

Public Health Service, HHS

§ 57.704

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.