



Georgia Opioid Crisis Abatement Trust Charter

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Revision History

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SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

As of the end of 2025, Georgia's combined Opioid Settlements represent approximately \$1.1 billion in total projected funding to support prevention, treatment, recovery, harm reduction, research, and training efforts across the state. This unprecedented level of investment reflects Georgia's participation in multiple national and multistate agreements with opioid manufacturers, distributors, and retail pharmacies. Together, these agreements create a sustained, long-term funding stream that strengthens Georgia's capacity to address the opioid crisis through coordinated statewide and local action with transparency and accountability.

Georgia opted into the nationwide settlements reached on opioid litigation brought by states and local subdivisions against the three largest pharmaceutical distributors, McKesson, Cardinal Health, and Cencora (formerly AmerisourceBergen), and manufacturer Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (including its parent company Johnson & Johnson (J&J)) (collectively National Distributors and Manufacturers Opioid Settlement). Georgia is expected to receive approximately \$638 million to address the current opioid epidemic and support future abatement efforts. The State of Georgia and Participating Local Governments entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that established the spending parameters of the Settlement Funds. Accordingly, the Governor appointed the Commissioner of the Georgia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities (DBHDD) as the Trustee of the Georgia Opioid Crisis Abatement Trust (Trust). The Trustee and the Trust are working in tandem with the Office of Health Strategy and Coordination (OHSC) within the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (OPB) to oversee the implementation of the Settlement, allocate the funds, and ensure compliance with the reporting requirements as outlined in the MOU. OHSC monitors and advises the Governor on the nationwide Settlements reached on opioid litigation brought by states and local subdivisions.

The original Distributors and Manufacturers Settlement MOU has since been supplemented by two additional agreements, resulting in three active MOUs that now govern Georgia's opioid abatement funding:

- The National Distributors and Manufacturers Settlement, finalized in 2022, encompasses McKesson, Cardinal Health, Cencora (formerly AmerisourceBergen), and Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Johnson & Johnson). Payments from these entities occur over a period ranging from 9 to 18 years, depending on the distributor or manufacturer. This agreement established Georgia's foundational governance and funding structure, defining the 75%/25% (Trust/Participating Local Government) and 60%/40% (Statewide/Regional) splits that guide how Settlement resources are distributed.
- The "Big 5 MOU", finalized in 2023, covers Teva Pharmaceuticals Industries Ltd., Abbvie (formerly Allergan Finance), LLC, Walmart Inc., CVS Health Corporation and CVS Pharmacy, Inc., and Walgreen Co. These agreements expand Georgia's participation to include additional retail pharmacies and manufacturers involved in

national opioid litigation. While the Big 5 MOU follows the same governance structure as the National Distributors and Manufacturers Settlement MOU, the MOU differs in how the funds are allocated. The 75%/25% (Trust/Participating Local Government) funding structure remains, but only the 40% designated for Regional Distribution is distributed by the Trust. The remaining 60% designated for statewide initiatives is to be spent at the direction of the General Assembly for Approved Purposes by appropriation.

- The Kroger MOU, finalized in 2024, pertains to the Settlement with Kroger Co. and its affiliated pharmacy entities. This agreement mirrors the structural framework of the Big 5 MOU.

The National Distributors and Manufacturers Settlement MOU established the foundational governance structure of the Trust and allocation methodology for distributing Opioid Settlement Funds in Georgia. Under this structure, 75% of the Opioid Settlement Funds, known as the State Opioid Funds, are allocated to the Georgia Opioid Crisis Abatement Trust (the Trust) and 25% of the Opioid Settlement Funds are allocated to the Participating Local Governments. Within the Trust's allocation, at least 40% must be spent on regional projects (Regional Distribution) and the remaining 60% may be spent on statewide initiatives. This distribution framework ensures a balanced approach – directing resources to both statewide priorities and community-specific needs. The Big 5 and Kroger MOUs substantially mirror the National Distributors and Manufacturers Settlement MOU with the exception that the 40% Regional Distribution is to be distributed by the Trust while the Georgia General Assembly appropriates the remaining 60% for the statewide initiatives. Each MOU is included as an attachment to the Resource Toolkit for reference.

The Trust is fully operational, with dedicated staff in place and established processes for receiving, reviewing, and approving grant applications and disbursing funds to awardees under the defined governance structure. The Trust has a governance structure that is made up of a Governor Appointed Trustee (Trustee), Georgia Opioid Settlement Advisory Commission (GOSAC), the Qualifying Block Grantees (QBGs), and the Regional Advisory Councils (RACs). In summary, the governance structure shows how the disbursement of State Opioid Funds is made by the Trustee or the Trustee's Designee after consultation with the GOSAC and the RACs. The RACs forward their recommendations to the GOSAC, which reviews funding applications and recommendations for statewide and regional initiatives before providing their recommendations to the Trustee. The Trustee then decides on the disbursement of funds. The QBGs receive funds directly from the Trust.



Exhibit 1-1: Georgia’s Opioid Crisis Plan visualizes Georgia’s plan to save lives, rejuvenate impacted communities, and recover from the Opioid Crisis.

GOALS	OUTCOMES	CHANGE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement community and school-based prevention programs • Expand access to treatment services (e.g., Medication-Assisted Treatment, Medications for Opioid Use Disorder, Intensive Outpatient Programs, and inpatient settings) • Provide access to recovery and wrap-around services • Expand access to harm reduction resources and materials • Conduct research on the causes and consequences of opioid abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased prevalence of opioid misuse, overdoses, and deaths • Increased access to evidence-based prevention, treatment, and recovery services • Increased availability and utilization of harm reduction resources and materials to reduce prevalence of HIV and Hepatitis-C • Increased workforce for strengthened recovery support and long-term reintegration outcomes • Improved data, research, and understanding of the causes and consequences of opioid use disorder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INCREASE: Access to prevention, treatment, recovery, and harm reduction resources • DECREASE: Prevalence of opioid use disorder, addiction, and opioid-related deaths • VISION: Reduce opioid deaths and addiction, improving population health across Georgia

Exhibit 1-1: Georgia’s Opioid Crisis Plan

The Georgia Opioid Crisis Abatement Trust’s governance structure is responsible for ensuring funds are allocated to assist with prevention, treatment, recovery, harm reduction, research and evaluation, and education. The following is a summary of the Core Strategies of Approved Uses for the funds.

- Naloxone or other FDA-approved drug to reverse opioid overdoses
- Medication-assisted and other opioid-related treatment
- Pregnant and postpartum women
- Expanding treatment for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome
- Expansion of warm hand-off programs and recovery services
- Treatment for people who are incarcerated
- Prevention programs
- Expansion of syringe services programs
- Evidence-based data collection and research analyzing the effectiveness of abatement strategies within the state

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE CHARTER

The purpose of the Charter is to establish the scope and authority of various entities described in the applicable MOUs as they pertain to the distribution of State Opioid Funds from the Trust. This Charter describes roles and responsibilities of the Trustee, the GOSAC, QBGs, and the RACs. This Charter also describes how these entities interact with and report to the Trustee.

SECTION 2 GOVERNANCE

Governance is the structure used to set the direction for programs and the projects within those programs. It includes the process by which organizations ensure the proper evaluation, selection, prioritization, and funding of applications and oversee their implementation. The governance structure provides clarity to roles and responsibilities and mechanisms by which communication between the groups is clear and concise.

The governing entities abide by the following guiding principles:

- Foster positive communication among governing entity members and between the governing entity and stakeholders.
- Keep Trust and constituent needs at the center of all decisions.
- Seek long-term solutions and outcomes in decision-making in tandem with short-term priorities.
- Exercise good stewardship of funds when making decisions and setting priorities.
- Promote collaboration and alignment among state, regional, and local partners.

The following values are factored into developing an effective governance structure:

- Simplicity, transparency, and open communication
- Visible executive and stakeholder involvement
- Breaking down of silos within and between organizations
- Compliance with the Settlement Agreements, each applicable Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), and applicable laws
- Fiscal responsibility and accountability

As organizations mature, governance is increasingly critical to success due to the variety of concurrent operational challenges that require:

- Informed, structured, and efficient decision-making capability to effectively carry out the priorities of the Trust.
- Formalized governance within the Trust that empowers stakeholders to keep decision making at the appropriate level.

2.1 GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE AND APPROACH

A centralized governance approach is needed to coordinate the activities across all Georgia stakeholders and participants, to ensure legal and ethical compliance with the terms of all applicable Settlements and MOUs, and to deliver the desired benefits where needed the most. Operationalizing a governance structure, defining clear roles and responsibilities, developing a

means for measuring the impact and effective use of the funds, and establishing ongoing oversight are all critical to delivering the desired outcomes to Georgians.

The Governance Structure is made up of a Governor Appointed Trustee (Trustee), the GOSAC, the QBGs, and the RACs. All disbursements of State Opioid Funds from the Trust are made by the Trustee or the Trustee’s Designee after consultation with the GOSAC. At the Trustee’s request, subject matter experts were designated to serve as funding application graders. This group is known as the Interagency Workgroup (IWG), and they support the work by grading state applications for the benefit of the GOSAC.

The GOSAC reviews funding applications from the Interagency Workgroup (IWG) and RACs and provides recommendations to the Trustee. Based on these recommendations, Trustee exercises ultimate authority over all funding determinations. If a QBG is requesting State Opioid Funds from the Trust, the funding application is reviewed by the GOSAC to make a recommendation to the Trustee for review, decision, and disbursement of funds, if appropriate.

Exhibit 2-1: Georgia Opioid Crisis Abatement Trust Governance Structure identifies the Trust governing entities and members within the overall governance structure. Each governing entity within the governance structure is established with discrete authority to provide decision making and guidance based on their role.

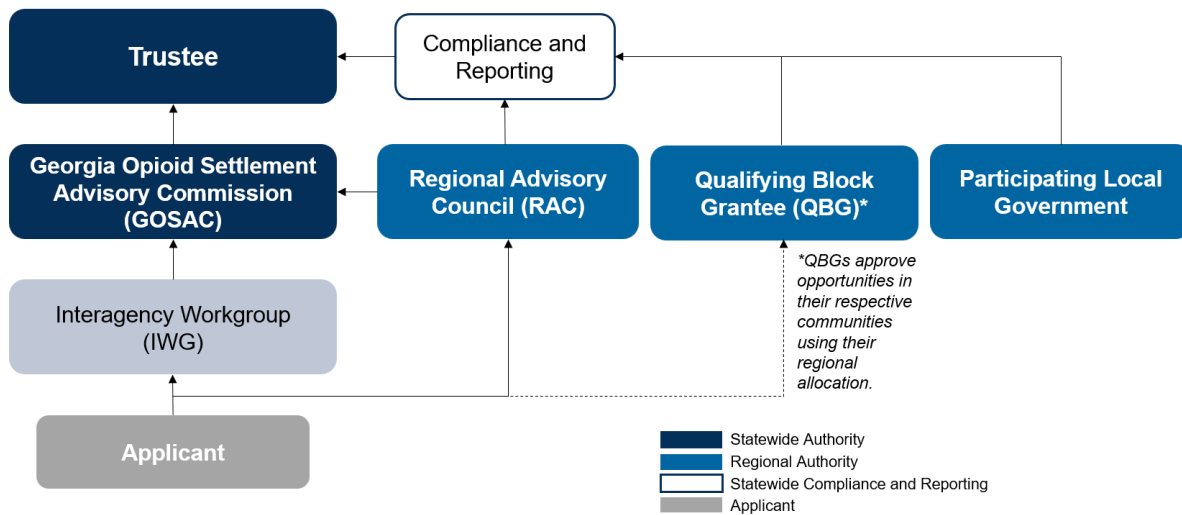


Exhibit 2-1: Georgia Opioid Crisis Abatement Trust Governance Structure

SECTION 3 GOVERNING ENTITIES

3.1 GOVERNOR APPOINTED TRUSTEE (TRUSTEE)

The Trustee is appointed by the Governor and is a commissioner of an Executive Branch agency. The Trustee or their designee, or other designee of the Executive Branch of the State, makes decisions regarding expenditures of State Opioid Funds from the Trust after consulting with the GOSAC.

The Trustee is responsible for:

- Overseeing the implementation of the Settlement Agreements.
- Ensuring compliance with the reporting requirements set forth in the applicable MOUs.
- Releasing funds that are in the Trust and accounting for all payments into and out of the Trust.
- Making disbursements of State Opioid Funds from the Trust for (1) Core Strategies and Approved Uses, after consultation with the GOSAC; (2) for administrative expenses; and (3) for attorneys' fees.
- Recalculating the Regional Distribution using the following metrics every three years:
 - The number of fatal opioid overdoses within the Region
 - Non-addiction treatment morphine milligram equivalents (MME) shipped into the Region
 - Addiction treatment MME shipped into the Region.
- Providing an up-to-date accounting of payments into or out of the Trust and/or its subaccounts upon written request of the State or a Participating Local Government.
- Providing an annual report detailing: (1) the amounts received by the Trust; (2) the allocation of any awards approved, listing the recipient, amount awarded, programs funded, and disbursement terms; and (3) the amounts actually disbursed. The annual report includes an assessment of how well resources have been used by the State, the Participating Local Governments, and Regions to abate Opioid Use Disorder, overdose deaths, and the other consequences of the opioid crisis in the annual report.

The Trustee retains final decision-making authority over expenditures of State Opioid Funds from the Trust for Core Strategies and Approved Uses.

The State publishes its annual report and all Regional Advisory Council annual reports on the Trust's website.

3.1.1 TRUSTEE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Exhibit 3-1: Trustee Roles and Responsibilities summarizes the roles and responsibilities of the Trustee and the Trust Staff.

Roles	Responsibilities
Trustee or Trustee’s Designee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee the implementation of the Opioid Settlements • Ensure compliance with the reporting requirements set forth in each applicable MOU • Make decisions regarding application awards after consulting with the GOSAC and RACs • Retain final decision-making authority over expenditures of State Opioid Funds from the Trust for Core Strategies and Approved Uses
Trust Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide subject matter expertise • Provide information / clarification to the Trustee on applications • Schedule meetings for the Trustee • Prepare meeting materials, including presentations and reports • Provide training and technical assistance • Respond to public and stakeholder inquiries • Manage contracts with each grant recipient • Liaise with DBHDD budget, finance, and contract staff • Maintain the Trust’s website • Conduct any follow-ups as requested by the Trustee

Exhibit 3-1: Trustee Roles and Responsibilities

3.2 GEORGIA OPIOID SETTLEMENT ADVISORY COMMISSION (GOSAC)

The GOSAC was created to make recommendations regarding the allocation of State Opioid Funds from the Trust and is referred to as the Government Participation Mechanism (GPM) in the MOUs.

The GOSAC consists of eight members and one non-voting chairperson. Four members and the chairperson are appointed by the Governor, while the remaining four members are appointed by local governments, including one representative appointed by the Georgia Association of Community Service Boards.

The function of the GOSAC is to review applications for statewide initiatives, review and approve the RAC recommendations for Regional Distributions, and forward both to the Trustee. The GOSAC conducts at least quarterly meetings and reviews recommendations submitted by the RACs.

3.2.1 GOSAC KEY FUNCTIONS

Key functions of the GOSAC include:

- Making recommendations to the Trustee regarding how the State Opioid Funds are allocated. The Trustee retains final authority over allocation of State Opioid Funds from the Trust.
- Ensuring funding applications are properly aligned with the Core Strategies and Approved Uses.
- Consulting with local governments and the RACs for the Regional Distribution and awarding of grants.

3.2.2 GOSAC MEMBERSHIP

The GOSAC is composed of members appointed by the Governor and local governments. The body includes at least one member appointed by the Georgia Association of Community Service Boards. All members must have backgrounds in opioid use disorder, addiction treatment or policy, public health policy, mental health treatment or policy, or opioid-related law enforcement.

All members serve three-year terms and receive the per-diem rate of a Member of the General Assembly. Appointed members may be removed by their appointing authority.

The Chairperson serves as a non-voting member of GOSAC.

Exhibit 3-2: GOSAC Roles and Responsibilities summarizes the roles and responsibilities for the GOSAC Chairperson, GOSAC Members, and GOSAC Liaison.

Roles	Responsibilities
GOSAC Chairperson <i>(Non-voting member of the GOSAC)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the GOSAC Meetings (minimum quarterly) • Review agenda and meeting materials prior to the meeting • Provide subject matter expertise • Vote on decisions as needed • Identify GOSAC Liaison • Non-voting member of the GOSAC
GOSAC Members <i>(Voting Members of the GOSAC governing entity)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review agenda and meeting materials prior to meeting • Provide subject matter expertise • Vote to approve / disapprove applications • Provide recommendations to the Trustee on applications •
GOSAC Liaison <i>(Identified by the Chairperson)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report to the Chairperson on all GOSAC related items • Schedule meetings • Prepare meeting materials, including presentations and reports • Conduct a prep meeting with the Chairperson to review and finalize the meeting materials • Prepare and distribute meeting agendas and minutes • Conduct any follow up as determined by GOSAC Chairperson or GOSAC Members • Report to the Chairperson on all GOSAC related items

Exhibit 3-2: GOSAC Roles and Responsibilities

3.2.3 GOSAC MEETINGS AND REPORTING

- The GOSAC conducts meetings quarterly at a minimum.
- A majority vote is required for recommendation to the Trustee except in the event of a tie. If there is a tie, the application moves forward to the Trustee or Trustee’s Designee.
- A GOSAC quorum is based on at least five voting members of the GOSAC being present.

3.2.3.1 GOSAC MEETING PROCESS FLOW

Exhibit 3-3: GOSAC Meeting Process describes the process for holding a GOSAC meeting.

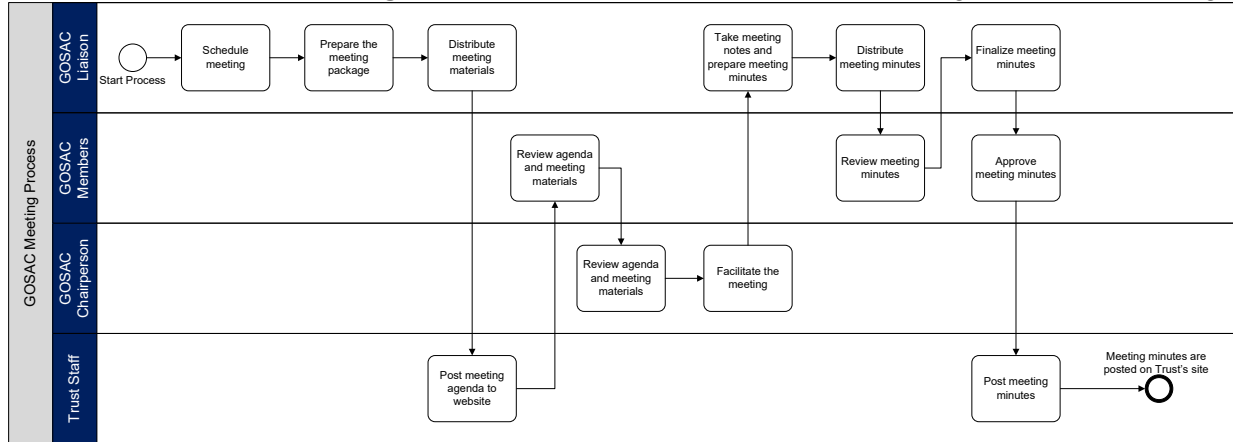


Exhibit 3-3: GOSAC Meeting Process Flow

Exhibit 3-4: GOSAC Meeting Process Narrative is the narrative that supports the GOSAC Meeting Process Flow. The actors for this process include the GOSAC Chairperson, GOSAC Members, and GOSAC Liaison.

3.2.3.2 GOSAC MEETING PROCESS NARRATIVE

#	Activity	Activity Description	Actor
1	Schedule meeting	Send an appointment to all GOSAC members.	GOSAC Liaison
2	Prepare the meeting package	Prepare the meeting package. Meeting materials include, but are not limited to the agenda, previous meeting minutes, new and outstanding applications, and other items for discussion.	GOSAC Liaison
3	Distribute meeting materials	Distribute the packet to the GOSAC Members and Chairperson at least five days prior to the meeting. Forward meeting minutes to the Trust Staff who will post them on the gaopoidtrust.org website. Any updates or corrections to the meeting packet must be distributed no later than two days prior to the meeting.	GOSAC Liaison
4	Post meeting agenda to website	Post the meeting agenda on the gaopoidtrust.org website.	Trust Staff
5	Review agenda and meeting materials	Review the meeting materials prior to the meeting to be prepared to discuss each agenda item.	GOSAC Members and GOSAC Chairperson
6	Facilitate the meeting	Facilitate the meeting following the agenda.	GOSAC Chairperson

#	Activity	Activity Description	Actor
7	Take meeting notes and prepare meeting minutes	Capture notes throughout the meeting including decisions made and action items. Formalize the meeting notes into meeting minutes for distribution.	GOSAC Liaison
8	Distribute meeting minutes	Distribute the meeting minutes to all GOSAC Members for review and feedback.	GOSAC Liaison
9	Review meeting minutes	Review and provide feedback on GOSAC meeting minutes.	GOSAC Members
10	Finalize meeting minutes	Receive all feedback and finalize the GOSAC meeting minutes. The GOSAC Liaison distributes meeting minutes to the GOSAC Members for approval at the next meeting.	GOSAC Liaison
11	Approve meeting minutes	Approve the GOSAC meeting minutes at the next meeting.	GOSAC Members
12	Post meeting minutes	Upload the meeting minutes to the Trust's website.	Trust Staff

Exhibit 3-4: GOSAC Meeting Process Narrative

3.2.3.3 GOSAC REPORTING

The GOSAC is not required to submit any reporting to the Trustee. However, the GOSAC may review the reports provided by the RACs, QBGs, Participating Local Governments, and Contractors (grant recipients).

3.3 REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL (RAC)

The primary function of each Regional Advisory Council is to make initial funding recommendations for regional application and available to consult with the GOSAC to aid in the determination of final recommendations for the Trustee. They may also provide guidance to Participating Local Governments to best determine how funds are spent for opioid abatement within the established Regions.

The State is divided into 11 regions for the purpose of administering the Regional Distribution (40% of the State Opioid Funds). Six regions mimic the DBHDD regions for administrative efficiency, and five regions are the Qualified Block Grantees. The regions comprised of multiple Participating Local Governments (i.e., litigating subdivisions that signed on to the Opioid Settlements) must form a RAC to best determine how to spend their share of the State Opioid Funds from the Trust.

3.3.1 RAC KEY FUNCTIONS

Key functions of the RAC include:

- Reviewing funding requests from applicants for regional initiatives and recommend funding allocations to the GOSAC.
- Assisting with the resolution of any local government issues or concerns.

- Providing annual reports to the Trustee on the allocation and disbursement of Participating Local Government funds within their region, as outlined in the MOU.

3.3.2 RAC MEMBERSHIP

The RAC membership is defined below:

- Local governments vote for RAC membership for each region. The RACs must have 3-7 members, not all of whom may reside in the same county. The local governments in each RAC have the final decision on the total number of members.
- Each RAC must have one member from a county board of health; one member from an executive team of a community service board; and a Sheriff (or representative designated by the Sheriff) located in the region.
- Each RAC also contains a member of the judiciary, a member from the University System of Georgia, an opioid treatment provider, and a person with lived experience.

Exhibit 3-5: RAC Roles and Responsibilities summarizes the suggested roles and responsibilities for the RAC team.

Roles	Responsibilities
Chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the RAC meetings • Review agenda and meeting materials prior to the meeting • Provide subject matter expertise • Call for a consensus on recommendations as needed • Act as primary point of contact
Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review agenda and meeting materials prior to meeting • Provide subject matter expertise • Vote on application recommendations • Provide recommendations to the GOSAC and Trustee on applications
Trust Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receive grant applications on behalf of the RAC • Check for initial completeness of all regional applications and disseminate to RACs for scoring • With guidance from the RAC, assign graders to each application • Provide meeting materials as requested • Manage RAC requests in the GMS for the RAC Members • Conduct any follow up as determined by RAC Members

Exhibit 3-5: RAC Roles and Responsibilities

3.3.3 RAC MEETINGS AND REPORTING

3.3.3.1 RAC MEETING PROCESS FLOW

Exhibit 3-6: RAC Meeting Process Flow describes the process for holding a RAC meeting. This is a recommendation only as the RAC is responsible for establishing and operating the RAC meeting process.

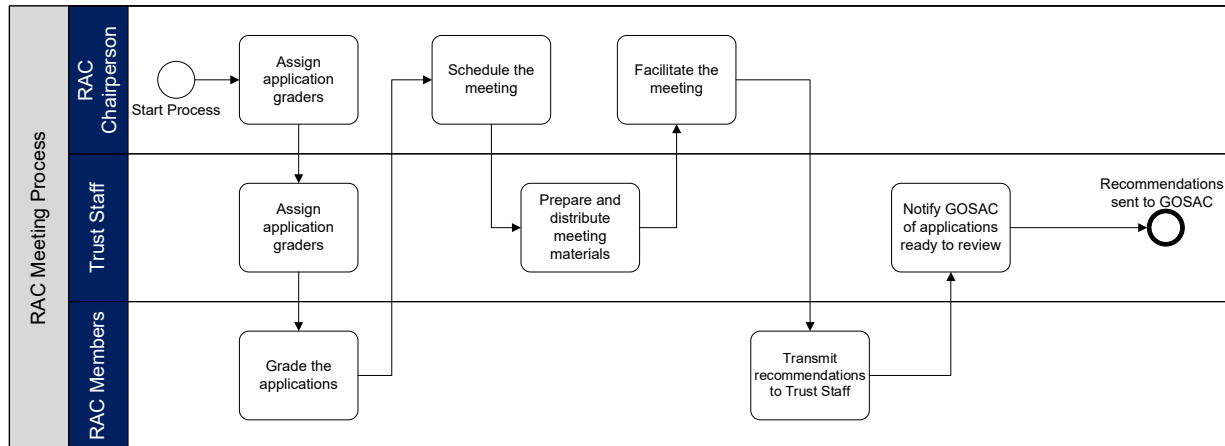


Exhibit 3-6: RAC Meeting Process Flow

3.3.3.2 RAC MEETING PROCESS NARRATIVE

Exhibit 3-7: RAC Meeting Process Narrative is the narrative that supports the RAC Meeting Process Flow. The actors for this process include the RAC Chairperson, the RAC Members, and the Trust Staff.

#	Activity	Activity Description	Actor
1	Assign application graders	Assign RAC members to grade applications based on number of applications and subject matter expertise. There should be at least one subject matter expert based on the topic of the application.	RAC Chairperson and Trust Staff
2	Grade the applications	Grade the applications based on the scoring rubric.	RAC Members
3	Schedule the meeting	Send a meeting appointment to all RAC members.	RAC Chairperson
4	Prepare and distribute the meeting package	Prepare and distribute the meeting package. Meeting materials include but are not limited to the agenda, new and outstanding requests, prior reports, average scores of applications, and other items for discussion.	RAC Chairperson
5	Facilitate the meeting	Facilitate the meeting to discuss application grades, distribution of funding, and other matters to make recommendations.	RAC Chairperson



#	Activity	Activity Description	Actor
6	Transmit recommendations to Trust Staff	Transmit preliminary recommendations to Trust Staff and respond to inquiries as necessary.	RAC Members
7	Notify GOSAC of applications ready for review	Notify the GOSAC Liaison of applications that are ready for GOSAC review and send recommendations to GOSAC.	Trust Staff

Exhibit 3-7: RAC Meeting Process Narrative

3.3.3.3 RAC REPORTING

Each RAC provides a report annually to the Trustee confirming the following:

- The amount received by each Participating Local Government within the Region
- The allocation of any awards approved, listing the recipient, amount awarded, programs funded, and disbursement terms
- The amounts actually disbursed to approved recipients

Each Participating Local Government within each region provides any information necessary to produce its annual report.

3.4 QUALIFYING BLOCK GRANTEE (QBG)

The primary function of a QBG is to approve opportunities in its community for opioid abatement and/or remediation using its allocations from the Trust and the National Administrator. Each QBG develops a process for funds to be requested and approved. QBG uses the State’s GMS for annual reporting purposes.

3.4.1 QBG KEY FUNCTIONS

Key functions of a QBG include:

- Identifying opportunities where opioid abatement services are needed in the community.
- Reporting the details of how the funds have been allocated.

3.4.2 QBG MEMBERSHIP

The QBGs are the City of Atlanta, Cobb County, DeKalb County, Fulton County, and Gwinnett County. QBGs are to be established in accordance with the MOUs and must respond to information requests from the Trustee.

3.4.3 QBG MEETINGS

The QBGs conduct meetings to review and make decisions on applications.

3.4.3.1 QBG MEETING PROCESS FLOW

The QBGs are responsible for establishing their own process flows.

3.4.4 QBG REPORTING

The QBGs complete and provide an annual report to the Trustee, confirming the following:

- The amount received by each Participating Local Government within the QBG
- The allocation of any awards approved, listing the recipient, amount awarded, programs funded, and disbursement terms
- The amounts actually disbursed to approved recipients

SECTION 4 APPLICATION REVIEW PROCESS

This section includes a summary of the Georgia Opioid Crisis Abatement Trust Application Review process flow and process narrative. The narrative provides a detailed list and description of the tasks required for disbursement of funds.

Any application that is to be reviewed by the GOSAC or a RAC must be submitted via the GMS. The Trustee, GOSAC, RAC, Interagency Workgroup, and Trust staff use GMS to facilitate the funding application, approval, and reporting processes.

4.1 PROCESS FLOW

Exhibit 4-1: Georgia Opioid Crisis Abatement Trust Application Review Process describes the process from submitting an application for funding through the approval or denial of the application. Refer to the appropriate QBG for information on the QBG application funding process.

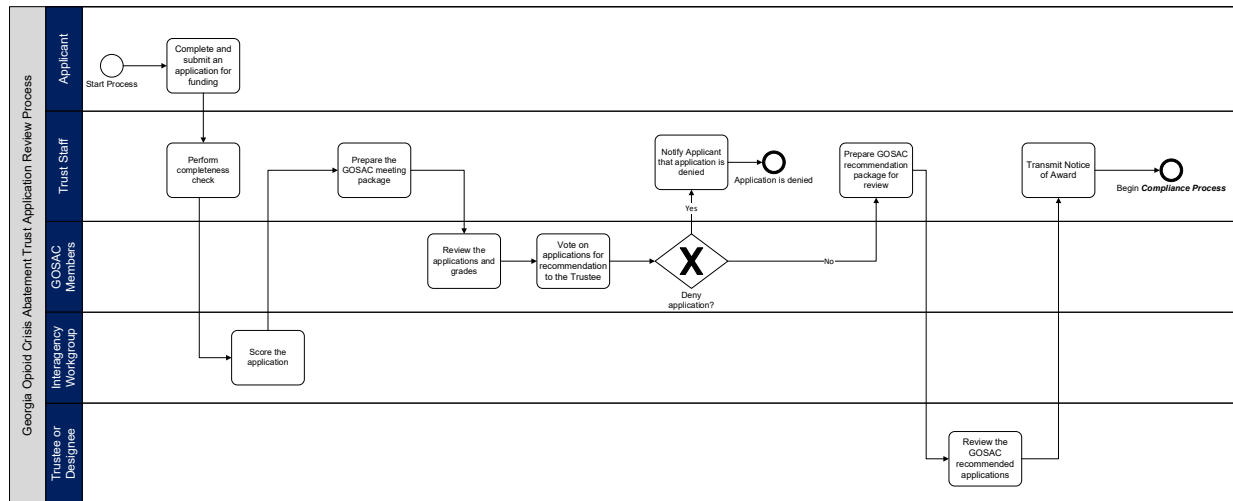


Exhibit 4-1: Georgia Opioid Crisis Abatement Trust Application Review Process

Exhibit 4-2 Georgia Opioid Crisis Abatement Trust Application Review Process Narrative is the narrative that accompanies the Georgia Opioid Crisis Abatement Trust Application Review Process Flow. The actors for this process include the Trustee, GOSAC Members, Interagency Workgroup, Applicant, and associated team members.

#	Activity	Activity Description	Actor
1	Complete and submit an application for funding	Complete and submit the application in the GMS.	Applicant
2	Perform completeness check	Perform completeness check of the application, ensuring that all questions were answered, all	Trust Staff

#	Activity	Activity Description	Actor
		required documentation has been provided, and that the correct funding category (state vs regional) was selected.	
3	Score the application	Score the application and notify the Trust Staff of the application grades for review by the GOSAC.	Interagency Workgroup
4	Prepare the GOSAC meeting package	Prepare the meeting package and send the package to the GOSAC Chairperson and Members.	Trust Staff
6	Review the applications and grades	Review the meeting package and request more information, as needed, from the Trust Staff. The GOSAC determines which aligned applications should be recommended.	GOSAC Members
7	Vote on applications for recommendation to the Trustee	<p>The GOSAC votes on recommendations to be submitted to the Trustee or the Trustee's Designee.</p> <p>If the GOSAC votes to recommend the application to the Trustee or the Trustee's Designee, the GOSAC Chairperson notifies the Trust Staff to include the recommended applications in the package for the Trustee or Trustee's Designee for review. Proceed to Step 8.</p> <p>If the GOSAC votes to not recommend the application to the Trustee or the Trustee's Designee, proceed to Step 11.</p>	GOSAC Members
8	Prepare the GOSAC recommendation package for review	Prepare the GOSAC recommendation package for the Trustee or Trustee's Designee.	Trust Staff
9	Review the GOSAC recommended applications	Review the recommendations and determine which applications are ready for approval.	Trustee or Trustee's Designee
10	Transmit Notice of Award	Notify the applicant of their award via the GMS. If the applicant wishes to proceed with the contracting process, they sign to accept their Notice of Award within 14 days. Add the full list of awards to the Trust website.	Trust Staff
11	Notify Applicant that application is denied	Notify the applicant via the GMS that the application was not approved for funding.	Trust Staff

Exhibit 4-2: Georgia Opioid Crisis Abatement Trust Application Review Process Narrative



SECTION 5 REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE

5.1 REPORTING BY THE TRUSTEE

The Trustee provides an up-to-date accounting of payments into and out of the Trust and/or its subaccounts upon written request of the State or a Participating Local Government. The State, through the Trustee, provides an annual report detailing: (1) the amounts received by the Trust; (2) the allocation of any awards approved, listing the recipient, amount awarded, programs funded, and disbursement terms; and (3) the amounts actually disbursed. The Trustee also includes an assessment of how well resources have been used by the State, the Participating Local Governments, and Regions to abate opioid addiction, overdose deaths, and the other consequences of the Opioid Crisis. The State publishes its annual report and all RAC annual reports on the Georgia Opioid Crisis Abatement Trust's website.

If the State believes that any Participating Local Government has used funds for a non-approved purpose, it may request in writing the documentation underlying such alleged improper use of funds. If any ten (10) Participating Local Governments believe the State has used funds for a non-approved purpose, they may request jointly, in writing, the documentation underlying such alleged improper use of funds.

5.2 REPORTING BY THE CONTRACTOR

Once an Applicant's funding application has been approved by the Trustee and the Applicant has signed the fully executed contract, the Applicant is hereafter referred to as a "Contractor".

A Contractor is 1) required to expend and account for funds; 2) assure they abide by the applicable(?) State laws/procedures, and contract terms and conditions; and 3) provide status reports of the funds to assure spending is within budget. For details on the Contractor Reporting process, refer to the **Georgia Opioid Crisis Abatement Trust Resource Toolkit**.

5.3 TRUST COMPLIANCE

The Trust Staff is responsible for ensuring that all Opioid Settlement Funds from the Trust are spent in accordance with the approved awards of the Trustee, in line with the applicable Memoranda of Understanding. For details on the Compliance process, refer to the **Georgia Opioid Crisis Abatement Trust Resource Toolkit**.