

	<i>In the following list, several grant terms are specific to Federal Grants, as indicated by double astrings (**) following the term. Other terms have been generalized to include Federal and non-Federal grant terminology. However, some private philanthropic organizations have adapted some federal terminology, adjusted for the private grantmaking arena.</i>
Activities	Activities are what the program does with its resources in order to fulfill its mission. Activities include the strategies, techniques, and types of treatments that comprise the program's methodology.
Advisory Committee	An Advisory Committee is a group of individuals who has been selected by an organization to provide technical consultation in a variety of areas (e.g., fundraising, outreach, strategic planning). Less formal than a board of directors, an advisory committee meets periodically to provide advice and feedback to the organization. The committee does not have legal responsibility or authority over organizational business.
Application	An Application is a request for financial support of a project/activity usually submitted in a specified format, using specified forms and in accordance with instructions provided by the awarding office (grantor agency).
Approved Budget	The Approved Budget is the financial expenditure plan, including any revisions approved by the awarding office for the grant-supported project or activity. For Federal grants, the approved budget consists of Federal (grant) funds and non-Federal participation, or Federal funds only, and will be specified on the Notice of Grant Award and on any subsequent revised or amended award notice. Any expenditures charged to an approved budget that consists of both Federal and non-Federal shares are deemed to be borne by the grantee in the same proportion as the percentage of Federal/non-Federal participation in the overall budget.
Assurance of Compliance Form**	The Assurance of Compliance Form is a section of the Public Health Service Grant Application Kit (PHS 5161-1) that sets forth certain requirements to ensure applicants' compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975. <i>Source: SAMHSA, 2005.</i>
Award**	An Award is financial assistance that provides support or stimulation to accomplish a public purpose. Awards include grants and other agreements in the form of money, or property in lieu of money, by the Federal Government to an eligible recipient. The term does not include technical assistance, which provides services instead of money; other assistance in the form of loans, loan guarantees, interest subsidies, or insurance; direct payments of any kind to individuals; and contracts that are required to be entered under procurement laws and regulations. <i>Source: SAMHSA, 2005.</i>
Best Practices	Best Practices are interventions based on clinical opinions or open clinical trials. They are practices for which either no randomized clinical trials have been conducted or there are insufficient numbers of studies to allow for a claim of consistent scientific evidence. <i>Source: SAMHSA, 2005.</i>
Block Grant**	A Block Grant is a type of mandatory grant in which the recipients (normally States) have substantial authority over the type of activities to support, with minimal Federal administrative restrictions. The basic premise is that States should be free to target resources and design administrative mechanisms to provide services to meet the needs of their citizens. SAMHSA administers two separate block grants: the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) block grant and the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS) block grant. <i>Source: SAMHSA, 2005.</i>
Board of Directors	A Board of Directors comprises individuals elected or appointed to oversee the management of an organization. Board members may be paid, are required to meet several times each year, and assume legal responsibility for an organization's activities.
Budget Period	The Budget Period is the interval of time into which the project period is divided (usually in terms of annual budget period) for budgetary and funding purposes.
Certifications**	Certifications is a section of the grant application kit that sets forth certain requirements concerning debarment and suspension, drug-free workplace requirements, lobbying, the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act, and environmental tobacco smoke with which an organization must comply if a grant is awarded. <i>Source: SAMHSA, 2005.</i>
CFDA Number**	The CFDA (Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance) number is a unique identifier for a particular Federal grant. The CFDA is the encyclopedia of all funding programs and the way that all grants are cataloged. The CFDA is available for download, free of charge at: http://12.46.245.173/pls/portal30/CATALOG.PDF_CATALOG_DYN.show
Coalition	A coalition is a group of organizations and/or individuals working together for a common purpose.
Collaboration	Collaboration is a process through which parties who see different aspects of a problem can explore constructively their differences and search for, and implement, solutions that go beyond their own limited vision of what is possible (Taylor-Powell, et al., 1998).

Community	A group of people residing in the same locality and under the same government; a group or class having common interests; a group viewed as forming a distinct segment of society; common ownership or participation. <i>Source: Webster's New College Dictionary, 3rd Edition, 2005.</i>
Community-based Organizations	Community-based organizations are human service organizations that provide services to residents of the community.
Community Development Corporation	A Community Development Corporation is a private, non-profit entity governed by a board of directors consisting of residents of the community and business and civic leaders, that has the primary purpose of planning, developing, or managing low-income housing or community development projects.
Community-level Data	Community -level Data is key information collected by each grantee that will allow for analysis. This usually consists of data on the target population, demographic information, poverty rates and/or unemployment rates as well as data that is specific to the program as defined in the program announcement.
Comparison Data	Comparison Data are data from a similar project against which an organization can compare its own project's data.
Compassion Capital Fund Intermediary**	The Compassion Capital Fund represents the first appropriated Federal funds specifically targeted for faith- and community-based organizations. Intermediary organizations that receive these funds issue subawards and provide technical assistance to help faith- and community-based organizations support startup costs, operations, or expansion of programs, particularly in the areas of homelessness, hunger, the needs of at-risk children, transition from welfare to work, and those in need of intensive rehabilitation (e.g., addicts, prisoners).
Competing Continuation Application**	A Competing Continuation Application is a request for financial or direct assistance to extend, for one or more additional budget periods, a project period that would otherwise expire. Competing continuation applications compete with other competing continuation, competing supplemental, and new applications for funds.
Contracting Under a Grant	Contracting Under a Grant is a process whereby a grantee enters into a written agreement with a third party for the acquisition of property or services or the conduct of prescribed activities or functions under the grant.
Cooperation	Cooperation is a process where parties with similar interests plan together, negotiate mutual roles and share resources to achieve joint goals but maintain separate identities (Taylor-Powell, et al., 1998).
Cooperative Agreement**	A Cooperative Agreement is a financial assistance mechanism used in lieu of a grant when substantial Federal programmatic involvement with the recipient during performance is anticipated by the awarding agency. A Substantial involvement means that the recipient can expect Federal programmatic collaboration or participation in managing the project.
Coordination	Coordination is a process of communication, planning and the sharing of resources, risks and rewards for purposes of efficiency and effectiveness in achieving the complementary goals of all parties involved (Taylor-Powell, et al., 1998).
Cultural Competence	Cultural Competence is the attainment of knowledge, skills, and attitudes that enable administrators and practitioners within systems of care to provide for diverse populations. Cultural competence includes an understanding of a culture's language, beliefs, norms, and values that may have a significant impact on the well-being of individuals within that culture. Cultural competence is a critical component of Federal grant programs. <i>Source: SAMHSA, 2005.</i>
Direct Costs	Direct Costs are costs that can be specifically identified with a particular project or program.
Discretionary Grant**	A Discretionary Grant permits the Federal Government, according to specific authorizing legislation, to exercise judgment (discretion) in selecting the applicant/recipient organization, through a competitive grant process. Types of activities commonly supported by discretionary grants include demonstration, research, training, service, and construction projects or programs. Discretionary grants are sometimes referred to as a project grants.
Equipment	For grantees subject to 45 CFR Part 74, equipment is an article of tangible personal property that has a useful life of more than 2 years and an acquisition cost of \$500 or more. For grantees subject to 45 CFR Part 92, an article of tangible, nonexpendable, personal property having a useful life of more than 1 year and an acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more per unit.
Evaluation	Evaluation is the objective and careful examination and appraisal of a project. Consumers and family members should be integrally involved in designing and carrying out the evaluation activities.
Event Coalition	An Event Coalition only has to agree on one particular issue and dissolve when the issue has been solved or the event has been coordinated.

Evidence-based Practices (EPBs)	Evidence-based Practices are interventions for which there is consistent scientific evidence that they improve client outcomes. The highest standard for an EBP is several randomized clinical trials comparing the practice to alternative practices or to no intervention, considered together (i.e., meta-analysis), that support the superiority of the EBP to the alternatives (or no intervention).
Expiration Date	The Expiration Date is the date signifying the end of the current budget period, as indicated on the Notice of Grant Award, after which the grantee does not have authority to obligate grant funds.
Faith-based Organizations	Faith-based Organizations refer to groups or organizations that provide services and have a faith element integrated into their organization.
Federal Financial Assistance**	Federal Financial Assistance is the transfer of money, property, or other direct assistance to an eligible recipient to support or stimulate a public purpose authorized by statute.
Federal Register**	The Federal Register (FR) provides public notice of all grant programs once they are approved by Congress. The FR is available at: http://www.archives.gov/federal-register . You may also subscribe to the daily FR table of contents (FEDREGTOC-L list) with hyperlinks to the specific notices at http://listserv.access.gpo.gov .
Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Government	(See 45 CFR Part 92.3). "Recognition" is a legal term meaning that the United States recognizes a government-to-government relationship with a tribe and that a tribe exists politically in a "domestic dependent nation status." A federally-recognized tribe is one that was in existence, or evolved as a successor to a tribe at the time of original contact with non-Indians. Federally-recognized tribes possess certain inherent rights of self-government and entitlement to certain federal benefits, services, and protections because of the special trust relationship.
Financing and Cost-effectiveness	Current and sustainable financing and cost-effective strategies must be considered when designing, implementing, and evaluating programs.
Focus Group	A Focus Group is a small group selected from a wider population and sampled, as by open discussion, for its members' opinions about or emotional response to a particular subject or area. Focus groups are commonly used in market research or political analysis. <i>Source: SAMHSA, 2005</i> .
Formula Grants**	Formula Grants are allocations of money to States or their subdivisions in accordance with the distribution formulas prescribed by administrative regulation, for activities of a continuing nature not confined to a specific project. The formula is often based on population, crime statistics, or previous years' services provided.
Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA)	The GPRA of 1993 (Public Law 103-62) mandates performance-based management by Federal agencies, focusing on results or outcomes in monitoring the effectiveness of Federal programs and their progress toward achieving national goals. The law places increased emphasis on collecting, reporting, and reviewing data to hold the agency accountable for achieving results with public funds.
Grant	A Grant is a financial assistance mechanism whereby money and/or direct assistance is provided to carry out approved activities. A grant can be classified on the basis of type of activity(ies) supported; degree of discretion allowed the awarding office (mandatory or discretionary award); and/or the method of determining amounts of award (negotiated basis or formula).
Grant-approved Projects/Activities**	Grant-approved Projects/Activities are those activities specified or described in a grant application, plan, or other document that are approved by the awarding office for funding, or changes that may be proposed by the grantee and subsequently approved by the Grants Management Officer. For purposes of this definition, it does not matter whether Federal funding constitutes all or only a portion of the financial support necessary to carry out such activities.
Grantee	The Grantee is the organizational entity or individual to which a grant (or cooperative agreement) is awarded and which is responsible and accountable both for the use of the funds provided and for the performance of the grant-supported project or activities.
Grants Management Officer (GMO)	The GMO is official responsible for the business management aspects of particular grants or cooperative agreements. The GMO serves as the counterpart to the business officer of the grantee agency. In this capacity, the GMO is responsible for all business management matters associated with the review, negotiation, award and administration of grants and interprets grants administration policies and provisions. S/he works closely with the program or project officer who is responsible for the scientific, technical, and programmatic aspects of the grant.
Grants Management Specialist**	A Grants Management Specialist is a Federal staff member who oversees the business and other nonprogrammatic aspects of one or more grants or cooperative agreements. These activities include, but are not limited to, evaluating grant applications for administrative content and compliance with regulations and guidelines, negotiating grants, providing consultations and technical assistance to recipients, conducting post-award administration, and closing out grants.
Guidance for Applicants (GFA)	Guidance for Applicants (GFA) is currently referred to as Request for Applications (RFA). See the definition for RFA.

Hypothesis	A Hypothesis is an assumption made in order to test its validity. It should assert a cause-and-effect relationship between a program intervention and its expected result. Both the intervention and result must be measured to confirm the hypothesis.
Impact Evaluation	An Impact Evaluation is a form of outcome evaluation that assesses the net effect of a program by comparing program outcomes with an estimate of what would have happened in the absence of the program. This form of evaluation is employed when external factors are known to influence the program's outcomes, in order to isolate the program's contribution to achievement of its objectives (General Accounting Office, 1998). It assesses program processes to understand how outcomes are produced (Perrin, 1998).
Indicators	Indicators are specific terms of information that track a program's success. Indicators describe observable, measurable characteristics or changes that represent achievement of an outcome. Also, indicators are observable phenomena that point toward the intended and/or actual condition of certain situations, programs, and outcomes and are used to provide tangible evidence of the extent a program has achieved its goal.
Indirect Cost	Indirect Cost (IDC) is an accounting term used to assign or charge costs that are common to two or more of a grantee's projects or operations. Usually, this includes the cost of building occupancy, equipment usage, procurement, personnel administration, accounting and other overhead activities that are charged to grants and contracts proportionately. IDC is not substantially different from direct costs and in fact, could be treated as direct costs. For example, voluntary health and welfare organizations treat building occupancy and other types of common costs as direct costs. However, universities and tribal organizations usually treat those common costs as indirect costs. It is imperative that grantees remain consistent in declaring costs as either direct or indirect for all projects and activities of the organization, regardless of the source of funding. Source: <i>Federal Grants Management Handbook, 2005</i> .
Inputs	Inputs are resources dedicated to a program or consumed by the program.
Institutional Review Board (IRB)	The IRB is an administrative body established to protect the rights and welfare of human research subjects recruited to participate in research activities conducted under the auspices of the institution with which it is affiliated. The IRB has the authority to approve, require modifications in, or disapprove all research activities that fall within its jurisdiction. More information on IRBs can be obtained from the Office for Human Research Protections at http://ohrp.osophs.dhhs.gov
Intervention	An Intervention is any planned activity within a project that is intended to produce changes in the target population and/or the environment and that can be formally evaluated.
Job Creation	The process of Job Creation is to bring about, by activities and/or services funded by the program, new jobs (jobs that were not in existence before the start of the program).
Logic Model	A program Logic Model is a systemic, visual way to present a planned program with its underlying assumptions and theoretical framework. It is a picture of why and how the program will work and causes the author to describe, share, discuss, and improve program theory as the program is developed. Source: <i>W.W. Kellogg Foundation Online, 2005</i> .
Maintenance of Effort (MOE)	MOE is a requirement contained in certain legislation, regulations, or administrative policies that a recipient must maintain a specified level of financial effort in the area for which Federal funds will be provided in order to receive Federal grant funds. This requirement is usually given in terms of a previous base-year dollar amount.
Matching Funds	Matching Funds means the value of third-party, in-kind contributions (non-Federal funds) and/or the portion of the costs of a Federally-assisted project or program not borne by the Federal government. Costs used to satisfy matching requirements are subject to the same policies governing allowability as other costs under the approved budget.
Mission Statement	A Mission Statement is a written statement that defines the business of the organization, states the basic goals and guiding philosophies, and establishes a context within which strategies are formulated and can be used to initiate, evaluate, and refine activities.
Monitoring	Monitoring is a process whereby the programmatic and business management performance aspects of a grant are reviewed by assessing information gathered from various reports, audits, site visits, and other sources.
Multi-issue Coalition	A Multi-issue Coalition consists of various organizations that have related issues and recognize the value of mobilizing together for action over a long period of time.

Needs Assessments	Needs Assessments are tools (surveys, questionnaires, etc.) used to involve individuals in discussions about their lives and the communities in which they live. Community participants become involved in programming as they provide information about their social, economic, and environmental concerns. Needs Assessments usually draw upon two fundamental approaches: the Social Indicators Approach and the Self-report Approach.
Networking	Networking is an exchange of information for mutual benefit. Community groups engage consumers and their families to participate in community-wide planning and decision-making to help shape and implement strategies.
New Application	A New Application is a request for financial or direct assistance for a project/program not currently receiving financial assistance.
No Cost Extension	A No Cost Extension is a formal extension of the grant period to allow the grantee additional time to complete grant-funded activities at no additional cost to the Grantor (grantor does not provide additional money).
Notices of Funding Availability (NOFAs)**	NOFAs are announcements that appear in the <i>Federal Register</i> , printed each business day by the U.S. Government, inviting applications for Federal grant programs. NOFAs generally include information on eligibility, funding areas, amount of funding, deadline for submission of applications, and contact information.
Noncompeting Continuation Application	A Noncompeting Continuation Application is a request for continued financial or direct assistance for a subsequent budget period within a previously approved project period.
Non-profit Organization	A Non-profit Organization is any organization, including a faith-based organization or community development corporation, exempt (and documented as exempt by the IRS) from taxation by reason of paragraph (3) or (4) of section 501 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.
Notice of Grant Award**	For Federal grants, the Notice of Grant Award is a legally binding document that notifies the grantee and others that a grant or cooperative agreement has been made, refers to all terms of the award and contains or references all terms of the award and it documents the obligation of Federal funds.
Opportunity Assessments	Opportunity Assessments identify the combination of circumstances that are favorable for program development and implementation. Agencies and organizations assess the opportunity presented for its ability to make a positive impact on the targeted social, economic, or environmental condition. Because missions and goals vary among different agencies/organizations, opportunity assessments identify how collaborative efforts among agencies and/or organizations can most effectively address the social, economic, or environmental condition using the least amount of resources.
Outcome	Outcomes are benefits or changes for individuals or populations during or after participation in program activities. Outcomes may relate to behavior, skills, knowledge, attitudes, values, conditions or other attributes. Outcomes are what participants know, think, or can do; how they behave, or what their conditions are that is different following program implementation. <i>Source: United Way of America</i> .
Outcome Evaluation	An Outcome Evaluation is a form of evaluation that assesses the extent to which a program's outcome-oriented objectives are achieved. It focuses on outputs and outcomes, including unintended effects, to determine the program's effectiveness but may also assess the program process to evaluate how outcomes are produced (General Accounting Office, 1998). An outcome evaluation will determine the net effects of the interventions applied in the program and will produce and interpret findings related to whether the interventions produced desirable changes and their potential for replicability (Did the program work?).
Outputs	Outputs are program activities and their direct products. Usually outputs are measured in terms of the volume of work accomplished. Outputs have little inherent value in themselves however they are important because they are intended to lead to a desired benefit for participants or target populations.
Partnerships	Partnerships are community organizations or groups that associate and collaborate for services.
Peer Review	Peer Review is a form of independent review that uses reviewers who are the professional equivalent of the applicant's project director or principal investigator.
Pre-application	A Pre-application is a summary statement of the intent of the applicant to request funds. It is often used to predetermine the applicant's eligibility, determine how well the proposed project can compete with similar applications, and eliminate any proposals that have little or no chance of funding. Preapplications are often required by the grantor agency to prepare for the grant review process.
Private Benefits	The improvements in social, economic, or environmental conditions that program participants receive through their participation may be called Private Benefits.

Process Evaluation	Process Evaluation assesses the extent to which a program is operating as it was intended. It typically assesses the program activities' conformance to statutory and regulatory requirements, program design, professional standards and customer expectations (<i>Source: General Accounting Office, 1998</i>). A process evaluation is an ongoing examination of the implementation of the program. It focuses on the effectiveness and efficiency of the program's activities and interventions. It should answer questions such as: Who is receiving what services and are the services being delivered as planned? It is also known as a formative evaluation, because it gathers information that can be used as a management tool to improve the way a program operates while the program is in progress. It should also identify problems that occurred and how they were dealt with and recommend improved means of future implementation (How was the program carried out and why did this program work/not work?).
Program	A Program may be an activity, project, function, or policy that has an identifiable purpose or set of objectives. A program may also be defined as a series of activities designed to collectively hasten development and testing, consideration, and adoption of technologies and practices toward improving social, economic, and environmental conditions. These activities adapt, systematize, and transfer information to program participants and also provide them with nonformal (not for academic credit) education. Program participants include end users of targeted practices and technologies, as well as intermediate users that support and influence those who are end users. <i>Source: General Accounting Office, 1998.</i>
Program Announcement (PA)	The PA is an awarding agency's formal published announcement of the availability of funding through one of its assistance programs. The announcement invites applications and provides information such as eligibility and evaluation criteria, funding preferences and priorities, procedures for obtaining application kits, and submission deadlines. The difference between PAs and RFAs is that PAs have recurring receipt dates. Both are referred to as grant announcements.
Program Director/Project Director/Principal Investigator	The Program Director, Project Director, or Principal Investigator is an individual designated by the grantee to direct the project or program being supported by the grant. S/he is responsible and accountable to the grantee organization's officials for the proper conduct of the project or program. In turn, the grantee organization's officials are responsible and accountable to the grantor agency for the performance and financial aspects of the grant-supported activity.
Program Evaluation	Program Evaluation consists of individual systematic studies conducted periodically or on an ad hoc basis to assess how well a program is working. They are often conducted by experts external to the program, either inside or outside the agency, as well as by program managers (General Accounting Office, 1998). Whether the evaluation is conducted internally, externally, or by the program manager is often dictated by the grantor agency. Most federal agencies require the evaluation to be conducted by an independent evaluator.
Program Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT)	A PERT chart is a project management tool used for displaying project schedules depicting tasks and the dependencies between tasks.
Program Income**	Program Income is the gross income generated by grant-supported activity. The common rule for state and local government grant administration defines program income as income earned during the grant period. See 45 CFR Parts 74.41 and 92.25 for additional information.
Program Participant	Those recipients participating in grant-funded activities and receiving benefits from services provided by the grant program.
Program Planning and Development	Program Planning and Development consists of all activities required to assess needs and identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT Analysis) through collaboration with program partners, proposed participants, and stakeholders. Partners, participants and stakeholders then formulate a strategy, preferably using best practices, to address the identified need. This encompasses setting objectives or targets for program accomplishment, selecting the program content, methods of service or product delivery, establishing baseline data through assessment in order to evaluate program success, and identifying the roles of each partner, participant and stakeholder.
Project Director	The Project Director is the individual designated by the recipient to direct the project or program being supported by a grant. He or she is responsible and accountable to officials of the recipient organization for the proper conduct of the project. The organization is, in turn, responsible and accountable to the funding agency for the performance and financial aspects of the grant-supported activity. <i>Source: SAMHSA, 2005.</i>

Project Grant	A Project Grant is the funding, for fixed or known periods, of specific projects. Project grants can include fellowships, scholarships, research grants, training grants, traineeships, experimental or demonstration grants, evaluation grants, planning grants, technical assistance grants, survey grants, and construction grants.
Project Officer (PO)**	The Project Officer is the individual designated as the Federal official responsible for the programmatic, scientific, and/or technical aspects of grant-funded programs. This individual is sometimes referred to as the Government Project Officer. He or she serves as the counterpart to the Department's Grants Management Officer, who is responsible for all business management aspects of the grant.
Project Period**	The Project Period is the total time stated in the Notice of Grant Award (including any amendments) for which Federal support is recommended. The period consists of one or more budget periods. It does not constitute a commitment by the Federal Government to fund the entire period.
Promising Practices	Promising Practices are interventions based on clinical opinions or consensus opinion, for which there is a lack of research evidence. Many activities conducted in the treatment and service arena have not received research attention (e.g., discharge planning), yet providers are generally in agreement about what constitutes "desirable" practices.
Public Benefits	Public Benefits flow beyond individual participants and provide economic, social and environmental benefits to a community or society.
Quantitative Objectives	Quantitative Objectives, often referred to as Targets, are measurable conditions to be reached in a defined period of time.
Real Property	See 45 CFR Parts 74.41 and 92.25
Recipient	The Recipient is the grantee, or where subgrants are authorized by law, the subgrantee that receives financial assistance in the form of grants or cooperative agreements or the Recipient of goods or services provided with grant funds.
Replicability	Replicability, or the ability to duplicate a program, is often a requirement of demonstration grants. Grantors want to know if the project or program can be replicated at other locations.
Request for Applications (RFA)	The RFA is a grant announcement that contains all the instructions and information needed to prepare a grant application. It describes the intent and goals of the program; provides special requirements, applicable policies, and procedures; and includes complete guidance for preparing and submitting an application.
Self-report Approach to Needs Assessment	Legislators, policy makers and organizational leadership use committee reports, public hearings, forums, public records, focus groups, and surveys to gauge public opinion, sort out special interests, and facilitate the formation of citizen action groups. The Self-report Approach assumes that individuals are keenly aware of their needs, but that the policy makers may not have a grasp of the situation. Therefore, through the Self-report Approach to Needs Assessment, citizen groups inform the policy and decision makers of their needs.
Self-sufficiency	Self-sufficiency is a condition where an individual or family, by reason of employment or financial security, does not need and is not eligible to receive public assistance.
Social Indicators Approach to Needs Assessment	The Social Indicators Approach assumes that the nature of social, economic, and environmental needs are known, and that outcomes can be measured by changes in indicators. It presumes that objective indicators can be found to rate social, economic, and environmental conditions. Therefore, various statistics (e.g., U.S. Census) are understood to be objective indicators of how well the community or society is meeting their citizen's needs.
Stakeholder	A Stakeholder is any person, inside or outside the organization that has a real and active interest in the organization and its programs; who has an investment (time, energy, emotional, or money) in the program; and who has a commitment to the program's success.
State Government	The governments of any of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States, or any agency or instrumentality of a State exclusive of local governments. In most instances, Federally recognized Indian tribes are treated the same as State governments.
Stipend	A Stipend is a payment made to an individual under a fellowship or training grant in accordance with pre-established levels to provide for the individual's living expenses during the period of training.
Subgrant**	A Subgrant is an award of financial assistance in the form of money or property made under a grant by a grantee to an eligible recipient called a subgrantee (see 45 CFR Parts 74.3 and 92.3).
Substantive Programmatic Work	Substantive Programmatic Work is the primary project activities for which grant support is provided and/or a significant portion of the activities to be conducted under the grant.
Supplemental Application**	A Supplemental Application is a request for an increase in support during a current budget period for expansion of the project's scope or research protocol or to meet increased administrative costs unforeseen at the time of the new, noncompeting continuation, or competing continuation application.

Suspension	Temporary withdrawal (or Suspension) of the grantee's authority to obligate grant funds pending corrective action by the grantee.
Sustainability	To Sustain means to hold up, keep in existence, to supply with necessities, to support from below, to encourage, and affirm validity (Webster's New College Dictionary, 3rd edition. 2005). Stakeholders develop alliances at the local, state, regional and national levels to maximize the chances of sustaining the effects of successful programs over time. Alliances that support leadership development, technical assistance, and funding are especially important. Systems are put in place to establish early, ongoing efforts to identify alternative funding sources and leverage support. Effective sustainability strategies encourage community engagement around issues that are priorities.
Termination	Termination, in grant terms, is the permanent withdrawal of the grantee's authority to obligate previously awarded funds before that authority would otherwise expire, including voluntary relinquishment of that authority by the grantee.
Terms of Award**	For Federal grant programs, the Terms of Award are all the legal requirements imposed on a grant by the Federal Government, whether by statute, regulation, or terms in the grant award document. Each Notice of Grant Award may include both standard and special provisions that are considered necessary to attain the objectives of the grant, facilitate post-award administration of the grant, conserve grant funds, or otherwise protect the Federal Government's interests.
Third Party	A Third Party is any individual, organization, or business entity that is not the direct recipient of grant funds.
Third Party Agreement	A Third Party Agreement is a written agreement entered into by the grantee and an organization, individual or business entity (including a wholly owned subsidiary), by which the grantee makes an equity investment in support of grant purposes.
Third Party In-kind Contributions	Third Party In-kind Contributions are the value of non-cash contributions provided by non-Federal third parties which may be in the form of real property, equipment, supplies and/or other expendable property, and the value of goods and services directly benefiting and specifically identifiable to the project or program.
Total Project Costs	Total Project Costs are the total allowable costs incurred by the grantee to carry out an approved grant-supported project or program, including direct, indirect, and matching funds. For Federal programs, this amount will be listed in the grant application, Notice of Grant Award, and included on the Financial Status Report.