Office of Workers’ Compensation Programs, Labor

§ 701.504

(i) Build any recreational vessel under sixty-five feet in length; or
(ii) Repair any recreational vessel under sixty-five feet in length; or
(iii) Dismantle any recreational vessel under sixty-five feet in length.

(2) The individual’s date of injury is on or after February 17, 2009, the injury is covered under a State workers’ compensation law, and the individual is employed to:
(i) Build any recreational vessel under sixty-five feet in length; or
(ii) Repair any recreational vessel; or
(iii) Dismantle any recreational vessel to repair it.

(b) In applying paragraph (a) of this section, the following principles apply:
(1) “Length” means a straight line measurement of the overall length from the foremost part of the vessel to the aftmost part of the vessel, measured parallel to the center line. The measurement must be from end to end over the deck, excluding sheer. Bow sprits, bumpkins, rudders, outboard motor brackets, handles, and other similar fittings, attachments, and extensions are not included in the measurement.

(2) “Repair” means any repair of a vessel including installations, painting and maintenance work. Repair does not include alterations or conversions that render the vessel a non-recreational vessel under §701.501. For example, a worker who installs equipment on a private yacht to convert it to a passenger-carrying whale-watching vessel is not employed to “repair” a recreational vessel. Repair also does not include alterations or conversions that render a non-recreational vessel recreational under §701.501.

(3) “Dismantle” means dismantling any part of a vessel to complete a repair but does not include dismantling any part of a vessel to complete alterations or conversions that render the vessel a non-recreational vessel under §701.501, or render the vessel recreational under §701.501. or, if the date of injury is on or after February 17, 2009, to scrap or dispose of the vessel at the end of the vessel’s life.

![Image](76 FR 82128, Dec. 30, 2011)

§ 701.503 Did the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 amend the recreational vessel exclusion?

Yes. The amended exclusion was effective February 17, 2009, the effective date of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

[76 FR 82128, Dec. 30, 2011]

§ 701.504 When does the recreational vessel exclusion in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 apply?

(a) Date of injury. Whether the amended version applies depends on the date of the injury for which compensation is claimed. The following rules apply to determining the date of injury:
(1) Traumatic injury. If the individual claims compensation for a traumatic injury, the date of injury is the date the employee suffered harm. For example, if the individual injures an arm or leg in the course of his or her employment, the date of injury is the date on which the individual was hurt.

(2) Occupational disease or infection. Occupational illnesses and infections generally involve delayed onset of symptoms following exposure to a harmful workplace substance or condition. If the individual claims compensation for an occupational illness or infection, the date of injury is the date the individual was exposed to the substance or condition.

(3) Hearing loss. If the individual claims compensation for hearing loss, the date of injury is the date the individual was exposed to harmful workplace noise or other stimulus that is capable of causing hearing loss.

(4) Death-benefit claims. If the individual claims compensation for an employee’s death, the date of injury is the date of the workplace event or incident that caused, hastened, or contributed to the death.

(5) Cumulative trauma. If the individual claims compensation for cumulative trauma, in which multiple traumas contribute to an overall medical condition, such as a neck condition resulting from repetitive motion, the date of injury is any date on which a workplace trauma worsened the individual’s condition. A workplace event
§ 701.505 May an employer stop paying benefits awarded before February 17, 2009 if the employee would now fall within the exclusion?

No. If an individual was awarded compensation for an injury occurring before February 17, 2009, the employer must still pay all benefits awarded, including disability compensation and medical benefits, even if the employee would be excluded from coverage under the amended exclusion.

[76 FR 82129, Dec. 30, 2011]