

owners, chief executives or chief operating officers of nongovernmental employers or other private sector employers, who have substantial management, hiring or policy responsibility and who represent businesses with employment opportunities in the local area and the areas to which students will return.

(f) The council must work with Local Boards and must review labor market information to provide recommendations to the Secretary regarding the center's vocational training offerings, including identification of emerging occupations suitable for training. (WIA sec.154(b)(1).)

(g) Job Corps is identified as a required One-Stop partner. Wherever practicable, Job Corps centers and operational support contractors must establish cooperative relationships and partnerships with One-Stop centers and other One-Stop partners, Local Boards, and other programs for youth.

Subpart I—Administrative and Management Provisions

§ 670.900 Are damages caused by students eligible for reimbursement under the Tort Claims Act?

Yes, Students are considered Federal employees for purposes of the Tort Claims Act (28 U.S.C. 2671 *et seq.*). If a student is alleged to be involved in the damage, loss, or destruction of the property of others, or in causing personal injury to or the death of another individual(s), the injured person(s), or their agent may file a claim with the Center Director. The Director must investigate all of the facts, including accident and medical reports, and interview witnesses, and submit the claim for a decision to the Regional Solicitor's Office. All tort claims for \$25,000 or more must be sent to the Associate Solicitor for Employee Benefits, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20210.

§ 670.905 Are damages that occur to private parties at Job Corps Centers eligible for reimbursement under the Tort Claims Act?

(a) Whenever there is loss or damage to persons or property, which is believed to have resulted from operation of a Job Corps center and to be a prop-

er charge against the Federal Government, the owner(s) of the property, the injured person(s), or their agent may submit a claim for the damage to the Regional Solicitor. Claims must be filed no later than two years from the date of loss or damage. The Regional Solicitor will determine if the claim is valid under the Tort Claims Act. If the Regional Solicitor determines a claim is not valid under the Tort Claims Act, the Regional Solicitor must consider the facts and may still settle the claim, in an amount not to exceed \$1,500.

(b) The Job Corps may pay students for valid claims under the Tort Claims Act for lost, damaged, or stolen property, up to a maximum amount set by the Secretary, when the loss is not due to the negligence of the student. Students must file claims no later than six months from the date of loss. Students are compensated for losses including those that result from a natural disaster or those that occur when the student's property is in the protective custody of the Job Corps, such as when the student is AWOL. Claims must be filed with Job Corps regional offices. The regional office will promptly notify the student and the center of its determination.

§ 670.910 Are students entitled to Federal Employees Compensation Benefits (FECB)?

(a) Job Corps students are considered Federal employees for purposes of the Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA). (WIA sec. 157(a)(3).)

(b) Job Corps students may be entitled to Federal Employees Compensation Benefits as specified in WIA section 157.

(c) Job Corps students must meet the same eligibility tests for FECA payments that apply to all other Federal employees. One of those tests is that the injury must occur "in the performance of duty." This test is described in § 670.915.

§ 670.915 When are residential students considered to be in the performance of duty?

Residential students will be considered to be in the "performance of duty" at all times while: