

the application deadline or postmarked a week prior to the application deadline will not be reviewed.

- Applications that do not comply with the following requirements and any additional program requirements specified in the NOFA, or are otherwise unresponsive to PA guidelines, will be screened out and returned to the applicant without review:

- Provisions relating to confidentiality, participant protection and the protection of human subjects specified in Section VIII—A of this document.

- Budgetary limitations as specified in Section I, II, and IV—E of this document.

- Documentation of nonprofit status as required in the PHS 5161–1;

To facilitate review of your application, follow these additional guidelines. Failure to follow these guidelines will not result in your application being screened out. However, following these guidelines will help reviewers to consider your application.

- Please use black ink and number pages consecutively from beginning to end so that information can be located easily during review of the application. The cover page should be page 1, the abstract page should be page 2, and the table of contents page should be page 3. Appendices should be labeled and separated from the Project Narrative and budget section, and the pages should be numbered to continue the sequence.

- Send the original application and two copies to the mailing address in the PA. Please do not use staples, paper clips, and fasteners. Nothing should be attached, stapled, folded, or pasted. Do not use any material that cannot be copied using automatic copying machines. Odd-sized and oversized attachments such as posters will not be copied or sent to reviewers. Do not include videotapes, audiotapes, or CD-ROMs.

## Appendix B—Glossary

**Best Practice:** Best practices are practices that incorporate the best objective information currently available regarding effectiveness and acceptability.

**Catchment Area:** A catchment area is the geographic area from which the target population to be served by a program will be drawn.

**Cooperative Agreement:** A cooperative agreement is a form of Federal grant. Cooperative agreements are distinguished from other grants in that, under a cooperative agreement, substantial involvement is anticipated between the awarding office and the recipient during performance of the funded activity. This involvement may include collaboration, participation, or intervention in the activity. HHS awarding offices use grants or cooperative agreements (rather than contracts) when the principal purpose of the transaction is the transfer of money, property, services, or anything of value to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by Federal statute. The primary beneficiary under a grant or cooperative agreement is the public, as opposed to the Federal Government.

**Cost-Sharing or Matching:** Cost-sharing refers to the value of allowable non-Federal contributions toward the allowable costs of a Federal grant project or program. Such contributions may be cash or in-kind contributions. For SAMHSA grants, cost-sharing or matching is not required, and applications will not be screened out on the basis of cost-sharing. However, applicants often include cash or in-kind contributions in their proposals as evidence of commitment to the proposed project. This is allowed, and this information may be considered by reviewers in evaluating the quality of the application.

**Fidelity:** Fidelity is the degree to which a specific implementation of a program or practice resembles, adheres to, or is faithful to the evidence-based model on which it is based. Fidelity is formally assessed using rating scales of the major elements of the evidence-based model. A toolkit on how to develop and use fidelity instruments is available from the SAMHSA-funded Evaluation Technical Assistance Center at <http://tecathsri.org> or by calling (617) 876–0426.

**Grant:** A grant is the funding mechanism used by the Federal Government when the principal purpose of the transaction is the transfer of money, property, services, or anything of value to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by Federal statute. The primary beneficiary under a grant or cooperative agreement is the public, as opposed to the Federal Government.

**In-Kind Contribution:** In-kind contributions toward a grant project are non-cash contributions (e.g., facilities, space, services) that are derived from non-Federal sources, such as State or sub-State non-Federal revenues, foundation grants, or contributions from other non-Federal public or private entities.

**Logic Model:** A logic model is a diagrammatic representation of a theoretical framework. A logic model describes the logical linkages among program resources, conditions, strategies, short-term outcomes, and long-term impact. More information on how to develop logic models and examples can be found through the resources listed in Appendix C.

**Practice:** A practice is any activity, or collective set of activities, intended to improve outcomes for people with or at risk for substance abuse and/or mental illness. Such activities may include direct service provision, or they may be supportive activities, such as efforts to improve access to and retention in services, organizational efficiency or effectiveness, community readiness, collaboration among stakeholder groups, education, awareness, training, or any other activity that is designed to improve outcomes for people with or at risk for substance abuse or mental illness.

**Practice Support System:** This term refers to contextual factors that affect practice delivery and effectiveness in the pre-adoption phase, delivery phase, and post-delivery phase, such as (a) community collaboration and consensus building, (b)

training and overall readiness of those implementing the practice, and (c) sufficient ongoing supervision for those implementing the practice.

**Stakeholder:** A stakeholder is an individual, organization, constituent group, or other entity that has an interest in and will be affected by a proposed grant project.

**Sustainability:** Sustainability is the ability to continue a program or practice after SAMHSA grant funding has ended.

**Target Population:** The target population is the specific population of people whom a particular program or practice is designed to serve or reach.

**Wraparound Service:** Wraparound services are non-clinical supportive services—such as child care, vocational, educational, and transportation services—that are designed to improve the individual's access to and retention in the proposed project.

## Appendix C—Logic Model Resources

Chen, W.W., Cato, B.M., & Rainford, N. (1998–9). Using a logic model to plan and evaluate a community intervention program: A case study. *International Quarterly of Community Health Education*, 18(4), 449–458.

Edwards, E.D., Seaman, J.R., Drews, J., & Edwards, M.E. (1995). A community approach for Native American drug and alcohol prevention programs: A logic model framework. *Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly*, 13(2), 43–62.

Hernandez, M. & Hodges, S. (2003). *Crafting Logic Models for Systems of Care: Ideas into Action*. [Making children's mental health services successful series, volume 1]. Tampa, FL: University of South Florida, The Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute, Department of Child & Family Studies, <http://www.cfs.fmhi.usf.edu> or phone (813) 974–4651

Hernandez, M. & Hodges, S. (2001). Theory-based accountability. In M. Hernandez & S. Hodges (Eds.), *Developing Outcome Strategies in Children's Mental Health*, pp. 21–40. Baltimore: Brookes.

Julian, D.A. (1997). Utilization of the logic model as a system level planning and evaluation device. *Evaluation and Planning*, 20(3), 251–257.

Julian, D.A., Jones, A., & Deyo, D. (1995). Open systems evaluation and the logic model: Program planning and evaluation tools. *Evaluation and Program Planning*, 18(4), 333–341.

Patton, M.Q. (1997). *Utilization-Focused Evaluation* (3rd Ed.), pp. 19, 22, 241. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Wholey, J.S., Hatry, H.P., Newcome, K.E. (Eds.) (1994). *Handbook of Practical Program Evaluation*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass Inc.

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