

§ 65.2

Target populations may also be regulated under standards promulgated by the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Transportation, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and other agencies under section 126(g) of the SARA or section 106(b) of the HMTA.

(c) Two types of grants are available: Program grants covering the full range of activities, including program development, direct worker training and education, and program evaluation; and planning grants under the SARA.

(1) Planning grants are intended to assist organizations which demonstrate potential for providing hazardous worker training, but need additional developmental efforts prior to initiation of full curriculum development and training activities. A limited number of one-year planning grants may be funded at a level determined appropriate by the Director. After successful completion of a one-year planning grant, a recipient may apply for a full program grant on a competitive basis.

(2) Full program grants will be awarded to organizations with demonstrated capability to provide worker health and safety training and education and demonstrated ability to identify, describe, and access target populations. Full program grantees must be able to immediately initiate curriculum development and worker training activities.

[55 FR 42568, Oct. 22, 1990; 59 FR 64141, Dec. 13, 1994]

§ 65.2 Definitions.

As used in this part:

Award or *grant* means a grant or cooperative agreement made under section 126(g) of the SARA or section 118 of the HMTA.

Director means the Director, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, or the Director's delegate.

HHS means the Department of Health and Human Services.

HMTA means the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, as amended (49 U.S.C. App. 1801 *et seq.*).

NIEHS means the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, an organizational component of the National Institutes of Health, as authorized by sections 401(b)(1)(L) and 463 of

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the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 281(b)(1)(L) and 285(1)).

NIH means the National Institutes of Health.

Nonprofit as applied to any agency, organization, institution, or other entity means a corporation or association no part of the net earnings of which inures or may lawfully inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

SARA means the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Public Law 99-499, as amended (42 U.S.C. 9601 *et seq.*).

Stipend means a payment to an organization that is intended to help meet that organization's subsistence expenses for trainees during the training period.

Training grant means an award of funds to an eligible entity for a project authorized under § 65.1.

[55 FR 42568, Oct. 22, 1990; 59 FR 64141, Dec. 13, 1994]

§ 65.3 Who is eligible to apply for a grant?

Public and private nonprofit entities providing worker health and safety education and training may apply for grants under these regulations. Applicants for a grant may use services, as appropriate, of other public or private organizations necessary to develop, administer, or evaluate proposed worker training programs so long as the majority of the work is done by the applicant.

§ 65.4 Project requirements.

In addition to meeting the requirements specified in the application, the instructions accompanying it, and the regulations referred to in § 65.8, each applicant must meet the following requirements:

(a) Two or more nonprofit organizations may join in a single application and share grant resources in order to maximize worker group coverage, enhance the effectiveness of training, and bring together appropriate academic disciplines and talents. Joint applications must describe the cooperative arrangements for program integration and effectiveness. Specific expertise, facilities, or services to be provided by