

Employment and Training Administration, Labor

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including transition support and workplace counseling, must be provided to program graduates for 12 months after graduation.

§ 670.750 Who may provide continued services for graduates?

Placement agencies, centers or other agencies, including One-Stop partners, may provide post-program services under a contract or other agreement with the Regional Director. In selecting a provider for continued services, priority is given to One-Stop partners. (WIA sec. 148(d)).

§ 670.760 How will Job Corps coordinate with other agencies?

(a) The Secretary issues guidelines for the National Office, Regional Offices, Job Corps centers and operational support providers to use in developing and maintaining cooperative relationships with other agencies and institutions, including law enforcement, educational institutions, communities, and other employment and training programs and agencies.

(b) The Secretary develops policies and requirements to ensure linkages with the One-Stop delivery system to the greatest extent practicable, as well as with other Federal, State, and local programs, and youth programs funded under this title. These linkages enhance services to youth who face multiple barriers to employment and must include, where appropriate:

- (1) Referrals of applicants and students;
- (2) Participant assessment;
- (3) Pre-employment and work maturity skills training;
- (4) Work-based learning;
- (5) Job search, occupational, and basic skills training; and
- (6) Provision of continued services for graduates.

(b) Each Job Corps center must have a Business and Community Liaison designated by the director of the center to establish relationships with local and distant employers, applicable One-Stop centers and local boards, and members of the community according to procedures established by the Secretary. (WIA sec. 153(a).)

(c) Each Job Corps center must implement an active community relations program.

(d) Each Job Corps center must establish an industry advisory council, according to procedures established by the Secretary. The industry advisory council must include:

- (1) Distant and local employers;
- (2) Representatives of labor organizations (where present) and employees; and
- (3) Job Corps students and graduates.

(e) A majority of the council members must be local and distant business 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 H—Community Connections

§ 670.800 How do Job Corps centers and service providers become involved in their local communities?

(a) Job Corps representatives serve on Youth Councils operating under applicable Local Boards wherever geographically feasible.

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

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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 proper 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.

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§ 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:

(a) They are on center under the supervision and control of Job Corps officials;

(b) They are engaged in any authorized Job Corps activity;

(c) They are in authorized travel status; or

(d) They are engaged in any authorized offsite activity.

§ 670.920 When are non-resident students considered to be in the performance of duty?

Non-resident students are considered "in performance of duty" as Federal employees when they are engaged in any authorized Job Corps activity, from the time they arrive at any scheduled center activity until they leave the activity. The standard rules governing coverage of Federal employees during travel to and from work apply. These rules are described in guidance issued by the Secretary.

§ 670.925 When are students considered to be not in the performance of duty?

Students are considered to be not in the performance of duty when:

(a) They are AWOL;

(b) They are at home, whether on pass or on leave