

the Administrative Law Judge conducting the hearing. The Administrative Law Judge may exclude irrelevant, immaterial or unduly repetitious evidence. All documents and other evidence offered or taken for the record shall be open to examination by the parties. Opportunity shall be given to refute facts and arguments advanced on either side of the issue. A transcript shall be made of the oral evidence except to the extent the substance thereof is stipulated for the record.

(c) The general provisions governing discovery as provided in the Rules of Civil Procedure for the United States District Court, title V, 28 U.S.C., rules 26 through 37, may be made applicable to the extent that the Administrative Law Judge concludes that their use would promote the proper advancement of the hearing.

(d) When a public officer is a respondent in a hearing in an official capacity and during its pendency dies, resigns, or otherwise ceases to hold office, the proceeding does not abate and the officer's successor is automatically substituted as a party. Proceedings following the substitution shall be in the name of the substituted party, but any misnomer not affecting the substantive rights of the parties shall be disregarded. An order of substitution may be entered at any time, but the omission to enter such an order shall not affect the substitution.

§ 658.710 Decision of the Administrative Law Judge.

(a) The Administrative Law Judge shall have jurisdiction to decide all issues of fact and related issues of law and to grant or deny appropriate motions, but shall not have jurisdiction to decide upon the validity of Federal statutes or regulations.

(b) The decision of the Administrative Law Judge shall be based on the hearing record, shall be in writing and shall state the factual and legal basis of the decision. Notice of the decision shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and the Administrative Law Judge's decision shall be available for public inspection and copying.

(c) Except when the case involves the decertification of a State agency, the decision of the Administrative Law

Judge shall be the final decision of the Secretary.

(d) If the case involves the decertification of an appeal to the State agency, the decision of the Administrative Law Judge shall contain a notice stating that, within 30 calendar days of the decision, the State agency or the Administrator may appeal to the Administrative Review Board, United States Department of Labor, by sending by registered mail, return receipt requested, a written appeal to the Administrative Review Board, in care of the Administrative Law Judge who made the decision.

[45 FR 39468, June 10, 1980, as amended at 61 FR 19983, May 3, 1996]

§ 658.711 Decision of the Administrative Review Board.

(a) Upon the receipt of an appeal to the Administrative Review Board, United States Department of Labor, the Administrative Law Judge shall certify the record in the case to the Administrative Review Board, which shall make a decision to decertify or not on the basis of the hearing record.

(b) The decision of the Administrative Review Board shall be final, shall be in writing, and shall set forth the factual and legal basis for the decision. Notice of the Administrative Review Board's decision shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, and copies shall be made available for public inspection and copying.

[61 FR 19983, May 3, 1996]

PART 660—INTRODUCTION TO THE REGULATIONS FOR WORKFORCE INVESTMENT SYSTEMS UNDER TITLE I OF THE WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT

Sec.

660.100 What is the purpose of title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998?

660.200 What do the regulations for workforce investment systems under title I of the Workforce Investment Act cover?

660.300 What definitions apply to the regulations for workforce investment systems under title I of WIA?

AUTHORITY: Sec. 506(c), Pub. L. 105-220; 20 USC 9276(c).

SOURCE: 64 FR 18693, Apr. 15, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§ 660.100 What is the purpose of title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998?

The purpose of title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (hereafter referred to as WIA) is to provide workforce investment activities that increase the employment, retention and earnings of participants, and increase occupational skill attainment by participants, which will improve the quality of the workforce, reduce welfare dependency, and enhance the productivity and competitiveness of the Nation's economy. These goals are achieved through the workforce investment system. (WIA sec. 106.)

§ 660.200 What do the regulations for workforce investment systems under title I of the Workforce Investment Act cover?

The regulations found in 20 CFR parts 660-671 set forth the regulatory requirements that are applicable to programs operated with funds provided under title I of WIA. This part 660 describes the purpose of that Act, explains the format of these regulations and sets forth definitions for terms that apply to each part. Part 661 contains regulations relating to Statewide and local governance of the workforce investment system. Part 662 describes the One-Stop system and the roles of One-Stop partners. Part 663 sets forth requirements applicable to WIA title I programs serving adults and dislocated workers. Part 664 sets forth requirements applicable to WIA title I programs serving youth. Part 665 contains regulations relating to Statewide activities. Part 666 describes the WIA title I performance accountability system. Part 667 sets forth the administrative requirements applicable to programs funded under WIA title I. Parts 668 and 669 contain the particular requirements applicable to programs serving Indians and Native Americans and Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers, respectively. Parts 670 and 671 describe the particular requirements applicable to the Job Corps and other national programs, respectively.

§ 660.300 What definitions apply to the regulations for workforce investment systems under title I of WIA?

In addition to the definitions set forth at WIA sec. 101, the following definitions apply to the regulations set forth in 20 CFR parts 660-671:

Department or DOL means the U.S. Department of Labor, including its agencies and organizational units.

Designated region means a combination of local areas that are partly or completely in a single labor market area, economic development region, or other appropriate contiguous subarea of a State, that is designated by the State under WIA section 116(c), or a similar interstate region that is designated by two or more States under WIA section 116(c)(4).

Employment and training activity means a workforce investment activity that is carried out for an adult or dislocated worker.

EEO data means data on race and ethnicity, age, sex, and disability required by regulations implementing sec. 188 of WIA governing non-discrimination.

ETA means the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Grant means an award of WIA financial assistance by the U.S. Department of Labor to an eligible WIA recipient.

Grantee means the direct recipient of grant funds from the Department of Labor. A grantee may also be referred to as a recipient.

Literacy means an individual's ability to read, write, and speak in English, and to compute, and solve problems, at levels of proficiency necessary to function on the job, in the family of the individual, and in society.

Local Board means a local workforce investment board established under WIA sec. 117, to set policy for the local workforce investment system.

Outlying area means the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau.

Participant means an individual who has registered under 20 CFR 663.105 or 20 CFR 664.215 and has been determined

to be eligible to participate in and who is receiving services (except for follow up services) under a program authorized by WIA title I. Participation commences on the first day, following determination of eligibility, on which the individual begins receiving core, intensive, training or other services provided under WIA title I.

Recipient means an entity to which a WIA grant is awarded directly from the Department of Labor to carry out a program under title I of WIA. The State is the recipient of funds awarded under WIA secs. 127(b)(1)(C)(i)(II), 132(b)(1)(B) and 132(b)(2)(B).

Register means the process for collecting information to determine an individual's eligibility for services under WIA title I. Individuals may be registered in a variety of ways, as described in 20 CFR 663.105 and 20 CFR 664.215.

Secretary means the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Self certification means an individual's signed attestation that the information he/she submits to demonstrate eligibility for a program under title I of WIA is true and accurate.

State Board means a State workforce investment board established under WIA sec. 111.

State means each of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The term "State" does not include outlying areas.

Subrecipient means an entity to which a subgrant is awarded and which is accountable to the recipient (or higher tier subrecipient) for the use of the funds provided.

Vendor means an entity responsible for providing generally required goods or services to be used in the WIA program. These goods or services may be for the recipient's or subrecipient's own use or for the use of participants in the program.

Wagner-Peyser Act means the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, codified at 29 U.S.C. 49 *et seq.*

Workforce investment activities mean the array of activities permitted under title I of WIA, which include employment and training activities for adults and dislocated workers, as described in

WIA section 134, and youth activities, as described in WIA section 129.

Youth activity means a workforce investment activity that is carried out for youth.

PART 661—STATEWIDE AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE OF THE WORKFORCE INVESTMENT SYSTEM UNDER TITLE I OF THE WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT

Subpart A—General Governance Provisions

Sec.

- 661.100 What is the workforce investment system?
- 661.110 What is the role of the Department of Labor as the Federal governmental partner in the governance of the workforce investment system?
- 661.120 What are the roles of the local and State governmental partner in the governance of the workforce investment system?

Subpart B—State Governance Provisions

- 661.200 What is the State Workforce Investment Board?
- 661.205 What is the role of the State Board?
- 661.210 Under what circumstances may the Governor select an alternative entity in place of the State Workforce Investment Board?
- 661.220 What are the requirements for the submission of the State workforce investment plan?
- 661.230 What are the requirements for modification of the State workforce investment plan?
- 661.240 How do the unified planning requirements apply to the five-year strategic WIA and Wagner-Peyser plan and to other Department of Labor plans?
- 661.250 What are the requirements for designation of local workforce investment areas?
- 661.260 What are the requirements for automatic designation of workforce investment areas relating to units of local government with a population of 500,000 or more?
- 661.270 What are the requirements for temporary and subsequent designation of workforce investment areas relating to areas that had been designated as service delivery areas under JTPA?
- 661.280 What right does an entity have to appeal the Governor's decision rejecting a request for designation as a workforce investment area?