 defines date of injury as the date of last exposure, which in this case was December 2, 2021.⁷ As appellant filed her Form CA-1 on January 19, 2022, more than 30 days after the December 2, 2021 date of injury, the Board finds that she has not met her burden of proof.

Appellant may submit new evidence or argument with a written request for reconsideration to OWCP within one year of this merit decision, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 8128(a) and 20 C.F.R. §§ 10.605 through 10.607.

CONCLUSION

The Board finds that appellant has not met her burden of proof to establish entitlement to COP.

⁶ FECA Bulletin No. 21-09.II.2 (issued April 29, 2021). On March 11, 2021 the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA) was signed into law. Pub. L. No. 117-2. OWCP issued FECA Bulletin No. 21-09 to provide guidance regarding the processing of COVID-19 FECA claims as set forth in the ARPA. Previously, COVID-19 claims under FECA were processed under the guidelines provided by FECA Bulletin No. 20-05 (issued March 31, 2020) and FECA Bulletin No. 21-01 (issued October 21, 2020). FECA Bulletin No. 21-09 supersedes FECA Bulletin Nos. 20-05 and 21-01.

⁷ *Id.*

ORDER

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT the January 26, 2022 decision of the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs is affirmed.

Issued: March 9, 2023
Washington, DC

Alec J. Koromilas, Chief Judge
Employees' Compensation Appeals Board

Patricia H. Fitzgerald, Deputy Chief Judge
Employees' Compensation Appeals Board

James D. McGinley, Alternate Judge
Employees' Compensation Appeals Board