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(i) The trainee is no longer an enrolled student; or

(ii) The trainee is not eligible or able to continue in accordance with its standards and practices.

(b) The grantee must deposit any Federal portion of the tuition refund owed to a trainee into the grant account and provide written notice to the trainee that it is doing so.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0915-0060)

[53 FR 9116, Mar. 21, 1988, as amended at 57 FR 45735, Oct. 5, 1992]

§ 57.513 What additional Department regulations apply to grantees?

Several other regulations apply to grants under this subpart. These include, but are not limited to:

42 CFR part 50, subpart D—Public Health Service grant appeals procedure

45 CFR part 16—Procedures of the Departmental Grant Appeals Board

45 CFR part 74—Administration of grants

45 CFR part 75—Informal grant appeals procedures

45 CFR part 76—Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension (nonprocurement) and Governmentwide Requirements for Drug-Free Workplace (Grants)

45 CFR part 80—Nondiscrimination under programs receiving Federal assistance through the Department of Health and Human Services effectuation of title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

45 CFR part 81—Practice and procedure for hearings under part 80 of this title

45 CFR part 83—Regulation for the administration and enforcement of sections 794 and 855 of the Public Health Service Act

45 CFR part 84—Nondiscrimination on the basis of handicap in programs and activities receiving or benefiting from Federal financial assistance

45 CFR part 86—Nondiscrimination on the basis of sex in education programs and activities receiving or benefiting from Federal financial assistance

45 CFR part 91—Nondiscrimination on the basis of age in HHS programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance

45 CFR part 93—New restrictions on lobbying.

[53 FR 9116, Mar. 21, 1988, as amended at 57 FR 45736, Oct. 5, 1992; 61 FR 6124, Feb. 16, 1996]

§ 57.514 Additional conditions.

The Secretary may impose additional conditions on any grant award before or at the time of any award if he or she

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determines that these conditions are necessary to assure or protect the advancement of the approved activity, the interest of the public health, or the conservation of grant funds.

Subpart G [Reserved]

Subpart H—Grants for Physician Assistant Training Programs

AUTHORITY: Sec. 215 of the Public Health Service Act, 58 Stat. 690, as amended by 63 Stat. 35 (42 U.S.C. 216); sec. 783(a)(1) of the Public Health Service Act, 90 Stat. 2314, and 99 Stat. 524 (42 U.S.C. 295g-3(a)(1)); redesignated as sec. 788(d) and amended by 102 Stat. 3135 (42 U.S.C. 295g-8(d)); renumbered as sec. 750, as amended by Pub. L. 102-408, 106 Stat. 2044 (42 U.S.C. 293n).

§ 57.701 Applicability.

The regulations in this subpart apply to the award of grants to public or private nonprofit schools of medicine or osteopathic medicine, and other public or private nonprofit entities under section 750 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 293n) to meet the costs of projects to plan, develop, and operate or maintain programs for the training of physician assistants.

[57 FR 45736, Oct. 5, 1992; 57 FR 53815, Nov. 12, 1992; 61 FR 6124, Feb. 16, 1996]

§ 57.702 Definitions.

As used in this subpart:

Act means the Public Health Service Act, as amended.

Budget period means the interval of time into which the approved activity is divided for budgetary and reporting purposes, as specified in the grant award document.

Health professional shortage area means an area designated under section 332 of the Act.

Nonprofit refers to the status of an entity which is a corporation or association, or is owned and operated by one or more corporations or associations no part of the net earnings of which inures, or may lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

Physician assistant means an individual who is qualified by academic and clinical training to provide patient care services under the supervision and

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responsibility of a doctor of medicine or osteopathic medicine and who meets the requirements of 42 CFR 57.802.

Primary care means health care which may be initiated by the patient or the provider, or both, in a variety of settings, and which consists of a broad range of personal health care services including promotion and maintenance of health, prevention of illness and disability, basic care during acute and chronic phases of illness, guidance and counseling of individuals and families, and referral to other health care providers and community resources when appropriate. In providing the services

(1) The physical, emotional, social, and economic status of the patient is considered in the context of his or her cultural and environmental background, including the family and community, and

(2) The patient is provided timely access to the health care system.

Program for the Training of Physician Assistants or Program means a program for the training of physician assistants as defined in 42 CFR 57.801-57.803.

Project director means an individual designated by the grantee in the grant application and approved by the Secretary to direct the project being supported under this subpart.

Project period means the total time for which support for a project has been approved including any extensions of the project.

School of medicine or school of osteopathic medicine means a public or private nonprofit school which provides training leading respectively to a degree of doctor of medicine or a degree of doctor of osteopathic medicine, and which is accredited as provided in section 799(1)(E) of the Act.

Secretary means the Secretary of Health and Human Services and any other officer or employee of the Department of Health and Human Services to whom the authority involved has been delegated.

State means, in addition to the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, Guam,

American Samoa, the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia.

Supervised clinical practice means supervised clinical practice as defined in 42 CFR 57.802.

[44 FR 36178, June 21, 1979, as amended at 52 FR 24160, June 29, 1987; 57 FR 45736, Oct. 5, 1992; 61 FR 6124, Feb. 16, 1996]

§ 57.703 Eligibility.

Any public or private nonprofit school of medicine or osteopathic medicine or public or private nonprofit entity located in a State is eligible to apply for a grant under this subpart.

[57 FR 45736, Oct. 5, 1992]

§ 57.704 Application.

(a) Each eligible applicant desiring a grant under this subpart shall submit an application in the form and at such time as the Secretary may prescribe.

(b) The application must be signed by an individual authorized to act for the applicant and to assume on behalf of the applicant the obligations imposed by the terms and conditions of any award, including the regulations of this subpart.

(c) In addition to other pertinent information which the Secretary may require, an application for a grant under this subpart must contain:

(1) A detailed description of the proposed project and of the manner in which the applicant intends to conduct the project and carry out the requirements of section 750 of the Act and this subpart, in particular, the requirements of § 57.705. This must include a budget for the proposed project and a justification for the amount of grant funds requested.

(2) A copy of all laws and regulations pertaining to the practice of physician assistants in the State or States in which the applicant's supervised clinical practice will be conducted and in which the applicant will be encouraging its graduates to work.