

Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, Labor

§ 10.713

(2) Subtract the amount of attorney's fees actually paid, but not more than the maximum amount of attorney's fees considered by OWCP or SOL to be reasonable, from the gross recovery (Subtotal A);

(3) Subtract the costs of litigation, as allowed by OWCP or SOL (Subtotal B);

(4) Subtract one fifth of Subtotal B from Subtotal B (Subtotal C);

(5) Compare Subtotal C and the refundable disbursements as defined in §10.714. Subtotal D is the lower of the two amounts.

(6) Multiply Subtotal D by a percentage that is determined by dividing the gross recovery into the amount of attorney's fees actually paid, but not more than the maximum amount of attorney's fees considered by OWCP or SOL to be reasonable, to determine the Government's allowance for attorney's fees, and subtract this amount from Subtotal D.

(b) The credit against future benefits (also referred to as the surplus) is calculated as follows:

(1) If Subtotal C, as calculated according to paragraph (a)(4) of this section, is less than the refundable disbursements, as defined in §10.714, there is no credit to be applied against future benefits;

(2) If Subtotal C is greater than the refundable disbursements, the credit against future benefits (or surplus) amount is determined by subtracting the refundable disbursements from Subtotal C.

(c) An example of how these calculations are made follows. In this example, a Federal employee sues another party for causing injuries for which the employee has received \$22,000 in benefits under the FECA, subject to refund. The suit is settled and the injured employee receives \$100,000, all of which was for his injury. The injured worker paid attorney's fees of \$25,000 and costs for the litigation of \$3,000.

(1) Gross recovery	\$100,000
Attorney's fees	-25,000
(2) Subtotal A	75,000
(3) Costs of suit	-3,000
Subtotal B	72,000
One-fifth of Subtotal B	-14,400
(4) Subtotal C	57,600
Refundable Disbursements	22,000

(5) Subtotal D (lower of Subtotal C or refundable disbursements)	22,000
(6) Government's allowance for attorney's fees [25,000 / 100,000] × 22,000] (attorney's fees divided by gross recovery then multiplied by Subtotal D)	-5,500
Refund to the United States	16,500
(7) Credit against future benefits [57,600 - 22,000] (Subtotal C minus refundable disbursements)	35,600

§ 10.712 What amounts are included in the gross recovery?

(a) When a settlement or judgment is paid to, or for, one individual, the entire amount, except for the portion representing damage to real or personal property, is reported as the gross recovery. If a settlement or judgment is paid to or for more than one individual or in more than one capacity, such as a joint payment to a husband and wife for personal injury and loss of consortium or a payment to a spouse representing both loss of consortium and wrongful death, the gross recovery to be reported is the amount allocated to the injured employee. If a judge or jury specifies the percentage of a contested verdict attributable to each of several plaintiffs, OWCP or SOL will accept that division.

(b) In any other case, where a judgment or settlement is paid to or on behalf of more than one individual, OWCP or SOL will determine the appropriate amount of the FECA beneficiary's gross recovery and advise the beneficiary of its determination. FECA beneficiaries may accept OWCP's or SOL's determination or demonstrate good cause for a different allocation. Whether to accept a specific allocation is at the discretion of SOL or OWCP.

§ 10.713 How is a structured settlement (that is, a settlement providing for receipt of funds over a specified period of time) treated for purposes of reporting the gross recovery?

In this situation, the gross recovery to be reported is the present value of the right to receive all of the payments included in the structured settlement, allocated in the case of multiple recipients in the same manner as single payment recoveries.