

40 C.F.R. § 7.25

Definitions.

As used in this part:

Action, for purposes of subpart F of this part, means any act, activity, policy, rule, standard, or method of administration; or the use of any policy, rule, standard, or method of administration.

Administrator means the Administrator of EPA. It includes any other agency official authorized to act on his or her behalf, unless explicitly stated otherwise.

Age, for purposes of subpart F of this part, means how old a person is, or the number of elapsed years from the date of a person's birth.

Age distinction, for purposes of subpart F of this part, means any action using age or an age-related term.

Age-related term, for purposes of subpart F of this part, means a word or words which necessarily imply a particular age or range of ages (for example; "children," "adult," "older persons," but not "student" or "grade").

Alcohol abuse means any misuse of alcohol which demonstrably interferes with a person's health, interpersonal relations or working ability.

Applicant means any entity that files an application or unsolicited proposal or otherwise requests EPA assistance (see definition for *EPA assistance*).

Assistant Attorney General is the head of the Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice.

Award Official means the EPA official with the authority to approve and execute assistance agreements and to take other assistance related actions authorized by this part and by other EPA regulations or delegation of authority.

Drug abuse means:

- (a) The use of any drug or substance listed by the Department of Justice in 21 CFR 1308.11, under authority of the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. 801, as a controlled substance unavailable for prescription because:
- (1) The drug or substance has a high potential for abuse,
 - (2) The drug or other substance has no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, or
 - (3) There is a lack of accepted safety for use of the drug or other substance under medical supervision.

Note:

Examples of drugs under paragraph (a)(1) of this section include certain opiates and opiate derivatives (e.g.,

heroin) and hallucinogenic substances (e.g., marijuana, mescaline, peyote) and depressants (e.g., methaqualone). Examples of (a)(2) include opium, coca leaves, methadone, amphetamines and barbiturates.

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