

What A Federal Employee Should Do When Injured At Work

Every job-related injury should be reported as soon as possible to your supervisor. You and your supervisor must complete the application on line no later than 2 days from notification. Injury also means any illness or disease that is caused or aggravated by the employment as well as damage to medical braces, artificial limbs and other prosthetic devices.

You may initially select the physician to provide necessary treatment. This may be a private physician or, Kimbrough Ambulatory Care Clinic, Occupational Health.

A claim must be filed as soon as possible, but not later than 30 days following the injury. You can get a copy of the CA-1 or CA-2 once your supervisor has input it into the system, for your personal records. If disabled due to traumatic injury, you may claim continuation of pay (COP) not to exceed 45 calendar days or use leave. A claim for COP must be submitted no later than 30 days following the injury. If disabled and claiming COP, submit to your employing agency within 10 work days with medical evidence that you sustained a disabling traumatic injury. If disabled beyond the COP period, or if you are not entitled to COP, you may claim compensation on form CA-7 or use leave. If disabled due to occupational disease, you may claim compensation on form CA-7 or use leave. A claim for compensation for disability should be submitted as soon as possible after it is apparent that you are disabled and will enter a leave-without-pay status.

The Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) is administered by the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP).

Point of Contact for further questions is Ms. Rose Alexander, Human Resources Specialist, Civilian Personnel Advisory Center (CPAC) 301 677-3512.