

**§ 136.121 Indian preference in training and employment.**

(a) Any grant made under this subpart, or a contract or subgrant made under such a grant shall require that, to the greatest extent feasible preferences and opportunities for training and employment in connection with the administration of such grant, or contract or subgrant made under such grant, shall be given to Indians.

(b) The grantee shall include the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section in all contracts and subgrants made under a grant awarded under this subpart.

**Subpart I [Reserved]****Subpart J—Indian Health Care Improvement Act Programs**

**AUTHORITY:** Secs. 102, 103, 106, 502, 702, and 704 of Pub. L. 94-437 (25 U.S.C. 1612, 1613, 1615, 1652, 1672 and 1674); sec. 338G of the Public Health Service Act, 95 Stat. 908 (42 U.S.C. 254r).

**SOURCE:** 42 FR 59646, Nov. 18, 1977, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 67 FR 35342, May 17, 2002.

**SUBDIVISION J-1—PROVISIONS OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPLICABILITY****§ 136.301 Policy and applicability.**

(a) *Policy.* (1) It is the policy of the Secretary to encourage Indians to enter the health professions and to ensure the availability of Indian health professionals to serve Indians. The recruitment and scholarship programs under this subpart will contribute to this objective.

(2) The regulations of this subpart are intended to be consistent with principles of Indian self-determination and to supplement the responsibilities of the Indian Health Service for Indian health manpower planning and for assisting Indian tribes and tribal organizations in the development of Indian manpower programs.

(b) *Applicability.* The regulations of this subpart are applicable to the following activities authorized by the Indian Health Care Improvement Act:

(1) The award of health professions recruitment grants under section 102 of

the Act to recruit Indians into the health professions (Subdivision J-2);

(2) The award of preparatory scholarship grants and pregraduate scholarship grants under section 103 of the Act, as amended, to Indians undertaking compensatory and preprofessional education (Subdivisions J-3 and J-8);

(3) The award of Indian Health Scholarship grants pursuant to section 338G of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254r) to Indian or other students in health professions schools (Subdivision J-4);

(4) The provision of continuing education allowances to health professionals employed by the Service under section 106 of the Act (Subdivision J-5);

(5) Contracts with urban Indian organizations under section 502 of the Act to establish programs in urban areas to make health services more accessible to the urban Indian population (Subdivision J-6); and

(6) Leases with Indian tribes under section 704 of the Act (Subdivision J-7).

[42 FR 59646, Nov. 18, 1977, as amended at 49 FR 7381, Feb. 29, 1984; 50 FR 1855, Jan. 14, 1985]

**§ 136.302 Definitions.**

As used in this subpart: (a) *Act* means the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, Pub. L. 94-437 (25 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*).

(b) *Academic year* means the traditional approximately 9 month September to June annual session, except for students who attend summer session in addition to the traditional academic year during a 12 month period, for whom the academic year will be considered to be of approximately 12 months duration.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Compensatory preprofessional education* means any preprofessional education necessary to compensate for deficiencies in an individual's prior education in order to enable that individual to qualify for enrollment in a health professions school.

(e) *Health or educational entity* means an organization, agency, or combination thereof, which has the provision of health or educational programs as one of its major functions.

(f) *Health professions school* means any of the schools defined in paragraphs (m), (n), or (o) of this section.

(g) *Hospital* means general, tuberculosis, mental, and other types of hospitals, and related facilities such as laboratories, outpatient departments, extended care facilities, facilities related to programs for home health services, self-care units, education or training facilities for health professions personnel operated as an integral part of a hospital, and central services facilities operated in connection with hospitals, but does not include any hospital providing primarily domiciliary care.

(h) *Indian or Indians* means, for purposes of Subdivisions J-2, J-3, J-4, and J-8 of this subpart, any person who is a member of an Indian tribe, as defined in paragraph (i) of this section or any individual who (1), irrespective of whether he or she lives on or near a reservation, is a member of a tribe, band or other organized group terminated since 1940 and those recognized now or in the future by the State in which they reside, or who is the natural child or grandchild of any such member, or (2) is an Eskimo or Aleut or other Alaska Native, or (3) is considered by the Secretary of the Interior to be an Indian for any purpose, or (4) is determined to be an Indian under regulations promulgated by the Secretary.

(i) *Indian health organization* means a nonprofit corporate body composed of Indians which provides for the maximum participation of all interested Indian groups and individuals and which has the provision of health programs as its principal function.

(j) *Indian tribe* means any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaska native village or group or regional or village corporation as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

(k) *Nonprofit* as applied to any private entity means that no part of the net earnings of such entity inures or

may lawfully inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

(1) [Reserved]

(m) *School of allied health professions* means a junior college, college, or university—

(1) Which provides, or can provide, programs of education leading to a certificate, or to an associate or baccalaureate degree (or the equivalent or either), or to a higher degree for preparing personnel with responsibilities for supporting, complementing, or supplementing the professional functions of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals in the delivery of health care to patients or assisting environmental engineers and others in environmental health control and preventive medicine activities.

(2) Which, if in a college or university which does not include a teaching hospital or in a junior college, is affiliated through a written agreement with one or more hospitals which provide the hospital component of the clinical training required for completion of such programs of education. The written agreement shall be executed by individuals authorized to act for their respective institutions and to assume on behalf of their institution the obligations imposed by such agreement. The agreement shall provide:

(i) A description of the responsibilities of the school of allied health professions, the responsibilities of the hospital, and their joint responsibilities with respect to the clinical components of such programs of education; and

(ii) A description of the procedure by which the school of allied health professions and the hospital will coordinate the academic and clinical training of students in such programs of education; and

(iii) That, with respect to the clinical component of each such program of education, the teaching plan and resources have been jointly examined and approved by the appropriate faculty of the school of allied health professions and the staff of the hospital.

(3) Which is accredited or assured accreditation by a recognized body or bodies approved for such purpose by the Commissioner of Education of the Department of Health and Human Services.

(n) *School of medicine, school of dentistry, school of osteopathy, school of pharmacy, school of optometry, school of podiatry, school of veterinary medicine, and school of public health* means a school which provides training leading, respectively, to a degree of doctor of medicine, a degree of doctor of dental surgery or an equivalent degree, a degree of doctor of osteopathy, a degree of bachelor of science in pharmacy or an equivalent degree, a degree of doctor of podiatry or an equivalent degree, and graduate degree in public health, and including advanced training related to such training provided by any such school, and is accredited or assured accreditation by a recognized body or bodies approved for such purpose by the Commissioner of Education of the Department of Health and Human Services.

(o) *School of nursing* means a college, associate degree, or diploma school of nursing, as those terms are defined below:

(1) The term *collegiate school of nursing* means a department, division, or other administrative unit in a college or university which provides primarily or exclusively a program of education in professional nursing and allied subjects leading to the degree of bachelor of arts, bachelor of science, bachelor of nursing, or to an equivalent degree, or to a graduate degree in nursing, and including advanced training related to such program of education provided by such school, but only if such program, or such unit, college or university is accredited;

(2) The term *associated degree school of nursing* means a department, division, or other administrative unit in a junior college, community college, college, or university which provides primarily or exclusively a two-year program of education in professional nursing and allied subjects leading to an associate degree in nursing or to an equivalent degree, but only if such program, or such unit, college or university is accredited;

(3) The term *diploma school of nursing* means a school affiliated with a hospital or university, or an independent school, which provides primarily or exclusively a program of education in professional nursing and allied subjects

leading to a diploma or to equivalent indicia that such program has been satisfactorily completed, but only if such program, or such affiliated school or such hospital or university or such independent school is accredited.

(4) The term *accredited* as used in this subsection when applied to any program of nurse education means a program accredited or assured accreditation by a recognized body or bodies, or by a State agency, approved for such purpose by the Commissioner of Education of the Department of Health and Human Services and when applied to a hospital, school, college, or university (or a unit thereof) means a hospital, school, college, or university (or a unit thereof) which is accredited or assured accreditation by a recognized body or bodies, or by a State agency, approved for such purpose by the Commissioner of Education of the Department of Health and Human Services.

(p) *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.

(q) *Service* means the Indian Health Service.

(r) *State or local government* means any public health or educational entity which is included within the definition of State or local government in 45 CFR 74.3 and Indian tribes or tribal organizations.

(s) *Tribal organization* means the elected governing body of any Indian tribe or any legally established organization of Indians which is controlled by one or more such bodies or by a board of directors elected or selected by one or more such bodies (or elected by the Indian population to be served by such organization) and which includes the maximum participation of Indians in all phases of its activities.

(t) *Urban center* means any city, with a population of 10,000 or more as determined by the United States Census Bureau, which the Secretary determines has a sufficient urban Indian population with unmet health needs to warrant assistance under title V of the Act.

(u) *Urban Indian* means any individual who resides in an urban center,

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as defined in paragraph(s) of this section, and who meets one or more of the four criteria in paragraphs (h) (1) through (4) of this section.

(v) *Urban Indian organization* means a nonprofit corporate body situated in an urban center which:

(1) Is governed by an Indian controlled board of directors;

(2) Has the provision of health programs as:

(i) Its principal function, or

(ii) One of its major functions and such health programs are administered by a distinct organizational unit within the organization.

(3) Provides for the maximum participation of all interested Indian groups and individuals; and

(4) Is capable of legally cooperating with other public and private entities for the purpose of performing the activities described in §36.350(a) of Subdivision J-6 of this subpart. Except, that criteria (2) and (3) of this subsection shall not apply to an organization administering an urban Indian health project under a contract with the Secretary prior to October 1, 1977, for the period of such contract or until July 1, 1978, whichever is later.

[42 FR 59646, Nov. 18, 1977, as amended at 49 FR 7381, Feb. 29, 1984; 50 FR 1855, Jan. 14, 1985]

**§ 136.303 Indians applying for scholarships.**

(a) For purposes of scholarship grants under Subdivisions J-3 and J-4 of this subpart, Indian applicants must submit evidence of their tribal membership (or other evidence that that applicant is an Indian as defined in paragraph (h) of §136.302 of this subdivision) satisfactory to the Secretary.

(b) Where an applicant is a member of a tribe recognized by the Secretary of the Interior, the applicant must submit evidence of his or her tribal membership, such as:

(1) Certification of tribal enrollment by the Secretary of the Interior acting through the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA); or

(2) In the absence of such BIA certification, documentation that the applicant meets the requirements of tribal membership as prescribed by the charter, articles of incorporation or other

legal instrument of the tribe and has been officially designated a tribal member by an authorized tribal official; or

(3) Other evidence of tribal membership satisfactory to the Secretary.

(c) Where the applicant is a member of a tribe terminated since 1940 or a State recognized tribe, the applicant must submit documentation that the applicant meets the requirements of tribal membership as prescribed by the charter, articles of incorporation or other legal instrument of the tribe and has been officially designated a tribal member by an authorized tribal official; or other evidence, satisfactory to the Secretary, that the applicant is a member of the tribe. In addition, if the terminated or State recognized tribe of which the applicant is a member is not on a list of such tribes published by the Secretary in the FEDERAL REGISTER, the applicant must submit documentation as may be required by the Secretary that the tribe is a tribe terminated since 1940 or is recognized by the State in which the tribe is located in accordance with the law of that State.

(d) An applicant who is not a tribal member, but who is a natural child or grandchild of a tribal member as defined in paragraph (h) of §36.302 of this subdivision must submit evidence of such fact which is satisfactory to the Secretary, in addition to evidence of his or her parent's or grandparent's tribal membership in accordance with paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

[42 FR 59646, Nov. 18, 1977. Redesignated and amended at 67 FR 35342, May 17, 2002]

**§ 136.304 Publication of a list of allied health professions.**

The Secretary, acting through the Service, shall publish from time to time in the FEDERAL REGISTER a list of the allied health professions for consideration for the award of preparatory and Indian Health scholarships under subdivisions J-3 and J-4 of this Subpart, based upon his determination of the relative needs of Indians for additional service in specific allied health professions. In making that determination, the needs of the Service will be given priority consideration.