

§ 25.4

including claims in which there is a dispute as to questions of fact or law. The Director shall, in instructions to the particular representative concerned, establish such procedures in respect to action under this section as he or she may deem necessary, and may specify the scope of any administrative review of such action.

§ 25.4 What type of evidence is required to establish a claim under this part?

Claims of employees of the United States who are neither citizens nor residents of the United States, any territory or Canada, if otherwise compensable, shall be approved only upon evidence of the following nature without regard to the date of injury or death for which claim is made:

- (a) Appropriate certification by the Federal employing establishment; or
- (b) An armed service's casualty or medical record; or
- (c) Verification of the employment and casualty by military personnel; or
- (d) Recommendation of an armed service's "Claim Service" based on investigations conducted by it.

§ 25.5 What special rules does OWCP apply to claims of third and fourth country nationals?

(a) *Definitions.* A "third country national" is a person who is neither a citizen nor resident of the United States who is hired by the United States in the person's country of citizenship or residence for employment in another foreign country, or in a possession or territory of the United States. A "fourth country national" is a person who is neither a citizen nor resident of either the country of hire or the place of employment, but who otherwise meets the definition of third country national. "Benefits applicable to local hires" are the benefits provided in this part by local law or special schedule, as determined by the Director. With respect to a United States territory or possession, "local law" means only the law of the particular territory or possession.

(b) *Benefits payable.* Third and fourth country nationals shall be paid the benefits applicable to local hires in the country of hire or the place of employ-

20 CFR Ch. I (4-1-07 Edition)

ment, whichever benefits are greater, provided that all benefits payable on account of one injury must be paid under the same benefit structure.

(1) Where no well-defined workers' compensation benefits structure is provided in either the country of hire or the place of employment, the provisions of § 25.2(d) shall apply.

(2) Where equitable considerations as determined by the Director so warrant, a fourth country national may be awarded benefits applicable to local hires in his or her home country.

§ 25.6 How does OWCP adjudicate claims of non-citizen residents of possessions?

An employee who is a *bona fide* permanent resident of any United States possession, territory, commonwealth or trust territory will receive the full benefits of the FECA, as amended, except that the application of the minimum benefit provisions provided therein shall be governed by the restrictions set forth in 5 U.S.C. 8138.

Subpart B—The Special Schedule of Compensation

§ 25.100 How is compensation for disability paid?

Compensation for disability shall be paid to the employee as follows:

(a) *Permanent total disability.* In cases of permanent total disability, 66⅔ percent of the monthly pay during the period of such disability.

(b) *Temporary total disability.* In cases of temporary total disability, 66⅔ percent of the monthly pay during the period of such disability.

(c) *Permanent partial disability.* In cases of permanent partial disability, 66⅔ percent of the monthly pay, for the following losses and periods:

- (1) Arm lost: 280 weeks' compensation.
- (2) Leg lost: 248 weeks' compensation.
- (3) Hand lost: 212 weeks' compensation.
- (4) Foot lost: 173 weeks' compensation.
- (5) Eye lost: 140 weeks' compensation.
- (6) Thumb lost: 51 weeks' compensation.
- (7) First finger lost: 28 weeks' compensation.

(8) Great toe lost: 26 weeks' compensation.

(9) Second finger lost: 18 weeks' compensation.

(10) Third finger lost: 17 weeks' compensation.

(11) Toe, other than great toe, lost: 8 weeks' compensation.

(12) Fourth finger lost: 7 weeks' compensation.

(13) Loss of hearing: One ear, 52 weeks' compensation; both ears, 200 weeks' compensation.

(14) Phalanges: Compensation for loss of more than one phalanx of a digit shall be the same as for the loss of the entire digit. Compensation for loss of the first phalanx shall be one-half of the compensation for the loss of the entire digit.

(15) Amputated arm or leg: Compensation for an arm or a leg, if amputated at or above the elbow or the knee, shall be the same as for the loss of the arm or leg; but, if amputated between the elbow and the wrist, or between the knee and the ankle, the compensation shall be the same as for the loss of the hand or the foot.

(16) Binocular vision or percent of vision: Compensation for loss of binocular vision, or for 80 percent or more of the vision of an eye shall be the same as for the loss of the eye.

(17) Two or more digits: Compensation for loss of two or more digits, one or more phalanges of two or more digits of a hand or foot may be proportioned to the loss of use of the hand or foot occasioned thereby, but shall not exceed the compensation for the loss of a hand or a foot.

(18) Total loss of use: Compensation for a permanent total loss of use of a member shall be the same as for loss of the member.

(19) Partial loss or partial loss of use: Compensation for permanent partial loss or loss of use of a member may be for proportionate loss of use of the member.

(20) Consecutive awards: In any case in which there shall be a loss or loss of use of more than one member or parts of more than one member set forth in paragraphs (c) (1) through (19) of this section, but not amounting to permanent total disability, the award of compensation shall be for the loss or loss of

use of each such member or part thereof, which awards shall run consecutively, except that where the injury affects only two or more digits of the same hand or foot, paragraph (c)(17) of this section shall apply.

(21) Other cases: In all other cases within this class of disability the compensation during the continuance of disability shall be that proportion of compensation for permanent total disability, as determined under paragraph (a) of this section, which is equal in percentage to the degree or percentage of physical impairment caused by the disability.

(22) Compensation under paragraphs (c) (1) through (21) of this section for permanent partial disability shall be in addition to any compensation for temporary total or temporary partial disability under this section, and awards for temporary total, temporary partial, and permanent partial disability shall run consecutively.

(d) *Temporary partial disability.* In cases of temporary partial disability, during the period of disability, that proportion of compensation for temporary total disability, as determined under paragraph (b) of this section, which is equal in percentage to the degree or percentage of physical impairment caused by the disability.

§ 25.101 How is compensation for death paid?

If the disability causes death, the compensation shall be payable in the amount and to or for the benefit of the following persons:

(a) To the undertaker or person entitled to reimbursement, reasonable funeral expenses not exceeding \$200.

(b) To the surviving spouse, if there is no child, 35 percent of the monthly pay until his or her death or remarriage.

(c) To the surviving spouse, if there is a child, the compensation payable under paragraph (b) of this section, and in addition thereto 10 percent of the monthly wage for each child, not to exceed a total of 66⅔ percent for such surviving spouse and children. If a child has a guardian other than the surviving spouse, the compensation payable on account of such child shall