

Meaning of "State."

"Person" construed.

Act, etc., of any official deemed also act of employing association, etc.

Produce boards of trade not to exclude from membership therein, representatives of producers of agricultural products, etc.

Proviso.
No rule shall forbid return by association, of excess of moneys collected over business expenses.

Right of excluded association to sue for injunction to compel admission, and damages.

Jurisdiction of district court.

another State or for manufacture within the State and the shipment outside the State of the products resulting from such manufacture. Articles normally in such current of commerce shall not be considered out of such commerce through resort being had to any means or device intended to remove transactions in respect thereto from the provisions of this Act. For the purpose of this paragraph the word "State" includes Territory, the District of Columbia, possession of the United States, and foreign nation.

(e) The word "person" shall be construed to import the plural or singular, and shall include individuals, associations, partnerships, corporations, and trusts.

(f) The act, omission, or failure of any official, agent, or other person acting for any individual, association, partnership, corporation, or trust, within the scope of his employment or office, shall be deemed the act, omission, or failure of such individual, association, partnership, corporation, or trust, as well as of such official, agent, or other person.

SEC. 2. No board of trade whose members are engaged in the business of buying or selling agricultural products or receiving the same for sale on consignment in interstate commerce shall exclude from membership in, and all privileges on, such board of trade, any duly authorized representative of any lawfully formed and conducted cooperative association, corporate or otherwise, composed substantially of producers of agricultural products, or any such representative of any organization acting for a group of such associations, if such association or organization has adequate financial responsibility and complies or agrees to comply with such terms and conditions as are or may be imposed lawfully on other members of such board: *Provided*, That no rule of a board of trade shall forbid or be construed to forbid the return on a patronage basis by such cooperative association or organization to its bona fide members of moneys collected in excess of the expense of conducting the business of such association.

SEC. 3. Any such cooperative association or any such organization whose duly authorized representative is excluded from such membership and privileges by any board of trade referred to in section 2 of this Act may sue in the United States District Court in whose jurisdiction such board of trade is operated or maintained for a mandatory injunction compelling such board of trade to admit such duly authorized representative to such membership and privileges and for any damages sustained, and such court shall have jurisdiction to issue such an injunction and to award such incidental damages as it may deem appropriate.

Approved, March 4, 1927.

March 4, 1927.
[S. 3170.]
[Public, No. 803.]

CHAP. 509.—An Act To provide compensation for disability or death resulting from injury to employees in certain maritime employments, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as "Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act."

DEFINITIONS

Meaning of terms.
"Person."

SEC. 2. When used in this Act—

(1) The term "person" means individual, partnership, corporation, or association.

(2) The term "injury" means accidental injury or death arising out of and in the course of employment, and such occupational disease or infection as arises naturally out of such employment or as naturally or unavoidably results from such accidental injury, and includes an injury caused by the willful act of a third person directed against an employee because of his employment.

"Injury."

(3) The term "employee" does not include a master or member of a crew of any vessel, nor any person engaged by the master to load or unload or repair any small vessel under eighteen tons net.

"Employee."

(4) The term "employer" means an employer any of whose employees are employed in maritime employment, in whole or in part, upon the navigable waters of the United States (including any dry dock.)

"Employer."

(5) The term "carrier" means any person or fund authorized under section 32 to insure under this Act and includes self-insurers.

"Carrier."
Post, p. 1439.

(6) The term "commission" means the United States Employees' Compensation Commission.

"Commission."

(7) The term "deputy commissioner" means the deputy commissioner having jurisdiction in respect of an injury or death.

"Deputy Commissioner."

(8) The term "State" includes a Territory and the District of Columbia.

"State."

(9) The term "United States" when used in a geographical sense means the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, including the territorial waters thereof.

"United States."

(10) "Disability" means incapacity because of injury to earn the wages which the employee was receiving at the time of injury in the same or any other employment.

"Disability."

(11) "Death" as a basis for a right to compensation means only death resulting from an injury.

"Death."

(12) "Compensation" means the money allowance payable to an employee or to his dependents as provided for in this Act, and includes funeral benefits provided therein.

"Compensation."

(13) "Wages" means the money rate at which the service rendered is recompensed under the contract of hiring in force at the time of the injury, including the reasonable value of board, rent, housing, lodging, or similar advantage received from the employer, and gratuities received in the course of employment from others than the employer.

"Wages."

(14) "Child" shall include a posthumous child, a child legally adopted prior to the injury of the employee, and a stepchild or acknowledged illegitimate child dependent upon the deceased, but does not include married children unless wholly dependent on him.

"Child."

"Grandchild" means a child as above defined of a child as above defined. "Brother" and "sister" include stepbrothers and step-sisters, half brothers and half sisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption, but does not include married brothers nor married sisters unless wholly dependent on the employee. "Child," "grandchild," "brother," and "sister" include only persons who at the time of the death of the deceased employee are under eighteen years of age.

"Grandchild,"
"Brother" and "sister."

Limited to under 18
years of age.

(15) The term "parent" includes step-parents and parents by adoption, parents-in-law, and any person who for more than three years prior to the death of the deceased employee stood in the place of a parent to him, if dependent on the injured employee.

"Parent."

(16) The term "widow" includes only the decedent's wife living with or dependent for support upon him at the time of his death; or living apart for justifiable cause or by reason of his desertion at such time.

"Widow."

(17) The term "widower" includes only the decedent's husband who at the time of her death lived with her and was dependent for support upon her.

"Widower."

"Adoption." (18) The terms "adoption" or "adopted" mean legal adoption prior to the time of the injury.

Person and gender inclusion. (19) The singular includes the plural and the masculine includes the feminine and neuter.

Coverage.

COVERAGE

Compensation only for injuries on navigable waters, if no recovery provided by State law.

SEC. 3. (a) Compensation shall be payable under this Act in respect of disability or death of an employee, but only if the disability or death results from an injury occurring upon the navigable waters of the United States (including any dry dock) and if recovery for the disability or death through workmen's compensation proceedings may not validly be provided by State law. No compensation shall be payable in respect of the disability or death of—

Persons excluded.

Master or crew of vessel, etc.

(1) A master or member of a crew of any vessel, nor any person engaged by the master to load or unload or repair any small vessel under eighteen tons net; or

Federal, State, etc., employees.

(2) An officer or employee of the United States or any agency thereof or of any State or foreign government, or of any political subdivision thereof.

If injury occasioned solely by intoxication, etc.

(b) No compensation shall be payable if the injury was occasioned solely by the intoxication of the employee or by the willful intention of the employee to injure or kill himself or another.

Liability for compensation.

LIABILITY FOR COMPENSATION

Employers to secure payment to employees.

SEC. 4. (a) Every employer shall be liable for and shall secure the payment to his employees of the compensation payable under sections 7, 8, and 9. In the case of an employer who is a subcontractor, the contractor shall be liable for and shall secure the payment of such compensation to employees of the subcontractor unless the subcontractor has secured such payment.

Irrespective of fault as a cause.

(b) Compensation shall be payable irrespective of fault as a cause for the injury.

Exclusiveness of liability.

EXCLUSIVENESS OF LIABILITY

No other liability to recover damages.

SEC. 5. The liability of an employer prescribed in section 4 shall be exclusive and in place of all other liability of such employer to the employee, his legal representative, husband or wife, parents, dependents, next of kin, and anyone otherwise entitled to recover damages from such employer at law or in admiralty on account of such injury or death, except that if an employer fails to secure payment of compensation as required by this Act, an injured employee, or his legal representative in case death results from the injury, may elect to claim compensation under this Act, or to maintain an action at law or in admiralty for damages on account of such injury or death. In such action the defendant may not plead as a defense that the injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow servant, nor that the employee assumed the risk of his employment, nor that the injury was due to the contributory negligence of the employee.

Exception.

TIME FOR COMMENCEMENT OF COMPENSATION

Compensation.

No allowance for first seven days; exception. *Provided*. Allowance from date of disability.

SEC. 6. (a) No compensation shall be allowed for the first seven days of the disability, except the benefits provided for in section 7: *Provided, however*, That in case the injury results in disability of more than forty-nine days, the compensation shall be allowed from the date of the disability.

Limitation.

Provided. Full weekly wages.

(b) Compensation for disability shall not exceed \$25 per week nor be less than \$8 per week: *Provided, however*, That if the employee's wages at the time of injury are less than \$8 per week he shall receive his full weekly wages.

MEDICAL SERVICES AND SUPPLIES

Medical services, etc.

SEC. 7. (a) The employer shall furnish such medical, surgical, and other attendance or treatment, nurse and hospital service, medicine, crutches, and apparatus for such period as the nature of the injury or the process of recovery may require. If the employer fails to provide the same, after request by the injured employee, such injured employee may do so at the expense of the employer. The employee shall not be entitled to recover any amount expended by him for such treatment or services unless he shall have requested the employer to furnish the same and the employer shall have refused or neglected to do so, or unless the nature of the injury required such treatment and services and the employer or his superintendent or foreman having knowledge of such injury shall have neglected to provide the same; nor shall any claim for medical or surgical treatment be valid and enforceable, as against such employer, unless within twenty days following the first treatment the physician giving such treatment furnish to the employer and the deputy commissioner a report of such injury and treatment, on a form prescribed by the commission.

To be furnished by employer.

Amount employee may recover from employer who refuses, etc. Conditions.

Report required of treatment by physician.

(b) Whenever in the opinion of the deputy commissioner a physician has not impartially estimated the degree of permanent disability or the extent of temporary disability of any injured employee, the deputy commissioner shall have the power to cause such employee to be examined by a physician selected by the deputy commissioner and to obtain from such physician a report containing his estimate of such disabilities. If the report of such physician shows that the estimate of the physician has not been impartial from the standpoint of such employee, the deputy commissioner shall have the power in his discretion to charge the cost of such examination to the employer, if he is a self-insurer, or to the insurance company which is carrying the risk.

Subsequent examinations as to degree of disability.

Cost of, may be charged to employer, etc.

(c) All fees and other charges for such treatment or service shall be limited to such charges as prevail in the same community for similar treatment of injured persons of like standard of living, and shall be subject to regulation by the deputy commissioner.

Limitation of fees, etc.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY

SEC. 8. Compensation for disability shall be paid to the employee as follows:

Disability compensation.

Amounts to employee.

(a) Permanent total disability: In case of total disability adjudged to be permanent $66\frac{2}{3}$ per centum of the average weekly wages shall be paid to the employee during the continuance of such total disability. Loss of both hands, or both arms, or both feet, or both legs or both eyes, or of any two thereof shall, in the absence of conclusive proof to the contrary, constitute permanent total disability. In all other cases permanent total disability shall be determined in accordance with the facts.

Permanent total disability.

Specified injuries constituting.

(b) Temporary total disability: In case of disability total in character but temporary in quality $66\frac{2}{3}$ per centum of the average weekly wages shall be paid to the employee during the continuance thereof.

Temporary total.

(c) Permanent partial disability: In case of disability partial in character but permanent in quality the compensation shall be $66\frac{2}{3}$ per centum of the average weekly wages, and shall be paid to the employee, as follows:

Permanent partial.

(1) Arm lost, three hundred and twelve weeks' compensation.

Specified injuries.

(2) Leg lost, two hundred and eighty-eight weeks' compensation.

(3) Hand lost, two hundred and forty-four weeks' compensation.

(4) Foot lost, two hundred and five weeks' compensation.

- (5) Eye lost, one hundred and sixty weeks' compensation.
- (6) Thumb lost, seventy-five weeks' compensation.
- (7) First finger lost, forty-six weeks' compensation.
- (8) Great toe lost, thirty-eight weeks' compensation.
- (9) Second finger lost, thirty weeks' compensation.
- (10) Third finger lost, twenty-five weeks' compensation.
- (11) Toe other than great toe lost, sixteen weeks' compensation.
- (12) Fourth finger lost, fifteen weeks' compensation.
- (13) Loss of hearing: Compensation for loss of hearing of one ear, fifty-two weeks. Compensation for loss of hearing of both ears, two hundred weeks.
- (14) Phalanges: Compensation for loss of more than one phalange of a digit shall be the same as for loss of the entire digit. Compensation for loss of the first phalange shall be one-half of the compensation for 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 a loss of the arm or leg; but, if amputated between the elbow and the wrist or the knee and the ankle, shall be the same as for loss of a hand or foot.
- (16) Binocular vision or per centum of vision: Compensation for loss of binocular vision or for 80 per centum or more of the vision of an eye shall be the same as for loss of the eye.
- (17) Two or more digits: Compensation for loss of two or more digits, or 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 loss of a hand or foot.
- Total loss of use. (18) Total loss of use: Compensation for permanent total loss of use of a member shall be the same as for loss of the member.
- Partial loss of use. (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 or loss of use of the member.
- Disfigurement. (20) Disfigurement: The deputy commissioner shall award proper and equitable compensation for serious facial or head disfigurement, not to exceed \$3,500.
- Other cases, based on difference between present and former wage-earning capacity. (21) Other cases: In all other cases in this class of disability the compensation shall be $66\frac{2}{3}$ per centum of the difference between his average weekly wages and his wage-earning capacity thereafter in the same employment or otherwise, payable during the continuance of such partial disability, but subject to reconsideration of the degree of such impairment by the deputy commissioner on his own motion or upon application of any party in interest.
- Temporary total and partial disability from same injury. (22) In case of temporary total disability and permanent partial disability, both resulting from the same injury, if the temporary total disability continues for a longer period than the number of weeks set forth in the following schedule, the period of temporary total disability in excess of such number of weeks shall be added to the compensation period provided in subdivision (c) of this section: Arm, thirty-two weeks; leg, forty weeks; hand, thirty-two weeks; foot, thirty-two weeks; eye, twenty weeks; thumb, twenty-four weeks; first finger, eighteen weeks; great toe, twelve weeks, second finger, twelve weeks; third finger, eight weeks; fourth finger, eight weeks; toe other than great toe, eight weeks.
- Addition. In any case resulting in loss or partial loss of use of arm, leg, hand, foot, eye, thumb, finger, or toe, where the temporary total disability does not extend beyond the periods above mentioned for such injury, compensation shall be limited to the schedule contained in subdivision (c).
- Where temporary total does not extend beyond period for permanent.

(d) Any compensation to which any claimant would be entitled under subdivision (c) excepting subdivision (c-21) shall, notwithstanding death arising from causes other than the injury, be payable to and for the benefit of the persons following:

(1) If there be a surviving wife or dependent husband and no child of the deceased under the age of eighteen years, to such wife or dependent husband.

(2) If there be a surviving wife or dependent husband and surviving child or children of the deceased under the age of eighteen years, one half shall be payable to the surviving wife or dependent husband and the other half to the surviving child or children.

(3) The deputy commissioner may in his discretion require the appointment of a guardian for the purpose of receiving the compensation of the minor child. In the absence of such a requirement the appointment for such a purpose shall not be necessary.

(4) If there be a surviving child or children of the deceased under the age of eighteen years, but no surviving wife or dependent husband, then to such child or children.

(5) An award for disability may be made after the death of the injured employee.

(e) Temporary partial disability: In case of temporary partial disability resulting in decrease of earning capacity the compensation shall be two-thirds of the difference between the injured employee's average weekly wages before the injury and his wage-earning capacity after the injury in the same or another employment, to be paid during the continuance of such disability, but shall not be paid for a period exceeding five years.

(f) Injury increasing disability: (1) If an employee receive an injury which of itself would only cause permanent partial disability but which, combined with a previous disability, does in fact cause permanent total disability, the employer shall provide compensation only for the disability caused by the subsequent injury: *Provided, however,* That in addition to compensation for such permanent partial disability, and after the cessation of the payments for the prescribed period of weeks, the employee shall be paid the remainder of the compensation that would be due for permanent total disability. Such additional compensation shall be paid out of the special fund established in section 44.

(2) In all other cases in which, following a previous disability, an employee receives an injury which is not covered by (1) of this subdivision, the employer shall provide compensation only for the disability caused by the subsequent injury. In determining compensation for the subsequent injury or for death resulting therefrom, the average weekly wages shall be such sum as will reasonably represent the earning capacity of the employee at the time of the subsequent injury.

(g) Maintenance for employees undergoing vocational rehabilitation: An employee who as a result of injury is or may be expected to be totally or partially incapacitated for a remunerative occupation and who, under the direction of the commission as provided by section 39 (c) of this Act, is being rendered fit to engage in a remunerative occupation, shall receive additional compensation necessary for his maintenance, but such additional compensation shall not exceed \$10 a week. The expense shall be paid out of the special fund established in section 44.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH

SEC. 9. If the injury causes death, the compensation shall be known as a death benefit and shall be payable in the amount and to or for the benefit of the persons following:

(a) Reasonable funeral expenses not exceeding \$200.

Payments in case of deaths.

Wife or dependent husband.

Division between wife or husband and children.

Guardian for minor child.

Child if no wife or husband.

Award after death.

Temporary partial disability. Computation of allowance.

Allowance for injury increasing disability.

Proviso. Payment from special fund.

Post, p. 1444.

Payment for subsequent injury.

Determination of.

Allowance if receiving vocational rehabilitation.

Post, p. 1442. Payment.

Post, p. 1444.

Compensation for death.

Allowances if injury causes death.

Funeral expenses.

Surviving wife or husband and no child.

Surviving minor child.

If wife or husband remarry.

Proviso.
Total allowance.

Surviving minor child and no wife or husband.

Proviso.
Total allowance.

Allowance to minor grandchildren, brothers and sisters.

Dependent parent or grandparent.

Total allowance.

Computing weekly wages.

Dependency at time of injury.

Aliens.
Provisions for compensation of, not residents.

(b) If there be a surviving wife or dependent husband and no child of the deceased under the age of eighteen years, to such wife or dependent husband 35 per centum of the average wages of the deceased, during widowhood, or dependent widowerhood with two years' compensation in one sum upon remarriage; and if there be a surviving child or children of the deceased under the age of eighteen years, the additional amount of 10 per centum of such wages for each such child until the age of eighteen years; in case of the death or remarriage of such surviving wife or dependent husband any surviving child of the deceased employee, at the time under eighteen years of age, shall have his compensation increased to 15 per centum of such wage, and the same shall be payable until he shall reach the age of eighteen years: *Provided*, That the total amount payable shall in no case exceed 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per centum of such wages. The deputy commissioner having jurisdiction over the claim may, in his discretion, require the appointment of a guardian for the purpose of receiving the compensation of a minor child. In the absence of such a requirement the appointment of a guardian for such purposes shall not be necessary.

(c) If there be a surviving child or children of the deceased under the age of eighteen years, but no surviving wife or dependent husband, then for the support of each such child under the age of eighteen years, 15 per centum of the wages of the deceased: *Provided*, That the aggregate shall in no case exceed 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per centum of such wages.

(d) If there be no surviving wife or dependent husband or child under the age of eighteen years or if the amount payable to a surviving wife or dependent husband and to children under the age of eighteen years shall be less in the aggregate than 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per centum of the average wages of the deceased; then for the support of grandchildren or brothers and sisters under the age of eighteen years, if dependent upon the deceased at the time of the injury, 15 per centum of such wages for the support of each such person until the age of eighteen years and for the support of each parent, or grandparent, of the deceased if dependent upon him at the time of the injury, 25 per centum of such wages during such dependency. But in no case shall the aggregate amount payable under this subdivision exceed the difference between 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per centum of such wages, and the amount payable as hereinbefore provided to surviving wife or dependent husband and for the support of surviving child or children.

(e) In computing death benefits the average weekly wages of the deceased shall be considered to have been not more than \$37.50 nor less than \$12, but the total weekly compensation shall not exceed the weekly wages of the deceased.

(f) All questions of dependency shall be determined as of the time of the injury.

(g) Aliens: Compensation under this chapter to aliens not residents (or about to become nonresidents) of the United States or Canada shall be the same in amount as provided for residents, except that dependents in any foreign country shall be limited to surviving wife and child or children, or if there be no surviving wife or child or children, to surviving father or mother whom the employee has supported, either wholly or in part, for the period of one year prior to the date of the injury, and except that the commission may, at its option or upon the application of the insurance carrier shall, commute all future installments of compensation to be paid to such aliens by paying or causing to be paid to them one-half of the commuted amount of such future installments of compensation as determined by the commission.

DETERMINATION OF PAY

SEC. 10. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the average weekly wage of the injured employee at the time of the injury shall be taken as the basis upon which to compute compensation and shall be determined as follows:

(a) If the injured employee shall have worked in the employment in which he was working at the time of the injury, whether for the same or another employer, during substantially the whole of the year immediately preceding his injury, his average annual earnings shall consist of three hundred times the average daily wage or salary which he shall have earned in such employment during the days when so employed.

(b) If the injured employee shall not have worked in such employment during substantially the whole of such year, his average annual earnings shall consist of three hundred times the average daily wage or salary which an employee of the same class working substantially the whole of such immediately preceding year in the same or in similar employment in the same or a neighboring place shall have earned in such employment during the days when so employed.

(c) If either of the foregoing methods of arriving at the annual average earnings of an injured employee can not reasonably and fairly be applied, such annual earnings shall be such sum as, having regard to the previous earnings of the injured employee and of other employees of the same or most similar class, working in the same or most similar employment in the same or neighboring locality, shall reasonably represent the annual earning capacity of the injured employee in the employment in which he was working at the time of the injury.

(d) The average weekly wages of an employee shall be one fifty-second part of his average annual earnings.

(e) If it be established that the injured employee was a minor when injured, and that under normal conditions his wages should be expected to increase during the period of disability the fact may be considered in arriving at his average weekly wages.

GUARDIAN FOR MINOR OR INCOMPETENT

SEC. 11. The deputy commissioner may require the appointment by a court of competent jurisdiction, for any person who is mentally incompetent or a minor, of a guardian or other representative to receive compensation payable to such person under this Act and to exercise the powers granted to or to perform the duties required of such person under this Act.

NOTICE OF INJURY OR DEATH

SEC. 12. (a) Notice of an injury or death in respect of which compensation is payable under this Act shall be given within thirty days after the date of such injury or death (1) to the deputy commissioner in the compensation district in which such injury occurred and (2) to the employer.

(b) Such notice shall be in writing, shall contain the name and address of the employee and a statement of the time, place, nature, and cause of the injury or death, and shall be signed by the employee or by some person on his behalf, or in case of death, by any person claiming to be entitled to compensation for such death or by a person on his behalf.

(c) Notice shall be given to the deputy commissioner by delivering it to him or sending it by mail addressed to his office, and to the

Pay.

Determined by average wage at time of injury.

Based on average wage of injured person.

On wage of an employee similarly employed.

Sum representing annual earnings of injured and similar employee.

Weekly wage computed.

Allowance to injured minors.

Guardian for minor or incompetent.

Appointment by court of person to receive compensation.

Notice of injury or death.

Time for, to deputy commissioner of the district, and employer.

Notice requirements.

To deputy commissioner and employer.

employer by delivering it to him or by sending it by mail addressed to him at his last known place of business. If the employer is a partnership, such notice may be given to any partner, or if a corporation, such notice may be given to any agent or officer thereof upon whom legal process may be served or who is in charge of the business in the place where the injury occurred.

Claim not barred by failure of notice, if employer or carrier had knowledge thereof.

Or if excused by commissioner.

(d) Failure to give such notice shall not bar any claim under this Act (1) if the employer (or his agent in charge of the business in the place where the injury occurred) or the carrier had knowledge of the injury or death and the deputy commissioner determines that the employer or carrier has not been prejudiced by failure to give such notice, or (2) if the deputy commissioner excuses such failure on the ground that for some satisfactory reason such notice could not be given; nor unless objection to such failure is raised before the deputy commissioner at the first hearing of a claim for compensation in respect of such injury or death.

Time for filing claims.

TIME FOR FILING OF CLAIMS

Within one year after injury or death.

SEC. 13. (a) The right to compensation for disability under this Act shall be barred unless a claim therefor is filed within one year after the injury, and the right to compensation for death shall be barred unless a claim therefor is filed within one year after the death, except that if payment of compensation has been made without an award on account of such injury or death a claim may be filed within one year after the date of the last payment. Such claim shall be filed with the deputy commissioner in the compensation district in which such injury or such death occurred.

Failure no bar unless objection made at first hearing.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (a) failure to file a claim within the period prescribed in such subdivision shall not be a bar to such right unless objection to such failure is made at the first hearing of such claim in which all parties in interest are given reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard.

Time allowance for mentally incompetents and minors.

(c) If a person who is entitled to compensation under this Act is mentally incompetent or a minor, the provisions of subdivision (a) shall not be applicable so long as such person has no guardian or other authorized representative, but shall be applicable in the case of a person who is mentally incompetent or a minor from the date of appointment of such guardian or other representative, or in the case of a minor, if no guardian is appointed before he becomes of age, from the date he becomes of age.

If person denied recovery in suit in court.

(d) Where recovery is denied to any person, in a suit brought at law or in admiralty to recover damages in respect of injury or death, on the ground that such person was an employee and that the defendant was an employer within the meaning of this Act and that such employer had secured compensation to such employee under this Act, the limitation of time prescribed in subdivision (a) shall begin to run only from the date of termination of such suit.

Payment of compensation.

PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Directly to person entitled.

SEC. 14. (a) Compensation under this Act shall be paid periodically, promptly, and directly to the person entitled thereto, without an award, except where liability to pay compensation is controverted by the employer.

First installment.

(b) The first installment of compensation shall become due on the fourteenth day after the employer has knowledge of the injury or death, on which date all compensation then due shall be paid. Thereafter compensation shall be paid in installments, semimonthly, except where the deputy commissioner determines that payment in installments should be made monthly or at some other period.

(c) Upon making the first payment, and upon suspension of payment for any cause, the employer shall immediately notify the deputy commissioner, in accordance with a form prescribed by the commission, that payment of compensation has begun or has been suspended, as the case may be.

Notification of payment.

(d) If the employer controverts the right to compensation he shall file with the deputy commissioner on or before the fourteenth day after he has knowledge of the alleged injury or death, a notice, in accordance with a form prescribed by the commission, stating that the right to compensation is controverted, the name of the claimant, the name of the employer, the date of the alleged injury or death, and the grounds upon which the right to compensation is controverted.

Notice from employer controverting right to compensation.

(e) If any installment of compensation payable without an award is not paid within fourteen days after it becomes due, as provided in subdivision (b) of this section, there shall be added to such unpaid installment an amount equal to 10 per centum thereof, which shall be paid at the same time as, but in addition to, such installment, unless notice is filed under subdivision (d) of this section, or unless such nonpayment is excused by the deputy commissioner after a showing by the employer that owing to conditions over which he had no control such installment could not be paid within the period prescribed for the payment.

Additional amount if installment without an award not paid when due.

(f) If any compensation, payable under the terms of an award, is not paid within ten days after it becomes due, there shall be added to such unpaid compensation an amount equal to 20 per centum thereof, which shall be paid at the same time as but in addition to such compensation, unless review of the compensation order making such award is had as provided in section 21.

Further addition if under terms of an award.

(g) Within sixteen days after final payment of compensation has been made, the employer shall send to the deputy commissioner a notice, in accordance with a form prescribed by the commission, stating that such final payment has been made, the total amount of compensation paid, the name of the employee and of any other person to whom compensation has been paid, the date of the injury or death, and the date to which compensation has been paid. If the employer fails to so notify the deputy commissioner within such time the commission shall assess against such employer a civil penalty in the amount of \$100.

Notice after final payment of compensation.

(h) The deputy commissioner (1) may upon his own initiative at any time in a case in which payments are being made without an award, and (2) shall in any case where right to compensation is controverted, or where payments of compensation have been stopped or suspended, upon receipt of notice from any person entitled to compensation, or from the employer, that the right to compensation is controverted, or that payments of compensation have been stopped or suspended, make such investigations, cause such medical examinations to be made, or hold such hearings, and take such further action as he considers will properly protect the rights of all parties.

Penalty for failure to notify.

Special examination where right to compensation, etc., controverted.

(i) Whenever the deputy commissioner deems it advisable he may require any employer to make a deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to secure the prompt and convenient payment of such compensation, and payments therefrom upon any awards shall be made upon order of the deputy commissioner.

Deposit by employer to secure payments may be required.

(j) Whenever the deputy commissioner determines that it is for the best interests of a person entitled to compensation, the liability of the employer for such compensation may be discharged by the payment of a lump sum equal to the present value of all future payments of compensation computed at 4 per centum true discount compounded annually. The probability of the death of the injured employee or other person entitled to compensation before the expiration of the period during which he is entitled to compensation shall

Use of lump sum to discharge liability of employer.

Determination of amount.

be determined in accordance with the American Experience Table of Mortality. The probability of the happening of any other contingency affecting the amount or duration of the compensation shall be disregarded.

Advance payments
to be reimbursed.

(k) If the employer has made advance payments of compensation, he shall be entitled to be reimbursed out of any unpaid installment or installments of compensation due.

Receipts for pay-
ments.

(l) An injured employee, or in case of death his dependents or personal representative, shall give receipts for payment of compensation to the employer paying the same and such employer shall produce the same for inspection by the deputy commissioner, whenever required.

Maximum allow-
ance.

(m) The total compensation payable under this Act for injury or death shall in no event exceed the sum of \$7,500.

Invalid agreements.

INVALID AGREEMENTS

By employee to pay
any portion of premium
to a carrier, etc.

SEC. 15. (a) No agreement by an employee to pay any portion of premium paid by his employer to a carrier or to contribute to a benefit fund or department maintained by such employer for the purpose of providing compensation or medical services and supplies as required by this Act shall be valid, and any employer who makes a deduction for such purpose from the pay of any employee entitled to the benefits of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000.

To waive right to
compensation.

(b) No agreement by an employee to waive his right to compensation under this Act shall be valid.

ASSIGNMENT AND EXEMPTION FROM CLAIMS OF CREDITORS

Assignments, etc.,
not valid.

SEC. 16. No assignment, release, or commutation of compensation or benefits due or payable under this Act, except as provided by this Act, shall be valid, and such compensation and benefits shall be exempt from all claims of creditors and from levy, execution, and attachment or other remedy for recovery or collection of a debt, which exemption may not be waived.

Compensation a lien.

COMPENSATION A LIEN AGAINST ASSETS

Preference of, against
employer or carrier.

SEC. 17. Compensation shall have the same preference of lien against the assets of the carrier or employer without limit of amount as is now or may hereafter be allowed by law to the claimant for unpaid wages or otherwise.

Collection of de-
faulted payments.

COLLECTION OF DEFAULTED PAYMENTS

Application to dep-
uty commissioner.

SEC. 18. In case of default by the employer in the payment of compensation due under any award of compensation for a period of thirty days after the compensation is due and payable, the person to whom such compensation is payable may, within one year after such default, make application to the deputy commissioner making the compensation order or a supplementary order declaring the amount of the default. After investigation, notice, and hearing, as provided in section 19, the deputy commissioner shall make a supplementary order, declaring the amount of the default, which shall be filed in the same manner as the compensation order. In case the payment in default is an installment of the award, the deputy commissioner may, in his discretion, declare the whole of the award as the amount

Order to be made.

in default. The applicant may file a certified copy of such supplementary order with the clerk of the Federal district court for the judicial district in which the employer has his principal place of business or maintains an office, or for the judicial district in which the injury occurred. In case such principal place of business or office or place where the injury occurred is in the District of Columbia, a copy of such supplementary order may be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Such supplementary order of the deputy commissioner shall be final, and the court shall upon the filing of the copy enter judgment for the amount declared in default by the supplementary order if such supplementary order is in accordance with law. Review of the judgment so entered may be had as in civil suits for damages at common law. Final proceedings to execute the judgment may be had by writ of execution in the form used by the court in suits at common law in actions of assumpsit. No fee shall be required for filing the supplementary order nor for entry of judgment thereon, and the applicant shall not be liable for costs in a proceeding for review of the judgment unless the court shall otherwise direct. The court shall modify such judgment to conform to any later compensation order upon presentation of a certified copy thereof to the court.

Court action.

Execution of judgment.

PROCEDURE IN RESPECT OF CLAIMS

Procedure in respect of claims.

SEC. 19. (a) Subject to the provisions of section 13 a claim for compensation may be filed with the deputy commissioner in accordance with regulations prescribed by the commission at any time after the first seven days of disability following any injury, or at any time after death, and the deputy commissioner shall have full power and authority to hear and determine all questions in respect of such claim.

Regulations for time of filing, etc.
Ante, p. 1432.

(b) Within ten days after such claim is filed the deputy commissioner, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the commission, shall notify the employer and any other person (other than the claimant), whom the deputy commissioner considers an interested party, that a claim has been filed. Such notice may be served personally upon the employer or other person, or sent to such employer or person by registered mail.

Notification to be served.

(c) The deputy commissioner shall make or cause to be made such investigations as he considers necessary in respect of the claim, and upon application of any interested party shall order a hearing thereon. If a hearing on such claim is ordered the deputy commissioner shall give the claimant and other interested parties at least ten days' notice of such hearing, served personally upon the claimant and other interested parties or sent to such claimant and other interested parties by registered mail, and shall within twenty days after such hearing is had, by order, reject the claim or make an award in respect of the claim. If no hearing is ordered within twenty days after notice is given as provided in subdivision (b), the deputy commissioner shall, by order, reject the claim or make an award in respect of the claim.

Investigation, etc., directed.

Hearings.

(d) At such hearing the claimant and the employer may each present evidence in respect of such claim and may be represented by any person authorized in writing for such purpose.

Evidence allowed.

(e) The order rejecting the claim or making the award (referred to in this Act as a compensation order) shall be filed in the office of the deputy commissioner, and a copy thereof shall be sent by registered mail to the claimant and to the employer at the last known address of each.

Order of rejection, to be filed, etc.

Allowance, after death.

(f) An award of compensation for disability may be made after the death of an injured employee.

Transfer of cases.

(g) After a compensation order has issued in any case the deputy commissioner may transfer such case to any other deputy commissioner for the purpose of taking testimony or making physical examinations.

Physical examinations.

(h) An injured employee claiming or entitled to compensation shall submit to such physical examination by a medical officer of the United States or by a duly qualified physician designated or approved by the commission as the deputy commissioner may require. The place or places shall be reasonably convenient for the employee. Such physician or physicians as the employee, employer, or carrier may select and pay for may participate in an examination if the employee, employer, or carrier so requests. Proceedings shall be suspended and no compensation be payable for any period during which the employee may refuse to submit to examination.

Presumptions.

PRESUMPTIONS

Allowed in claims proceedings.

SEC. 20. In any proceeding for the enforcement of a claim for compensation under this Act it shall be presumed, in the absence of substantial evidence to the contrary—

- (a) That the claim comes within the provisions of this Act.
- (b) That sufficient notice of such claim has been given.
- (c) That the injury was not occasioned solely by the intoxication of the injured employee.
- (d) That the injury was not occasioned by the willful intention of the injured employee to injure or kill himself or another.

Compensation orders.

REVIEW OF COMPENSATION ORDERS

Effective when filed, etc.

SEC. 21. (a) A compensation order shall become effective when filed in the office of the deputy commissioner as provided in section 19, and, unless proceedings for the suspension or setting aside of such order are instituted as provided in subdivision (b) of this section, shall become final at the expiration of the thirtieth day thereafter.

Procedure for suspension, etc.

(b) If not in accordance with law, a compensation order may be suspended or set aside, in whole or in part, through injunction proceedings, mandatory or otherwise, brought by any party in interest against the deputy commissioner making the order, and instituted in the Federal district court for the judicial district in which the injury occurred (or in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia if the injury occurred in the District). The orders, writs, and processes of the court in such proceedings may run, be served, and be returnable anywhere in the United States. The payment of the amounts required by an award shall not be stayed pending final decision in any such proceeding unless upon application for an interlocutory injunction the court, on hearing, after not less than three days' notice to the parties in interest and the deputy commissioner, allows the stay of such payments, in whole or in part, where irreparable damage would otherwise ensue to the employer. The order of the court allowing any such stay shall contain a specific finding, based upon evidence submitted to the court and identified by reference thereto, that such irreparable damage would result to the employer, and specifying the nature of the damage.

Payments not stayed, unless by order of court.

Application by beneficiary for enforcement.

(c) If any employer or his officers or agents fails to comply with a compensation order making an award, that has become final, any beneficiary of such award or the deputy commissioner making the order, may apply for the enforcement of the order to the Federal

district court for the judicial district in which the injury occurred (or to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia if the injury occurred in the District). If the court determines that the order was made and served in accordance with law, and that such employer or his officers or agents have failed to comply therewith, the court shall enforce obedience to the order by writ of injunction or by other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, to enjoin upon such person and his officers and agents compliance with the order.

(d) Proceedings for suspending, setting aside, or enforcing a compensation order, whether rejecting a claim or making an award, shall not be instituted otherwise than as provided in this section and section 18.

Action of court.

Proceedings only as herein provided.
Ante, p. 1434.

MODIFICATION OF AWARDS

Modification of awards.

SEC. 22. Upon his own initiative, or upon application of any party in interest, on the ground of a change in conditions, the deputy commissioner may at any time during the term of an award and after the compensation order in respect of such award has become final, review such order in accordance with the procedure prescribed in respect of claims in section 19, and in accordance with such section issue a new compensation order which may terminate, continue, increase, or decrease such compensation. Such new order shall not affect any compensation paid under authority of the prior order.

Procedure for review, etc.

Ante, p. 1435.

PROCEDURE BEFORE THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

Procedure before deputy commissioner.

SEC. 23. (a) In making an investigation or inquiry or conducting a hearing the deputy commissioner shall not be bound by common law or statutory rules of evidence or by technical or formal rules of procedure, except as provided by this Act; but may make such investigation or inquiry or conduct such hearing in such manner as to best ascertain the rights of the parties. Declarations of a deceased employee concerning the injury in respect of which the investigation or inquiry is being made or the hearing conducted shall be received in evidence and shall, if corroborated by other evidence, be sufficient to establish the injury.

Manner of conducting.

(b) Hearings before a deputy commissioner shall be open to the public and shall be stenographically reported, and the deputy commissioners, subject to the approval of the commission, are authorized to contract for the reporting of such hearings. The commission shall by regulation provide for the preparation of a record of the hearings and other proceedings before the deputy commissioners.

Hearings to be open, etc.

WITNESSES

Witnesses.

SEC. 24. No person shall be required to attend as a witness in any proceeding before a deputy commissioner at a place outside of the State of his residence and more than one hundred miles from his place of residence, unless his lawful mileage and fee for one day's attendance shall be first paid or tendered to him; but the testimony of any witness may be taken by deposition or interrogatories according to the rules of practice of the Federal district court for the judicial district in which the case is pending (or of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia if the case is pending in the District).

Attendance limitations, etc.

WITNESS FEES

Witness fees.

SEC. 25. Witnesses summoned in a proceeding before a deputy commissioner or whose depositions are taken shall receive the same fees and mileage as witnesses in courts of the United States.

As allowed in Federal courts.

Proceedings without reasonable grounds therefor.

Costs assessed against party instituting.

COSTS IN PROCEEDINGS BROUGHT WITHOUT REASONABLE GROUNDS

SEC. 26. If the court having jurisdiction of proceedings in respect of any claim or compensation order determines that the proceedings in respect of such claim or order have been instituted or continued without reasonable ground, the costs of such proceedings shall be assessed against the party who has so instituted or continued such proceedings.

Deputy commissioners.

POWERS OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS

General powers to secure evidence, etc.

SEC. 27. (a) The deputy commissioner shall have power to preserve and enforce order during any such proceedings; to issue subpoenas for, to administer oaths to, and to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses, or the production of books, papers, documents, and other evidence, or the taking of depositions before any designated individual competent to administer oaths; to examine witnesses; and to do all things conformable to law which may be necessary to enable him effectively to discharge the duties of his office.

Jurisdiction of district court, to punish resisting of lawful orders, etc.

(b) If any person in proceedings before a deputy commissioner disobeys or resists any lawful order or process, or misbehaves during a hearing or so near the place thereof as to obstruct the same, or neglects to produce, after having been ordered to do so, any pertinent book, paper, or document, or refuses to appear after having been subpoenaed, or upon appearing refuses to take the oath as a witness, or after having taken the oath refuses to be examined according to law, the deputy commissioner shall certify the facts to the district court having jurisdiction in the place in which he is sitting (or to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia if he is sitting in such District) which shall thereupon in a summary manner hear the evidence as to the acts complained of, and, if the evidence so warrants, punish such person in the same manner and to the same extent as for a contempt committed before the court, or commit such person upon the same conditions as if the doing of the forbidden act had occurred with reference to the process of or in the presence of the court.

Fees for services.

FEEES FOR SERVICES

Limited as allowed by commissioner or court.

SEC. 28. (a) No claim for legal services or for any other services rendered in respect of a claim or award for compensation, to or on account of any person, shall be valid unless approved by the deputy commissioner, or if proceedings for review of the order of the deputy commissioner in respect of such claim or award are had before any court, unless approved by such court. Any claim so approved shall, in the manner and to the extent fixed by the deputy commissioner or such court, be a lien upon such compensation.

Punishment for receiving unauthorized fee, etc.

(b) Any person (1) who receives any fee, other consideration, or any gratuity on account of services so rendered, unless such consideration or gratuity is approved by the deputy commissioner or such court, or (2) who makes it a business to solicit employment for a lawyer or for himself in respect of any claim or award for compensation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall, for each offense, be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment not to exceed one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Record of injury or death.

RECORD OF INJURY OR DEATH

Employers to keep.

SEC. 29. Every employer shall keep a record in respect of any injury to an employee. Such record shall contain such information of disease, other disability, or death in respect of such injury as the

commission may by regulation require, and shall be available to inspection by the commission or by any State authority at such times and under such conditions as the commission may by regulation prescribe.

REPORTS

SEC. 30. (a) Within ten days from the date of any injury or death or from the date that the employer has knowledge of a disease or infection in respect of such injury, the employer shall send to the commission a report setting forth (1) the name, address, and business of the employer; (2) the name, address, and occupation of the employee; (3) the cause and nature of the injury or death; (4) the year, month, day, and hour when and the particular locality where the injury or death occurred; and (5) such other information as the commission may require. A copy of such report shall be sent at the same time to the deputy commissioner in the compensation district in which the injury occurred.

(b) Additional reports in respect of such injury and of the condition of such employee shall be sent by the employer to the commission and to such deputy commissioner at such times and in such manner as the commission may prescribe.

(c) Any report provided for in subdivision (a) or (b) shall not be evidence of any fact stated in such report in any proceeding in respect of such injury or death on account of which the report is made.

(d) The mailing of any such report and copy in a stamped envelope, within the time prescribed in subdivisions (a) or (b), to the commission and deputy commissioner, respectively, shall be a compliance with this section.

(e) Any employer who fails or refuses to send any report required of him by this section shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$500 for each such failure or refusal.

Reports.

By employer within ten days of injury, etc.

Contents.

Additional as prescribed.

Not accepted as evidence.

Mailing accepted as compliance.

Penalty for failure, etc.

PENALTY FOR MISREPRESENTATION

SEC. 31. Any person who willfully makes any false or misleading statement or representation for the purpose of obtaining any benefit or payment under this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed \$1,000 or by imprisonment of not to exceed one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Misrepresentations.

Punishment for false statements to obtain benefits.

SECURITY FOR COMPENSATION

SEC. 32. (a) Every employer shall secure the payment of compensation under this Act—

(1) By insuring and keeping insured the payment of such compensation with any stock company or mutual company or association, or with any other person or fund, while such person or fund is authorized (A) under the laws of the United States or of any State, to insure workmen's compensation, and (B) by the commission, to insure payment of compensation under this Act; or

(2) By furnishing satisfactory proof to the commission of his financial ability to pay such compensation and receiving an authorization from the commission to pay such compensation directly. The commission may, as a condition to such authorization, require such employer to deposit in a depository designated by the commission either an indemnity bond or securities (at the option of the employer) of a kind and in an amount determined by the commission, and subject to such conditions as the commission may prescribe, which shall include authorization to the commission in

Security for compensation.

By employer.

By insurance company, etc.

By proof of ability and authorization from commission.

Deposit of security.

case of default to sell any such securities sufficient to pay compensation awards or to bring suit upon such bonds, to procure prompt payment of compensation under this Act. Any employer securing compensation in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph shall be known as a self-insurer.

Authorization to carriers.

Associations deemed qualified.

(b) In granting authorization to any carrier to insure payment of compensation under this Act the commission may take into consideration the recommendation of any State authority having supervision over carriers or over workmen's compensation, and may authorize any carrier to insure the payment of compensation under this Act in a limited territory. Any marine protection and indemnity mutual insurance corporation or association, authorized to write insurance against liability for loss or damage from personal injury and death, and for other losses and damages, incidental to or in respect of the ownership, operation, or chartering of vessels on a mutual assessment plan, shall be deemed a qualified carrier to insure compensation under this Act. The commission may suspend or revoke any such authorization for good cause shown after a hearing at which the carrier shall be entitled to be heard in person or by counsel and to present evidence. No suspension or revocation shall affect the liability of any carrier already incurred.

Injuries by other persons.

Action against third parties liable for damages.

Acceptance of compensation an assignment of right to employer.

Effect of payment into special fund.
Post, p. 1444.

Authority of employer.

Distribution of amount recovered.

Retained by employer.
Personal expenses.

Benefits furnished employee.
Ante, p. 1427.

Amounts paid as compensation, etc.

COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES WHERE THIRD PERSONS ARE LIABLE

SEC. 33. (a) If on account of a disability or death for which compensation is payable under this Act the person entitled to such compensation determines that some person other than the employer is liable in damages, he may elect, by giving notice to the deputy commissioner in such manner as the commission may provide, to receive such compensation or to recover damages against such third person.

(b) Acceptance of such compensation shall operate as an assignment to the employer of all right of the person entitled to compensation to recover damages against such third person, whether or not the person entitled to compensation has notified the deputy commissioner of his election.

(c) The payment of such compensation into the fund established in section 44 shall operate as an assignment to the employer of all right of the legal representative of the deceased (hereinafter referred to as "representative") to recover damages against such third person, whether or not the representative has notified the deputy commissioner of his election.

(d) Such employer on account of such assignment may either institute proceedings for the recovery of such damages or may compromise with such third person either without or after instituting such proceeding.

(e) Any amount recovered by such employer on account of such assignment, whether or not as the result of a compromise, shall be distributed as follows:

(1) The employer shall retain an amount equal to—

(A) The expenses incurred by him in respect of such proceedings or compromise (including a reasonable attorney's fee as determined by the deputy commissioner).

(B) The cost of all benefits actually furnished by him to the employee under section 7.

(C) All amounts paid as compensation, and the present value of all amounts payable as compensation, such present value to be computed in accordance with a schedule prepared by the commission, and the amounts so computed to be retained by the employer as a trust fund to pay such compensation as it becomes due and

to pay any sum, in excess of such compensation, to the person entitled to compensation or to the representative; and

(2) The employer shall pay any excess to the person entitled to compensation or to the representative.

Excess to person entitled.

(f) If the person entitled to compensation or the representative elects to recover damages against such third person and notifies the commission of his election and institutes proceedings within the period prescribed in section 13, the employer shall be required to pay as compensation under this Act a sum equal to the excess of the amount which the commission determines is payable on account of such injury or death over the amount recovered against such third person.

Payment by employer of excess of commission award over amount under court decision.
Ante, p. 1432.

(g) If a compromise with such third person is made by the person entitled to compensation or such representative of an amount less than the compensation to which such person or representative would be entitled to under this Act, the employer shall be liable for compensation as determined in subdivision (e) only if such compromise is made with his written approval.

Effect of compromise with third party.

(h) The deputy commissioner may, if the person entitled to compensation under this Act is a minor, make any election required under subdivision (a) of this section, or may authorize the parent or guardian of the minor to make such election.

Action in case of a minor.

COMPENSATION NOTICE

Compensation notices.

SEC. 34. Every employer who has secured compensation under the provisions of this Act shall keep posted in a conspicuous place or places in and about his place or places of business typewritten or printed notices, in accordance with a form prescribed by the commission, stating that such employer has secured the payment of compensation in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Such notices shall contain the name and address of the carrier, if any, with whom the employer has secured payment of compensation and the date of the expiration of the policy.

Posting of, in place of business, required by employer securing compensation.

SUBSTITUTION OF CARRIER FOR EMPLOYER

Substitution of carrier for employer.

SEC. 35. In any case where the employer is not a self-insurer, in order that the liability for compensation imposed by this Act may be most effectively discharged by the employer, and in order that the administration of this Act in respect of such liability may be facilitated, the commission shall by regulation provide for the discharge, by the carrier for such employer, of such obligations and duties of the employer in respect of such liability, imposed by this Act upon the employer, as it considers proper in order to effectuate the provisions of this Act. For such purposes (1) notice to or knowledge of an employer of the occurrence of the injury shall be notice to or knowledge of the carrier, (2) jurisdiction of the employer by a deputy commissioner, the commission, or any court under this Act shall be jurisdiction of the carrier, and (3) any requirement by a deputy commissioner, the commission, or any court under any compensation order, finding, or decision shall be binding upon the carrier in the same manner and to the same extent as upon the employer.

Provisions for, if employer not a self-insurer.

Transfer of jurisdiction, etc.

INSURANCE POLICIES

Insurance policies.

SEC. 36. (a) Every policy or contract of insurance issued under authority of this Act shall contain (1) a provision to carry out the provisions of section 35, and (2) a provision that insolvency or bankruptcy of the employer and/or discharge therein shall not

Provisions for carrier substitution.

relieve the carrier from payment of compensation for disability or death sustained by an employee during the life of such policy or contract.

Cancellation of policies restricted.

(b) No contract or policy of insurance issued by a carrier under this Act shall be canceled prior to the date specified in such contract or policy for its expiration until at least thirty days have elapsed after a notice of cancellation has been sent to the deputy commissioner and to the employer in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (c) of section 12.

Ante, p. 1431.

Certificate of compliance with this Act.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE WITH THIS ACT

Required for employing stevedoring firm.

SEC. 37. No stevedoring firm shall be employed in any compensation district by a vessel or by hull owners until it presents to such vessel or hull owners a certificate issued by a deputy commissioner assigned to such district that it has complied with the provisions of this Act requiring the securing of compensation to its employees. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Punishment for violations.

Compensation payments.

PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO SECURE PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

Punishment for failure of employer to secure.

SEC. 38. Any employer required to secure the payment of compensation under this act who fails to secure such compensation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. This section shall not affect any other liability of the employer under this Act.

Administration.

ADMINISTRATION

Employees' Compensation Commission. Authority and duties specified for administering this Act.

SEC. 39. (a) Except as otherwise specifically provided, the United States Employees' Compensation Commission shall administer the provisions of this Act, and for such purpose the commission is authorized (1) to make such rules and regulations; (2) to appoint and fix the compensation of such temporary technical assistants and medical advisers, and, subject to the provisions of the civil service laws, to appoint, and, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, to fix the compensation of such deputy commissioners (except deputy commissioners appointed under subdivision (a) of section 40) and other officers and employees; and (3) to make such expenditures (including expenditures for personal services and rent at the seat of government and elsewhere, for law books, books of reference, periodicals, and for printing and binding) as may be necessary in the administration of this Act. All expenditures of the commission in the administration of this Act shall be allowed and paid as provided in section 45 upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the commission.

Post, p. 1445.

Compensation districts to be established by.

(b) The commission shall establish compensation districts, to include the high seas and the areas within the United States to which this Act applies, and shall assign to each such district one or more deputy commissioners, as the commission deems advisable. Judicial proceedings under sections 18 and 21 of this Act in respect of any injury or death occurring on the high seas shall be instituted in the district court within whose territorial jurisdiction is located the office of the deputy commissioner having jurisdiction in respect of such injury or death (or in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia if such office is located in such District).

Judicial proceedings in Federal court.
Ante, pp. 1434, 1436.

(c) The commission shall direct the vocational rehabilitation of permanently disabled employees and shall arrange with the appropriate public or private agencies in States or Territories, possessions, or the District of Columbia for such education. The Federal Board for Vocational Education shall cooperate with the commission in such educational work. The commission may in its discretion furnish such prosthetic appliances or other apparatus made necessary by an injury upon which an award has been made under this Act to render a disabled employee fit to engage in a remunerative occupation. If any surplus is left in any fiscal year in the fund provided for in section 44, such surplus may be used in subsequent fiscal years for the purposes of this section except for the purposes of administration and investigation.

Vocational rehabilitation of permanently disabled employees.

Prosthetic appliances.

Fund available.
Post, p. 1444.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS

SEC. 40. (a) The commission may appoint as deputy commissioners any member of any board, commission, or other agency of a State to act as deputy commissioner for any compensation district or part thereof in such State, and may make arrangements with such board, commission, or other agency for the use of the personnel and facilities thereof in the administration of this Act. The commission may make such arrangements as may be deemed advisable by it for the payment of expenses of such board, commission, or other agency, incurred in the administration of this Act pursuant to this section, and for the payment of salaries to such board, commission, or other agency, or the members thereof, and may pay any amounts agreed upon to the proper officers of the State, upon vouchers approved by the commission.

Deputy commissioners.

Members of State agencies, etc., may be appointed.

Expenses.

(b) In any Territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia a person holding an office under the United States may be appointed deputy commissioner and for services rendered as deputy commissioner may be paid compensation, in addition to that he is receiving from the United States, in an amount fixed by the commission in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923.

Federal officials in Territories or the District may be appointed.

Compensation.

(c) Deputy commissioners (except deputy commissioners appointed under subdivision (a) of this section) may be transferred from one compensation district to another and may be temporarily detailed from one compensation district for service in another in the discretion of the commission.

Transfers authorized.

(d) Each deputy commissioner shall maintain and keep open during reasonable business hours an office, at a place designated by the commission, for the transaction of business under this Act, at which office he shall keep his official records and papers. Such office shall be furnished and equipped by the commission, who shall also furnish the deputy commissioner with all necessary clerical and other assistants, records, books, blanks, and supplies. Wherever practicable such office shall be located in a building owned or leased by the United States; otherwise the commission shall rent suitable quarters.

Offices to be kept open, etc.

Equipment, etc.

(e) If any deputy commissioner is removed from office, or for any reason ceases to act as such deputy commissioner, all of his official records and papers and office equipment shall be transferred to his successor in office or, if there be no successor, then to the commission or to a deputy commissioner designated by the commission.

Transfer of records, etc., to successors.

(f) Neither a deputy commissioner nor any business associate of a deputy commissioner shall appear as attorney in any proceeding under this Act, and no deputy commissioner shall act in any such case in which he is interested, or when he is employed by any party

Appearing as attorney, etc., forbidden.

in interest or related to any party in interest by consanguinity or affinity within the third degree, as determined by the common law.

Investigations.

INVESTIGATIONS BY THE COMMISSION

Studies of safety provisions, etc., and recommendations to be made by Commission.

SEC. 41. (a) The commission shall make studies and investigations with respect to safety provisions and the causes of injuries in employments covered by this Act, and shall from time to time make to Congress and to employers and carriers such recommendations as it may deem proper as to the best means of preventing such injuries.

Cooperation with Federal and State agencies.

(b) In making such studies and investigations the commission is authorized (1) to cooperate with any agency of the United States charged with the duty of enforcing any law securing safety against injury in any employment covered by this Act, or with any State agency, engaged in enforcing any laws to assure safety for employees, and (2) to permit any such agency to have access to the records of the commission. In carrying out the provisions of this section the commission or any officer or employee of the commission is authorized to enter at any reasonable time upon any premises, tracks, wharf, dock, or other landing place, or upon any vessel, or to enter any building, where an employment covered by this Act is being carried on, and to examine any tool, appliance, or machinery used in such employment.

Examination of premises, tracks, etc.

Traveling expenses.

TRAVELING EXPENSES

Allowance to commissioners, etc.

SEC. 42. The commissioners, deputy commissioners, and other employees of the commission shall be entitled to receive their necessary traveling expenses and expenses actually incurred for subsistence while traveling on official business and away from their designated stations, as provided by the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926.

Ante, p. 688.

ANNUAL REPORT

Report to Congress each year.

SEC. 43. The commission shall make to Congress at the beginning of each regular session a report of the administration of this Act for the preceding fiscal year, including a detailed statement of receipts of and expenditures from the funds established in sections 44 and 45, together with such recommendations as the commission deems advisable.

Special funds.

SPECIAL FUND

Established for rehabilitation, etc.
Ante, p. 1429.

SEC. 44. (a) There is hereby established in the Treasury of the United States a special fund for the purpose of making payments in accordance with the provisions of subsections (f) and (g) of section 8 of this Act. Such fund shall be administered by the commission. The Treasurer of the United States shall be the custodian of such fund, and all moneys and securities in such fund shall be held in trust by such Treasurer and shall not be money or property of the United States.

Disbursements from, restricted.

(b) The Treasurer is authorized to disburse moneys from such fund only upon order of the commission. He shall be required to give bond in an amount to be fixed and with securities to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller General of the United States conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duty as custodian of such fund.

Payments into.

(c) Payments into such fund shall be made as follows:

By employer for death of employee where no beneficiary entitled to compensation.

(1) Each employer shall pay \$1,000 as compensation for the death of an employee of such employer resulting from injury where the deputy commissioner determines that there is no person entitled

under this Act to compensation for such death. Fifty per centum of each such payment shall be available for the payments under subdivision (f) of section 8, and 50 per centum shall be available for payments under subdivision (g) of section 8.

(2) All amounts collected as fines and penalties under the provisions of this Act shall be paid into such fund.

(d) The Treasurer of the United States shall deposit any moneys paid into such fund into such depository banks as the commission may designate and may invest any portion of the funds which, in the opinion of the commission, is not needed for current requirements, in bonds or notes of the United States or of any Federal land bank.

(e) Neither the United States nor the commission shall be liable in respect of payments authorized under section 8 in an amount greater than the money or property deposited in or belonging to such fund.

(f) The Comptroller General of the United States shall audit the account for such fund, but the action of the commission in making payments from such fund shall be final and not subject to review, and the Comptroller General is authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of any disbursing officer of the commission for payments made from such fund authorized by the commission.

(g) All civil penalties provided for in this Act shall be collected by civil suit brought by the commission.

Allotment.

Fines and penalties collected.

Deposit in depository banks.

Investment in Federal securities, etc.

Liability for payments limited.

Auditing. Action of commission final and not subject to review.

Collection of civil penalties.

ADMINISTRATION FUND

SEC. 45. (a) There is hereby established in the Treasury of the United States a special fund for the purpose of providing for the payment of all expenses in respect of the administration of this act. Such fund shall be administered by the commission. The Treasurer of the United States shall be the custodian of such fund, and all moneys and securities in such fund shall be held in trust by such Treasurer and shall not be the money or property of the United States.

(b) The provisions of subdivisions (b), (d), and (f) of section 44 shall be applicable to the fund hereby established.

Administration fund.

Established for paying expenses thereof.

To be a trust fund.

Ante, p. 1444.

APPROPRIATION

SEC. 46. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$250,000, which shall be covered into the administration fund established in section 45 and shall be available for expenses incurred in the administration of this Act during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, and during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928. All unexpended balances of any appropriations made under authority of this section, remaining in such fund on July 1, 1928, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

Appropriation.

Authorized, to be covered into administration fund.

Supra.

Unexpended balances July 1, 1928, to be covered into the Treasury.

AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 47. The expenses incurred for salaries and contingent expenses by the United States Employees' Compensation Commission in the administration (1) of the Act entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended, and (2) of this Act, may be paid from the appropriations for salaries and contingent expenses for

Availability of appropriations.

Salaries and expenses payable from funds established. Vol. 39, p. 749.

Ante, p. 1445.

the administration of such Act of September 7, 1916, and from the fund established in section 45 of this Act, in such proportion as the commission, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, determines to be fairly attributable to the cost of administration of the respective Acts, but the total amount paid from such appropriation and such fund in any fiscal year on account of the administration of such Act of September 7, 1916, shall not exceed the amounts appropriated for salaries and contingent expenses for the administration of such Act for such year.

Laws inapplicable.

LAWS INAPPLICABLE

Limit of recovery, etc., not affected by designated laws.
R. S., secs. 4283-4286, 4289, p. 827.
Vol. 23, p. 57.

SEC. 48. Nothing in sections 4283, 4284, 4285, 4286, or 4289 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, nor in section 18 of the Act entitled "An act to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign carrying trade, and for other purposes," approved June 26, 1884, as amended, shall be held to limit the amount for which recovery may be had (1) in any suit at law or in admiralty where an employer has failed to secure compensation as required by this Act, or (2) in any proceeding for compensation, any addition to compensation, or any civil penalty.

Effect of unconstitutionality

EFFECT OF UNCONSTITUTIONALITY

If payment invalidated, time for action against employer computed.

SEC. 49. If any part of this Act is adjudged unconstitutional by the courts, and such adjudication has the effect of invalidating any payment of compensation under this Act, the period intervening between the time the injury was sustained and the time of such adjudication shall not be computed as a part of the time prescribed by law for the commencement of any action against the employer in respect of such injury; but the amount of any compensation paid under this Act on account of such injury shall be deducted from the amount of damages awarded in such action in respect of such injury.

SEPARABILITY PROVISION

Invalidity of any provision not to affect remainder of Act.

SEC. 50. If any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional or the applicability thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and the applicability of such provision to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Effective date.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Administrative sections at once, and remainder July 1, 1927.

SEC. 51. Sections 39 to 51, inclusive, shall become effective upon the passage of this Act, and the remainder of this Act shall become effective on July 1, 1927.

Approved, March 4, 1927.

March 4, 1927.
[S. 3286.]
[Public, No. 804.]

CHAP. 510.—An Act To amend the Interstate Commerce Act and the Transportation Act, 1920, and for other purposes.

Interstate commerce.
Vol. 25, p. 862, amended.

Reduced rates for transporting property for relief in case of earthquake, flood, etc.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph (1) of section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, be amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Nothing in this Act shall prevent any carrier or carriers subject to this Act from giving reduced rates for the transportation of property to or from any section of the country with the object of providing relief in case of earthquake, flood, fire, famine, drought,