

California Opioid Settlements: Annual Expenditures Report State Fiscal Year 2022-23

Housekeeping

- » If you have a technical question, please send a direct message to Christina Chu from Aurrera Health Group.
- » Questions can be submitted at any time via the Q&A feature on your Zoom control panel.
- » Today's materials will be available following the meeting.

Today's Presenters



Marlies Perez

Division Chief

Community Services
Division

Sandi Snelgrove

Branch Chief

Community Support
Branch

Jennifer Davis

Section Chief

Opioid Settlements
Oversight Section

Agenda

- » Purpose of Annual Report and Meeting
- » Background
 - The National Opioid Settlements and Bankruptcy Agreements
 - The California State-Subdivision Agreements
 - The California Statewide Abatement Agreement
- » DHCS California Opioid Settlements Annual Expenditures Report Process
- » California Opioid Settlements and Bankruptcy Payments for Fiscal Year 2022-23
- » Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2022-23
 - California State-Directed Projects
 - California Abatement Accounts Fund
 - California Subdivision Fund
 - California Local Government Share (Mallinckrodt)
- » OSF Annual Report FY 2022-23 Key Findings
- » Q&A

Disclaimer

- » This presentation includes a summary of the National Opioid Settlement Agreements, California State-Subdivision Agreements, National Opioid Bankruptcy Agreements, and the California Statewide Abatement Agreement. In the event of any discrepancies, the settlement and bankruptcy agreements, the California State-Subdivision Agreements (SSAs), the California Statewide Abatement Agreement, and related court orders supersede this presentation.

Purpose of the Annual Report and Meeting

About the Annual Report

- » Participating Subdivisions (California's participating cities and counties) receiving funds from the opioid settlements and bankruptcies are required to complete annual reporting as part of those agreements.
- » Reports covering the 2022-2023 State Fiscal Year (FY) were submitted between August and October 2023.*
- » Per the [California State-Subdivision Agreements](#), DHCS will monitor funds received and prepare an annual report regarding the State's use of funds until all funds are fully expended and for one year thereafter.
 - These reports will be **made publicly available** on the DHCS web site.
 - DHCS will also **host a meeting to discuss the report** and the Opioid Remediation activities being carried out by the State and Participating Subdivisions.

**Delays in report submissions by Participating Subdivisions and requested corrections, impacted both the data analysis and report publishing timelines for DHCS. 7*

Background on the National Opioid Settlements and Bankruptcy Agreements

California Opioid Settlements Overview

- » In 2021, Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., and its parent company Johnson & Johnson (together, [Janssen](#)), and distributors McKesson, Cencora (formerly AmerisourceBergen), and Cardinal Health (collectively, the [Distributors](#)) became the first entities to establish global settlements to resolve lawsuits and investigations brought by state, local, and tribal governments.
- » Payments from these settlements are distributed by the National Settlement Administrator, BrownGreer PLC (BrownGreer).

California Opioid Bankruptcy Overview

- » In 2020, Mallinckrodt PLC (Mallinckrodt) filed for bankruptcy and agreed to pay \$1.725 billion over eight years to the National Opioid Abatement Trust II (NOAT II) for distribution.
- » Mallinckrodt made its first payment totaling \$450 million to NOAT II in June 2022 but failed to make its second scheduled payments.
 - The company filed a second bankruptcy in August 2023.
 - A new agreement was established for Mallinckrodt to pay out available funds in two scheduled payments.

Additional Settlements and Bankruptcies

- » In addition to the Janssen and Distributors Settlements and Mallinckrodt Bankruptcy, California has final or proposed agreements with:
 - Teva
 - Allergan
 - CVS
 - Walmart
 - Walgreens
 - Kroger
 - Endo
 - Hikma (*pending*)
 - Amneal (*pending*)
 - Purdue (*pending*)
- » Payments for many of these agreements began during FY 2023-24 and will be reflected in next year's report.
- » More information about these agreements can be found on the California Attorney General's [website](#).

Approved Uses Defined in the Agreements

- » The opioid settlements and bankruptcies outline approved uses for funds. Specifically, funds **must** be used for Opioid Remediation.
- » In these agreements, Opioid Remediation is defined as care, treatment, and other programs and expenditures designed to:
 - Address the misuse and abuse of opioid products,
 - Treat or mitigate opioid use or related disorders, or
 - Mitigate other alleged effects of, including on those injured, as a result of the opioid crisis.

Exhibit E of the National Agreements

- » A list of approved Opioid Remediation activities were first included as [Exhibit E](#) of the Janssen and Distributors Settlements.
- » [Exhibit E](#) is broken into two sections: Schedule A (Core Strategies) and Schedule B (Approved Uses).
 - Schedule A is a short list of core strategies that were identified at a national level as priorities to abate the opioid crisis.
 - Schedule B is a longer list of many types of opioid remediation activities.

Schedule B: Exhibit E Approved Uses

- » Treat Opioid Use Disorder (OUD)
- » Support People in Treatment and Recovery
- » Connections to Care
- » Addressing the Needs of Criminal Justice-Involved Persons
- » Addressing the Needs of Pregnant and Parenting People
- » Prevent Over-Prescribing
- » Prevent Misuse of Opioids
- » Prevent Overdose Deaths and Other Harms (Harm Reduction)
- » First Responders
- » Leadership, Planning and Coordination
- » Training
- » Research

Background on the California State-Subdivision Agreements

California and the State-Subdivision Agreements (SSA)

- » As national agreements were finalized, the State of California and a counsel representing cities and counties reached an agreement to further define local allocations, distributions, and uses of payments from the National Opioid Settlements.
- » These agreements, referred to as the [State-Subdivision Agreements](#) (SSA) govern payments and expenditures in California.
- » These agreements are formally accepted and adopted by California cities and counties through the sign-on process.*

**Cities may opt-out of receiving direct payments each year, after they have signed on to a specific settlement.*

SSA Allocation of Funds

Allocation Type	Allocation Distribution	Allowable Uses
California State Fund (15%)	Allocated to the State of California.	Funds must be used by the State for future Opioid Remediation.
California Abatement Accounts Fund (70%)	Allocated to all Participating Subdivisions.	Funds must be used for future opioid remediation in one or more of the areas listed in Exhibit E of the Settlement Agreements.
		No less than 50% of the funds received in each calendar year will be used for one or more High Impact Abatement Activities.*
California Subdivision Fund (15%)	Allocated to cities and counties that were Initial Plaintiff Subdivisions.	Funds must be used for future Opioid Remediation activities and to reimburse past opioid-related expenses, which may include litigation fees and expenses.

*Discussion around California's High Impact Abatement Activities will be provided later in this presentation.

Background on the California Statewide Abatement Agreement

California and the Statewide Abatement Agreement

- » California and a counsel representing cities and counties also reached an agreement to further define local allocations, distributions, and uses of payments from the Mallinckrodt Bankruptcy.
 - This agreement is referred to as the [Statewide Abatement Agreement](#).
- » This agreement was formally accepted and adopted by California cities and counties through a sign-on process to join the bankruptcy agreement.
 - Individual allocations are connected to elections made by participating cities and counties for the national Distributors Settlement.
 - Funds are distributed to the county in which a city is located unless the city elected to receive its share of funds in the Distributor Settlement.

Statewide Abatement Agreement

Allocation of Funds

Allocation Type	Allocation Distribution	Allowable Uses
State Share (40%)	Allocated to the State of California.	Funds must be used for future opioid remediation in one or more of the opioid remediation activities listed in Exhibit 4 of the Mallinckrodt Bankruptcy Plan (Exhibit E of the National Opioid Settlement Agreements).
Local Government Share (60%)	Allocated to all Local Governments (participating cities and counties).	

California Opioid Settlements Annual Expenditures Report Process

Report and Monitoring Process

- » Participating Subdivisions are required to submit expenditure reports to DHCS via the online reporting form by September 30th of each year.
- » After a Participating Subdivision submits their annual expenditure report, DHCS reviews the report for completion.
 - If the submitted report requires **no** corrections, DHCS will email the Participating Subdivision confirming that the report is complete and accepted.
 - If the submitted report **requires** clarification or corrections, DHCS will contact the Participating Subdivision to request more detail, request corrections, and to amend the report.

Addressing Report Amendments

- » Participating Subdivisions instructed to amend their reports will receive technical assistance to ensure proper documentation of their expenditures.*
- » If DHCS determines that use of CA Abatement Accounts Funds is inconsistent with eligible uses, then the issue will be escalated to DHCS Office of Legal Services (OLS) and the California Attorney General's Office (AGO).
 - Failure by Participating Subdivisions to provide clarifying information or correct inconsistencies in financial reporting may result in a meet and confer, an audit, or legal action.

**During FY 2022-23, DHCS collaborated with Participating Subdivisions to identify which Exhibit E category best fit their individual activities as Participating Subdivision became more familiar with the settlements.*

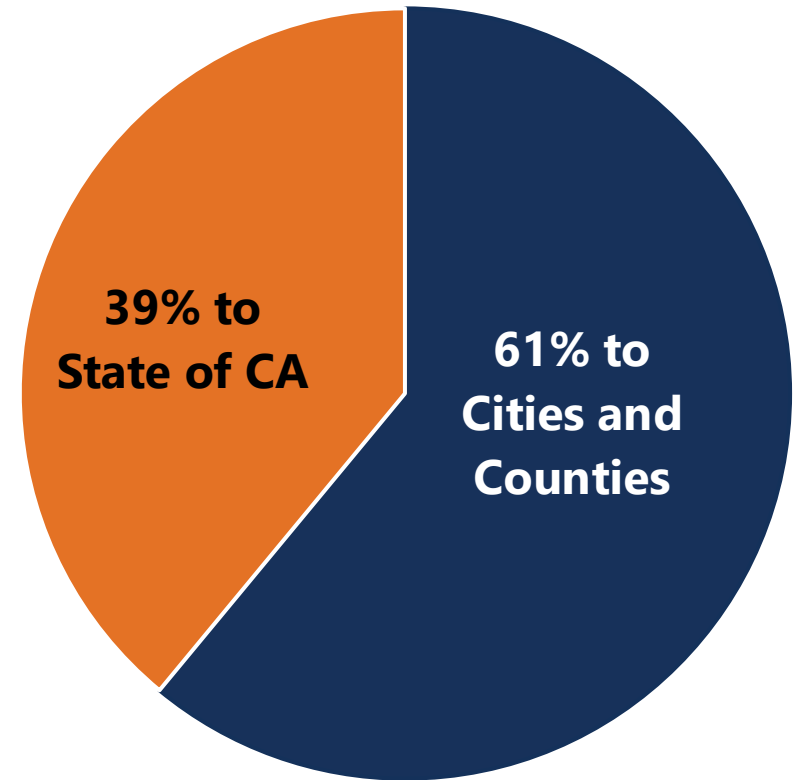
Approach to Annual Report Data Analysis

- » Once all Participating Subdivision reports are submitted and correct, DHCS begins data analysis for the California Opioid Settlements Annual Expenditure Report.
- » Data is collected and analyzed by [UCLA's Integrated Substance Abuse Program](#) and prepared for the annual report by DHCS, with assistance from [Aurrera Health Group](#).
- » Data analysis includes:
 - Summarizing payments and expenditures by settlement and allocation type.
 - Summarizing expenditures by Exhibit E categories, non-Exhibit E activities, administrative expenses, High Impact Abatement Activities, and past legal expenses.
 - Reviewing narrative descriptions of activities to identify and highlight promising strategies.

California Opioid Settlements and Bankruptcy Payments for Fiscal Year 2022-23

Fiscal Year 2022-23: Payments Received by the State of California

- » In FY 2022-23, California received over **\$362.5 million** from the opioid settlements and bankruptcy.
- » Of this amount, over **\$221.5 million**, or 61% was paid directly to Participating Subdivisions.
- » Over **\$141 million**, or 39% was paid directly to the State of California.



Fiscal Year 2022-23: California Settlement & Bankruptcy Payments

Payment Source	State Amount Received	City/County Amount Received	Total
Janssen Settlement	\$27,150,365.52	\$78,015,162.09	\$105,165,527.61
Distributors Settlement	\$53,349,467.62	\$134,513,974.18	\$187,863,441.80
Mallinckrodt Bankruptcy	\$6,018,881.12	\$9,025,838.65	\$15,044,719.77
McKinsey Settlement	\$54,512,535.25	\$0.00	\$54,512,535.25
Total	\$141,031,249.51	\$221,554,974.92	\$362,586,224.43

California State-Directed Projects

California State Fund (Settlements)

Allocation Type	Allocation Distribution	Allowable Uses
California State Fund (15%)	Allocated to the State of California.	Funds must be used by the State for future Opioid Remediation.
California Abatement Accounts Fund (70%)	Allocated to all Participating Subdivisions.	Funds must be used for future Opioid Remediation in one or more of the areas described in Exhibit E of the Settlement Agreements.
		No less than 50% of the funds received in each calendar year will be used for one or more High Impact Abatement Activities.
California Subdivision Fund (15%)	Allocated to cities and counties that were Initial Plaintiff Subdivisions.	Funds must be used towards future Opioid Remediation and to reimburse past opioid-related expenses, which may include litigation fees and expenses.

California State Share (Bankruptcy)

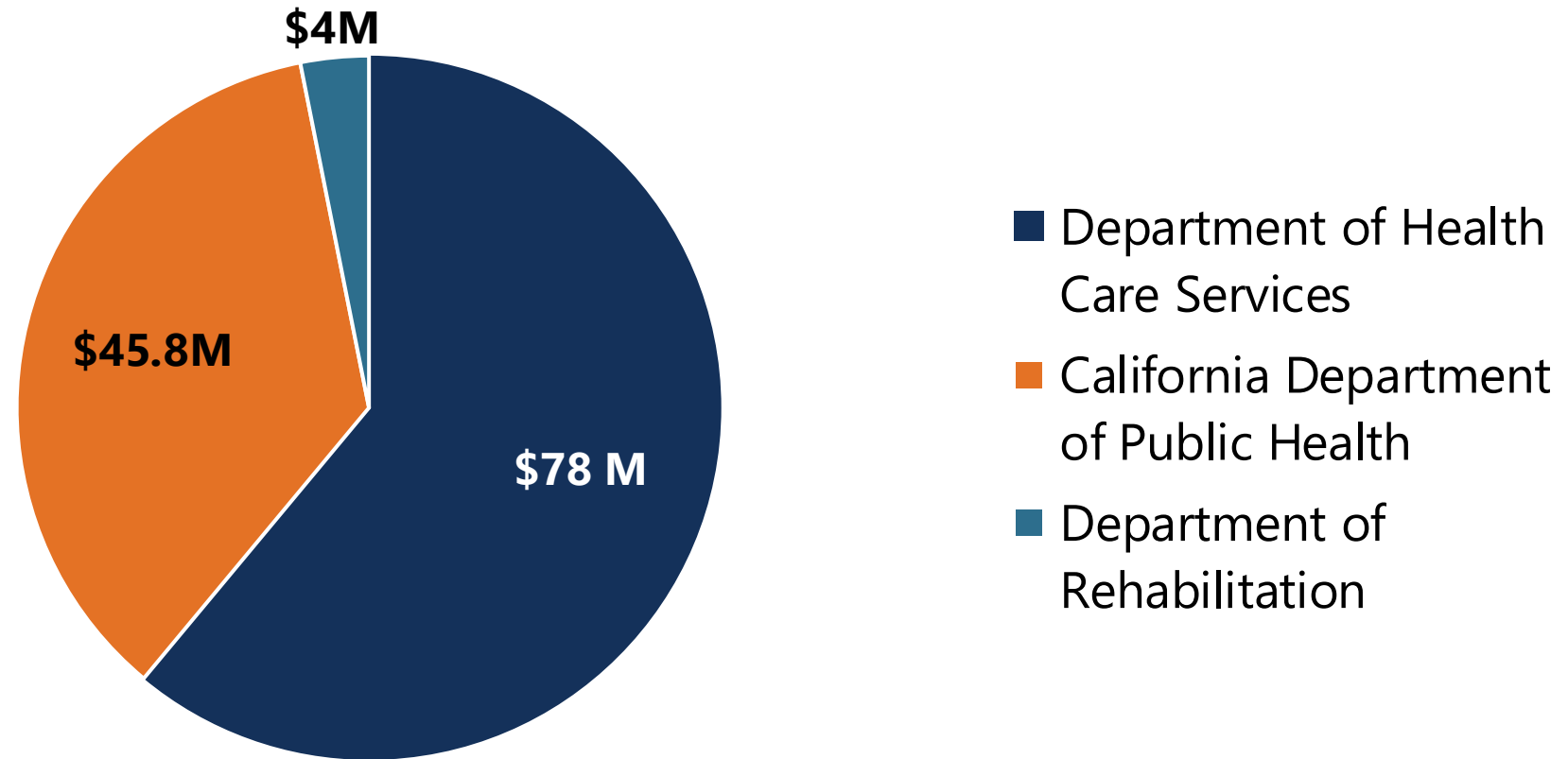
Allocation Type	Allocation Distribution	Allowable Uses
State Share (40%)	Allocated to the State of California.	Funds must be used for future opioid remediation in one or more of the opioid remediation activities listed in Exhibit 4 of the Mallinckrodt Bankruptcy Plan (Exhibit E of the National Opioid Settlement Agreements).
Local Government Share (60%)	Allocated to all Local Governments (participating cities and counties).	

State Received vs. Appropriated Funds

- » Payments received by the state (CA State Fund and CA State Share) are deposited into the Litigation Deposits Fund (LDF) administered by the California Department of Justice (DOJ).
- » The DOJ may hold back funds from each payment for the state's costs for opioid-related investigations and litigation.
- » The remaining funds are then transferred to the Opioid Settlements Fund (OSF) which are appropriated by the California State Legislature for state-directed opioid remediation.



OSF Appropriation by State Department



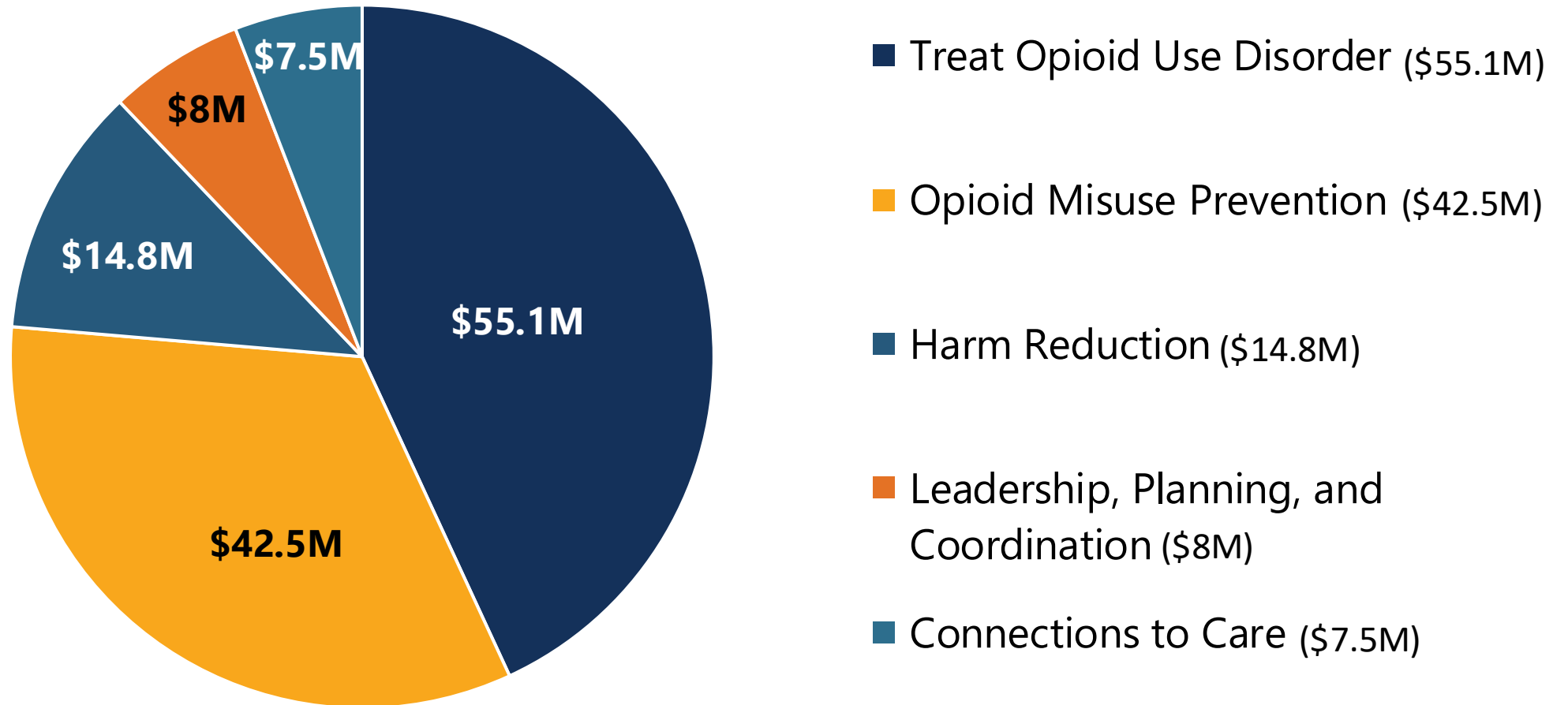
**Source: Budget Change Proposals from the Department of Health Care Access and Information, Department of Health Care Services, California Department of Public Health, Department of Rehabilitation, FY 2022-2023. Available at: https://bcp.dof.ca.gov/2223/FY2223_ORG4260_BCP5812.pdf*

**Financial data were rounded in this chart for data visualization.*

State-Directed Projects for FY 2022-23

Project Name	Description	Allocated
Substance Use Provider Workforce Training	Grants to treatment organizations for SUD provider internships & training opportunities	\$51.113 million
Youth Opioid & Fentanyl Education and Awareness Campaign	Statewide opioid overdose prevention and education media program geared toward youth and young adults	\$40.8 million
Naloxone Distribution Project (NDP)	NDP funding earmarked for homeless service providers	\$15 million
Atlas Platform Operation and Outreach Campaign	Treatment locator with filters to search by level of care, insurance coverage, and quality measures	\$7.5 million
Statewide Anti-Stigma Campaign: Unshame California	Anti-stigma campaign sharing stories of recovery and encouraging individuals to seek treatment	\$1.7 million
Opioid Overdose Data Collection and Analysis	Establishing syndromic surveillance in California to support near real-time tracking of non-fatal overdose	\$5 million
Integrating Employment in Recovery Pilot Project	Pilot program working with SUD providers on incorporating employment training and support into treatment	\$4 million
Opioid Settlement Oversight	Funding to support DHCS oversight and monitoring efforts for the opioid settlement funds	\$2.716 million

State-Directed Projects by Exhibit E Category



Source: California State Agency Opioid Settlement Reports, California Department of Health Care Services, FY 2022-23. Data were extracted during November 2023.

*Financial data were rounded in this chart for data visualization.

California Abatement Accounts Fund Expenditures

California Abatement Accounts Fund

Allocation Type	Allocation Distribution	Allowable Uses
California State Fund (15%)	Allocated to the State of California.	Funds must be used by the State for future Opioid Remediation.
California Abatement Accounts Fund (70%)	Allocated to all Participating Subdivisions.	Funds must be used for future Opioid Remediation in one or more of the areas described in Exhibit E of the Settlement Agreements.
		No less than 50% of the funds received in each calendar year will be used for one or more High Impact Abatement Activities.
California Subdivision Fund (15%)	Allocated to cities and counties that were Initial Plaintiff Subdivisions.	Funds must be used towards future Opioid Remediation and to reimburse past opioid-related expenses, which may include litigation fees and expenses.

Additional Expenditure Rules for the CA Abatement Accounts Fund

- » The National Settlement Agreements allow for Participating Subdivisions to use funds to cover **reasonable related administrative** expenses (i.e., indirect costs).
 - Total indirect costs may not exceed ten (10) percent of the total allocation, pursuant to DHCS' [Reasonable Administrative Costs Policy](#).
- » Participating Subdivisions may place individual distributions in interest-bearing accounts.*
 - All interest earned must also be used for allowable opioid remediation activities pursuant to DHCS' BHIN [24-002](#).
- » Funds also have expenditure periods per the SSA. Specifically, funds **must be expended or encumbered** within five years of receipt or seven years for capital outlay projects.

**DHCS collects information on interest earned during annual reporting periods.*

California's High Impact Abatement Activities

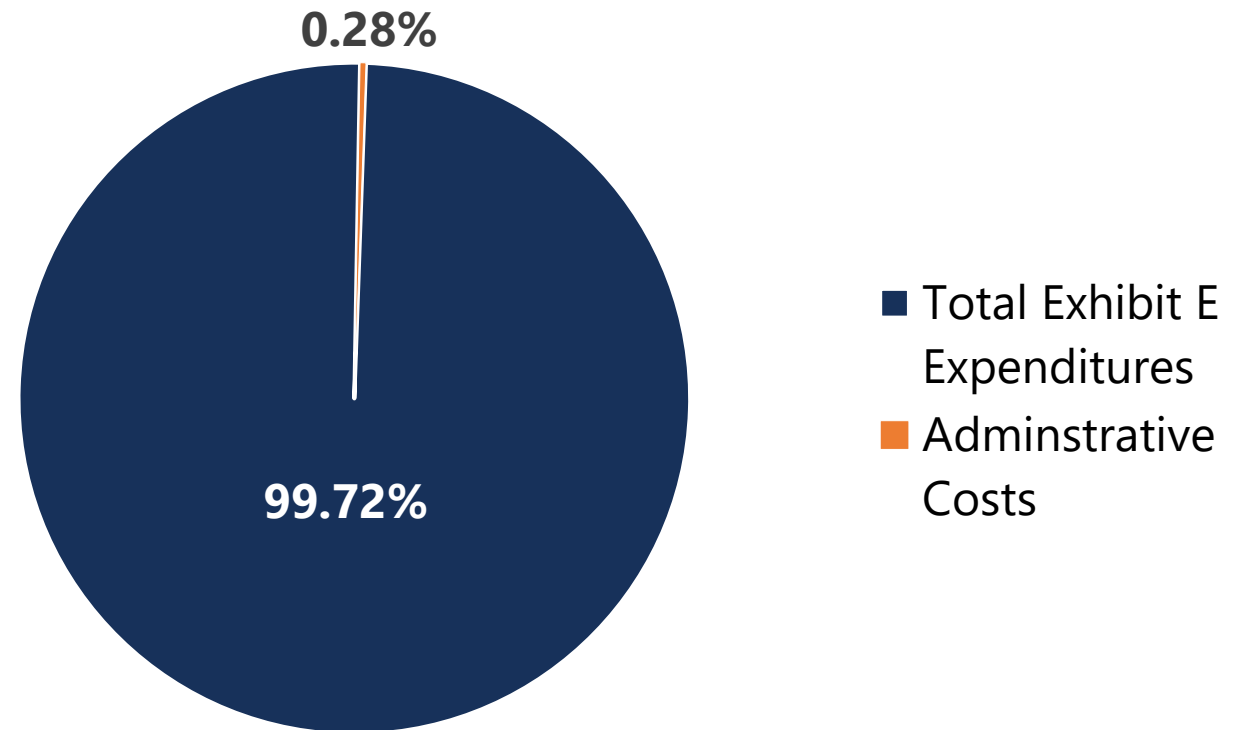
- » In addition to the allocation structure and restrictions to Exhibit E activities, the State of California and counsel representing cities and counties agreed on a set of **six additional opioid remediation uses** that must be prioritized by Participating Subdivisions that receive distributions from the California Abatement Accounts Fund.
- » These priorities were informed by California's opioid remediation priorities and are intended to **direct funds to services for populations disproportionately impacted** by the opioid crisis.
- » Per the SSAs, **no less than 50% of funds received** by Participating Subdivisions from the California Abatement Accounts Fund in each calendar year, must be used for one or more High Impact Abatement Activities (HIAA).

California's High Impact Abatement Activities

No.	Activity
1	Provision of matching funds or operating costs for substance use disorder facilities with an approved project within the Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure Program (BHCIP)
2	Creating new or expanded substance use disorder (SUD) treatment infrastructure
3	Addressing the needs of communities of color and vulnerable populations (including sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations) that are disproportionately impacted by SUD
4	Diversion of people with SUD from the justice system into treatment, including by providing training and resources to first and early responders (sworn and non-sworn) and implementing best practices for outreach, diversion and deflection, employability, restorative justice, and harm reduction
5	Interventions to prevent drug addiction in vulnerable youth
6	The purchase of naloxone for distribution and efforts to expand access to naloxone for opioid overdose reversals.

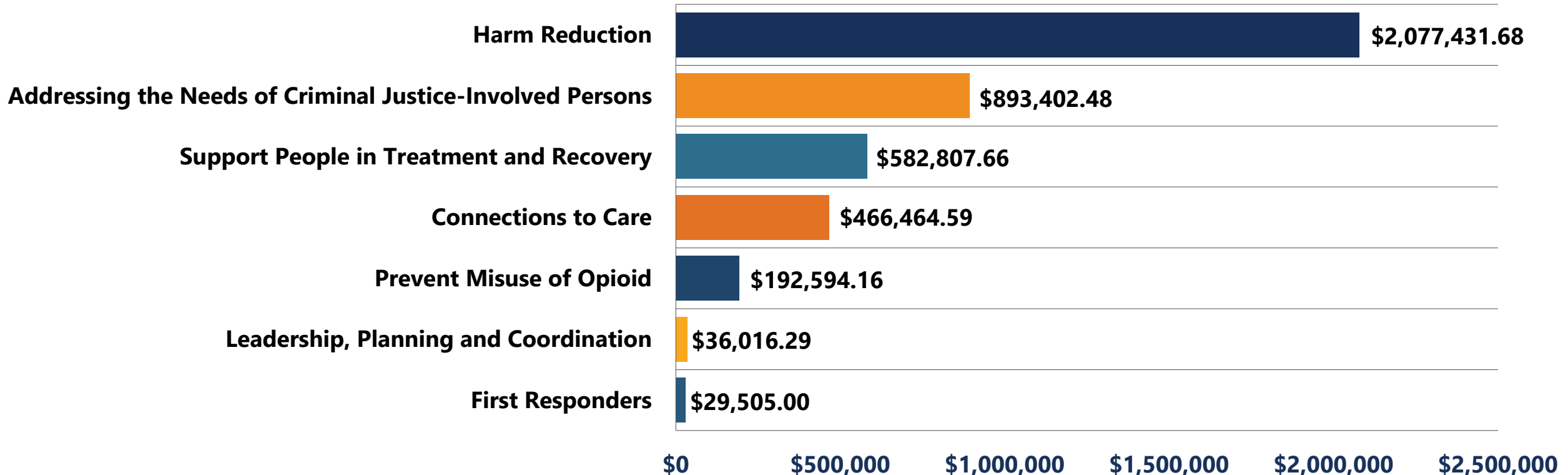
CA Abatement Accounts Fund Expenditures

- » In FY 2022-23, 34 cities and counties reported spending approximately **\$4,290,422**, from the CA Abatements Account Fund.
- » Of that amount, funding was primarily used for Exhibit E opioid remediation activities. A small portion (0.28%) was spent on administrative costs.



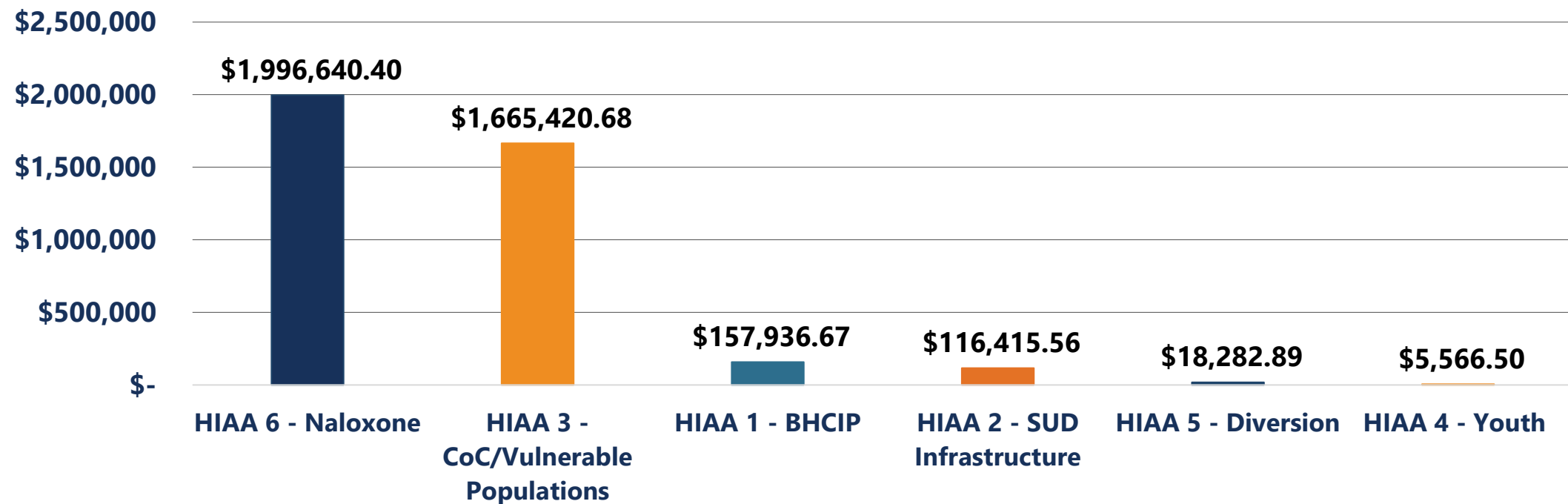
CA Abatement Accounts Fund Expenditures by Exhibit E Category

- » Harm Reduction accounted for the largest share (**49%**) of Exhibit E spending within the CA Abatement Accounts Fund expenditures.



CA Abatement Accounts Fund Expenditures by HIAA

- » Participating Subdivisions reported spending **92%** of funds on activities that met California's High Impact Abatement Activity (HIAA) requirements.*



**Money spent on HIAA is not mutually exclusive with money spent on Exhibit E. Activities may meet both Exhibit E and HIAA requirements and therefore be included in both accountings.*

Source: California City and County Opioid Settlement Reports, California Department of Health Care Services, FY 2022-23. Data were extracted during November 2023.

California Subdivision Fund Expenditures

California Subdivision Fund

Allocation Type	Allocation Distribution	Allowable Uses
California State Fund (15%)	Allocated to the State of California.	Funds must be used by the State for future Opioid Remediation.
California Abatement Accounts Fund (70%)	Allocated to all Participating Subdivisions.	Funds must be used for future Opioid Remediation in one or more of the areas described in Exhibit E of the Settlement Agreements.
		No less than 50% of the funds received in each calendar year will be used for one or more High Impact Abatement Activities.
California Subdivision Fund (15%)	Allocated to cities and counties that were Initial Plaintiff Subdivisions.	Funds must be used towards future Opioid Remediation projects and to reimburse past opioid-related expenses, which may include litigation fees and expenses.

Definition of Initial Plaintiff Subdivisions

- » A Subdivision located in California, other than a Litigating Special District, that filed a lawsuit, on behalf of the Subdivision and/or through an official act of the Subdivision on behalf of the People of the State of California, against one or more Opioid Defendants prior to October 1, 2020.*
- » Plaintiff Subdivisions are referred to as Participating Subdivisions in the report.

**This definition is from the California State-Subdivision Agreements for the [Janssen](#) and [Distributors](#) Settlements.*

Revisit: Allowable Uses for the CA Subdivision Fund

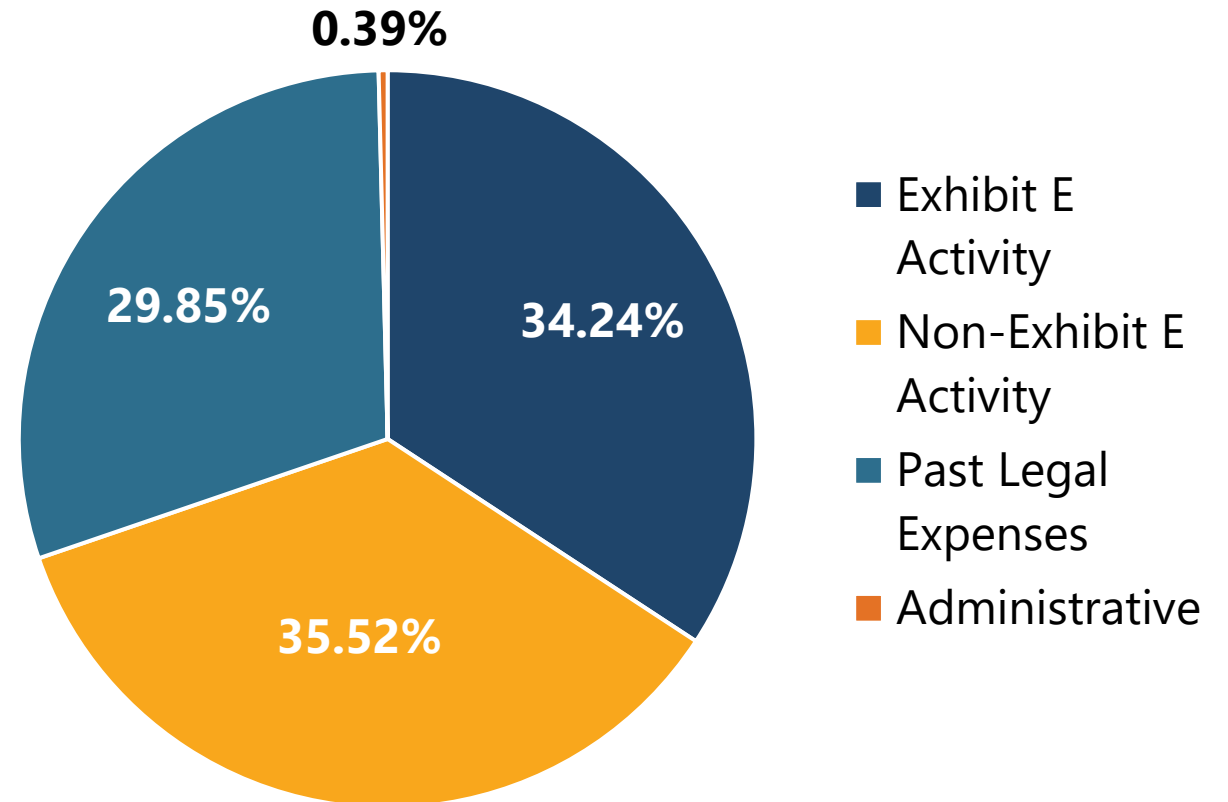
- » The national agreements define Opioid Remediation as care, treatment, and other programs and expenditures designed to:
 - Address the misuse and abuse of opioid products,
 - Treat or mitigate opioid use or related disorders, or
 - Mitigate other alleged effects of, including on those injured, as a result of the opioid crisis.
- » The [California State-Subdivision Agreements](#) do not restrict the CA Subdivision Fund to Exhibit E uses.
 - Funds may be used for Exhibit E activities, opioid remediation activities not listed in Exhibit E (Non-Exhibit E Activities), and to reimburse past opioid-related expenses, including litigation fees.

Additional Expenditure Rules for the CA Subdivision Fund

- » The national agreements also allow Plaintiff Subdivisions to use funds for reasonable related administrative costs.
 - DHCS encourages Plaintiff Subdivisions to follow the ten percent rule as outlined in DHCS' [Reasonable Administrative Costs Policy](#) for the CA Abatement Accounts Fund.
- » Plaintiff Subdivisions may place individual distributions in interest-bearing accounts.
 - DHCS encourages Plaintiff Subdivisions to follow similar guidance for the CA Abatement Accounts Fund, which requires interest earned to be spent on opioid remediation activities.

CA Subdivision Fund Expenditures

- » In FY 2022-23, 10 cities and counties reported spending over **\$546,000**, from the CA Subdivision Fund.
- » Of that amount, funding was split nearly evenly between Exhibit E Activities, Non-Exhibit E Activities, and past legal expenses. A small portion was spent on administrative costs.



California Local Government Share Expenditures (Mallinckrodt Bankruptcy)

Local Government Share

Allocation Type	Allocation Distribution	Allowable Uses
State Share (40%)	Allocated to the State of California.	Funds must be used for future opioid remediation in one or more of the opioid remediation activities listed in Exhibit 4 of the Mallinckrodt Bankruptcy Plan (Exhibit E of the National Opioid Settlement Agreements).
Local Government Share (60%)	Allocated to all Local Governments (participating cities and counties).	

**Expenditures for the State Share were discussed in the California State-Directed Projects section of this presentation.*

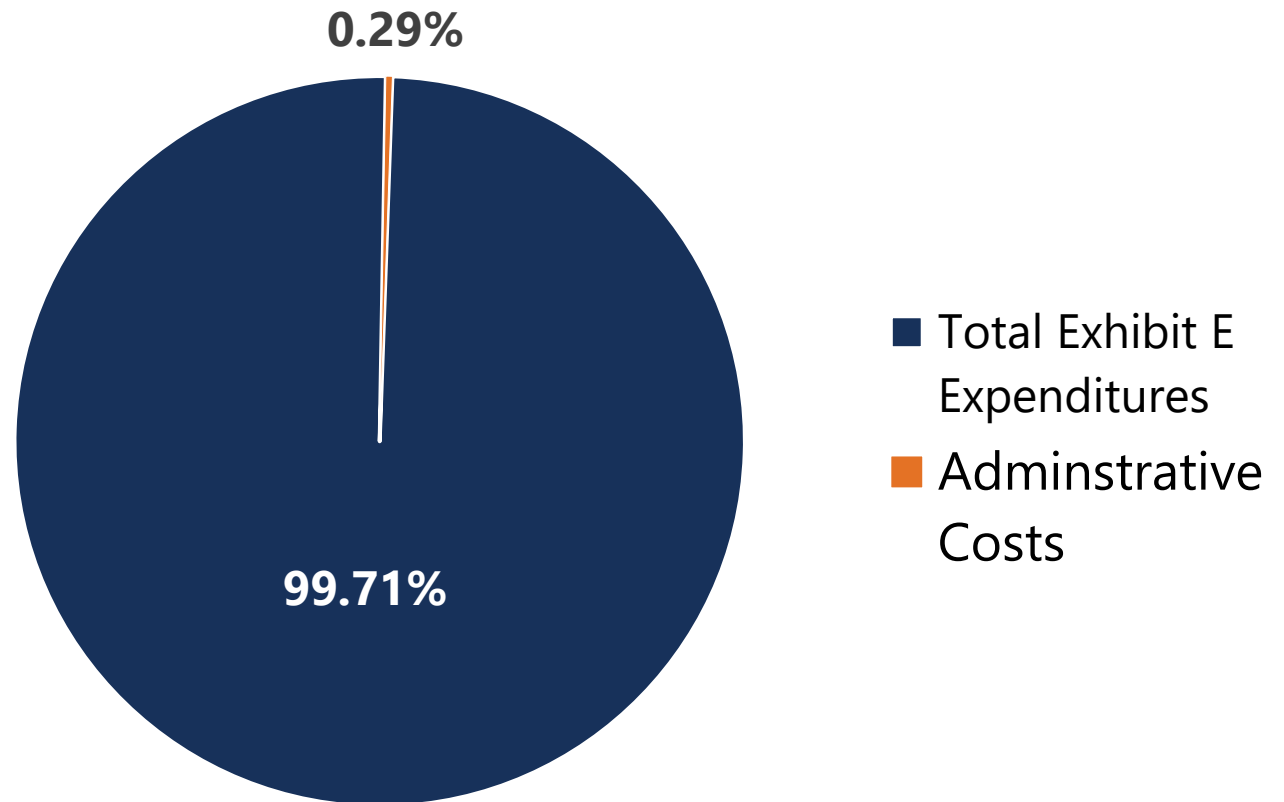
Additional Expenditure Rules for the Local Government Share Funds

- » The Statewide Abatement Agreement allows Local Governments to use funds for **approved administrative expenses** (i.e., indirect costs). Pursuant to the Statewide Abatement Agreement:
 - **95%** of funds will be used for Exhibit 4 (Exhibit E) activities
 - **No more than 5%** of these funds received may be used to fund expenses incurred in administering Exhibit E activities.
- » In addition to the Statewide Abatement Agreement, DHCS encourages Local Governments to:
 - Place individual distributions in interest-bearing accounts.
 - Apply interest earned to opioid remediation activities.*

**DHCS collects information on interest earned during annual reporting periods.*

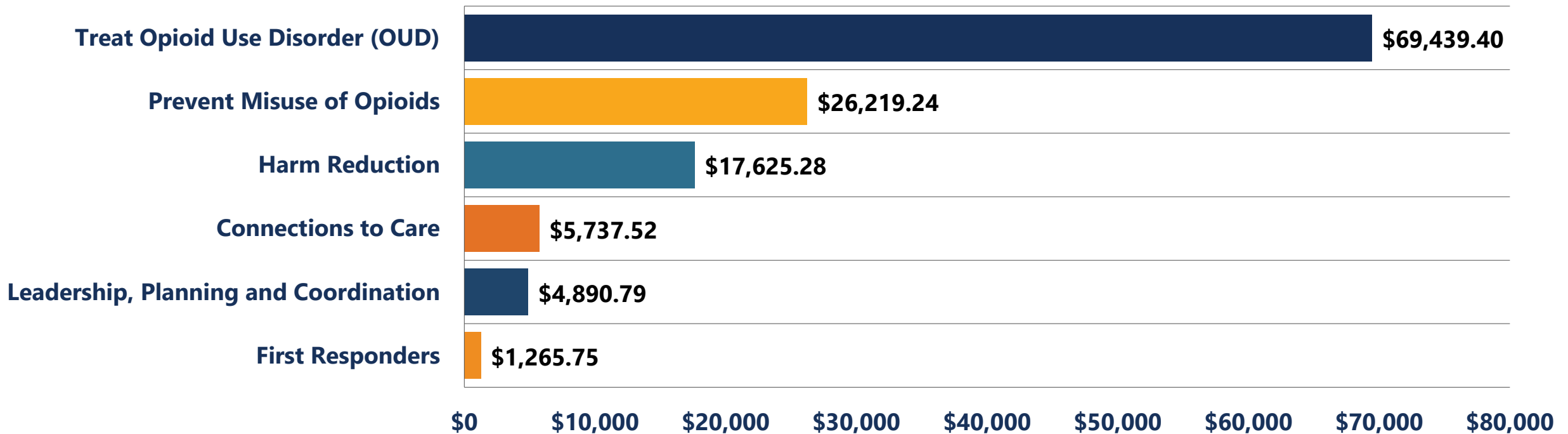
Local Government Share Expenditures

- » In FY 2022-23, 16 cities and counties reported spending roughly **\$125,540**, from the NOAT II Local Government Share.
- » Of that amount, about 99% of funds were used towards Exhibit E opioid remediation activities while less than 1% (0.29%) were spent on administrative costs.



NOAT II – Local Government Expenditures by Exhibit E Category

- » In FY 2022-23, Treat Opioid Use Disorder accounted for the largest share (**approximately 55%**) of Exhibit E spending within the NOAT II – Local Government Share.



OSF Annual Report FY 2022-23

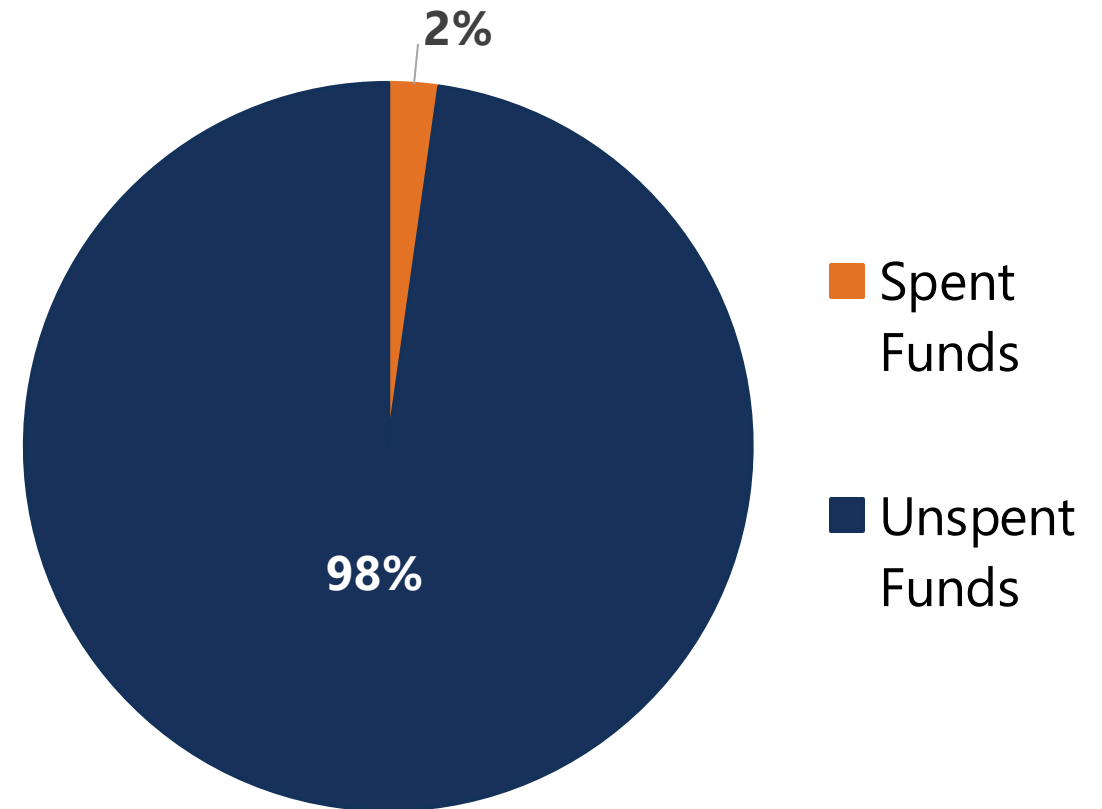
Key Findings

Settlement and Bankruptcy Funds Supported Statewide Priorities

- » California appropriated \$127.8 million of opioid settlement funds to statewide projects, including:
 - A SUD workforce initiative;
 - Opioid awareness and anti-stigma campaigns;
 - Naloxone distribution;
 - A treatment locator; and
 - Projects to improve statewide data collection.
- » Funds were allocated to DHCS, CDPH, and DOR to implement these efforts.

Low Spending Among Participating Subdivisions

- » In FY 2022-23, cities and counties reported spending nearly **\$5 million**, or 2% of their total received payments (\$221.5 million) from the opioid settlements and bankruptcy.
- » In the first year, cities and counties focused on understanding the settlements and bankruptcy requirements, resulting in many Participating Subdivisions electing to **save their funds and engage in strategic planning activities**.
- » Cities and counties may carry over or encumber unspent funds for future activities.*



Source: California City and County Opioid Settlement and Bankruptcy Reports, California Department of Health Care Services, FY 2022-23. Data were extracted during November 2023.

Focused Spending Among Participating Subdivisions

- » 93% of all Participating Subdivision expenditures were for a remediation project from an Exhibit E category, with most funds being allocated to harm reduction programs.
- » Less than 1% of funds across all fund types went to covering administrative costs.
- » The most common HIAA spending category for the CA Abatement Accounts Fund was #6: The purchase of naloxone for distribution and efforts to expand access to naloxone for opioid overdose reversals.

Participating Subdivision Strategies with Opioid Funds

- » The Opioid Settlements Annual Expenditures report includes examples of innovative strategies by cities and counties funded by settlement dollars.
- » These include:
 - Expanding housing and substance use treatment services through the acquisition of buildings to serve as housing and service navigation centers.
 - Installing overdose response boxes with naloxone and instructions for overdose emergencies.
 - Launching a 24/7 emergency department-based overdose response program where peers support patients after an overdose for up to 90 days.
 - Developing an Overdose Surveillance and Response Program (OSAR).

Future Settlements and Reporting

- » For FY 2023-24:
 - California and its Participating Subdivisions received additional payments.
 - Mallinckrodt made one last payment in FY 2023-24.
 - Participating Subdivisions recently submitted reports for FY 2023-24.
 - Findings will be presented in next year's meeting.
- » For information on appropriations for state-directed projects for FY 2023-24, visit <https://californiaopioidresponse.org>.

Q&A

Q&A

- » Please limit questions to topics related to the annual report.
- » Participants will be given the chance to raise their hands and unmute to ask their question(s).
- » Questions can also be submitted via the Q&A feature on your Zoom control panel.
 - If clarification is required, our team may ask you to unmute to provide additional context.
- » DHCS will provide a follow-up document with frequently asked questions that are not immediately answered during this meeting.

How to Raise Your Hand

- » On your control panel, click "**Reactions**", then click "**Raise Hand**".*
 - The host will be notified that you've raised your hand and place you in our queue.
 - When it is your turn to talk, you will be prompted to unmute yourself. Please accept this prompt to ask your question.
 - You must have the recent updates from Zoom installed to see this feature. If you do not see the "Raise Hand" feature, please update your platform.
- » In the control panel, click "**Lower Hand**" to lower it, if needed.
 - This will not mute you if you are unmuted.
- » Users can also raise or lower their hand with the Alt+Y (Windows) or Option+Y (macOS) keyboard shortcuts, or selecting "*9" if dialing in.

Information & Resources

» For information on opioid settlement funds and resources, visit:

- **DHCS OSF webpage:**
<https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/provgovpart/Pages/California-Opioid-Settlements.aspx>
- **Allowable Expenditures page:**
<https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/provgovpart/Pages/Allowable-Expenditures.aspx>
- **Reporting Requirements page:**
<https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/provgovpart/Pages/CA-Reporting-Requirements.aspx>
- **Payment Information Page:**
<https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/provgovpart/Pages/CA-OSF-Payment-Information.aspx>
- **Resources and Technical Assistance Page:**
<https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/provgovpart/Pages/California-OSF-Resources.aspx>

Thank you!

