



VIRGINIA OPIOID ABATEMENT AUTHORITY

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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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. Carryforward

- a. The process by which funds are “carried” from the current performance period to the next. May require Grants Committee approval.

3. Completing

- a. *Specifically for Performance Measures.* This term applies when a person meets all the requirements of a program, to be considered as having completed that program. This could include finishing a class or educational program, graduation from a program, or discharge from a medical procedure.

4. Connected To

- a. *Specifically for Performance Measures.* This term applies when an individual is provided direct access or intake to a certain opportunity. This could include a formal introduction, a remote or physical meeting, an enrollment activity, or any form of intake to the project.

5. 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](#) (DBHDS Region) for the purpose of applying for a grant from the OAA to implement an opioid abatement project.

6. Cooperative Partnership Agreement

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

7. Direct Costs

- 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 time of an existing (fully funded) procurement officer to issue a request for proposals (RFP) for this project.
 - ii. Including costs for something that is funded and already exists is considered indirect costs and supplanting, both of which are not allowed.



- e. Administrative costs that are new to the recipient for the purposes of government oversight and management of an abatement program to include managing and monitoring of expenses, collecting data, and making reports are considered allowable direct costs.
- i. New costs are defined as hiring an employee or contractor or increasing the hours of an employee or contractor to meet the oversight and management needs.
- ii. Utilizing abatement funds for a current employee's costs is considered supplanting and not allowed per Code of Virginia [§2.2-2370](#).

8. Direct Distribution

- a. Direct Distribution refers to the portions of a settlement that are paid directly to a city or county from the settlement administrator.

9. Engaged

- a. *Specifically for Performance Measures.* This term applies when direct contact has been made with a person.

10. 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, justice involved, harm reduction, recovery).

11. 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.

12. Expanded Projects

- a. An existing opioid abatement or remediation project that receives OAA funding to expand, either in scope and/or size. This is also known as supplementing or enhancing an existing program.

13. 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.

14. Fiscal Year

- a. The OAA follows the Commonwealth of Virginia's Fiscal Year July 1 through June 30 of each year. This is also the standard performance period for OAA grants to cities and counties. Fiscal Year may be abbreviated as "FY".

15. Grants Portal

- a. This term refers to the OAA's online/web-based grants management system.



16. 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.

17. Gold Standard Incentive

- a. The OAA's "Gold Standard" Incentive refers to an optional 25% increase applied to a city or county's Individual Distribution amount available for each year of the settlements so long as the city or county pledges to apply the "Gold Standard" requirements in *Code of Virginia* [§2.2-2370](#) to the usage of the city or county's Direct Distributions. This incentive requires a one-time opt-in application submitted through OAA's Grants Portal.

18. Indirect Costs

- 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 the 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. Including costs for something that is funded and already exists is considered indirect costs and supplanting, both of which are 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\(4\)](#).
 - ii. If a recipient contracts with a subrecipient for services using OAA funds, all of the costs of that contract will be considered direct costs.

19. Individual Distribution

- a. Individual Distribution refers to the 15% of the Opioid Abatement Fund that the OAA sets aside for cities or counties as further defined in the Code of Virginia [§2.2-2374\(D\)\(2\)](#). Cities and Counties must apply to the OAA with a specific project in order to receive these funds.
 - i. In June of 2024, the OAA's Board of Directors adopted a [Policy on the Timeframe to Apply for Individual Distribution Funds for Cities and Counties](#) that gives cities and counties *up to five application cycles from the time the funds are made available* to apply for the Individual Distributions. FY2023 funds need to be applied for by April 1, 2028, FY2024 funds applied for by April 1, 2029, and so on. If the funds are not applied for, they will revert to the Opioid Abatement Fund supporting the "Gold Standard" Incentive.

20. Locality-only McKinsey Settlement

- a. The locality-only McKinsey & Company settlement is the result of a class action lawsuit brought on behalf of the localities/subdivisions of several states.
 - i. Locality-only McKinsey settlement payments ARE NOT considered part of the Direct Distribution and thus MUST NOT be included in the Direct Distribution Report.
 - ii. The locality-only McKinsey settlement is separate and apart from the settlements governed by the [Commonwealth's Settlement MOU](#) and [Title 2.2, Chapter 22, Article 12](#) of the Code of Virginia, as well as the Commonwealth's own settlement with McKinsey.
 - iii. The locality-only McKinsey settlement funds will not be included in the [OAA City and County Estimated Settlement Payments Look-up Tool](#).
 - iv. The locality-only McKinsey funds may be used as matching funds on OAA applications but must be entered under the "Other" sub-category of Non-OAA Matching funds (not as part of Direct Distributions).



21. New Project

- a. An OAA (or request to OAA for a) funded opioid abatement or remediation project that is new to the recipient.

22. Non-OAA Projects

- a. Abatement projects funded with Direct Distributions (in-part/in-whole) that do not include OAA awarded funds.

23. OAA City and County Estimated Settlement Payments Look-up Tool

- a. The [OAA City and County Estimated Settlement Payments Look-up Tool](#) provides the estimated amount of opioid settlement funds projected for each city and county in Virginia. The amounts shown are estimates for each fiscal year that the settlements are slated for by source (Direct Distribution, Individual Distribution, Gold Standard Incentive). This tool is also available for each city and county through the OAA's [Grants Portal](#).

24. OAA Projects

- a. Abatement projects funded (in part or in whole) by the OAA. This includes Individual Distributions, Gold Standard Incentives, Cooperative Partnerships, and any Special Grants (e.g., planning grants), awarded by the OAA. These grants may also include Direct Distribution funds as a match.

25. Operational Agreement

- a. A written agreement between the cities and/or counties in the Cooperative Partnership to detail roles and responsibilities for each partner and the fiscal agent related to implementing, managing, and reporting on the approved project. Sample available [here](#). Related Exhibit #1 sample available [here](#).
 - i. If project funds are to be directly expended and/or performance measures directly collected by partner cities and/or counties, OAA recommends including the projected spending and performance measures, the methodology and process for spending and collecting the measures, identifying related reporting and supporting documentation, as well as the process to provide information on the funds spent and the measures to the fiscal agent as part of the Operational Agreement.

26. Participating In

- a. *Specifically for Performance Measures.* This term applies when an individual attends a particular opioid abatement or remediation project, such as an educational program or activity.

27. Performance Period

- a. The period of time a grant or award is approved to use funds towards the approved project as well as the period for reporting financial and performance results. The standard performance period for OAA grants to cities and counties is July 1 through June 30. The standard performance period for OAA awards to state agencies is October 1 through September 30.

28. Provided

- a. *Specifically for Performance Measures.* This term applies when an individual was engaged and given/offered specific information, goods or services, or access to specific opportunities.

29. Overdoses Reversed

- a. *Specifically for Performance Measures.* This term applies when naloxone is used on a suspected overdose and the patient then shows immediate signs of improvement (i.e., begins breathing again, consciousness level improves).
 - i. Overdose reversals should only be counted if they are a direct outcome of the OAA funded project. Example:
 - A. After a naloxone public distribution program, the naloxone distributed is used during an overdose.
 - B. After receiving REVIVE! training, a librarian uses naloxone when a citizen overdoses in the library.
 - C. An individual enrolled in a recovery court program overdoses while in the parking lot and is revived by



EMS. This should not be reported as a performance measure for the recovery court program.

30. Recipient

- a. The recipient is defined as the state agency or the governing body of the city or county that receives funding from the OAA. The recipient is the fiscal agent (city, county, or state agency) for the grant or award.

31. 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.

32. Reporting

- a. Reporting refers to any report the OAA requires of a grant or award recipient and may include but is not limited to financial, programmatic, and performance data as well as status, progress, and plans going forward. Reporting may occur through the OAA's Grant Portal or through other forms and methods at the OAA's discretion. Financial reporting is on a cash basis.

33. 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.
 - i. 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.
 - i. The OAA must approve in advance any uses of funding in this manner.

34. 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.