

§ 900.182

with the DHHS Office of General Counsel, subcontractors of an Indian tribe or tribal organization which are:

(i) Governed by Indians eligible to receive services from the Indian Health Service;

(ii) Which carry out comprehensive IHS service programs within geographically defined service areas; and

(iii) Which are selected and identified through tribal resolution as the local provider of Indian health care services.

(2) Subject to the approval of the IHS Director after consultation with the DHHS Office of General Counsel, Indian tribes and tribal organizations which meet in all respects the requirements of the Indian Self-Determination Act to contract directly with the Federal Government but which choose through tribal resolution to subcontract to carry out IHS service programs within geographically defined service areas with another Indian tribe or tribal organization which contracts directly with IHS.

(3) Any other contractor that qualifies as an "Indian contractor" under the Indian Self-Determination Act.

§ 900.182 What other statutes and regulations apply to FTCA coverage?

A number of other statutes and regulations apply to FTCA coverage, including the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U.S.C. 1346(b), 2401, 2671–2680) and related Department of Justice regulations in 28 CFR part 14.

§ 900.183 Do Indian tribes and tribal organizations need to be aware of areas which FTCA does not cover?

Yes. There are claims against self-determination contractors which are not covered by FTCA, claims which may not be pursued under FTCA, and remedies that are excluded by FTCA. General guidance is provided below as to these matters but is not intended as a definitive description of coverage, which is subject to review by the Department of Justice and the courts on a case-by-case basis.

(a) *What claims are expressly barred by FTCA and therefore may not be made against the United States, an Indian tribe or tribal organization?* Any claim under 28 U.S.C. 2680, including claims arising out of assault, battery, false imprison-

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ment, false arrest, malicious prosecution, abuse of process, libel, slander, misrepresentation, deceit, or interference with contract rights, unless otherwise authorized by 28 U.S.C. 2680(h).

(b) *What claims may not be pursued under FTCA?* (1) Except as provided in § 900.181(a)(1) and § 900.189, claims against subcontractors arising out of the performance of subcontracts with a self-determination contractor;

(2) Claims for on-the-job injuries which are covered by workmen's compensation;

(3) Claims for breach of contract rather than tort claims; or

(4) Claims resulting from activities performed by an employee which are outside the scope of employment.

(c) *What remedies are expressly excluded by FTCA and therefore are barred?*

(1) Punitive damages, unless otherwise authorized by 28 U.S.C. 2674; and

(2) Other remedies not permitted under applicable state law.

§ 900.184 Is there a deadline for filing FTCA claims?

Yes. Claims shall be filed within 2 years of the date of accrual. (28 U.S.C. 2401).

§ 900.185 How long does the Federal government have to process an FTCA claim after the claim is received by the Federal agency, before a lawsuit may be filed?

Six months.

§ 900.186 Is it necessary for a self-determination contract to include any clauses about Federal Tort Claims Act coverage?

No, it is optional. At the request of Indian tribes and tribal organizations, self-determination contracts shall include the following clauses to clarify the scope of FTCA coverage:

(a) The following clause may be used for all contracts:

For purposes of Federal Tort Claims Act coverage, the contractor and its employees (including individuals performing personal services contracts with the contractor to provide health care services) are deemed to be employees of the Federal government while performing work under this contract. This status is not changed by the source of the funds used by the contractor to pay the