



CALIFORNIA
OPIOID SETTLEMENTS ANNUAL
EXPENDITURES REPORT

For State Fiscal Year 2023–24

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PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

Pursuant to [Government Code, Title 2, Division 3, Part 2, Chapter 6, Article 2, Section 12534](#), the [California State-Subdivision Agreements](#)¹, and the [California Mallinckrodt Statewide Abatement Agreement](#), the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) is required to administer and oversee the funds distributed from opioid settlements and opioid-related bankruptcies for California and its participating cities and counties. This shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

- » Conducting related stakeholder engagement.
- » Adding additional High Impact Abatement Activities.
- » Monitoring California’s cities and counties for compliance.
- » Preparing annual written reports.

State departments, cities, and counties receiving funds from opioid-related settlements and bankruptcies must submit reports to DHCS that include payments received and use and expenditure of funds. DHCS uses this information to prepare and publish an annual written report on the state’s use of funds until those funds have been fully expended and for one year thereafter. The report includes the state and the participating cities and counties’ payments, use, and expenditures for July 1 to June 30 each year.

The California Opioid Settlements Annual Expenditures Report demonstrates DHCS’ commitment to providing accessible and transparent information regarding the collected financial data related to state and local spending of opioid settlement funds. By reviewing the information outlined in this report, cities and counties can generate ideas for opioid remediation activities and programs. Public citizens can also utilize this report as an introduction to the opioid settlement funds, allowable uses, and accountability required of their local CA Participating Subdivisions.

This annual report, and the reports filed by participating counties and cities, will be publicly available on the DHCS California’s Opioid Settlements [webpage](#).

Report Disclaimer: *This report contains only a summary of relevant details of the National Opioid Settlements and Bankruptcies and their relevant state-based agreements with California. Specific details, definitions, and requirements need to be obtained from the settlement agreements or by consulting with relevant counsel. In the event of any discrepancies in this report, the settlement agreements, bankruptcy agreements, the California State-Subdivision Agreements (SSA), California Statewide Abatement Agreements, and related court orders supersede this report.*

¹ This link is to the California Office of the Attorney General’s webpage containing a list of national and state-based settlement agreements.

DEFINITIONS

Allowable Expenditures: Opioid Remediation activities as identified in the National Opioid Settlement Agreements and the California State-Subdivision Agreements. The activities may vary depending on whether the expenditure was drawn from the CA Abatement Accounts Fund or the CA Subdivision Fund.

California (CA) State-Subdivision Agreements: The State of California Agreements that govern the allocation, distribution, and use of Settlement Fund payments made to California pursuant to the respective Settlement Agreements.

CA Participating Subdivision: A Participating Subdivision that is also (a) a Plaintiff Subdivision and/or (b) a Primary Subdivision with a population equal to or greater than 10,000. For the avoidance of doubt, eligible CA Participating Subdivisions are those California subdivisions listed in Exhibit C (excluding Litigating Special Districts) and/or Exhibit I to the respective Settlement Agreement. For purposes of this report, CA Participating Subdivisions refer to California's participating cities and counties that are listed in the respective CA State-Subdivision Agreements and who received a direct distribution of settlement funds during the reporting period. CA Participating Subdivisions may also be referred to as "participating cities and counties" in the report.

Capital Outlay: The purchase of land and projects involving construction or renovation of facilities to accommodate a program or facility expansion that addresses SUD and co-occurring mental health disorders. Eligible programs for capital outlay projects include, but are not limited to, SUD treatment centers, transitional housing, and supportive services for individuals in recovery.

Awarded Costs: The reasonable amounts paid for the attorney and other City Attorney and County Counsel staff time for individuals employed by a Plaintiff Subdivision at the contractual rate (including overhead and other related costs), which were paid or incurred (1) prior to July 21, 2021, in litigation against any Opioid Defendant and/or (2) in negotiating and drafting the CA Allocation Agreements (State-Subdivisions Agreements). Costs do not include attorneys' fees or expenses incurred by private contingency fee counsel.

Directing Administrator: BrownGreer, PLC or any future entity that administers the Settlement Fund and calculates the amounts, pursuant to the settlement agreements and SSAs, to be distributed into the CA Abatement Accounts Fund, CA State Fund, and CA Subdivision Fund. Payments to CA Participating Subdivisions are administered by the Directing Administrator.

Diversions: Interventions, such as prearrest, pre-arraignment, and pre-trial activities, that redirect individuals with an SUD away from formal processing in criminal justice settings and into treatment, recovery, and/or other support services as an alternative to imprisonment.

Encumbered Funds: The sums of money that have been formally committed to a specific, allowable future activity or expense (e.g., through an approved budget, signed contract, purchase order, or other formal process) but have not yet been spent. These amounts are not considered actual expenditures but reflect a future financial obligation for expenditure.

Exhibit E: See “List of Opioid Remediation Uses.”

Exhibit 4: See “List of Opioid Remediation Uses.”

Expenditure: The actual costs associated with allowable and implemented opioid remediation activities.

Harm Reduction: Harm Reduction is an evidence-based approach to engaging with people who use drugs and equipping them with life-saving tools and information to create positive changes in their lives, reducing the negative effects associated with using drugs and potentially saving their lives. Harm Reduction incorporates community-driven public health strategies including prevention, risk reduction, and health promotion.

High Impact Abatement Activity (HIAA): The list of Opioid Remediation activities the State of California has designated as high-impact areas for the use of funds received from opioid settlements. These activities must align first with allowable Exhibit E uses and be intentionally designed to abate the effects of the opioid crisis for the referenced activity or populations.

Initial Participating Subdivision: All eligible Subdivisions that signed on to the settlements by the date required in the respective settlement agreements.

List of Opioid Remediation Uses: The list of approved opioid remediation uses from the [National Opioid Settlement Agreements](#) (Exhibit E) and the opioid-related Mallinckrodt bankruptcy [National Opioid Abatement Trust II Distribution Procedures](#) (Exhibit 4). For purposes of this report, the list of opioid remediation uses will be referred to as “Exhibit E.”

Local Government: Counties and incorporated cities, as identified in the California Mallinckrodt Statewide Abatement Agreements. For purposes of this report, Local Governments refer to California’s cities and counties that received a direct distribution of National Opioid Abatement Trust II (Mallinckrodt bankruptcy) funds during the reporting period. Local Governments will also be referred to as “participating cities and counties.”

Non-Opioid Related Use: Expenditures that do not qualify as Opioid Remediation.

Opioid Defendant: Any defendant (including, but not limited to, Allergan Finance, LLC, Allergan Limited, AmerisourceBergen Corporation, CVS Health Corporation, CVS Pharmacy, Inc., Cardinal Health, Inc., Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Johnson & Johnson, McKesson Corporation, Purdue Pharma L.P., Teva Pharmaceuticals Industries Ltd., Walgreen Co., and Walmart Inc.) named in a lawsuit seeking damages, abatement, or other remedies related to or caused by the opioid public health crisis in any lawsuit brought by any state or local government on or before October 1, 2020.

Opioid Remediation: The National Opioid Settlement Agreements define Opioid Remediation as “Care, treatment, and other programs and expenditures (including reimbursement for past such programs or expenditures except where the SSA restricts the use of funds solely to future Opioid Remediation) designed to (1) address the misuse and abuse of opioid products, (2) treat or mitigate opioid use or related disorders, or (3) mitigate other alleged effects of, including on those injured as a result of, the opioid epidemic.” Exhibit E provides a list of expenditures that qualify as being paid for Opioid Remediation. Qualifying expenditures may include reasonable related administrative expenses. Generally, opioid remediation activities are focused on prevention, intervention, harm reduction, treatment, and/or recovery services intended to mitigate and/or abate the effects of California’s opioid epidemic. Throughout the report, “Opioid Remediation” indicates the use of the term to imply an eligible activity, whereas “opioid remediation” is used more generally.

Opioid Settlements Fund (OSF): The fund created by the California State Treasury to allocate monies to the State of California for state-directed opioid remediation, pursuant to [Government Code, Title 2, Division 3, Part 2, Chapter 6, Article 2, Section 12534](#).

Participating Cities and Counties: Refers to both Local Governments and CA Participating Subdivisions.

Plaintiff Subdivision: A Subdivision located in California, other than a CA 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, 2020.² Unless otherwise noted, Plaintiff Subdivisions are included when referring to CA Participating Subdivisions, or participating cities and counties.

² This definition is from the California State-Subdivision Agreements for the Janssen and Distributor settlements.

Special Master: A retired judicial officer or former public lawyer not presently employed or retained by a Plaintiff Subdivision, who will aggregate, review, and determine the reasonable Costs to be awarded to each Plaintiff Subdivision that submits a claim for reimbursement of Costs. The Special Master was selected by a majority vote of the votes cast by Plaintiff Subdivisions.

State Cost Fund: A fund created by certain settling Opioid Defendants and settling states to reimburse states for costs and expenses associated with litigation and investigations related to the opioid matters. This includes costs incurred by state Attorneys General offices as well as certain amounts paid to outside counsel retained by certain states to assist with opioid investigations and litigation. California was represented by the California Attorney General's Office rather than outside counsel in these matters.

State Fiscal Year (SFY): The State of California Fiscal Year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30 each year.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The State of California began receiving payments from settlements in state fiscal year (SFY) 2020-21, with participating cities and counties receiving payments beginning in SFY 2022-23.

Table #1. shows the total amount participating cities and counties have received and spent from national opioid settlements and related bankruptcy and the total amount the State of California has received and appropriated for state-directed projects. These totals reflect amounts as of June 30, 2024.

Table #1. Received and Expended Opioid Settlement Funds as of June 30, 2024

Recipient	Total Payments Received ³	Total Amounts Expended ^{4,5}
Cities & Counties	\$363,832,780.13	\$52,089,377.98
State of California	\$233,608,826.93	\$251,563,000.00

Report Overview

The California Opioid Settlements Annual Expenditures Report for SFY 2023-24 provides aggregated financial data and narrative summaries of the state and the participating cities and counties' received payments, and expenditures of opioid settlement funds for the period of July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024. This report provides background on the national opioid settlements and opioid-related bankruptcies, and California's participation in these settlements, including California's State-Subdivision Agreements (SSA).⁶ To compile this report, DHCS received detailed use and expenditure information from California state departments, counties, and cities in receipt of opioid settlement funds in SFY 2023-24. The report contains three parts:

³ For updated payment amounts, DHCS maintains a payment list on the California Opioid Settlements [webpage](#).

⁴ City and county total includes direct and indirect costs from the CA Abatement Accounts Fund, the CA Subdivision Fund, and the Mallinckrodt bankruptcy.

⁵ State of California total is the amount appropriated to fund statewide projects. The State of California may appropriate funds based on projected payment amounts and not actual payments received in a SFY.

⁶ This report and all its contained financial data are restricted to SFY 2023-24. Additional payments have been made to California and its participating cities and counties, and it is likely that additional funds have been spent at the time of this report's publishing. These payments and expenditures will be reflected in future reports.

- 1. Introduction and Background** include updates regarding the opioid settlements and related bankruptcy, an overview of California's received payments, and California's additional expenditure requirements and restrictions.
- 2. State Payments and State-Directed Projects** include received payment amounts, state department appropriations, and state-directed project overviews.
- 3. City and County Payments and Expenditures** include total received payment amounts and received payment amounts by fund type, detailed expenditures in SFY 2023-24, and highlighted local projects.

Financial Overview

In total, California and its participating cities and counties received over **\$234 million** in payments from five opioid settlements and one opioid-related bankruptcy, described later in this report, during SFY 2023-24. Over **61 percent** of these funds were distributed directly to California's participating cities and counties for local opioid remediation strategies, as outlined in the national and state-specific agreements.

State Allocation

At the state level, California received payments totaling over **\$92 million** from five opioid settlements and one opioid-related bankruptcy in SFY 2023-24. This reflects the total payments received in SFY 2023-24 by the State of California from the CVS,⁷ Distributors, Janssen, McKinsey, and Publicis settlements and the Mallinckrodt bankruptcy.

Table #2. provides the total amount of payments received by California, including payments deposited into Litigation Deposits Fund,⁸ the amount transferred into the Opioid Settlements Fund (i.e., amount available for state appropriation), and the amount appropriated for state-directed opioid remediation activities, as identified in the [2023-24 California Budget](#).

⁷ The only payment received in SFY 2023-24 from the CVS settlement is a "State Cost Fund" payment.

⁸ See page 22 for more information on the Litigation Deposits Fund.

Table #2. State of California Payments and Appropriations SFY 2023-24

Recipient	Amount Deposited into Litigation Deposits Fund	Amount Transferred into Opioid Settlements Fund	Amount Appropriated to State Departments
State of California	\$92,577,577.42	\$92,332,749.17 ⁹	\$123,734,000.00 ¹⁰

For more information on the state’s share of SFY 2023-24 opioid settlement funds, including a breakdown of SFY 2023-24 payments, appropriations, and project overviews, please see the State Payments and State-Directed Projects section of the report.

Local Spending

California’s participating cities and counties received payments totaling over **\$142 million** from two opioid settlements and one opioid-related bankruptcy in SFY 2023-24. This amount reflects the total amount of payments received in SFY 2023-24 from the Janssen and Distributors settlements and the Mallinckrodt bankruptcy.

Table #3. provides the total payment amount received and the total amount spent by all participating cities and counties in SFY 2023-24. Expenditures include activity/program costs, administrative costs, and past opioid-related expenses. Participating cities and counties cumulatively spent approximately **33 percent** of the total amount of payments received by all participating cities and counties. More information on the participating city and county expenditures, including an overview of opioid remediation activities funded, can be found in the City and County Payments and Expenditures section of the report.

Table #3. Participating Cities and Counties’ Payments and Expenditures SFY 2023-24

Recipient	Total Payments Received	Total Amount Expended
Participating Cities and Counties	\$142,277,805.21	\$47,127,073.99

⁹ This amount includes interest accrued less the amount held back by the Department of Justice for a portion of its investigative and litigation costs; more information on this process can be found in the Opioid Settlements Fund section of the report.

¹⁰ This amount includes funds rolled over from previous SFYs and future anticipated settlement payments.

Key Findings

Settlement Funds Sustained and Expanded Statewide Opioid Remediation Efforts

Payments made to the State of California were distributed across state departments including DHCS, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), and the California Department of Health Care Access and Information (HCAI). These funds supported statewide initiatives, including:

- » Providing grants to increase local efforts in education, testing, recovery, and support services to reduce fentanyl overdoses.
- » Bolstering naloxone distribution efforts within the state through the DHCS Naloxone Distribution Project.
- » Creating the [Naloxone Access Initiative](#) within CalRx to develop a more affordable and accessible nasal naloxone product for Californians.
- » Continuing statewide opioid settlement fund expenditure monitoring.

Cities and Counties Transition from Strategic Planning to Implementation Activities in Year 2

During SFY 2023-24, participating cities and counties reported spending more than **\$47 million**¹¹ from the California (CA) Abatement Accounts Fund, the CA Subdivision Fund, and the Mallinckrodt Bankruptcy.¹² This amount is approximately **33 percent** of their total payments received, which is an increase from the **2 percent** of funds expended during SFY 2022-23. The increase in spending reflects a transition from strategic planning activities in the first year of funding into an apparent implementation phase. It is expected that participating cities and counties will continue to allocate larger percentages of funds toward opioid remediation projects in future years as they finalize planning processes and better understand the requirements and responsibilities associated with the opioid settlements. As more funds become available to participating cities and counties, DHCS will continue to provide technical assistance to these entities.

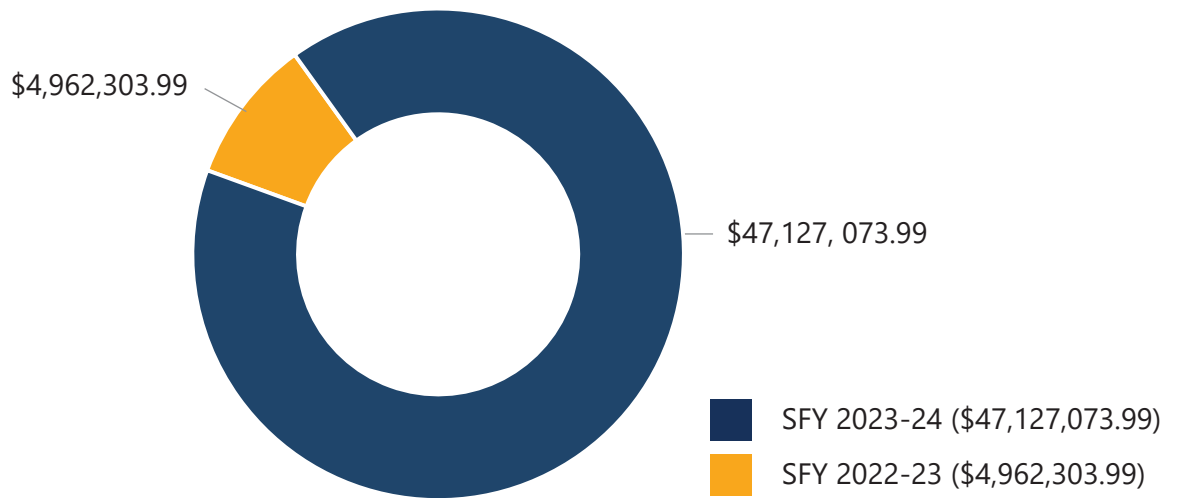
Chart #1. shows the expenditure amounts from both SFY 2022-23 and SFY 2023-24. This comparison shows expenditures from SFY 2023-24 were over **nine times** the amount of expenditures seen from participating cities and counties in SFY 2022-23.

11 This amount includes administrative and indirect costs.

12 The National Opioid Settlement Agreements provide a “List of Opioid Remediation Uses,” referred to as Exhibit E, for participating cities and counties to pursue with their funds. An identical list, titled Exhibit 4, can be found in the [National Opioid Abatement Trust \(NOAT\) II Distribution Procedures](#) for the Mallinckrodt bankruptcy.

Chart #1. California City and County Total Expenditures by SFY

California City and County Total Expenditures by SFY



Source: California State Agency Opioid Settlement Reports and California City and County Opioid Settlement and Bankruptcy Reports, California Department of Health Care Services, FY 2023- 24. Data were extracted during November 2024.

Summary Conclusion

The SFY 2023-24 California Opioid Settlements Annual Expenditures Report reflects DHCS’ continued commitment to ensure California has transparent and accessible information regarding the use of funds received from the opioid settlements and opioid-related bankruptcies. During the fiscal year, over **\$170** million was used to support state and local opioid remediation efforts. Participating cities and counties increased their expenditure of available funds to implement various prevention, treatment, harm reduction, and recovery activities across their communities. The State of California appropriated funds to expand statewide naloxone distribution efforts and education, testing, recovery, and support services. The implementation of these activities has meaningfully contributed to the mission of these funds and will strengthen California’s behavioral health efforts as the state continues to respond to the changing opioid crisis.

CALIFORNIA OPIOID SETTLEMENTS ANNUAL EXPENDITURES REPORT

Introduction and Background

California received funds from five opioid settlements and one opioid-related bankruptcy in SFY 2023-24. California is expected to receive additional funds from these and other settlements to be used for future opioid remediation and other opioid-related activities through 2038.¹³

In SFY 2023-24, over **\$234 million** was paid to California and its participating cities and counties from the CVS, Distributors, Janssen, McKinsey, and Publicis settlements and the Mallinckrodt bankruptcy. **Table #4.** provides an overview of these payments received by California in SFY 2023-24.

Table #4. California Settlement & Bankruptcy Payments SFY 2023-24

Payment Source	State Amount Received	City/County Amount Received	Total
Distributor Settlement	\$33,535,598.32	\$90,660,783.35	\$124,196,381.67
Janssen Settlement	\$14,935,666.39	\$40,993,370.63	\$55,929,037.02
McKinsey Settlement	\$2,550,564.37	N/A (state only settlement)	\$2,550,564.37
Publicis Settlement	\$34,362,077.49	N/A (state only settlement)	\$34,362,077.49
Mallinckrodt Bankruptcy	\$7,081,036.61	\$10,623,651.23	\$17,704,687.84
State Cost Fund ¹⁴	\$112,634.24	N/A	\$112,634.24
Total	\$92,577,577.42	\$142,277,805.21	\$234,855,382.63

13 The Distributor Settlement currently has the longest payment schedule and is projected to provide payments through 2038.

14 This amount includes \$85,138.36 from Janssen, \$2,286.30 from Distributor, and \$25,209.58 from CVS. See Definitions for more information on the State Cost Fund.

CVS Settlement

CVS, a retail pharmacy chain, signed a \$5 billion settlement agreement for failing to oversee the distribution of opioids at its pharmacies. CVS is required to change how its pharmacies handle opioids, including adjustments to their compliance structures, pharmacist judgment, diversion prevention, suspicious order monitoring, and red-flag reporting processes. This settlement will provide approximately \$469.8 million in funding to California over 10 years.

Janssen and Distributor Settlements

Opioid manufacturer Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., and its parent company Johnson & Johnson (together, Janssen), and distributors McKesson, Cencora (formerly AmerisourceBergen), and Cardinal Health (collectively, the Distributors) were the first entities to enter global settlements to resolve lawsuits and investigations brought by state, local, and tribal governments. In all, it's expected that the Distributors will pay up to \$21 billion over 18 years, and Janssen will pay up to \$5 billion over 9 years.¹⁵ California is expected to receive up to \$1.8 billion from the Distributors and up to \$423 million from Janssen.

McKinsey Settlement

A \$573 million settlement with one of the world's largest consulting firms, McKinsey & Company (McKinsey) was announced after an investigation into the company's role in advising opioid companies, helping those companies promote their drugs, and profiting from the opioid epidemic. To date, California has received over \$59 million from this settlement.

This settlement differs from the Janssen and Distributor Settlements in that it was a state's only settlement, with all funds for the state's exclusive use on opioid abatement. Cities, counties, and school districts separately settled with McKinsey for \$230 million in February 2024. The amounts received by cities and counties as part of this settlement will not appear in this report as the settlement does not require reporting to DHCS.

Publicis Settlement

In February 2024, a \$350 million multistate settlement was reached with the marketing firm Publicis Health for its role in creating and prolonging the opioid crisis. The investigation found that Publicis' work contributed to the crisis by helping Purdue Pharma and other opioid manufacturers market and sell opioids. California received a one-time payment of almost \$34.4 million from the nationwide agreement.

15 "Executive Summary of National Opioid Settlements" <https://nationalopioidsettlement.com/executive-summary/>

Mallinckrodt Bankruptcy

Mallinckrodt PLC (Mallinckrodt), a drug distributor and manufacturer, filed for bankruptcy in October 2020. As part of the bankruptcy, the company agreed to pay \$1.725 billion over eight years to the National Opioid Abatement Trust II (NOAT II), which would make payments to states and local governments (participating cities and counties) for opioid abatement. Mallinckrodt made its first payment totaling \$450 million to NOAT II in June 2022. California and counsel representing a group of cities and counties reached an agreement on the allocation of funds, which is reflected in the abatement agreement filed with the court in December 2022. In January 2023, California received over \$15 million, of which the state received \$6 million and participating cities and counties received \$9 million. Mallinckrodt failed to make its second scheduled payment to NOAT II and ultimately filed a second bankruptcy in August 2023. Prior to the second bankruptcy filing, Mallinckrodt agreed to settle with NOAT II for a one-time payment of \$250 million. In November 2023, California received approximately \$17 million, with \$7 million allocated to the state and \$10 million allocated to participating cities and counties.¹⁶

Oversight of the Opioid Settlement Funds

Current national opioid litigation is frequently contrasted against the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) of the 1990s, an approximately \$200 billion settlement between 46 states and several of the biggest tobacco manufacturers in the US. Critics of the Tobacco MSA note that while states continue to collect billions of dollars from the tobacco settlements, only a small fraction of those funds is spent on smoking prevention and cessation programs.¹⁷ This divergence of MSA funds is often attributed to the absence of clear parameters and guidance on spending requirements when the settlement agreement was first established.¹⁸

To prevent a similar outcome with the opioid settlements and opioid-related bankruptcy funds, the National Opioid Settlement Agreements and NOAT II Distribution Procedures require the vast majority of funds to be used for opioid remediation. The National Opioid

16 "National Opioids Settlements – Information for California Cities and Counties" <https://oag.ca.gov/opioids>

17 Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids, January 2023, "A State-by-State Look at the 1998 Tobacco Settlement 24 Years Later." Available at <https://www.tobaccofreekids.org/what-wedo/us/statereport/>

18 Jones, W. J., & Silvestri, G. A. (2010). The Master Settlement Agreement and its impact on tobacco use 10 years later: lessons for physicians about health policy making. *Chest*, 137(3), 692–700. <https://doi.org/10.1378/chest.09-0982>

Settlement Agreements and NOAT II Distribution Procedures established a list of eligible opioid remediation activities (referred to as “Exhibit E” in the National Opioid Settlement Agreements and “Exhibit 4” in the NOAT II Distribution Procedures). This list guides California and its localities on appropriate spending for the abatement funds. These activities include opioid-focused treatment services, harm reduction initiatives, community prevention and education campaigns, and the evaluation of community interventions. The California SSA and California Mallinckrodt Statewide Abatement Agreement mandate further requirements on the use of opioid settlement funds.

In addition, the California SSA and Statewide Abatement Agreement named DHCS as the oversight and monitoring entity for these funds. DHCS oversees annual reporting on the opioid settlement expenditures. DHCS also provides participating cities and counties with guidance on requirements for the funds, including direct technical assistance to cities and counties planning and implementing their opioid remediation activities.

Statewide Agreements Overview

The state and counsel representing a group of California cities and counties reached an agreement on the allocation of funds that California receives from the national opioid settlements. These agreements on intrastate allocation are formally adopted by California cities and counties through the sign-on process, the acceptance of which is a condition of a city or county joining these settlements. Copies of the allocation agreements for three of the settlements, which became final through court-ordered judgments and that made payments in SFY 2023-24, are available here:

- » California State-Subdivision Agreement – [CVS](#)
- » California State-Subdivision Agreement – [Distributors](#)
- » California State-Subdivision Agreement – [Janssen](#)

Table #5. outlines the allocation structure.¹⁹

¹⁹ This allocation structure does not apply to the states’ only McKinsey and Publicis settlements.

Table #5. SFY 2023-24 California Opioid Settlements Allocation Structure

Fund Type	Recipient(s)
CA Abatement Accounts Fund (70%)	CA Participating Subdivisions
CA Subdivision Fund (15%)	Plaintiff Subdivisions
CA State Fund (15%)	State of California

Funds from opioid settlements do not pass through DHCS. Payments to the State of California (CA State Fund), CA Participating Subdivisions (CA Abatement Accounts Fund), and Plaintiff Subdivisions (CA Subdivision Fund) are distributed by the Directing Administrator, BrownGreer, PLC.

CA Abatement Accounts Fund

Allocations from the CA Abatement Accounts Fund must be expended on future opioid remediation activities in one or more of the areas listed in [Exhibit E](#), as required in the California SSA. The individual CA Abatement Accounts Fund allocation for participating cities and counties is based on an allocation model that can be found in the respective SSA. CA Abatement Accounts Fund key highlights include:

- » Funds must be expended or encumbered within five years of receipt or up to seven years of receipt for capital outlay projects.
- » Funds may be reallocated among other participating cities and counties, assuming that reallocations are agreed upon and used for eligible opioid remediation activities.
- » Funds are restricted to one or more uses listed in Exhibit E.
- » No less than 50 percent of the funds received by a participating city or county in each calendar year must be spent on High Impact Abatement Activities.

High Impact Abatement Activities

In addition to the agreed upon allocation of recoveries that California receives, the State of California and counsel representing cities and counties agreed on a set of additional opioid remediation activities that must be prioritized by CA Participating Subdivisions. These priorities, referred to as High Impact Abatement Activities (HIAA), were informed by California’s opioid remediation priorities and are intended to direct funds to services for populations disproportionately impacted by the opioid crisis. As required in the SSA and DHCS Behavioral Health Information Notice (BHIN) [24-002](#), no less than 50 percent of the funds received by a

CA Participating Subdivision in each calendar year must be used for one or more of the HIAA, listed below:

1. The provision of matching funds or operating costs for substance use disorder facilities within the [Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure Program](#) (BHCIP).
2. Creating new or expanded substance use disorder treatment infrastructure.
3. Addressing the needs of communities of color and vulnerable populations (including sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations) that are disproportionately impacted by substance use disorder.
4. Diversion of people with substance use disorder 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 local entities including for distribution and efforts to expand access to naloxone for opioid overdose reversals.

CA Subdivision Fund

Fifteen percent of the total payments are allocated to the CA Subdivision Fund to be allocated among the Plaintiff Subdivisions (Subdivisions that filed lawsuits against one or more Opioid Defendant prior to a certain date) that are Initial Participating Subdivisions in that particular settlement. Funds from the CA Subdivision Fund must be used, subject to any limits imposed by the respective Settlement Agreement and the SSA, to fund future Opioid Remediation and may be used to reimburse past opioid-related expenses, which may include fees and expenses for opioid-related litigation, and to pay the reasonable fees and expenses of the Special Master. CA Subdivision Fund key highlights include:

- » Funds are not restricted to expenditure timeframes but are encouraged to be spent within similar periods as the CA Abatement Accounts Fund, pursuant to DHCS' BHIN [24-003](#).
- » Funds may be reallocated among Plaintiff Subdivisions assuming that reallocations are agreed upon and used for Opioid Remediation.
- » Funds are restricted for future Opioid Remediation and to reimburse past opioid-related expenses.
- » Funds are not subject to the HIAA spending requirements.

The CA Subdivision Fund is allocated as follows:

- a) First, funds in the CA Subdivision Fund shall be used to pay the Special Master's reasonable fees and expenses.
- b) Second, funds will be allocated to Plaintiff Subdivisions that are Initial Participating Subdivisions that have been awarded Costs.
- c) Funds remaining in the CA Subdivision Fund, which shall consist of no less than 50 percent of the total CA Subdivision Fund received in any year, will be distributed to Plaintiff Subdivisions that are Initial Participating Subdivisions, in relative proportion to the Local Allocation. These funds shall be used to fund future opioid-related activities/programs and to reimburse past opioid-related expenses, which may include fees and expenses related to litigation against any Opioid Defendant.

Use of Subdivision Funds for Opioid-Related Legal Fees and Costs

Pursuant to the SSA, Plaintiff Subdivisions may be reimbursed from their Subdivision Fund allocation for past opioid-related litigation fees and costs.

Plaintiff Subdivisions using CA Subdivision Funds on opioid-related legal fees or costs must file a "Non-Opioid Remediation Use Report" with the Directing Administrator, Brown Greer, PLC, as required under the National Opioid Settlement Agreements. The national agreements consider legal fees and costs to be a non-opioid related use, even if such costs were incurred for opioid-related litigation, as such expenditures were not used directly for opioid remediation.

CA State Fund

Allocations from the CA State Fund are deposited into the California Opioid Settlements Fund (OSF) and must be used for future Opioid Remediation. The OSF was created in the State Treasury through [Government Code, Title 2, Division 3, Part 2, Chapter 6, Article 2, Section 12534](#) to distribute opioid settlement funds allocated to the state for state-directed opioid remediation efforts. State-directed activities funded by the OSF, are appropriated by the California legislature, and led by California's state agencies and departments.

In addition to funds for abatement, the National Opioid Settlements provide funding to states for costs incurred by the state for its opioid-related investigations and litigation. More Information on payment amounts and fund transfers can be found in the State Payments and State-Directed Projects section of the report.

Statewide Bankruptcy Agreement Overview

As a result of the Mallinckrodt settlement and bankruptcy, California, and counsel representing a group of California cities and counties, reached an agreement on the allocation of recoveries that California receives, pursuant to the Statewide Abatement Agreement. A copy of the allocation agreement for the bankruptcy is available here:

» [Mallinckrodt Statewide Abatement Agreement – California](#)

Table #6. below outlines the allocation structure.

Table #6. SFY 2023-24 California Opioid Bankruptcy Allocation Structure

Fund Type	Recipient(s)
NOAT II – Local Government Share (60%)	Local Governments
NOAT II – State Share (40%)	State of California

Like the opioid settlements, funds from the Mallinckrodt bankruptcy do not pass through DHCS. Payments to the State of California (NOAT II – State Share) and its Local Governments (NOAT II – Local Government Share) are distributed by the NOAT II Trustees.

NOAT II - Local Government Share

Allocations from the NOAT II – Local Government Share must be expended on future opioid remediation activities in one or more of the areas listed in Exhibit 4 (Exhibit E), as required in the Statewide Abatement Agreement. Funds from NOAT II are not subject to the HIAA spending requirements found in the California SSA. The individual allocations are connected to elections made by participating cities and counties for the national Distributors Settlement. Specifically, allocations 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.

NOAT II - State Share

Like the CA State Fund, allocations from the NOAT II – State Share are deposited into the California OSF and must be used for future opioid remediation. Usage of this state share is appropriated by the California legislature and led by California’s designated state agencies and departments. More Information on the OSF and state allocation fund transfers can be found in the State Payments and State-Directed Projects section of the report.

Opioid Settlements Fund

The Opioid Settlements Fund (OSF) was created in the State Treasury through [Government Code, Title 2, Division 3, Part 2, Chapter 6, Article 2, Section 12534](#) to deposit opioid settlement funds allocated to the state for state-directed opioid remediation. State-directed activities funded by the OSF are limited to opioid remediation activities in accordance with the terms of the judgment or settlement from which the funds were received.

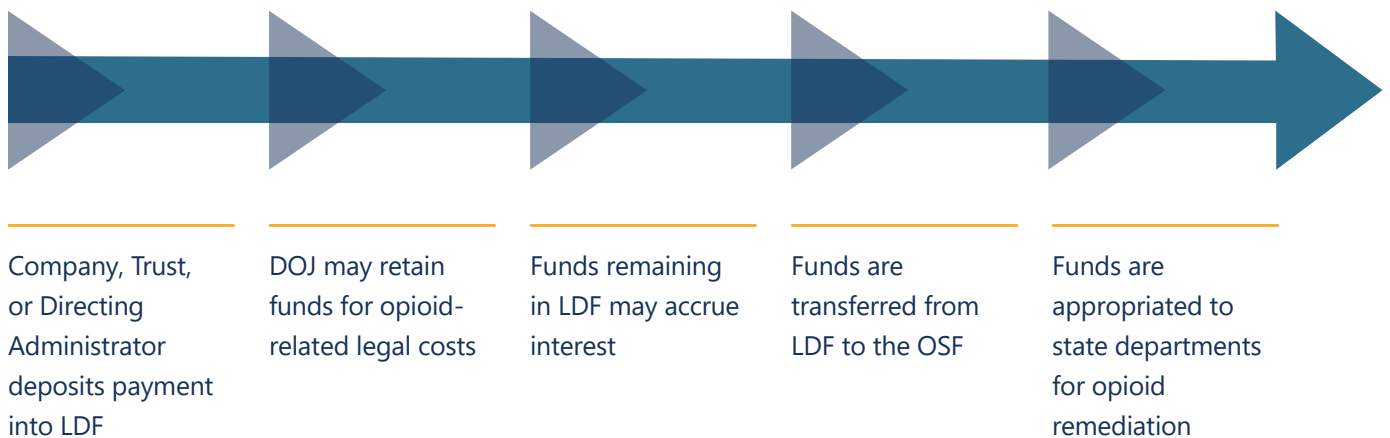
Litigation Deposits Fund and Fund Transfers

Payments to California for state abatement are first deposited into the Litigation Deposits Fund (LDF) which is administered by the California Department of Justice (DOJ). Upon order of the Director of Finance, all funds received in the LDF allocated for state abatement are transferred to the OSF (Infographic 1).

In addition to funds dedicated to state abatement, the National Opioid Settlements provide funding to states for costs and expenses incurred by the state for its opioid-related investigations and litigation. While these funds are allocated to reimburse DOJ for costs and expenses, the vast majority will be transferred to the OSF to be used by the state for state-directed opioid remediation.

The LDF is an interest-bearing account. Interest earned on funds from the LDF is considered opioid settlement funds and subject to the same spending requirements as direct settlement payments.

Infographic #1. California Litigation Deposit Fund (LDF) Transfer Process



State Payments and State-Directed Projects

This section provides details on payments made to the State of California from opioid settlements and bankruptcies and includes details on California’s appropriations to state agencies for opioid remediation activities. California received an allocation of funds from opioid settlements (CA State Fund), the Mallinckrodt Bankruptcy (NOAT II – State Share), the Publicis Settlement (states only), and the McKinsey and Company settlement (states only) in SFY 2023-24. Payments are made to the State of California by third-party administrators [BrownGreer, PLC](#) (CA State Fund) and [NOAT II](#) (Mallinckrodt Bankruptcy) and direct payments to the state from the Publicis and McKinsey and Company settlements.

State Payments and Transfers

California received a total of **\$92,577,577.42** into the LDF in SFY 2023-24. This total includes payments from the CVS, Distributor, Janssen, McKinsey, and Publicis settlements, and the Mallinckrodt bankruptcy. Of this amount, **\$444,367.80** was retained by DOJ for investigation and litigation costs from the separate cost funds established by certain settlements, rather than from amounts set aside to fund abatement. This amount includes **\$331,733.56** from the Publicis settlement cost fund, and **\$112,634.24** from the State Cost Fund. In SFY 2023-24, the LDF accrued **\$199,539.55²⁰** in interest before funds were transferred into the OSF.

In total, **\$92,332,749.17** was transferred from the LDF to the OSF for opioid remediation. **Table #7.** shows all payments the LDF received from each settlement in SFY 2023-24.

Table #7. Payments Deposited into the LDF in SFY 2023-24

Settlement Payment	Payment Amount
Distributor Payment #3	\$27,619,639.59
Distributor Payment #7	\$5,915,958.73
Janssen Payment #4	\$14,935,666.39
McKinsey Payment #4	\$2,550,564.37
Publicis Payment #1	\$34,362,077.49
Mallinckrodt Payment #2	\$7,081,036.61

²⁰ This amount is an approximation based on deposit amounts to the LDF and OSF.

Settlement Payment	Payment Amount
State Cost Fund Payments ²¹	\$112,634.24
Total Payments	\$92,577,577.42

State Budgetary Appropriations

Governor Newsom’s SFY 2023-24 California Budget appropriated **\$123,734,000²²** from the OSF to support state-directed opioid remediation activities and DHCS’ opioid settlement fund oversight responsibilities. **Table #8.** details the project names, the state department implementing the project, and the amount appropriated in SFY 2023-24. Departments that received opioid settlement budgetary appropriations in SFY 2023-24 were the California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS), California Department of Public Health (CDPH), and Department of Health Care Access and Information (HCAI).

Table #8. SFY 2023-24 Budget Appropriations by California State Department

Department	Project Title	Appropriation
Department of Health Care Services	Naloxone Distribution Project	\$73.367 million
Department of Health Care Services	Opioid Settlement Oversight	\$2.617 million
California Department of Public Health	Fentanyl Program Grants	\$5 million
California Department of Public Health	Overdose Prevention & Harm Reduction Initiative	\$15.25 million
California Department of Public Health	Fentanyl Test Strip Innovation	\$2.5 million ²³

21 This amount includes \$25,209.58 from CVS, \$2,286.30 from Distributors, and \$85,138.36 from Janssen, and was retained by DOJ for reimbursement of costs and expenses.

22 This amount includes funds rolled over from previous SFYs and future anticipated settlement payments.

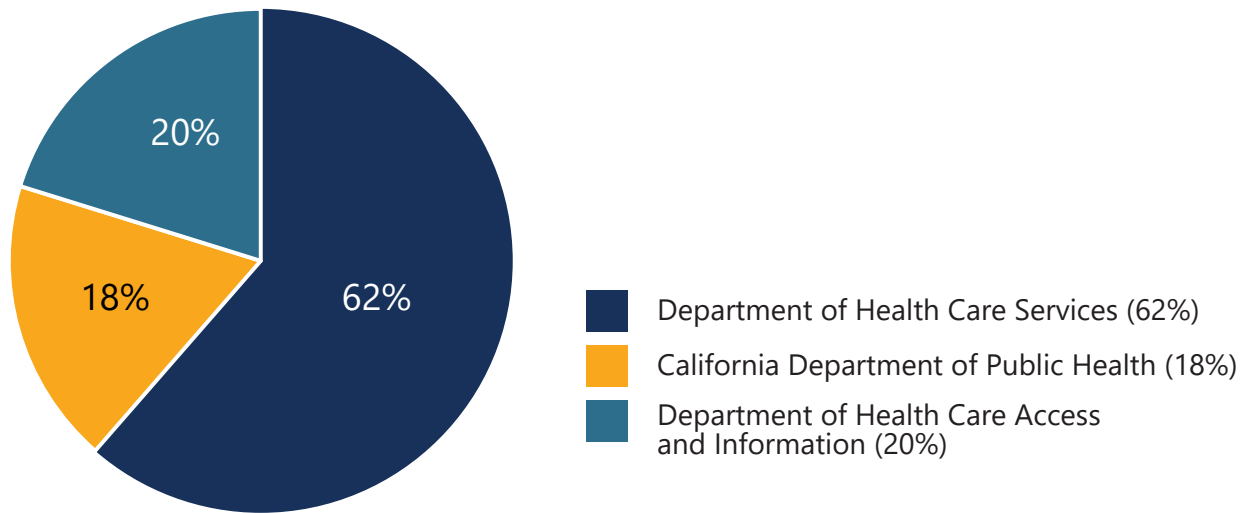
23 This amount was appropriated in the SFY 2023-24 budget but was reallocated to CDPH’s

Department	Project Title	Appropriation
Department of Health Care Access and Information	CalRx Naloxone Access Initiative	\$25 million ²⁴

Chart #2. shows the percentage of how much each state department received from the OSF for SFY 2023-24 for state-directed opioid remediation projects.

Chart #2. OSF Appropriation Percentage by State Department

OSF Appropriation Percentage by State Department
SFY 2023-24



Source: California State Agency Opioid Settlement Reports, California Department of Health Care Services, FY 2023-24. Data were extracted during November 2024.

State-Directed Projects

The following section provides a high-level summary of new state-directed projects funded by the OSF in SFY 2023-24. Additional information about these projects can be found on the [DHCS Opioid Response website](#). To learn more about state directed projects funded in SFY 2022-23, please review the [California Opioid Settlements Annual Expenditures Report for SFY 2022-23](#) and the [DHCS Opioid Response State Funded Projects](#) webpage.

Overdose Prevention & Harm Reduction Initiative.

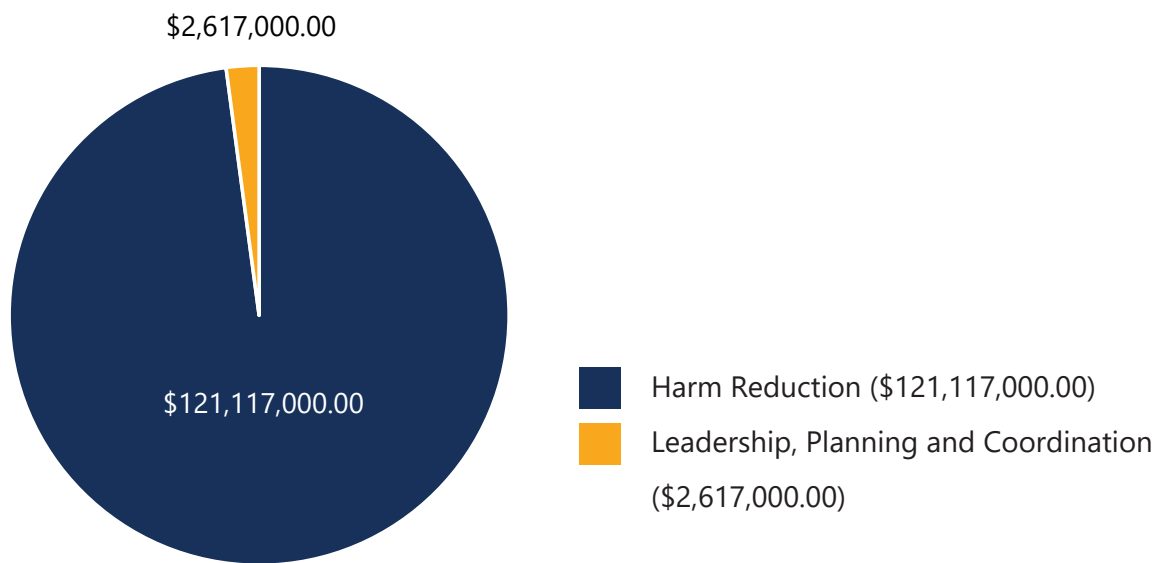
²⁴ The original amount appropriated to HCAI for this initiative was \$30 million. [CA Assembly Bill \(AB\) 157](#) reduced the amount to \$25 million through a budgetary reversion.

Chart #3. shows a breakdown of the SFY 2023-24 appropriations for state-directed projects based on their opioid remediation category in Exhibit E. Harm reduction projects comprised the largest proportion of state spending at **\$121,117,000 (98 percent)** and the remaining **\$2,617,000 (2 percent)** was dedicated to projects focused on leadership, planning and coordination.

Chart #3. State-Directed Projects by Exhibit E Category for SFY 2023-24

State Directed Projects by Exhibit E Category

FY 2023-24



Source: California State Agency Opioid Settlement Reports, California Department of Health Care Services, FY 2023-24. Data were extracted during November 2024.

Overdose Prevention and Harm Reduction Initiative (CDPH)

Housed in the California Department of Public Health/Office of AIDS (CDPH/OA), the [Overdose and Harm Reduction Initiative](#) (COPHRI) support overdose prevention activities by providing grants to harm reduction service providers in California. This initiative is part of a statewide effort to address the California overdose crisis by supporting local health jurisdictions and community-based organizations through grants and technical assistance to support syringe exchange and disposal activities, including treatment navigators.

In SFY 2023-24, CDPH awarded funds to **55** harm reduction programs across California. Grants of up to **\$600,000** were available, with a total of **\$32,459,694** allocated across programs. The goal of the grant funding is to expand harm reduction practices across California, increase the capacity of harm reduction programs to connect individuals to other services, and mitigate the negative impacts of drug use. Harm reduction programs that received these awards were

able to receive capacity building and technical assistance support from [The National Harm Reduction Coalition](#) (NHRC) upon request. This included providing technical assistance tailored to meet program needs, developing resources to promote sustainable programming, launching learning collaboratives, and facilitating a peer mentoring program.

Opioid & Fentanyl Response Grants (CDPH)

The [Fentanyl Overdose Prevention Grant](#) was created to implement evidence-based and community-driven public health interventions for preventing overdose from fentanyl and other opioids. Applications were accepted by local jurisdictions, community-based organizations, or a combination therein. In SFY 2023-24, CDPH awarded funding to **six** grantees. The awards were allocated by region: two in Northern California, two in the Central Valley, and two in Southern California.

1. The **Tri-County Collaborative Health Improvement Partnership of Santa Cruz County** (HIPSCC) worked to reduce stigma throughout the county including through outreach in schools, gyms, bars, and libraries and distribution of naloxone and fentanyl test strips.
2. The **San Francisco Department of Public Health** (SFDPH) aimed to improve its rates of referral and linkage to medications for addiction treatment (MAT) and other SUD services by conducting community outreach, providing navigation services to clients interested in SUD services, and reducing racial disparities in fatal overdoses among Black/African American individuals across the city by expanding capacity at mobile opioid treatment programs.
3. The **Mendonoma Health Alliance** (MHA) used funds to increase the number of clients served annually through the California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal's (CalAIM) Enhanced Care Management and Community Supports program, develop a school-based drug prevention education program for all 6th through 12th grade students in six school districts, and establish additional peer recovery groups for women, men, youth, and Spanish-speaking residents.
4. The **Westcare Foundation** (Westcare) used funds to collaborate with community partners, expand opioid education opportunities, distribute naloxone, provide fentanyl testing tools, and bolster recovery and support services.
5. The **Inland Empire Harm Reduction** (IEHR) collaborated with the University of California, Riverside to implement a community-based drug checking program in Riverside County and is working to expand this program to other regions of Southern California through community partnerships and offering mail-based options.

6. The **Special Services for Groups** (SSG) focused its efforts on the South Los Angeles unhoused population living in temporary housing and establishing referral linkage programs between five Interim Housing sites and mobile MAT services.

Naloxone Distribution Project (DHCS)

DHCS created the [Naloxone Distribution Project](#) (NDP) in 2018 to combat opioid overdose-related deaths through the provision of free naloxone. As of January 2026, the NDP in California has distributed more than **7.7 million** units of naloxone, which have been used to reverse more than **403,000** opioid overdoses (Infographic 2).

In addition, in SFY 2023-24 NDP improved its ordering system to make it more intuitive, allowing faster turnaround time for processing NDP orders. The NDP also completed outreach to counties with low naloxone saturation rates to ensure that there is sufficient naloxone availability in communities throughout the State of California.

Infographic 2. Naloxone Distribution Project (NDP) Highlights

Naloxone is a lifesaving drug that can rapidly reverse an opioid overdose. Naloxone works by blocking the opioid receptor sites and reversing the toxic effects of the overdose.

7,700,000+

Units of naloxone distributed by NDP in California

403,000

opioid overdoses reversed

Opioid Settlement Oversight (DHCS)

Within the SSA and Government Code 12534, DHCS is named as the entity to oversee the State and its participating cities and counties' use of funds over the periods of fund distribution. To support DHCS with these responsibilities, the department was appropriated \$1.617 million to continue to fund 11 positions and \$1 million for contracted resources.

While DHCS staff are the primary individuals responsible for DHCS' opioid settlement responsibilities, contracted resources were appropriated to assist with the high volume of technical assistance needs to participating cities and counties, as well as the multitude of stakeholder engagement, monitoring, oversight, and reporting activities. Aurrera Health Group is DHCS' contractor assigned to assisting with opioid settlement funds technical assistance activities including facilitating webinars, engaging stakeholders, and developing resources for cities and counties.

CalRx Naloxone Access Initiative (HCAI)

In January 2019, Governor Newsom signed [Executive Order N-01-19](#) announcing the [CalRx](#) Initiative, which was later signed into law through the [California Affordable Drug Manufacturing Act of 2020](#) (Pan, SB 852, Chapter 207, Statutes of 2020). CalRx empowers the State of California to develop, produce, and distribute generic drugs and sell them at low cost directly to Californians.

The [Naloxone Access Initiative](#) was created within CalRx to develop a more affordable and accessible nasal naloxone product for Californians. In SFY 2023-24, CalRx identified vendors that could support the development, manufacturing, or procurement of a low-cost generic naloxone nasal product for the DHCS Naloxone Distribution Project (NDP), as well as direct-to-consumer products for Californians. In May 2024, the CalRx Naloxone Access Initiative reached an agreement with Amneal Pharmaceuticals to provide California with over-the-counter naloxone for \$24²⁵ per unit (which includes two, 4mg nasal spray devices). Through the NDP, **2.3 million** units of CalRx naloxone have been distributed throughout California, to over **2,700** organizations across all **58** counties. HCAI has also expanded access to CalRx naloxone through this partnership in a direct-to-consumer model, which allows individuals to directly purchase naloxone at the same discounted price. As of December 2025, 2,031 units of CalRx naloxone have been distributed to direct consumers across California.

²⁵ \$24 per unit was the original, agreed upon price. It was then reduced to \$22.50. As of January 1, 2026, the price is now \$19 per unit.

City and County Payments and Expenditures

The following section provides an overview of all participating cities and counties’ payments and expenditures during SFY 2023-24. Funds are provided to cities and counties by third-party administrators ([BrownGreer, PLC](#) and [NOAT II](#)) and are distributed through three types of fund allocations: CA Abatement Accounts Fund, CA Subdivision Fund, and NOAT II Fund – Local Government Share. Source for received payments and expenditures are obtained from the participating city and county annual reports submitted to DHCS for SFY 2023-24. Additionally, payments are validated by DHCS through NOAT II and BrownGreer.

City and County Payments

In SFY 2023-24, participating cities and counties received a combined total of **\$142,277,805.21**. **Table #9.** below contains total amounts received per fund from settlements and NOAT II for the Mallinckrodt Bankruptcy.

Table #9. City and County Payments by Fund Type

Fund Type	Amount Received
CA Abatement Account Fund	\$110,407,444.76
CA Subdivision Fund	\$21,246,709.22
NOAT II Fund – Local Government Share	\$10,623,651.23
Total	\$142,277,805.21

Table #10. below contains total amounts received by settlement.

Table #10. City and County Payments by Settlement

Settlement Type	Amount Received
Distributor Settlement	\$90,660,783.35
Janssen Settlement	\$40,993,370.63
Mallinckrodt Bankruptcy	\$10,623,651.23
Total	\$142,277,805.21

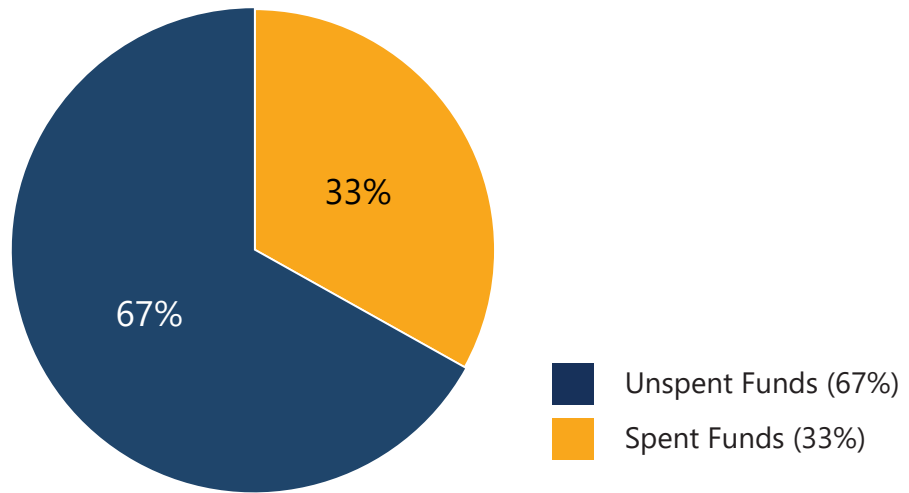
City and County Expenditures

In total, cities and counties reported spending **\$47,127,073.99** in SFY 2023-24, approximately **33 percent** of their total received payments. In addition to spending funds on allowable opioid remediation activities, participating cities and counties can also carry over or encumber funds.²⁶

Chart #4. shows the relative amount of funds spent and remaining funds against the total amount received in SFY 2023-24. The remaining (i.e., unspent) funds are retained by the cities and counties to use in future SFYs. **Chart #4.** does not include rollover balances from prior years.

Chart #4. Total City and County Expenditures and Remaining Funds in SFY 2023-24

Total City & County Expenditures and Remaining Funds SFY 2023-24



Source: California City and County Opioid Settlement and Bankruptcy Reports, California Department of Health Care Services, FY 2022-24. Data were extracted during November 2024.

Spending by Account Type

The CA Abatement Accounts Fund

Allocations from the CA Abatement Accounts Fund must be spent on future opioid remediation activities in one or more of the areas listed in [Exhibit E](#). Cities and counties must also dedicate at least **50 percent** of their funds received in each calendar year to one or more of the HIAA. Additionally, funds from the CA Abatement Accounts Fund may be spent on reasonable and related administrative expenses.

²⁶ The California SSA allows for CA Abatement Account Funds to be expended or encumbered within five years generally and up to seven years for capital outlay projects beginning the year in which the payment was received.

In SFY 2023-24, **279** cities and counties were confirmed as having at least some opioid settlement funding. **266** participating cities and counties received opioid settlement payments totaling **\$110,407,444.76** from the CA Abatement Accounts Fund in SFY 2023-24. **109** cities and counties reported expenditures totaling **\$40,679,658.47**. A full list of city and county CA Abatement Accounts Fund payments and expenditures can be found in Appendix A.

Participating cities and counties spent a total of **\$40,251,207.87** in direct costs from the CA Abatement Accounts Fund on Exhibit E opioid remediation activities. Participating cities and counties reported spending a total of **\$428,450.60** on related administrative expenses. Administrative expenses accounted for about one percent of total spending.

In SFY 2023-24, cities and counties reported a combined total of **\$5,199,341.26** in encumbered CA Abatement Account Funds. Of this amount, **\$2,120,222.98** was encumbered toward HIAA and **\$3,079,118.28** was encumbered toward Exhibit E activities that did not fall into one of the HIAA categories.

Table #11. below represents aggregate data from the **109** cities and counties that spent CA Abatement Accounts funds on Exhibit E activities during the SFY 2023-24.

Table #11. CA Abatement Accounts Fund Expenditures by Exhibit E Category

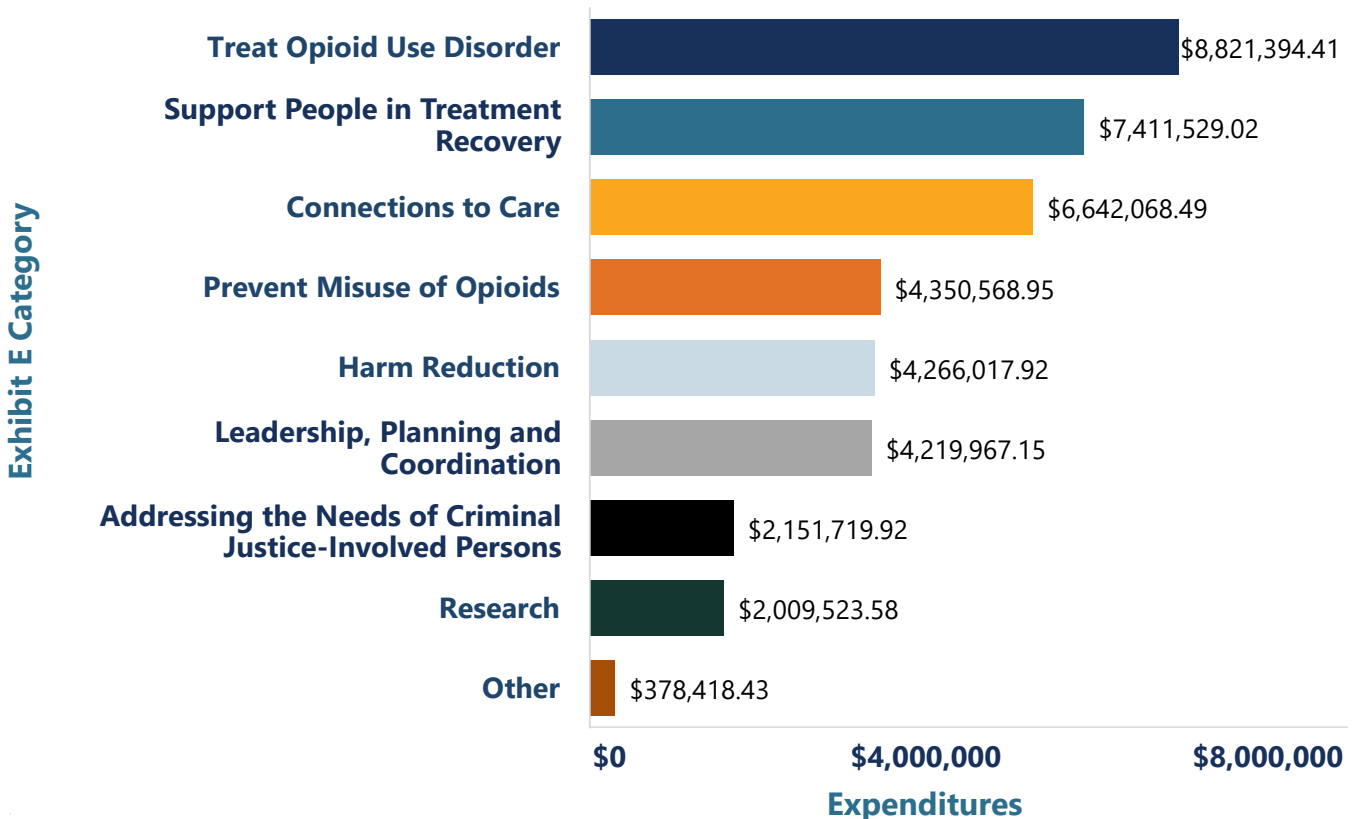
Category	Amount
Treat Opioid Use Disorder	\$8,821,394.41
Support People in Treatment and Recovery	\$7,411,529.02
Connections to Care	\$6,642,068.49
Prevent Misuse of Opioids	\$4,350,568.95
Harm Reduction	\$4,266,017.92
Leadership, Planning and Coordination	\$4,219,967.15
Address the Needs of Criminal Justice-Involved Persons	\$2,151,719.92
Research	\$2,009,523.58
Training	\$193,863.52
First Responders	\$140,645.82

Category	Amount
Prevent Over-Prescribing and Ensure Appropriate Prescribing and Dispensing of Opioids	\$35,719.06
Address the Needs of Pregnant or Parenting Women and Their Families, Including Babies with NAS	\$8,190.03
Total Exhibit E Expenditures	\$40,251,207.87
Administrative Cost	\$428,450.60
Total Expenditures	\$40,679,658.47

Chart #5. CA Abatement Accounts Fund Expenditures by Exhibit E Category

CA Abatement Accounts Fund Expenditures by Exhibit E Category

SFY 2023-24



Source: California City and County Opioid Settlement Reports, California Department of Health Care Services, FY 2023-24. Data were extracted during November 2024.

In **Chart #5.** above, the “Other” category includes the following totals:

- » Training: **\$193,863.52**
- » First Responders: **\$140,645.82**
- » Prevent Over-Prescribing and Ensure Appropriate Prescribing and Dispensing of Opioids: **\$35,719.06**
- » Address the Needs of Pregnant or Parenting Women and their Families, Including Babies with NAS: **\$8,190.03**

High Impact Abatement Activities (HIAA)

In SFY 2023-24, cities and counties spent a total of **\$29,659,324.03** on direct costs for activities that met California’s HIAA requirements. This accounted for **74 percent** of funds spent on direct costs from the CA Abatement Accounts Fund.²⁷

Cities and counties reported **\$10,591,883.84** in spending that did not fall into one of the HIAA categories, or about **25 percent** of all funds spent from the CA Abatement Accounts Fund.

The most frequent HIAA category for this reporting period was HIAA 3: Addressing the needs of communities of color and vulnerable populations (including sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations) that are disproportionately impacted by substance use disorder. Approximately **58 percent** of all HIAA expenditures during the SFY 2023-24 year were spent on this category, for a total of **\$17,324,037.54**.

The second most frequent category was HIAA 2: Create new or expanded SUD treatment infrastructure. This accounted for **\$5,298,739.45**, or about **18 percent** of all HIAA expenditures.

A total of **\$2,840,152.67** was spent on HIAA 6: The purchase of naloxone for distribution and efforts to expand access to naloxone for opioid overdose reversals; and **\$1,829,694.77** was spent on HIAA 1: Provision of matching funds or operation costs for substance use disorder facilities with an approved project within the [Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure Program](#) (BHCIP). These activities comprised **ten percent** and **six percent** of spending, respectively.

Eight percent of HIAA spending was dedicated to the last two HIAA categories. A total of **\$1,493,295.37** was spent on HIAA 4: Diversion of people with SUD from the justice system and **\$873,404.23** was spent on HIAA 5: Interventions to prevent drug addiction in vulnerable youth.

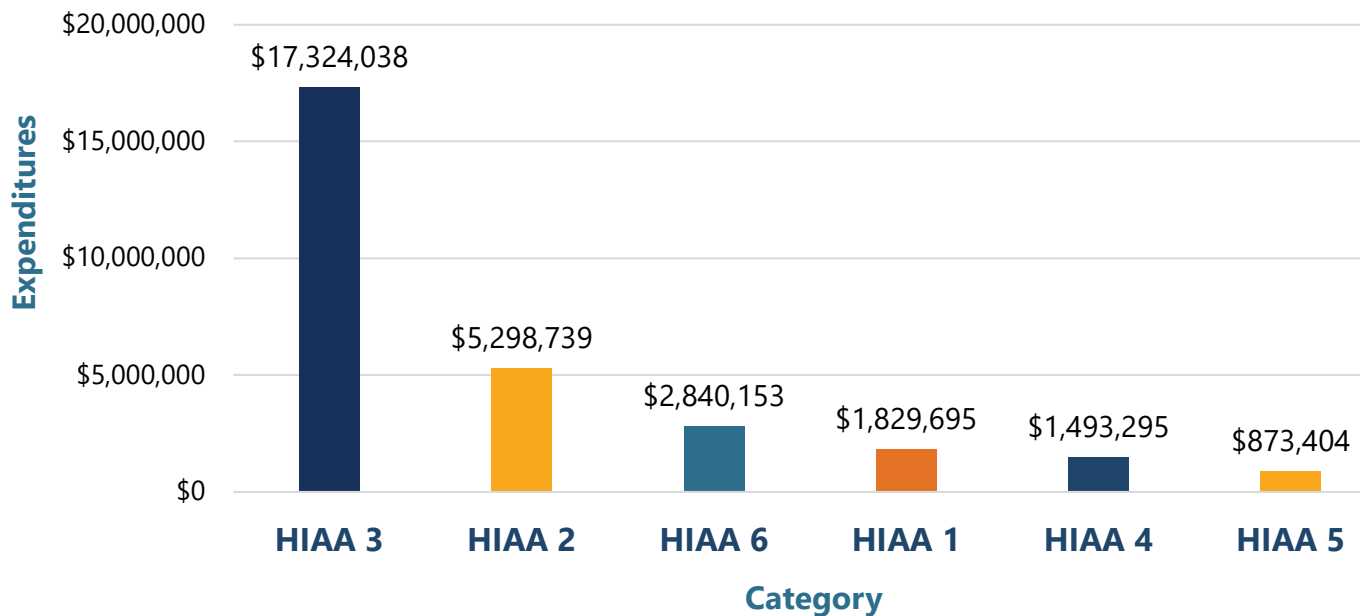
²⁷ Money spent on HIAA is not mutually exclusive with money spent on Exhibit E. All activities must meet Exhibit E, but only some of those activities met HIAA requirements and are included in both accountings.

Chart #6. below represents aggregate data from the 84 cities and counties that expended CA Abatement Accounts funds on one or more HIAA during SFY 2023-24.

Chart #6. CA Abatement Accounts Fund Expenditures by High Impact Abatement Activity

CA Abatement Accounts Expenditures by High Impact Abatement Activity

SFY 2023-24



Source: California City and County Opioid Settlement Reports, California Department of Health Care Services, FY 2023-24. Data were extracted during November 2024.

The CA Subdivision Fund

Funds²⁸ from the CA Subdivision Fund may be used for future opioid-related projects but are not limited to the activities listed in Exhibit E and not subject to the California HIAA requirements. Funds can also be used to reimburse past opioid-related expenses, which may include fees and expenditures related to opioid litigation, related administrative expenses, and past opioid remediation activities.

In SFY 2023-24, **78** cities and counties received **\$21,246,709.22** from the CA Subdivision Fund. Out of **78** cities and counties, **30** reported expenditures totaling **\$4,594,759.39**. This amount includes **\$4,097,693.47** spent on future opioid remediation activities, **\$83,998.75** spent on past opioid-related expenses, and **\$413,067.17** spent on past fees and expenses related to litigation against any Opioid Defendant, as defined by the California State-Subdivision Agreements. A full list of city and county CA Subdivision Fund payments and expenditures can be found in Appendix B.

28 The amount after the Special Master’s fees and awarded Costs are paid.

Table #12. below includes a breakdown of the allowable spending categories available to Plaintiff Subdivisions. These categories include both past and future opioid remediation activities, totaling **\$4,181,692.22**, as well as past legal expenses.

Table #12. CA Subdivision Fund Expenditures by Spending Category

Spending Category	Amount
Address the misuse of opioid products	\$1,814,182.69
Mitigate the effects of the opioid crisis	\$1,397,810.12
Treat or mitigate opioid use disorder	\$969,699.41
Total Opioid Remediation Activity Expenditures	\$4,181,692.22
Past legal expenses	\$413,067.17
Total Expenditures	\$4,594,759.39

NOAT II – Local Government Share

Similar to the CA Abatement Accounts Fund, funds from NOAT II must be used for future opioid remediation in one or more of the areas described in Exhibit 4 of the Mallinckrodt Bankruptcy Plan, which is the same list in [Exhibit E](#) of the National Opioid Settlement Agreements. Unlike the CA Abatement Accounts Fund, allocations from NOAT II are not subject to the California HIAA requirement or expenditure timeframe requirements. Additionally, funds may be spent on reasonable related administrative expenses, up to five percent of a city or county’s total allocation towards an eligible activity.

In SFY 2023-24, **272** cities and counties received **\$10,623,651.23** from NOAT II – Local Government Share. Out of **272** cities and counties, **31** reported expenditures totaling **\$1,852,656.13**. A full list of city and county NOAT II – Local Government Share payments and expenditures can be found in Appendix C.

\$12,460.59 (0.7 percent) of the \$1,852,656.13 was reported to have been spent on related administrative expenses.

In SFY 2023-24, cities and counties spent a total of **\$1,840,195.54** on direct costs from the NOAT II Fund – Local Government Share on Exhibit 4 (i.e., Exhibit E) opioid remediation activities. Approximately **51 percent** was spent on the category, “Treatment for Incarcerated Population”, **16 percent** on “Leadership, Planning and Coordination,” and **12 percent** on “Prevention Programs.”

Table #13. represents aggregate data from the **31** cities and counties that expended NOAT II funds on related Exhibit E activities during SFY 2023-24.

Table #13. NOAT II – Local Government Expenditures by Exhibit E Categories

Schedule	Core Strategies/Approved Uses	Amount
A	Treatment for Incarcerated Population	\$940,624.61
A	Prevention Programs	\$217,693.13
A	Medication-Assisted Treatment (“MAT”) Distribution and Other Opioid-Related Treatment	\$25,314.52
A	Naloxone or Other FDA-Approved Drug to Reverse Opioid Overdoses	\$22,198.30
A	Expansion of Warm Hand-Off Programs and Recovery Services	\$18,012.93
A	Evidence-Based Data Collection and Research Analyzing the Effectiveness of the Abatement Strategies Within the State	\$7,403.50
B	Leadership, Planning and Coordination	\$295,189.81
B	Treat Opioid Use Disorder (OUD)	\$115,933.66
B	Connect People Who Need Help to the Help They Need (Connections to Care)	\$102,767.21
B	Prevent Overdose Deaths and Other Harms (Harm Reduction)	\$49,365.17
B	Support People in Treatment and Recovery	\$24,232.77
B	Prevent Misuse of Opioids	\$15,280.97
B	Training	\$6,178.96
A & B	Total Exhibit E Expenditures	\$1,840,195.54
A & B	Administrative Costs	\$12,460.59
A & B	Total Expenditures	\$1,852,656.13

Highlighted Strategies for Opioid Remediation

California elected to have the majority of funds from the opioid settlements and bankruptcy distributed directly to cities and counties. The following section highlights innovative efforts from five counties during SFY 2023-24.

Sacramento County: System-Level Efforts and Connecting with Trusted Messengers

In SFY 2023-24, Sacramento County allocated \$3.5 million in settlement funds to address the opioid crisis through multiple initiatives. Sacramento established priorities for settlement funding through a series of community feedback sessions and a community survey. This community feedback was used to shape the county's approach, which prioritized youth prevention and education, services for individuals in the justice system, and outreach to diverse communities.

One key initiative was the OSF Justice Program, which consisted of four components designed to assist with opioid use disorder (OUD) at various stages of the criminal justice system, including pre-arrest, pre-arraignment, and pre-trial diversion. The program connected participants to treatment before they entered the system and offered case management and diversion strategies for those already involved in the system. Each participant received a comprehensive assessment to identify any substance use challenges, co-occurring mental health needs, and readiness for treatment. They were also referred to ongoing support to help them stay engaged in their recovery. Additionally, the OSF Justice Program trained law enforcement officials to recognize signs of OUD, understand available resources, and direct individuals toward treatment rather than arrest.

Sacramento County recognized the importance of community education through trusted messengers. To support this effort, the county partnered with [Omni Youth Programs](#) to co-host, with trusted community leaders, a cultural orientation series for the Hmong, Afghan, Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Russian and Ukrainian, and Latinx communities. This series aimed to enhance outreach and relationships building with diverse communities while providing opioid use disorder/misuse information, safe prescription drug storage, medication disposal kits, Narcan®, and linkage to treatment. Attendees received this information from trusted community leaders, which helped foster participation and engagement.

Understanding the disproportionate impact of the opioid crisis on the Black community, the county also funded [See Her Bloom](#), a state-wide social media campaign administered by [Public Health Institute/Center for Collaborative Planning](#). This campaign aimed to engage Black women experiencing substance misuse by providing culturally relevant resources and treatment options that empower their commitment to physical, spiritual and mental healing.

The campaign will include a podcast series. Listening circles will be conducted to better understand the lived experiences of Black women and opioid use/misuse, which will help guide the development of podcast content.

Santa Barbara County: Expanding SUD Treatment Access for Justice-Involved Individuals

Santa Barbara County utilized opioid settlement funds to expand access to SUD treatment for people in custody. In SFY 2023-24, the county allocated nearly \$380,000 in CA Abatement Accounts Fund payments to strengthen its existing [Medication Assisted Treatment \(MAT\) program](#), operated by the [Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office \(SBSO\)](#). The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors approved this allocation with the goal of reducing overdose risk during incarceration and after release, while preventing recidivism.

SBSO's MAT program was established in 2019 with assistance from the DHCS [MAT in Criminal Justice Project](#). The MAT program provides medications to treat substance use disorders (SUD) along with behavioral health and recovery support services to justice-involved individuals. Using settlement funds, SBSO expanded program capacity by hiring two additional SUD counselors for the MAT program, which has been supported by one MAT counselor since 2019, leading to increased access to care. As a result, the program's enrollment grew significantly, rising from 150 to 431 participants over the fiscal year. SBSO partnered with the Santa Barbara County Behavioral Health Department and local treatment providers to ensure continuity of care. For instance, [Aegis Treatment Centers](#) coordinates with SBSO to intake individuals into its outpatient drug rehabilitation program within 24 hours of release. Additionally, SBSO coordinated with community-based organizations such as [Good Samaritan Shelter](#) to support housing and ongoing treatment needs for individuals leaving the facility.

SBSO faced cost and staff limitations, including hesitation and bias from correctional staff about offering MAT services to individuals in custody. This led SBSO to provide additional training and education for custody and clinical staff on the benefits of MAT to reduce stigma and increase patient access. Next fiscal year, SBSO plans to strengthen post-release care by increasing medication prescription length from 14 to 30 days, expanding long-acting injectable medication use, exploring additional partnerships with local residential treatment providers, and distributing naloxone in custody and the community.

Santa Clara County: Using Overdose Data to Guide Harm Reduction and Outreach Efforts

Santa Clara County used opioid settlement funds to develop and expand opioid use prevention, treatment, and outreach programs. To determine funding priorities, the county's Behavioral Health Services Department (BHSD) led a countywide outreach effort to gather input

on needs, gaps, and high-impact opportunities. BHSD engaged a broad group of stakeholders including county agencies, local hospitals, criminal justice partners, contracted providers, and community advisory groups. In SFY 2023–24, Santa Clara County directed a significant share of its over \$5.7 million opioid settlement payments towards data collection and surveillance, harm reduction, youth access to SUD treatment and public education initiatives.

Specifically in the area of data collection and surveillance with combined support of funds from CDC’s Overdose Data to Action (OD2A) grant and opioid settlement dollars, the Santa Clara Public Health Department (PHD) was able to start to develop a [public data dashboard](#) to track substance use trends and overdoses. The goal of the dashboard is to better inform prevention and treatment strategies by integrating multiple sources for fatal and non-fatal overdose data such as death certificates and hospitalization records. Memorandums of understanding with the medical examiner-coroner’s office and local hospitals expanded the county’s access to real-time information on overdoses. Data was also mapped to identify naloxone access gaps and shared monthly across departments. BHSD and PHD also used mapping to guide the placement of [harm reduction vending machines](#) in high-need areas, which continues today.

To increase harm reduction efforts, Santa Clara County increased access to life-saving supplies such as naloxone kits and fentanyl strips. Outreach and education were conducted through social media, community events, service sites, and at high-risk locations such as bars and nightclubs, guided by overdose mapping. Supplies and resources were prioritized for people who are unhoused, youth at risk of an SUD, LGBTQIA+ community members, local colleges and universities, people involved in the criminal justice system, and Spanish-speaking populations. In addition to addressing areas of need within Santa Clara County, the Department of Public Health collaborated with other Bay Area counties served by the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) system to store naloxone at stations, so that it is readily available in the event of an overdose.



Santa Cruz County: Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery for Youth and Perinatal Populations

In 2023, Santa Cruz County conducted stakeholder meetings, held two town halls, and administered a survey to identify community opioid remediation needs. Through these stakeholder activities, Santa Cruz identified six community priorities, which were targeted through a grant program for providers and organizations serving the county.

Santa Cruz's community engagement efforts highlighted the need for stronger youth programming. The county awarded grant funds to Santa Cruz Community Health, a local Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC), to implement substance use screening for youth in its clinics. Santa Cruz Community Health providers were trained to use the CRAFFT 2.1 substance use screening tool for all adolescents and young adults during well visits, beginning at age 12. Providers were trained to administer the tool, along with receiving information about confidentiality protections and referral resources. Additionally, the clinic partnered with SafeRX as part of a multi-county substance use learning collaborative to establish a consistent substance use treatment standard of care for youth across neighboring counties.

Santa Cruz County also used funds to support [Barrios Unidos](#), a violence-prevention and gang-intervention initiative focused on Latin American and Indigenous youth. The investment has enabled Barrios Unidos to develop a more robust cultural and spiritual program model for drug-use prevention and mentorship in local schools. Staff held classes twice a week, alternating between group sessions and individual check-ins in collaboration with school providers.

In addition to youth-focused strategies, Santa Cruz County invested in expanding treatment and recovery services for pregnant and parenting women. Santa Cruz County used funds to expand an existing residential treatment program for pregnant individuals at Siena House, where a licensed therapist was hired to provide individual and group therapy sessions. Opioid settlement funds further supported the expansion of NTP and MAT clinics at Janus of Santa Cruz, an important entry point for the perinatal population in the community. Funds were also used to develop a working group that established treatment guides and best practices for medication-assisted treatment focused on perinatal populations.

Yolo County: Supporting the Existing Continuum of Care

In 2021, Yolo County participated in a DHCS [Systems of Care](#) Learning Collaborative, which helped local agencies and care providers map the continuum of care in the county and surfaced gaps and areas of improvement. In 2024, the county conducted further gap analysis

work to establish areas of need for future funding. In SFY 2023-24, Yolo County partnered with 19 providers and stakeholders to identify community needs across the Substance Use Disorder Continuum of Care.

C.O.R.E Medical is a for profit Medication Assisted Treatment Narcotic and Opioid Treatment outpatient facility and CommuniCareOLE is a FQHC operating in Yolo County that offer comprehensive opioid recovery services, including medication-assisted treatment, counseling, and care coordination. In SFY 2023-24, Yolo County and its stakeholders identified a need for those underserved or uninsured to receive MAT services through C.O.R.E. Medical and to receive bridge transportation services for those needing access to treatment. These services were made possible with opioid settlement funding. At CommuniCareOLE, settlement funds were used to support perinatal services through the Journey HOME program, which provides peer support and education to pregnant and parenting women receiving substance use disorder treatment. Yolo County and its stakeholders also identified transportation and childcare as key barriers to accessing treatment for this population and used settlement funds to support the hiring of a peer to transport clients to needed services and to help supplement childcare.

Yolo County's gap analysis also identified a need for housing among individuals exiting residential treatment in the county. The county used settlement funds to pay for additional recovery residence beds at the Yolo WayFarer Center, which provides recovery residence services. Wayfarer Center beds had previously been reserved for individuals on probation within the county; with settlement funds, the Center was able to offer housing to individuals for up to two years after exiting residential treatment, so long as they are enrolled in outpatient treatment services for OUD, SUD or recovery services.

Conclusion

The California Opioid Settlements Annual Expenditures Report provides an overview of California's opioid settlement expenditures in SFY 2023-24. The report is intended to meet the obligations of California's state-specific agreements and demonstrate the State's commitment to transparency regarding the use of funds.

As California continues to evolve in its approach to the changing opioid crisis, insights from the second year of opioid settlement funding can be used to guide statewide and local efforts. By sharing information to refine strategies, adopting best practices, and leveraging the experiences of other local entities, California and its cities and counties can enhance their opioid remediation efforts, ensuring every dollar spent contributes meaningfully to the mission of these funds.

APPENDIX A – CA ABATEMENT ACCOUNTS FUND SFY 2023-24 PAYMENT AND EXPENDITURE AMOUNTS

Beneficiary Name	Payment Amount	Expenditures
Agoura Hills City	\$3,700.24	\$0.00
Alameda County	\$2,766,615.04	\$1,242,104.00
Albany City	\$9,963.31	\$0.00
Alhambra City	\$46,079.04	\$0.00
Amador County	\$249,894.81	\$76,052.42
American Canyon City	\$29,226.15	\$0.00
Anaheim City	\$612,461.74	\$90,436.44
Antioch City	\$40,518.29	\$0.00
Apple Valley Town	\$27,831.96	\$0.00
Arcadia City	\$24,750.91	\$2,277.00
Arcata City	\$41,386.80	\$0.00
Arroyo Grande City	\$26,716.98	\$0.00
Arvin City	\$6,231.14	\$0.00
Atascadero City	\$24,300.34	\$0.00
Auburn City	\$5,894.17	\$0.00
Avenal City	\$5,208.29	\$0.00
Azusa City	\$28,301.23	\$0.00
Bakersfield City	\$234,509.26	\$0.00
Baldwin Park City	\$20,202.47	\$0.00
Barstow City	\$16,382.32	\$0.00
Beaumont City	\$15,821.72	\$16,627.62
Bell City	\$9,232.04	\$0.00
Bell Gardens City	\$15,341.45	\$0.00

Beneficiary Name	Payment Amount	Expenditures
Berkeley City	\$167,729.14	\$0.00
Beverly Hills City	\$49,452.00	\$0.00
Blythe City	\$8,941.34	\$0.00
Brawley City	\$11,809.53	\$0.00
Brea City	\$65,538.63	\$58,658.63
Buena Park City	\$95,880.51	\$52,772.50
Burbank City	\$110,481.00	\$154,500.00
Burlingame City	\$9,029.62	\$0.00
Butte County	\$1,890,144.89	\$9,544.68
Calabasas City	\$6,569.86	\$0.00
Calaveras County	\$250,081.81	\$121,950.00
Calexico City	\$20,508.78	\$0.00
Campbell City	\$15,108.58	\$15,108.58
Carlsbad City	\$140,996.29	\$23,406.78
Cathedral City	\$74,306.16	\$0.00
Chico City	\$133,535.88	\$0.00
Chula Vista City	\$143,676.30	\$0.00
Citrus Heights City	\$62,454.29	\$24,240.26
Claremont City	\$11,084.45	\$0.00
Clearlake City	\$45,329.25	\$0.00
Clovis City	\$71,970.37	\$0.00
Coachella City	\$23,227.40	\$0.00
Colusa County	\$65,663.36	\$24,240.00
Compton City	\$33,456.50	\$0.00
Concord City	\$61,295.23	\$0.00

Beneficiary Name	Payment Amount	Expenditures
Contra Costa County	\$2,539,930.63	\$0.00
Corcoran City	\$14,365.85	\$33,183.14
Corona City	\$162,014.92	\$0.00
Costa Mesa City	\$137,009.21	\$0.00
Covina City	\$30,753.47	\$1,722.45
Culver City	\$60,384.90	\$120,687.38
Del Norte County	\$126,506.95	\$0.00
Delano City	\$23,049.65	\$0.00
Desert Hot Springs City	\$26,902.22	\$0.00
Diamond Bar City	\$938.55	\$0.00
Downey City	\$43,414.41	\$0.00
Dublin City	\$36,030.17	\$14,412.08
East Palo Alto City	\$9,613.34	\$0.00
El Centro City	\$174,824.75	\$0.00
El Dorado County	\$848,624.05	\$79,028.94
El Monte City	\$33,921.96	\$0.00
El Paso De Robles (Paso Robles) City	\$32,677.56	\$0.00
El Segundo City	\$35,973.72	\$0.00
Elk Grove City	\$143,212.13	\$58,615.15
Emeryville City	\$24,933.38	\$0.00
Escondido City	\$160,017.84	\$32,841.58
Eureka City	\$129,343.78	\$0.00
Fairfield City	\$82,958.32	\$0.00
Folsom City	\$119,570.14	\$15,000.00
Fontana City	\$123,555.45	\$0.00

Beneficiary Name	Payment Amount	Expenditures
Fortuna City	\$35,814.94	\$0.00
Foster City	\$0.00	\$0.00
Fountain Valley City	\$127,845.92	\$0.00
Fremont City	\$119,264.93	\$37,948.90
Fresno City	\$438,981.31	\$0.00
Fresno County	\$2,163,249.03	\$179,006.48
Fullerton City	\$37,565.78	\$0.00
Garden Grove City	\$235,218.45	\$0.00
Gardena City	\$37,325.09	\$2,894.61
Gilroy City	\$27,232.12	\$23,673.21
Glendale City	\$126,342.89	\$0.00
Glendora City	\$18,040.66	\$47,127.74
Glenn County	\$118,783.30	\$72,555.00
Grand Terrace City	\$4,719.78	\$0.00
Grover Beach	\$9,560.47	\$0.00
Hanford City	\$13,380.64	\$0.00
Hawthorne City	\$54,739.47	\$65,681.06
Hayward City	\$89,328.33	\$70,164.00
Healdsburg City	\$35,827.29	\$44,095.17
Hemet City	\$56,613.04	\$0.00
Hercules City	\$7,236.44	\$0.00
Hermosa Beach City	\$19,503.18	\$0.00
Hesperia City	\$26,951.61	\$0.00
Hollister City	\$30,247.14	\$0.00
Humboldt County	\$1,156,911.43	\$1,175,866.53

Beneficiary Name	Payment Amount	Expenditures
Huntington Beach City	\$273,134.56	\$0.00
Huntington Park City	\$25,591.43	\$0.00
Imperial City	\$6,548.69	\$0.00
Imperial County	\$284,894.69	\$663,179.43
Indio City	\$42,323.71	\$0.00
Inglewood City	\$45,226.79	\$0.00
Inyo County	\$80,226.80	\$0.00
Irvine City	\$153,384.47	\$0.00
Jurupa Valley City	\$1,206.71	\$0.00
Kerman City	\$0.00	\$0.00
Kern County	\$2,811,519.02	\$341,771.57
King City	\$5,013.85	\$0.00
Kings County	\$343,247.64	\$0.00
La Mesa City	\$61,210.54	\$0.00
La Puente City	\$1,744.79	\$1,744.79
La Quinta City	\$47,772.61	\$0.00
Laguna Woods City	\$878.57	\$0.00
Lake County	\$878,523.63	\$82,817.85
Lake Elsinore City	\$23,213.28	\$0.00
Lakeport City	\$23,710.79	\$13,258.93
Lakewood City	\$0.00	\$0.00
Lancaster City	\$49,619.77	\$5,368.07
Lassen County	\$368,330.57	\$0.00
Lathrop City	\$6,970.31	\$0.00
Lemon Grove City	\$17,002.88	\$0.00

Beneficiary Name	Payment Amount	Expenditures
Lemoore City	\$17,703.70	\$0.00
Lindsay City	\$7,665.44	\$0.00
Livermore City	\$59,961.49	\$0.00
Lompoc City	\$52,262.54	\$1,553.98
Long Beach City	\$485,092.10	\$117,349.25
Los Alamitos City	\$6,396.74	\$0.00
Los Angeles City	\$3,000,884.70	\$0.00
Los Angeles County	\$15,813,028.56	\$6,127,762.32
Los Gatos Town	\$13,854.22	\$4,000.00
Madera City	\$42,741.17	\$0.00
Madera County	\$399,161.66	\$841,598.83
Manhattan Beach City	\$34,989.30	\$15,405.84
Manteca City	\$59,520.44	\$0.00
Marin County	\$703,977.64	\$225,908.35
Marina City	\$19,340.88	\$0.00
Mariposa County	\$93,170.70	\$33,768.16
Martinez City	\$5,836.38	\$0.00
McFarland City	\$3,441.94	\$0.00
Mendocino County	\$484,755.14	\$0.00
Menifee City	\$35,019.28	\$7,793.43
Merced City	\$67,212.33	\$12,756.98
Merced County	\$663,346.43	\$0.00
Millbrae City	\$14,205.31	\$14,205.31
Mission Viejo City	\$15,778.97	\$0.00
Modesto City	\$240,087.65	\$0.00

Beneficiary Name	Payment Amount	Expenditures
Modoc County	\$72,127.39	\$0.00
Mono County	\$25,799.60	\$0.00
Monrovia City	\$34,153.07	\$5,000.00
Montebello City	\$33,644.98	\$17,231.17
Monterey City	\$45,170.48	\$62,172.40
Monterey County	\$1,015,139.73	\$0.00
Monterey Park City	\$34,451.21	\$0.00
Moraga Town	\$4,161.73	\$0.00
Moreno Valley City	\$151,715.54	\$0.00
Murrieta City	\$52,897.65	\$138,184.87
Napa City	\$86,274.46	\$0.00
Napa County	\$318,426.76	\$237,274.95
National City	\$60,722.85	\$0.00
Nevada County	\$516,784.10	\$0.00
Newport Beach City	\$197,321.76	\$44,975.87
Norco City	\$12,438.65	\$0.00
Oakland City	\$537,629.85	\$0.00
Oakley City	\$4,701.16	\$0.00
Oceanside City	\$162,107.03	\$23,200.00
Ontario City	\$197,697.54	\$40,095.26
Orange City	\$165,268.10	\$0.00
Orange County	\$5,330,404.39	\$3,185,695.62
Orange Cove City	\$3,291.94	\$0.00
Oroville City	\$86,786.09	\$23,319.00
Pacifica City	\$17,532.58	\$1,506.20

Beneficiary Name	Payment Amount	Expenditures
Palm Desert City	\$91,600.58	\$69,931.49
Palm Springs City	\$84,540.27	\$0.00
Palmdale City	\$50,443.66	\$11,228.77
Palo Alto City	\$29,869.27	\$660.00
Paramount City	\$6,863.37	\$20,545.65
Parlier City	\$6,448.99	\$0.00
Pasadena City	\$161,134.59	\$20,829.00
Petaluma City	\$89,592.92	\$89,592.92
Pinole City	\$10,253.74	\$0.00
Pittsburg City	\$58,569.54	\$0.00
Placentia City	\$7,875.78	\$7,875.78
Placer County	\$1,202,348.84	\$94,115.93
Placerville City	\$17,132.10	\$0.00
Pleasanton City	\$51,268.70	\$23,100.00
Plumas County	\$226,376.32	\$0.00
Pomona City	\$122,399.91	\$0.00
Rancho Cucamonga City	\$92,535.59	\$4,200.00
Rancho Mirage City	\$57,862.09	\$0.00
Red Bluff City	\$10,888.07	\$0.00
Redding City	\$313,382.92	\$388,090.99
Redondo Beach City	\$68,048.55	\$0.00
Richmond City	\$111,075.29	\$0.00
Ridgecrest City	\$16,232.36	\$0.00
Riverside City	\$296,127.32	\$0.00
Riverside County	\$5,143,607.38	\$3,069,695.89

Beneficiary Name	Payment Amount	Expenditures
Rocklin City	\$83,952.78	\$340,287.43
Rohnert Park City	\$31,503.70	\$31,503.70
Roseville City	\$216,974.91	\$0.00
Sacramento City	\$797,206.56	\$87,866.85
Sacramento County	\$4,225,308.90	\$3,519,494.83
Salinas City	\$104,232.22	\$0.00
San Benito County	\$117,128.49	\$85,000.00
San Bernardino City	\$196,213.86	\$0.00
San Bernardino County	\$3,866,005.18	\$468,591.16
San Bruno City	\$23,107.44	\$12,930.23
San Carlos City	\$0.00	\$24,522.71
San Clemente City	\$6,886.27	\$0.00
San Diego City	\$2,183,354.61	\$3,684,880.37
San Diego County	\$6,976,349.92	\$6,915,316.77
San Fernando City	\$14,071.22	\$0.00
San Francisco City	\$3,345,262.77	\$1,536,098.18
San Gabriel City	\$19,827.80	\$0.00
San Jacinto City	\$0.00	\$0.00
San Joaquin County	\$1,961,829.41	\$0.00
San Jose City	\$324,874.89	\$462,859.83
San Leandro City	\$43,120.48	\$0.00
San Luis Obispo County	\$1,032,208.35	\$499,810.67
San Mateo County	\$1,466,407.68	\$452,418.67
San Pablo City	\$19,977.76	\$0.00
San Rafael City	\$97,956.97	\$97,956.97

Beneficiary Name	Payment Amount	Expenditures
Santa Ana City	\$554,460.28	\$1,034,903.10
Santa Barbara City	\$134,832.20	\$0.00
Santa Barbara County	\$1,320,955.71	\$380,044.00
Santa Clara City	\$73,783.96	\$0.00
Santa Clara County	\$2,799,831.98	\$453,270.50
Santa Clarita City	\$23,913.67	\$0.00
Santa Cruz City	\$109,124.92	\$0.00
Santa Cruz County	\$1,023,816.92	\$1,470,882.65
Santa Monica City	\$174,286.66	\$44,486.97
Santa Rosa City	\$203,889.87	\$158,249.00
Shasta County	\$1,241,198.19	\$300,000.00
Simi Valley City	\$71,545.19	\$0.00
Siskiyou County	\$252,394.67	\$0.00
Solano County	\$953,093.88	\$36,640.45
Soledad City	\$8,169.99	\$0.00
Sonoma City	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sonoma County	\$1,415,539.58	\$0.00
South Lake Tahoe City	\$89,317.71	\$0.00
South Pasadena City	\$12,795.71	\$0.00
South San Francisco City	\$47,506.27	\$0.00
Stanislaus County	\$2,003,547.76	\$0.00
Stockton City	\$346,272.82	\$904,570.75
Sunnyvale City	\$58,260.81	\$3,299.50
Sutter County	\$419,494.01	\$260,343.10
Tehama County	\$240,645.68	\$0.00

Beneficiary Name	Payment Amount	Expenditures
Torrance City	\$123,458.42	\$10,047.20
Tracy City	\$63,980.76	\$0.00
Trinity County	\$90,974.29	\$0.00
Tulare County	\$1,051,406.02	\$0.00
Tuolumne County	\$536,781.27	\$296,590.23
Turlock City	\$71,400.53	\$0.00
Tustin City	\$80,577.88	\$157,198.36
Ukiah City	\$42,568.29	\$8,180.00
Union City	\$47,310.45	\$10,923.66
Upland City	\$56,971.17	\$0.00
Vacaville City	\$131,065.63	\$50,000.00
Vallejo City	\$184,370.81	\$0.00
Ventura County	\$2,742,481.19	\$1,574,529.99
Victorville City	\$36,158.95	\$9,895.64
Vista City	\$39,305.19	\$0.00
West Covina City	\$37,398.56	\$0.00
West Hollywood City	\$14,565.20	\$0.00
West Sacramento City	\$73,058.87	\$0.00
Westminster City	\$115,140.24	\$0.00
Whittier City	\$34,975.18	\$0.00
Woodland City	\$64,144.39	\$33,633.00
Yolo County	\$455,520.65	\$223,399.42
Yuba County	\$240,197.32	\$163,186.66
Yucaipa City	\$17,283.83	\$0.00

APPENDIX B – CA SUBDIVISION FUND SFY 2023-24 PAYMENT AND EXPENDITURE AMOUNTS

Beneficiary Name	Payment Amount	Expenditures
Alameda County	\$675,676.80	\$0.00
Amador County	\$60,218.39	\$84,906.09
Anaheim City	\$44,598.60	\$0.00
Butte County	\$400,282.23	\$0.00
Calaveras County	\$56,087.18	\$0.00
Chico City	\$53,579.46	\$0.00
Chula Vista City	\$46,781.12	\$0.00
Clearlake City	\$11,457.34	\$4,733.84
Contra Costa County	\$520,997.82	\$0.00
Costa Mesa City	\$35,915.53	\$0.00
Del Norte County	\$28,372.38	\$0.00
Dublin City	\$2,623.66	\$0.00
El Dorado County	\$190,325.43	\$12,039.42
El Monte City	\$8,892.29	\$0.00
Encinitas City	\$12,750.18	\$0.00
Eureka City	\$33,906.11	\$0.00
Fresno County	\$504,665.24	\$0.00
Fullerton City	\$39,745.21	\$1,464.62
Glenn County	\$26,640.17	\$2,761.98
Humboldt County	\$82,883.09	\$82,883.09
Huntington Beach City	\$71,599.37	\$0.00
Imperial County	\$72,009.43	\$156,478.57
Inyo County	\$17,992.88	\$0.00

Beneficiary Name	Payment Amount	Expenditures
Irvine City	\$40,208.13	\$0.00
Kern County	\$202,570.60	\$0.00
La Habra City	\$45,226.48	\$0.00
La Mesa City	\$16,045.71	\$0.00
Laguna Beach City	\$35,904.77	\$0.00
Lakeport City	\$5,317.75	\$5,318.59
Lassen County	\$79,197.22	\$0.00
Los Angeles City	\$786,650.48	\$0.00
Los Angeles County	\$4,026,458.57	\$1,000,000.00
Madera County	\$86,592.21	\$231,150.66
Marin County	\$163,395.05	\$35,385.98
Mariposa County	\$20,895.89	\$6,186.00
Mendocino County	\$108,718.62	\$0.00
Merced County	\$136,524.81	\$0.00
Modoc County	\$17,380.88	\$0.00
Mono County	\$5,786.21	\$0.00
Monterey County	\$225,076.35	\$41,970.70
Murrieta City	\$3,851.92	\$10,062.41
Napa County	\$83,472.23	\$0.00
Nevada County	\$109,229.81	\$51,059.66
Oakland City	\$140,934.03	\$0.00
Orange County	\$1,264,591.85	\$983,179.60
Oxnard City	\$84,520.77	\$33,258.25
Placentia City	\$8,332.70	\$20,416.57
Placer County	\$259,037.12	\$58,280.00

Beneficiary Name	Payment Amount	Expenditures
Plumas County	\$50,770.63	\$0.00
Riverside County	\$1,124,019.51	\$0.00
Sacramento City	\$208,979.34	\$0.00
Sacramento County	\$941,269.47	\$0.00
San Benito County	\$26,269.04	\$0.00
San Bernardino County	\$808,000.19	\$0.00
San Clemente City	\$1,805.17	\$4,098.04
San Diego City	\$572,343.53	\$895,118.58
San Diego County	\$1,414,549.63	\$34,777.57
San Francisco City	\$876,925.57	\$0.00
San Joaquin County	\$486,740.25	\$0.00
San Jose City	\$76,689.48	\$0.00
San Luis Obispo County	\$236,510.37	\$0.00
San Mateo County	\$311,094.03	\$111,037.81
Santa Ana City	\$145,345.95	\$313,305.02
Santa Barbara County	\$0.00	\$0.00
Santa Clara County	\$696,573.31	\$0.00
Santa Cruz County	\$226,788.89	\$56,190.38
Shasta County	\$271,419.88	\$0.00
Siskiyou County	\$56,605.90	\$0.00
Sonoma County	\$352,956.40	\$0.00
Stockton City	\$90,771.78	\$60,349.76
Sutter County	\$79,817.05	\$0.00
Tehama County	\$52,867.65	\$21,833.39
Trinity County	\$21,922.52	\$0.00

Beneficiary Name	Payment Amount	Expenditures
Tulare County	\$234,470.44	\$0.00
Tuolumne County	\$120,386.80	\$31,319.80
Ventura County	\$635,067.25	\$214,886.99
Westminster City	\$30,182.81	\$0.00
Yolo County	\$88,563.42	\$0.00
Yuba County	\$53,082.89	\$30,306.02

APPENDIX C – MALLINCKRODT (NOAT II) SFY 2023-24 PAYMENT AND EXPENDITURE AMOUNTS

Beneficiary Name	Payment Amount	Expenditures
Agoura Hills City	\$516.21	\$0.00
Alameda County	\$259,315.16	\$0.00
Albany City	\$1,389.95	\$0.00
Alhambra City	\$4,427.86	\$0.00
Amador County	\$24,013.07	\$32,148.55
American Canyon City	\$1,765.28	\$0.00
Anaheim City	\$58,853.11	\$0.00
Antioch City	\$3,893.51	\$0.00
Apple Valley Town	\$2,674.45	\$0.00
Arcadia City	\$3,452.91	\$0.00
Arcata City	\$5,773.73	\$0.00
Arroyo Grande City	\$2,567.31	\$0.00
Arvin City	\$598.77	\$1,118.80
Atascadero City	\$3,104.20	\$0.00
Avenal City	\$726.59	\$0.00
Azusa City	\$2,719.54	\$0.00
Bakersfield City	\$22,534.63	\$0.00
Baldwin Park City	\$2,818.38	\$0.00
Barstow City	\$1,574.22	\$0.00
Beaumont City	\$2,207.23	\$4,083.38
Bell City	\$887.13	\$0.00
Bell Gardens City	\$1,474.20	\$0.00
Berkeley City	\$16,117.55	\$0.00

Beneficiary Name	Payment Amount	Expenditures
Beverly Hills City	\$6,898.88	\$0.00
Blythe City	\$1,247.37	\$0.00
Brawley City	\$1,134.81	\$0.00
Buena Park City	\$9,213.42	\$0.00
Burbank City	\$10,616.42	\$0.00
Burlingame City	\$0.00	\$0.00
Butte County	\$194,460.98	\$0.00
Calabasas City	\$631.32	\$0.00
Calaveras County	\$24,031.04	\$0.00
Calexico City	\$1,970.74	\$0.00
Campbell City	\$1,451.82	\$1,451.82
Carlsbad City	\$13,548.72	\$0.00
Cathedral City	\$7,140.28	\$0.00
Chula Vista City	\$20,043.78	\$0.00
Citrus Heights City	\$6,001.40	\$0.00
Claremont City	\$1,065.13	\$0.00
Clearlake City	\$4,355.81	\$0.00
Clovis City	\$6,915.83	\$0.00
Coachella City	\$2,231.98	\$0.00
Colusa County	\$6,309.77	\$0.00
Compton City	\$4,667.40	\$0.00
Concord City	\$5,890.02	\$0.00
Contra Costa County	\$238,475.62	\$144,130.13
Corcoran City	\$1,380.45	\$1,380.45
Corona City	\$15,568.45	\$0.00

Beneficiary Name	Payment Amount	Expenditures
Costa Mesa City	\$13,165.59	\$0.00
Covina City	\$2,955.18	\$0.00
Culver City	\$5,802.55	\$10,745.59
Del Norte County	\$12,156.40	\$0.00
Delano City	\$3,215.58	\$0.00
Desert Hot Springs City	\$2,585.11	\$0.00
Diamond Bar City	\$90.19	\$0.00
Dinuba City	\$0.00	\$0.00
Downey City	\$0.00	\$0.00
Dublin City	\$3,462.24	\$0.00
East Palo Alto City	\$1,341.12	\$0.00
El Centro City	\$16,799.38	\$0.00
El Dorado County	\$81,546.59	\$0.00
El Monte City	\$3,259.65	\$0.00
El Paso De Robles (Paso Robles) City	\$4,558.73	\$0.00
El Segundo City	\$3,456.81	\$0.00
Elk Grove City	\$13,761.64	\$0.00
Emeryville City	\$2,395.92	\$0.00
Escondido City	\$15,376.55	\$0.00
Eureka City	\$12,428.99	\$0.00
Fairfield City	\$11,573.23	\$0.00
Folsom City	\$11,489.82	\$0.00
Fontana City	\$11,872.78	\$0.00
Fortuna City	\$3,441.55	\$0.00
Foster City	\$0.00	\$0.00

Beneficiary Name	Payment Amount	Expenditures
Fountain Valley City	\$5,881.04	\$0.00
Fremont City	\$11,460.49	\$0.00
Fresno City	\$42,182.91	\$0.00
Fresno County	\$208,970.74	\$0.00
Fullerton City	\$14,569.43	\$0.00
Garden Grove City	\$22,602.78	\$0.00
Gardena City	\$3,586.67	\$0.00
Gilroy City	\$2,616.81	\$1,601.80
Glendale City	\$17,625.66	\$0.00
Glendora City	\$1,733.58	\$3,207.12
Glenn County	\$11,414.21	\$0.00
Grand Terrace City	\$658.44	\$0.00
Grover Beach	\$1,778.33	\$0.00
Hanford City	\$2,915.34	\$0.00
Hawthorne City	\$5,260.06	\$9,731.11
Hayward City	\$12,461.88	\$0.00
Healdsburg City	\$3,442.74	\$0.00
Hemet City	\$5,440.10	\$0.00
Hercules City	\$1,009.53	\$0.00
Hermosa Beach City	\$1,874.11	\$0.00
Hesperia City	\$3,759.93	\$0.00
Hollister City	\$5,377.08	\$0.00
Humboldt County	\$109,374.00	\$109,374.00
Huntington Beach City	\$26,246.24	\$0.00
Huntington Park City	\$2,459.15	\$0.00

Beneficiary Name	Payment Amount	Expenditures
Imperial City	\$629.28	\$0.00
Imperial County	\$27,376.30	\$0.00
Indio City	\$5,904.43	\$0.00
Inglewood City	\$6,309.43	\$0.00
Inyo County	\$7,709.21	\$0.00
Irvine City	\$14,739.13	\$0.00
Jurupa Valley City	\$115.96	\$0.00
Kerman City	\$0.00	\$0.00
Kern County	\$271,413.07	\$165,897.04
King City	\$481.79	\$0.00
Kings County	\$31,127.92	\$0.00
La Mesa City	\$5,881.89	\$0.00
La Puente City	\$167.66	\$167.66
La Quinta City	\$6,664.59	\$0.00
Laguna Hills City	\$0.00	\$0.00
Laguna Woods City	\$84.42	\$0.00
Lake County	\$84,419.72	\$0.00
Lake Elsinore City	\$2,230.63	\$0.00
Lakeport City	\$2,278.43	\$0.00
Lakewood City	\$0.00	\$0.00
Lancaster City	\$4,768.10	\$0.00
Lassen County	\$36,761.11	\$0.00
Lathrop City	\$972.40	\$0.00
Lemon Grove City	\$2,372.01	\$0.00
Lemoore City	\$1,701.20	\$0.00

Beneficiary Name	Payment Amount	Expenditures
Lindsay City	\$736.59	\$0.00
Livermore City	\$5,761.86	\$0.00
Lompoc City	\$5,022.05	\$0.00
Long Beach City	\$46,613.82	\$0.00
Los Alamitos City	\$892.39	\$0.00
Los Angeles City	\$288,363.16	\$0.00
Los Angeles County	\$1,510,968.14	\$0.00
Los Gatos Town	\$1,331.29	\$0.00
Madera City	\$4,107.12	\$0.00
Madera County	\$38,356.53	\$0.00
Manhattan Beach City	\$3,362.22	\$0.00
Manteca City	\$5,719.48	\$0.00
Marin County	\$67,647.12	\$26,113.59
Marina City	\$1,858.52	\$0.00
Mariposa County	\$8,953.03	\$0.00
Martinez City	\$0.00	\$0.00
McFarland City	\$330.75	\$0.00
Mendocino County	\$46,581.44	\$0.00
Menifee City	\$3,365.10	\$0.00
Merced City	\$6,458.62	\$0.00
Merced County	\$63,742.76	\$0.00
Millbrae City	\$1,365.03	\$0.00
Mission Viejo City	\$1,516.24	\$0.00
Modesto City	\$23,070.67	\$0.00
Modoc County	\$6,930.92	\$0.00

Beneficiary Name	Payment Amount	Expenditures
Mono County	\$2,479.15	\$0.00
Monrovia City	\$3,281.86	\$0.00
Montebello City	\$3,233.04	\$0.00
Monterey City	\$4,340.55	\$0.00
Monterey County	\$100,526.59	\$0.00
Monterey Park City	\$3,310.51	\$0.00
Moraga Town	\$399.91	\$0.00
Moreno Valley City	\$14,578.76	\$0.00
Murrieta City	\$5,083.08	\$9,403.70
Napa City	\$8,290.35	\$0.00
Napa County	\$30,598.49	\$0.00
National City	\$8,471.23	\$0.00
Nevada County	\$49,659.19	\$0.00
Newport Beach City	\$18,961.18	\$0.00
Norco City	\$1,735.27	\$0.00
Oakland City	\$51,662.31	\$0.00
Oakley City	\$1,024.28	\$0.00
Oceanside City	\$22,614.99	\$18,272.44
Ontario City	\$18,997.29	\$0.00
Orange City	\$15,881.06	\$0.00
Orange County	\$505,637.47	\$940,624.61
Orange Cove City	\$459.25	\$0.00
Oroville City	\$8,339.51	\$0.00
Pacifica City	\$1,684.75	\$0.00
Palm Desert City	\$8,802.15	\$8,802.15

Beneficiary Name	Payment Amount	Expenditures
Palm Springs City	\$8,123.70	\$0.00
Palmdale City	\$4,847.27	\$0.00
Palo Alto City	\$4,166.96	\$0.00
Parlier City	\$899.68	\$0.00
Pasadena City	\$15,483.86	\$0.00
Petaluma City	\$8,609.23	\$8,609.23
Pinole City	\$1,430.46	\$0.00
Pittsburg City	\$5,628.11	\$6,178.96
Placentia City	\$3,054.53	\$3,054.53
Placer County	\$116,103.35	\$0.00
Placerville City	\$1,646.27	\$0.00
Pleasanton City	\$7,152.32	\$0.00
Plumas County	\$21,753.11	\$0.00
Pomona City	\$11,761.74	\$0.00
Rancho Cucamonga City	\$8,892.00	\$0.00
Rancho Mirage City	\$5,560.13	\$0.00
Red Bluff City	\$1,518.96	\$0.00
Redding City	\$30,113.82	\$55,710.56
Redondo Beach City	\$6,538.97	\$0.00
Richmond City	\$15,495.73	\$0.00
Ridgecrest City	\$1,559.81	\$0.00
Riverside City	\$28,455.68	\$0.00
Riverside County	\$488,736.71	\$0.00
Rocklin City	\$8,067.25	\$0.00
Rohnert Park City	\$4,394.97	\$4,394.97

Beneficiary Name	Payment Amount	Expenditures
Roseville City	\$20,849.71	\$0.00
Sacramento City	\$76,605.74	\$0.00
Sacramento County	\$406,021.41	\$0.00
Salinas City	\$10,015.96	\$0.00
San Benito County	\$11,255.19	\$0.00
San Bernardino City	\$18,854.72	\$0.00
San Bernardino County	\$376,902.71	\$5,380.58
San Bruno City	\$2,220.46	\$0.00
San Carlos City	\$0.00	\$0.00
San Clemente City	\$0.00	\$0.00
San Diego City	\$209,804.47	\$180,282.78
San Diego County	\$652,020.44	\$0.00
San Fernando City	\$1,352.14	\$0.00
San Francisco City	\$321,455.38	\$27,314.33
San Gabriel City	\$1,905.31	\$0.00
San Jacinto City	\$0.00	\$0.00
San Joaquin County	\$185,437.26	\$0.00
San Jose City	\$31,218.11	\$0.00
San Leandro City	\$4,143.56	\$0.00
San Luis Obispo County	\$96,999.93	\$0.00
San Marino City	\$0.00	\$840.96
San Mateo County	\$141,361.42	\$0.00
San Pablo City	\$1,919.72	\$0.00
San Rafael City	\$9,412.95	\$0.00
Santa Ana City	\$53,279.59	\$0.00

Beneficiary Name	Payment Amount	Expenditures
Santa Barbara City	\$12,956.39	\$0.00
Santa Barbara County	\$126,934.22	\$0.00
Santa Clara City	\$7,090.10	\$0.00
Santa Clara County	\$267,746.72	\$0.00
Santa Clarita City	\$2,297.93	\$0.00
Santa Cruz City	\$15,223.64	\$0.00
Santa Cruz County	\$93,643.82	\$12,874.24
Santa Monica City	\$16,747.68	\$0.00
Santa Rosa City	\$19,592.33	\$0.00
Shasta County	\$119,270.10	\$0.00
Simi Valley City	\$6,874.97	\$0.00
Siskiyou County	\$24,253.29	\$0.00
Solano County	\$87,983.84	\$0.00
Soledad City	\$785.08	\$0.00
Sonoma City	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sonoma County	\$133,417.08	\$0.00
South Lake Tahoe City	\$8,582.78	\$0.00
South Pasadena City	\$1,229.57	\$0.00
South San Francisco City	\$4,565.01	\$0.00
Stanislaus County	\$192,526.35	\$0.00
Stockton City	\$33,274.30	\$7,970.83
Sunnyvale City	\$5,598.44	\$0.00
Sutter County	\$40,310.32	\$0.00
Tehama County	\$22,651.60	\$0.00
Torrance City	\$11,863.45	\$0.00

Beneficiary Name	Payment Amount	Expenditures
Tracy City	\$8,925.73	\$0.00
Trinity County	\$8,741.97	\$0.00
Tulare County	\$101,032.46	\$0.00
Tuolumne County	\$51,580.77	\$0.00
Turlock City	\$6,861.07	\$0.00
Tustin City	\$7,742.95	\$0.00
Ukiah City	\$4,090.50	\$0.00
Union City	\$4,546.19	\$7,229.25
Upland City	\$5,474.51	\$0.00
Vacaville City	\$12,594.45	\$0.00
Vallejo City	\$17,716.69	\$0.00
Ventura County	\$265,778.52	\$0.00
Victorville City	\$3,474.61	\$0.00
Vista City	\$5,483.33	\$0.00
West Covina City	\$5,217.34	\$0.00
West Hollywood City	\$1,399.61	\$0.00
West Sacramento City	\$7,020.43	\$0.00
Westminster City	\$11,064.14	\$0.00
Whittier City	\$3,360.86	\$0.00
Woodland City	\$6,163.81	\$0.00
Yolo County	\$43,772.22	\$0.00
Yuba County	\$24,189.38	\$44,560.97
Yucaipa City	\$1,660.85	\$0.00