

**§ 10.220**

**20 CFR Ch. I (4-1-06 Edition)**

**CONTROVERSION AND TERMINATION OF  
COP**

**§ 10.220 When is an employer not re-  
quired to pay COP?**

An employer shall continue the regular pay of an eligible employee without a break in time for up to 45 calendar days, except when, and only when:

- (a) The disability was not caused by a traumatic injury;
- (b) The employee is not a citizen of the United States or Canada;
- (c) No written claim was filed within 30 days from the date of injury;
- (d) The injury was not reported until after employment has been terminated;
- (e) The injury occurred off the employing agency's premises and was otherwise not within the performance of official duties;
- (f) The injury was caused by the employee's willful misconduct, intent to injure or kill himself or herself or another person, or was proximately caused by intoxication by alcohol or illegal drugs; or
- (g) Work did not stop until more than 45 days following the injury.

[63 FR 65306, Nov. 25, 1998; 64 FR 12684, Mar. 12, 1999]

**§ 10.221 How is a claim for COP controverted?**

When the employer stops an employee's pay for one of the reasons cited in § 10.220, the employer must controvert the claim for COP on Form CA-1, explaining in detail the basis for the refusal. The final determination on entitlement to COP always rests with OWCP.

**§ 10.222 When may an employer terminate COP which has already begun?**

(a) Where the employer has continued the pay of the employee, it may be stopped only when at least one of the following circumstances is present:

- (1) Medical evidence which on its face supports disability due to a work-related injury is not received within 10 calendar days after the claim is submitted (unless the employer's own investigation shows disability to exist). Where the medical evidence is later provided, however, COP shall be rein-

stated retroactive to the date of termination;

(2) The medical evidence from the treating physician shows that the employee is not disabled from his or her regular position;

(3) Medical evidence from the treating physician shows that the employee is not totally disabled, and the employee refuses a written offer of a suitable alternative position which is approved by the attending physician. If OWCP later determines that the position was not suitable, OWCP will direct the employer to grant the employee COP retroactive to the termination date.

(4) The employee returns to work with no loss of pay;

(5) The employee's period of employment expires or employment is otherwise terminated (as established prior to the date of injury);

(6) OWCP directs the employer to stop COP; and/or

(7) COP has been paid for 45 calendar days.

(b) An employer may not interrupt or stop COP to which the employee is otherwise entitled because of a disciplinary action, unless a preliminary notice was issued to the employee before the date of injury and the action becomes final or otherwise takes effect during the COP period.

(c) An employer cannot otherwise stop COP unless it does so for one of the reasons found in this section or § 10.220. Where an employer stops COP, it must file a controversion with OWCP, setting forth the basis on which it terminated COP, no later than the effective date of the termination.

**§ 10.223 Are there other circumstances under which OWCP will not authorize payment of COP?**

When OWCP finds that an employee or his or her representative refuses or obstructs a medical examination required by OWCP, the right to COP is suspended until the refusal or obstruction ceases. COP already paid or payable for the period of suspension is forfeited. If already paid, the COP may be charged to annual or sick leave or considered an overpayment of pay consistent with 5 U.S.C. 5584.