

By Ms. Melconian, a petition (accompanied by bill, Senate, No. 80) of Linda J. Melconian for legislation relative to the definition of employee under the workmens' compensation law. Commerce and Labor.

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**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts**

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In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-Eight.

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AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE DEFINITION OF EMPLOYEE UNDER THE WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAW.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:*

1 SECTION 1. Subsection (4) of section 1 of chapter 152 of the  
2 General Laws, as most recently amended, is hereby further  
3 amended, by inserting after the fourth paragraph the following  
4 new paragraph: —

5 For the purpose of this section, a person in the service of another  
6 who is not compensated shall be an "employee", and, at the option  
7 of the employer, compensation shall be provided in accordance  
8 with the provisions of this chapter.

1 SECTION 2. Section 52 of chapter 152 of the General Laws,  
2 as most recently amended, is hereby further amended by adding  
3 the following sentence: — No company shall issue a policy  
4 insuring the payment of compensation provided for by this  
5 chapter unless it makes a mandatory offer to issue to any  
6 employer, at his option, coverage for a person in the service of  
7 said employer who is not compensated.

It is the duty of the Senate to advise and consent to the appointment and removal of officers and judges of the United States, and to ratify and reject treaties made by the President.

The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, and two Senators from each Territory, chosen for six years, one-third retiring at the expiration of each year.

The Senate is organized into three classes, the first of which expires at the end of the first year, the second at the end of the second year, and the third at the end of the third year.

The Senate is presided over by the Vice President of the United States, or by a President pro tempore chosen by the Senate.

The Senate has the power to confirm and reject appointments made by the President, and to ratify and reject treaties made by the President.

The Senate also has the power to impeach and try officers of the United States, and to remove them from office if guilty of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

The Senate is also responsible for the regulation of the internal affairs of the United States, and for the management of the public lands and other property of the United States.

The Senate is a powerful branch of the federal government, and its actions are of great importance to the United States.