

Postal Service employee” for “An employee”, and added subsec. (b).

1974—Pub. L. 93-416 substituted “14 days” for “21 days”.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1974 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 93-416 effective Sept. 7, 1974, and applicable to any injury or death occurring on or after Sept. 7, 1974, see section 28(a) of Pub. L. 93-416, set out as a note under section 8101 of this title.

§ 8118. Continuation of pay; election to use annual or sick leave

(a) The United States shall authorize the continuation of pay of an employee, as defined in section 8101(1) of this title (other than those referred to in clause (B) or (E)), who has filed a claim for a period of wage loss due to a traumatic injury with his immediate superior on a form approved by the Secretary of Labor within the time specified in section 8122(a)(2) of this title.

(b) Continuation of pay under this subchapter shall be furnished—

(1) without a break in time, except as provided under section 8117(b), unless controverted under regulations of the Secretary;

(2) for a period not to exceed 45 days; and

(3) under accounting procedures and such other regulations as the Secretary may require.

(c) An employee may use annual or sick leave to his credit at the time the disability begins, but his compensation for disability does not begin, and the time periods specified by section 8117 of this title do not begin to run, until termination of pay as set forth in subsections (a) and (b) or the use of annual or sick leave ends.

(d) If a claim under subsection (a) is denied by the Secretary, payments under this section shall, at the option of the employee, be charged to sick or annual leave or shall be deemed overpayments of pay within the meaning of section 5584 of title 5, United States Code.

(e) Payments under this section shall not be considered as compensation as defined by section 8101(12) of this title.

(Pub. L. 89-554, Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 543; Pub. L. 93-416, §11, Sept. 7, 1974, 88 Stat. 1145; Pub. L. 109-435, title IX, §901(b), Dec. 20, 2006, 120 Stat. 3254.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Table with 3 columns: Derivation, U.S. Code, Revised Statutes and Statutes at Large. Row 1: 5 U.S.C. 758. Sept. 7, 1916, ch. 458, §8, 39 Stat. 743. Oct. 14, 1949, ch. 691, §101(b), 63 Stat. 854.

Standard changes are made to conform with the definitions applicable and the style of this title as outlined in the preface to the report.

AMENDMENTS

2006—Subsec. (b)(1). Pub. L. 109-435 amended par. (1) generally. Prior to amendment, par. (1) read as follows: “without a break in time unless controverted under regulations of the Secretary;”.

1974—Pub. L. 93-416 inserted in section catchline the reference to continuation of pay, added subsecs. (a), (b), (d) and (e), designated existing provisions as subsec. (c),

and in subsec. (c) as so designated, substituted “until termination of pay as set forth in subsections (a) and (b) or the use of annual or sick leave ends” for “until the use of the annual or sick leave ends”.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1974 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 93-416, §28(b), Sept. 7, 1974, 88 Stat. 1151, provided that: “Section 11 of this Act [amending this section] shall become effective 60 days from enactment [Sept. 7, 1974] and be applicable to any injury occurring on or after such effective date.”

§ 8119. Notice of injury or death

An employee injured in the performance of his duty, or someone on his behalf, shall give notice thereof. Notice of a death believed to be related to the employment shall be given by an eligible beneficiary specified in section 8133 of this title, or someone on his behalf. A notice of injury or death shall—

(a) be given within 30 days after the injury or death;

(b) be given to the immediate superior of the employee by personal delivery or by depositing it in the mail properly stamped and addressed;

(c) be in writing;

(d) state the name and address of the employee;

(e) state the year, month, day, and hour when and the particular locality where the injury or death occurred;

(f) state the cause and nature of the injury, or, in the case of death, the employment factors believed to be the cause; and

(g) be signed by and contain the address of the individual giving the notice.

(Pub. L. 89-554, Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 543; Pub. L. 93-416, §12(a), Sept. 7, 1974, 88 Stat. 1146.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Table with 3 columns: Derivation, U.S. Code, Revised Statutes and Statutes at Large. Row 1: (a) 5 U.S.C. 765. Sept. 7, 1916, ch. 458, §15, 39 Stat. 746. 5 U.S.C. 766. Sept. 7, 1916, ch. 458, §16, 39 Stat. 746. Row 2: (b) 5 U.S.C. 767. Sept. 7, 1916, ch. 458, §17, 39 Stat. 746.

Subsection (b)(2) is added on authority of former section 770, which is carried into section 8122, to complete the coverage of this section.

Administration of this subchapter was transferred to the Secretary of Labor by section 1 of 1950 Reorg. Plan No. 19, 64 Stat. 1271 (see section 8145).

Standard changes are made to conform with the definitions applicable and the style of this title as outlined in the preface to the report.

AMENDMENTS

1974—Pub. L. 93-416 substituted “or death” for “; failure to give” in section catchline, struck out designation of subsec. (a), redesignated cls. (1) to (7) as (a) to (g), and, as so redesignated, inserted provisions relating to notice of death and substituted “30 days” for “48 hours” in cl. (a), and struck out subsec. (b) relating to allowance of compensation.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1974 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 93-416 effective Sept. 7, 1974, and applicable to any injury or death occurring on or after Sept. 7, 1974, see section 28(a) of Pub. L. 93-416, set out as a note under section 8101 of this title.