carrier or self-insured employer, unless the parties in interest agree thereto.


§ 702.412 Special examinations; costs chargeable to employer or carrier.

(a) The Director or his designee ordering the special examination shall have the power, in the exercise of his discretion, to charge the cost of the examination or review to the employer, to the insurance carrier, or to the special fund established by section 44 of the Act, 33 U.S.C. 944.

(b) The Director or his designee may also order the employer or the insurance carrier to provide the employee with the services of an attendant, where the district director considers such services necessary, because the employee is totally blind, has lost the use of both hands, or both feet or is paralyzed and unable to walk, or because of other disability making the employee so helpless as to require constant attendance in the discretion of the district director. Fees payable for such services shall be in accord with the provisions of § 702.413.

[42 FR 45303, Sept. 9, 1977]

§ 702.413 Fees for medical services; prevailing community charges.

All fees charged by medical care providers for persons covered by this Act shall be limited to such charges for the same or similar care (including supplies) as prevails in the community in which the medical care provider is located and shall not exceed the customary charges of the medical care provider for the same or similar services. Where a dispute arises concerning the amount of a medical bill, the Director shall determine the prevailing community rate using the OWCP Medical Fee Schedule (as described in 20 CFR 10.411) to the extent appropriate, and where not appropriate, may use other state or federal fee schedules. The opinion of the Director that a charge by a medical care provider disputed under the provisions of section 702.414 exceeds the charge which prevails in the community in which said medical care provider is located shall constitute sufficient evidence to warrant further proceedings pursuant to section 702.414 and to permit the Director to direct the claimant to select another medical provider for care to the claimant.

[60 FR 51348, Oct. 2, 1995]

§ 702.414 Fees for medical services; unresolved disputes on prevailing charges.

(a) The Director may, upon written complaint of an interested party, or upon the Director’s own initiative, investigate any medical care provider or any fee for medical treatment, services, or supplies that appears to exceed prevailing community charges for similar treatment, services or supplies or the provider’s customary charges. The OWCP medical fee schedule (see section 702.413) shall be used by the Director, where appropriate, to determine the prevailing community charges for a medical procedure by a physician or hospital (to the extent such procedure is covered by the OWCP fee schedule). The Director’s investigation may initially be conducted informally through contact of the medical care provider by the district director. If this informal investigation is unsuccessful further proceedings may be undertaken. These proceedings may include, but not be limited to: an informal conference involving all interested parties; agency interrogatories to the pertinent medical care provider; and issuance of subpoenas duces tecum for documents having a bearing on the dispute.

1. A claim by the provider that the OWCP fee schedule does not represent the prevailing community rate will be considered only where the following circumstances are presented:
   (i) where the actual procedure performed was incorrectly identified by medical procedure code;
   (ii) that the presence of a severe or concomitant medical condition made treatment especially difficult;
   (iii) the provider possessed unusual qualifications (board certification in a specialty is not sufficient evidence in itself of unusual qualifications); or
   (iv) the provider or service is not one covered by the OWCP fee schedule as described by 20 CFR 10.411(d)(1).

2. The circumstances listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section are the only
§ 702.418 Procedure for requesting medical care; employee's duty to notify employer.

(a) As soon as practicable, but within 30 days after occurrence of an injury covered by the Act, or within 30 days after an employee becomes aware, or in the exercise of reasonable diligence should be aware, of the relationship between an injury or disease and his employment, the injured employee or