

Virginia Opioid Abatement Authority

Glossary of Terms

1. Abatement

- a. For the purposes of this award, abatement will be defined based on *Code of Virginia §2.2-2366* that established the Opioid Abatement Authority:
 - i. Efforts to treat, prevent, and reduce opioid use disorder and the misuse of opioids in the Commonwealth.
 - ii. Further explanation regarding these efforts will be based on *Code of Virginia §2.2-2370*.

2. Cooperative Partnership

- a. The cooperative partnership is the partnership formed by at least two or more cities and/or counties within the same [Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services Region](#) for the purpose of implementing the project.

3. Cooperative Partnership Agreement

- a. A written agreement between the cities and/or counties forming the cooperating partnership to apply for OAA funding. Sample available [here](#).

4. Direct Costs **The definition of this term has been revised effective 2/1/2023. Please see links to revision documents for each grant.

[Individual Distribution](#) [Planning Grants-Individual](#)
[Cooperative Partnerships](#) [Planning Grants-Cooperative](#)

- a. A direct cost is any cost that can be specifically identified with the proposed project that can be directly attributed to the project and/or the project's measurable activities.
- b. Direct costs include but are not limited to salaries, travel, equipment and supplies directly connected to the project.
- c. An example of direct costs would be paying an employee to manage an Opioid Use Disorder Treatment Program.
- d. In accordance with *Code of Virginia §2.2-2370 (A) (4)*, recipient may NOT use funds provided under this award to cover indirect costs
 - i. An example of indirect costs would be allocating a percentage of a time of a procurement officer to issue a request for proposals (RFP) for this project.
 - ii. Loosely defined administrative costs are considered indirect costs and therefore not allowed.

5. Direct Distribution

- a. Direct distribution refers to those shares of a settlement that are paid directly to a city or county from the settlement administrator.

6. Evidence-based

- a. For the purposes of this award, evidence-based will be defined as the objective, balanced, and responsible use of current research and the best available data to guide policy and practice decisions, such that outcomes for individuals are improved.
- b. An evidence-based approach involves an ongoing, critical review of research literature to determine what information is credible, and what policies and practices would be most effective given the best available evidence. It also involves rigorous quality assurance and evaluation to ensure that evidence-based practices are replicated with fidelity, and that new practices are evaluated to determine their effectiveness.
- c. Evidence-based practice implies that 1) there is a definable outcome(s); 2) it is measurable; and 3) it is defined according to practical realities (education/prevention, treatment, criminal justice involved, harm reduction, recovery).

7. Evidence-informed

- a. An evidence-informed program is one that has not been evaluated in a rigorous research study but does incorporate all of the key features found in effective evidence-based programs (component elements have been informed and based on data and empirical evidence). For example, an evidence-informed program or effort might be so new and unique that there is no evidence the program itself is effective, as long as each component of that program has been informed through evidence.

8. Fiscal Agent

- a. The fiscal agent is the city or county that has been identified by all partners in the cooperative agreement as responsible for applying for, receiving, managing, and distributing the funds for the project. The fiscal agent is also responsible for monitoring and reporting on performance measures and all OAA reporting requirements.

9. Fiscal Year

- a. The OAA follows the Commonwealth of Virginia's Fiscal Year July 1 through June 30 of each year. Fiscal Year may be abbreviated as "FY".

10. Gold Standard

- a. The OAA's "Gold Standard" refers to the statutory requirements in *Code of Virginia §2.2-2370* that are applied to the use of opioid abatement funds.

11. Indirect Costs ^{**The definition of this term has been revised effective 2/1/2023.} [Individual Distribution](#) [Planning Grants-Individual Cooperative Partnerships](#) [Planning Grants-Cooperative](#) Please see links to revision documents for each grant.

- a. An indirect cost is any cost not directly identified with a single, final cost objective or a specific project or organizational activity.
- b. Indirect costs often involve a cost allocation that is an arbitrary amount or percentage.
- c. Pre-award costs are those incurred prior to the effective date of this award and are considered indirect costs.
- d. Only costs that are directly related to providing the services described in the awarded proposal are allowed.

- e. Loosely defined administrative costs are considered indirect costs and therefore not allowed.
- f. Indirect costs and subrecipients:
 - i. Indirect costs are not allowable for the direct recipient of OAA funds per *Code of Virginia §2.2-2370 (A) (4)*.
 - ii. If a recipient contracts with a subrecipient for services using OAA funds, all of the costs of that contract will be considered direct.
 - iii. Cities and counties may not recover indirect costs from OAA funds for the purposes of administering this contractual relationship.

12. OAA Distribution

- a. OAA distribution refers to those shares of the Opioid Abatement Fund that a city or county are entitled to apply to the OAA to receive.

13. Recipient

- a. The recipient is defined as the governing body of the city or county that receives funding from the OAA.

14. Reserved Funds

- a. Reserved funds refers to a reserved amount of the direct distribution a city or county may elect to reserve for future years of an abatement-related project or future abatement-related projects.

15. Supplanting

- a. Supplanting would occur if a city or county reduces state or city or county funds for an activity specifically because opioid abatement funds are available or expected to be available to fund that same activity.
 - Supplanting is not allowable for the recipient of OAA funds per *Code of Virginia §2.2-2370 (A) (3)*.
- b. Supplanting does not occur when a city or county reduces or replaces discretionary federal and/or state funds with opioid abatement funds to provide long-term, stable funding for a program.
 - The OAA must approve in advance any uses of funding in this manner.

16. Supplementing

- a. Supplementing occurs when opioid abatement funds are used to enhance existing state and/or city or county funds for program activities.
- b. Supplementing is an allowable strategy for the use of opioid abatement authority funds and may be included in the applicant's proposal.