

**SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA**



**ITEM: 3.6
(ID # 28471)**

MEETING DATE:
Tuesday, July 29, 2025

FROM : EXECUTIVE OFFICE

SUBJECT: EXECUTIVE OFFICE: Approve Proposed Opioid Settlement Funding Usage, All Districts. [\$18,274,778 100% Settlement Funds 22860] (4/5 Vote Required)

RECOMMENDED MOTION: That the Board of Supervisors:

1. Approve the proposed two -year spending plan for Opioid Settlement funds,
2. Direct the Executive Office to transfer funds as indicated in the spending plan; and
3. Approve and direct the Auditor Controller to make the budget adjustments shown in Schedule A.

ACTION:4/5 Vote Required




Jeff Van Wageningen, County Executive Officer 7/24/2025

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

On motion of Supervisor Gutierrez, seconded by Supervisor Medina and duly carried by unanimous vote, IT WAS ORDERED that the above matter is approved as recommended.

Ayes: Medina, Spiegel, Washington, Perez and Gutierrez
Nays: None
Absent: None
Date: July 29, 2025
xc: EO, Auditor

Kimberly A. Rector
Clerk of the Board
By: 
Deputy

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FINANCIAL DATA	Current Fiscal Year:	Next Fiscal Year:	Total Cost:	Ongoing Cost
COST	\$ 8,984,706	\$ 9,290,072	\$ 18,274,778	\$ 0
NET COUNTY COST	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
SOURCE OF FUNDS: 100% Settlement Funds 22860			Budget Adjustment: Yes	
			For Fiscal Year: 25/26-26/27	

C.E.O. RECOMMENDATION: Approve

BACKGROUND:

Summary

On July 21, 2021, nationwide resolutions were achieved to settle opioid litigation initiated by states and local political subdivisions against the three largest pharmaceutical distributors: AmerisourceBergen, Cardinal Health, and McKesson, or the “big three,” (“Distributors”). Similarly, a resolution was reached concerning Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and its parent company, Johnson & Johnson (referred to as J&J). This settlement is a result of investigations by state attorney generals, including California’s Attorney General, into whether the Distributors fulfilled their legal duty to refuse to ship opioids to pharmacies that submitted suspicious drug orders and whether Johnson & Johnson misled patients and doctors about the addictive nature of opioid drugs.

These legal resolutions have been finalized, and the processing of payments has begun. It is estimated that California will receive approximately \$2.05 billion from Janssen Pharmaceuticals and Distributors Settlement Agreements through 2038.

Each state’s share of the funding has been determined by an agreement among the states using a formula that considers the total impact, including the number of overdose deaths, number of residents with substance use disorder, number of opioids prescribed, and population of the state.

California joined these lawsuits against manufacturers, distributors, and other entities responsible for aiding the opioid epidemic. California’s portion of the Opioid Settlement funding will be allocated as follows: 70% to the California Abatement Accounts Fund which will be allocated to participating counties and cities (“participating subdivisions”), 15% to the California Subdivision Fund which will be allocated to litigating local governments, and 15% to the California State Fund. Allocations to the participating subdivisions will be administered by the 2021 National Settlements Administrator, BrownGreer PLC.

As of January 2, 2022, the State of California reached the “critical mass” (minimum threshold number of participating subdivisions) required to participate in the 2021 National Settlements.

California developed a State Subdivision Agreement to govern the allocation of all funds received by the State from the 2021 National Settlements. Per the terms of the California State Subdivision Agreement, a city that is identified as a participating subdivision will have its

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allocation share paid directly to the county in which the city is located, unless they opt for direct payment. A city that does not opt for direct payment may enter into agreements with the county, to set forth the terms as to the use of the city's allocation by the county.

On January 11, 2022, (MT Item 18030) the Riverside County Board of Supervisors (the "Board") approved the Agreement form for use between the County of Riverside ("County") and Riverside County cities. Alternatively, a city may notify BrownGreer, the Settlement Fund Administrator, that it requests direct payment at least 60 days prior to an annual Payment Date, as defined in the Settlement Agreements. To date, the cities of Beaumont, Moreno Valley, Palm Desert and Riverside have opted for direct payment. All other Riverside County cities have directed their payment to the County.

Funding Allocation and Use

The projected total amount the County will receive over 16 years is \$84,096,552 which reflects future payments from Janssen and the Distributors. This amount is subject to change at any time due to the number of cities directing respective allocations to the County and future payments from the National Opioid Abatement Trust II. To date, \$47,951,416 has been received by the County which includes payments from the Abatement Fund (funds allocated to participating subdivisions), Subdivision Fund (funds allocated to litigating local governments in a subdivision fund) and the National Opioid Abatement Trust II (fund established as a result of Mallinckrodt plc, pharmaceutical company, Restructuring Support Agreement).

Each fund has a specified use as defined in the California State Subdivision Agreement. The funds are specifically intended to provide the remediation of the opioid crisis and efforts should be geared toward prevention, treatment, recovery and/or harm reduction (Attachment A). The list of pre-approved uses was developed in consultation with the nation's leading public health experts. Additionally, California set its own list of High Impact Abatement Activities (Attachment B) which requires subdivisions to spend no less than 50% of their funds on these specific abatement activities.

The State Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) is responsible for overseeing participating subdivisions and will monitor compliance, designate additional high-impact abatement activities, conduct stakeholder engagement, and facilitate the preparation of annual reports. The Executive Office will prepare an annual expenditure report and submit it to DHCS through the dedicated portal for such submissions. An annual report is required until funds are fully expended and then one year thereafter.

Proposed Spending Plan

On October 3, 2023, the Board approved a one-year spending plan for Fiscal Year 2023/2024 (Agenda Item 3.2). A total of \$3,069,696 was distributed to the Riverside University Health System, Public Safety, and the Executive Office.

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On June 24, 2025, the Board approved to distribute a total of \$4,315,467 to Riverside University Health System-Behavioral Health to support the medication assisted treatment program and education and outreach programs.

The Executive Office engaged with multiple County departments to discuss proposed uses of the Opioid Settlement funds. County departments then submitted proposals which were vetted to ensure the proposed programs align with allowed uses. The Executive Office has prepared a two-year spending plan for the Board's consideration based on the current available funds. The spending plan outlines the various departments to receive funding, which includes the Emergency Management Department, Public Social Services and Riverside University Health System- Behavioral Health and Riverside University Health System- Public Health. The Spending Plan supports programs for harm reduction and overdose prevention, education and outreach, medication assisted treatment, and data collection and management. See attachment FY 25-26 and 26-27 Proposed Spending Plan for program descriptions and allocations.

Impact on Residents and Businesses

The community at large will benefit from the programs created and/or enhanced by the provision of these funds. The funding will support programs addressing substance and opioid use disorders, prevention programs, medicated assisted treatment and medications to reverse overdoses such as Naloxone.

**SCHEDULE A
BUDGET ADJUSTMENT**

25/26

Increase Appropriations:

10000-4300300000-510040	Regular Salaries	\$1,660,218
10000-4300300000-525200	Physicians/Dentists	566,031
10000-4100300000-510040	Regular Salaries	2,122,661
10000-4100500000-510040	Regular Salaries	1,017,406
10000-4100500000-527780	Special Program Expense	<u>658,816</u>
	Total	\$6,025,132

Increase Estimated Revenues:

10000-4300300000-790600	Contributions from Other County Funds	2,226,249
10000-4100300000-790600	Contributions from Other County Funds	2,122,661
10000-4100500000-790600	Contributions from Other County Funds	<u>1,676,222</u>
	Total	\$6,025,132

Increase Appropriations:

10000-4200100000-510040	Regular Salaries	\$1,161,880
10000-4200100000-518100	Budgeted Benefits	643,635
10000-4200100000-528920	Car Pool Expense	12,500

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10000-4200100000-529040	Private Mileage Reimbursement	12,500
10000-4200100000-523700	Office Supplies	10,000
10000-4200100000-523640	Computer Equip-Non Fixed Asset	29,000
10000-4200100000-527780	Special Program Expense	60,444
10000-4200100000-520230	Cellular Phone	10,000
10000-4200100000-524500	Administrative Support-Direct	633,773
10000-4200100000-523800	Printing/Binding	<u>5,000</u>
	Total	\$2,578,732

Increase Estimated Revenues:

10000-4200100000-790600	Contributions from Other County Funds	<u>2,578,732</u>
	Total	\$2,578,732

Increase Appropriations:

10000-2000100000-510040	Regular Salaries	<u>\$80,842</u>
	Total	\$80,842

Increase Estimated Revenues:

10000-2000100000-790600	Contributions from Other County Funds	<u>80,842</u>
	Total	\$80,842

ATTACHMENTS:

- A. FY 25-26 and 26-27 Proposed Spending Plan
- B. List of Opioid Remediation Uses Exhibit E
- C. High Impact Abatement Activities List

Brett Austin
Brett Austin, Supervising Accountant

7/24/2025

Michelle Paradise
Michelle Paradise, ACEO

7/24/2025

USE OF CALIFORNIA ABATEMENT ACCOUNTS FUNDS

HIGH IMPACT ABATEMENT ACTIVITIES

California Abatement Accounts Funds will be used for future Opioid Remediation in one or more of the areas described in the List of Opioid Remediation Uses, which is Exhibit E of the Distributor Settlement Agreement.

In addition to this requirement, no less than 50% of the Local Allocation in each calendar year will be used for one or more of the following **High Impact Abatement Activities**:

1. The provision of matching funds or operating costs for substance use disorder facilities within the Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure Program;
2. Creating new or expanded Substance Use Disorder (“SUD”) treatment infrastructure;
3. Addressing the needs of communities of color and vulnerable populations (including sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations) that are disproportionately impacted by SUD;
4. Diversion of people with SUD from the justice system into treatment, including by providing training and resources to first and early responders (sworn and non-sworn) and implementing best practices for outreach, diversion and deflection, employability, restorative justice, and harm reduction; and/or
5. Interventions to prevent drug addiction in vulnerable youth.

The California Department of Health Care Services (“DHCS”) may add to this list (but not delete from it) by designating additional High Impact Abatement Activities. DHCS will make reasonable efforts to consult with stakeholders, including the California Participating Subdivisions, before adding additional High Impact Abatement Activities to this list.

EXHIBIT E

List of Opioid Remediation Uses

**Schedule A
Core Strategies**

States and Qualifying Block Grantees shall choose from among the abatement strategies listed in Schedule B. However, priority shall be given to the following core abatement strategies (“*Core Strategies*”).¹⁴

- A. **NALOXONE OR OTHER FDA-APPROVED DRUG TO REVERSE OPIOID OVERDOSES**
1. Expand training for first responders, schools, community support groups and families; and
 2. Increase distribution to individuals who are uninsured or whose insurance does not cover the needed service.
- B. **MEDICATION-ASSISTED TREATMENT (“MAT”) DISTRIBUTION AND OTHER OPIOID-RELATED TREATMENT**
1. Increase distribution of MAT to individuals who are uninsured or whose insurance does not cover the needed service;
 2. Provide education to school-based and youth-focused programs that discourage or prevent misuse;
 3. Provide MAT education and awareness training to healthcare providers, EMTs, law enforcement, and other first responders; and
 4. Provide treatment and recovery support services such as residential and inpatient treatment, intensive outpatient treatment, outpatient therapy or counseling, and recovery housing that allow or integrate medication and with other support services.

¹⁴ As used in this Schedule A, words like “expand,” “fund,” “provide” or the like shall not indicate a preference for new or existing programs.

C. **PREGNANT & POSTPARTUM WOMEN**

1. Expand Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (“*SBIRT*”) services to non-Medicaid eligible or uninsured pregnant women;
2. Expand comprehensive evidence-based treatment and recovery services, including MAT, for women with co-occurring Opioid Use Disorder (“*OUD*”) and other Substance Use Disorder (“*SUD*”)/Mental Health disorders for uninsured individuals for up to 12 months postpartum; and
3. Provide comprehensive wrap-around services to individuals with OUD, including housing, transportation, job placement/training, and childcare.

D. **EXPANDING TREATMENT FOR NEONATAL ABSTINENCE SYNDROME (“*NAS*”)**

1. Expand comprehensive evidence-based and recovery support for NAS babies;
2. Expand services for better continuum of care with infant-need dyad; and
3. Expand long-term treatment and services for medical monitoring of NAS babies and their families.

E. **EXPANSION OF WARM HAND-OFF PROGRAMS AND RECOVERY SERVICES**

1. Expand services such as navigators and on-call teams to begin MAT in hospital emergency departments;
2. Expand warm hand-off services to transition to recovery services;
3. Broaden scope of recovery services to include co-occurring SUD or mental health conditions;
4. Provide comprehensive wrap-around services to individuals in recovery, including housing, transportation, job placement/training, and childcare; and
5. Hire additional social workers or other behavioral health workers to facilitate expansions above.

F. **TREATMENT FOR INCARCERATED POPULATION**

1. Provide evidence-based treatment and recovery support, including MAT for persons with OUD and co-occurring SUD/MH disorders within and transitioning out of the criminal justice system; and
2. Increase funding for jails to provide treatment to inmates with OUD.

G. **PREVENTION PROGRAMS**

1. Funding for media campaigns to prevent opioid use (similar to the FDA's "Real Cost" campaign to prevent youth from misusing tobacco);
2. Funding for evidence-based prevention programs in schools;
3. Funding for medical provider education and outreach regarding best prescribing practices for opioids consistent with the 2016 CDC guidelines, including providers at hospitals (academic detailing);
4. Funding for community drug disposal programs; and
5. Funding and training for first responders to participate in pre-arrest diversion programs, post-overdose response teams, or similar strategies that connect at-risk individuals to behavioral health services and supports.

H. **EXPANDING SYRINGE SERVICE PROGRAMS**

1. Provide comprehensive syringe services programs with more wrap-around services, including linkage to OUD treatment, access to sterile syringes and linkage to care and treatment of infectious diseases.

I. **EVIDENCE-BASED DATA COLLECTION AND RESEARCH ANALYZING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ABATEMENT STRATEGIES WITHIN THE STATE**

Schedule B
Approved Uses

Support treatment of Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) and any co-occurring Substance Use Disorder or Mental Health (SUD/MH) conditions through evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

PART ONE: TREATMENT

A. TREAT OPIOID USE DISORDER (OUD)

Support treatment of Opioid Use Disorder (“*OUD*”) and any co-occurring Substance Use Disorder or Mental Health (“*SUD/MH*”) conditions through evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, those that:¹⁵

1. Expand availability of treatment for OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, including all forms of Medication-Assisted Treatment (“*MAT*”) approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.
2. Support and reimburse evidence-based services that adhere to the American Society of Addiction Medicine (“*ASAM*”) continuum of care for OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.
3. Expand telehealth to increase access to treatment for OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, including MAT, as well as counseling, psychiatric support, and other treatment and recovery support services.
4. Improve oversight of Opioid Treatment Programs (“*OTPs*”) to assure evidence-based or evidence-informed practices such as adequate methadone dosing and low threshold approaches to treatment.
5. Support mobile intervention, treatment, and recovery services, offered by qualified professionals and service providers, such as peer recovery coaches, for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions and for persons who have experienced an opioid overdose.
6. Provide treatment of trauma for individuals with OUD (*e.g.*, violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, or adverse childhood experiences) and family members (*e.g.*, surviving family members after an overdose or overdose fatality), and training of health care personnel to identify and address such trauma.
7. Support evidence-based withdrawal management services for people with OUD and any co-occurring mental health conditions.

¹⁵ As used in this Schedule B, words like “expand,” “fund,” “provide” or the like shall not indicate a preference for new or existing programs.

8. Provide training on MAT for health care providers, first responders, students, or other supporting professionals, such as peer recovery coaches or recovery outreach specialists, including telementoring to assist community-based providers in rural or underserved areas.
9. Support workforce development for addiction professionals who work with persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.
10. Offer fellowships for addiction medicine specialists for direct patient care, instructors, and clinical research for treatments.
11. Offer scholarships and supports for behavioral health practitioners or workers involved in addressing OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH or mental health conditions, including, but not limited to, training, scholarships, fellowships, loan repayment programs, or other incentives for providers to work in rural or underserved areas.
12. Provide funding and training for clinicians to obtain a waiver under the federal Drug Addiction Treatment Act of 2000 (“*DATA 2000*”) to prescribe MAT for OUD, and provide technical assistance and professional support to clinicians who have obtained a DATA 2000 waiver.
13. Disseminate of web-based training curricula, such as the American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry’s Provider Clinical Support Service–Opioids web-based training curriculum and motivational interviewing.
14. Develop and disseminate new curricula, such as the American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry’s Provider Clinical Support Service for Medication–Assisted Treatment.

B. SUPPORT PEOPLE IN TREATMENT AND RECOVERY

Support people in recovery from OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions through evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the programs or strategies that:

1. Provide comprehensive wrap-around services to individuals with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, including housing, transportation, education, job placement, job training, or childcare.
2. Provide the full continuum of care of treatment and recovery services for OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, including supportive housing, peer support services and counseling, community navigators, case management, and connections to community-based services.
3. Provide counseling, peer-support, recovery case management and residential treatment with access to medications for those who need it to persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.

4. Provide access to housing for people with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, including supportive housing, recovery housing, housing assistance programs, training for housing providers, or recovery housing programs that allow or integrate FDA-approved medication with other support services.
5. Provide community support services, including social and legal services, to assist in deinstitutionalizing persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.
6. Support or expand peer-recovery centers, which may include support groups, social events, computer access, or other services for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.
7. Provide or support transportation to treatment or recovery programs or services for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.
8. Provide employment training or educational services for persons in treatment for or recovery from OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.
9. Identify successful recovery programs such as physician, pilot, and college recovery programs, and provide support and technical assistance to increase the number and capacity of high-quality programs to help those in recovery.
10. Engage non-profits, faith-based communities, and community coalitions to support people in treatment and recovery and to support family members in their efforts to support the person with OUD in the family.
11. Provide training and development of procedures for government staff to appropriately interact and provide social and other services to individuals with or in recovery from OUD, including reducing stigma.
12. Support stigma reduction efforts regarding treatment and support for persons with OUD, including reducing the stigma on effective treatment.
13. Create or support culturally appropriate services and programs for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, including new Americans.
14. Create and/or support recovery high schools.
15. Hire or train behavioral health workers to provide or expand any of the services or supports listed above.

C. CONNECT PEOPLE WHO NEED HELP TO THE HELP THEY NEED
(CONNECTIONS TO CARE)

Provide connections to care for people who have—or are at risk of developing—OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions through evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, those that:

1. Ensure that health care providers are screening for OUD and other risk factors and know how to appropriately counsel and treat (or refer if necessary) a patient for OUD treatment.
2. Fund SBIRT programs to reduce the transition from use to disorders, including SBIRT services to pregnant women who are uninsured or not eligible for Medicaid.
3. Provide training and long-term implementation of SBIRT in key systems (health, schools, colleges, criminal justice, and probation), with a focus on youth and young adults when transition from misuse to opioid disorder is common.
4. Purchase automated versions of SBIRT and support ongoing costs of the technology.
5. Expand services such as navigators and on-call teams to begin MAT in hospital emergency departments.
6. Provide training for emergency room personnel treating opioid overdose patients on post-discharge planning, including community referrals for MAT, recovery case management or support services.
7. Support hospital programs that transition persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, or persons who have experienced an opioid overdose, into clinically appropriate follow-up care through a bridge clinic or similar approach.
8. Support crisis stabilization centers that serve as an alternative to hospital emergency departments for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions or persons that have experienced an opioid overdose.
9. Support the work of Emergency Medical Systems, including peer support specialists, to connect individuals to treatment or other appropriate services following an opioid overdose or other opioid-related adverse event.
10. Provide funding for peer support specialists or recovery coaches in emergency departments, detox facilities, recovery centers, recovery housing, or similar settings; offer services, supports, or connections to care to persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions or to persons who have experienced an opioid overdose.
11. Expand warm hand-off services to transition to recovery services.
12. Create or support school-based contacts that parents can engage with to seek immediate treatment services for their child; and support prevention, intervention, treatment, and recovery programs focused on young people.
13. Develop and support best practices on addressing OUD in the workplace.

14. Support assistance programs for health care providers with OUD.
15. Engage non-profits and the faith community as a system to support outreach for treatment.
16. Support centralized call centers that provide information and connections to appropriate services and supports for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.

D. ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE-INVOLVED PERSONS

Address the needs of persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions who are involved in, are at risk of becoming involved in, or are transitioning out of the criminal justice system through evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, those that:

1. Support pre-arrest or pre-arraignment diversion and deflection strategies for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, including established strategies such as:
 1. Self-referral strategies such as the Angel Programs or the Police Assisted Addiction Recovery Initiative (“*PAARF*”);
 2. Active outreach strategies such as the Drug Abuse Response Team (“*DART*”) model;
 3. “Naloxone Plus” strategies, which work to ensure that individuals who have received naloxone to reverse the effects of an overdose are then linked to treatment programs or other appropriate services;
 4. Officer prevention strategies, such as the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (“*LEAD*”) model;
 5. Officer intervention strategies such as the Leon County, Florida Adult Civil Citation Network or the Chicago Westside Narcotics Diversion to Treatment Initiative; or
 6. Co-responder and/or alternative responder models to address OUD-related 911 calls with greater SUD expertise.
2. Support pre-trial services that connect individuals with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions to evidence-informed treatment, including MAT, and related services.
3. Support treatment and recovery courts that provide evidence-based options for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.

4. Provide evidence-informed treatment, including MAT, recovery support, harm reduction, or other appropriate services to individuals with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions who are incarcerated in jail or prison.
5. Provide evidence-informed treatment, including MAT, recovery support, harm reduction, or other appropriate services to individuals with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions who are leaving jail or prison or have recently left jail or prison, are on probation or parole, are under community corrections supervision, or are in re-entry programs or facilities.
6. Support critical time interventions (“CTP”), particularly for individuals living with dual-diagnosis OUD/serious mental illness, and services for individuals who face immediate risks and service needs and risks upon release from correctional settings.
7. Provide training on best practices for addressing the needs of criminal justice-involved persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions to law enforcement, correctional, or judicial personnel or to providers of treatment, recovery, harm reduction, case management, or other services offered in connection with any of the strategies described in this section.

E. ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF PREGNANT OR PARENTING WOMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES, INCLUDING BABIES WITH NEONATAL ABSTINENCE SYNDROME

Address the needs of pregnant or parenting women with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, and the needs of their families, including babies with neonatal abstinence syndrome (“NAS”), through evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, those that:

1. Support evidence-based or evidence-informed treatment, including MAT, recovery services and supports, and prevention services for pregnant women—or women who could become pregnant—who have OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, and other measures to educate and provide support to families affected by Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome.
2. Expand comprehensive evidence-based treatment and recovery services, including MAT, for uninsured women with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions for up to 12 months postpartum.
3. Provide training for obstetricians or other healthcare personnel who work with pregnant women and their families regarding treatment of OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.
4. Expand comprehensive evidence-based treatment and recovery support for NAS babies; expand services for better continuum of care with infant-need dyad; and expand long-term treatment and services for medical monitoring of NAS babies and their families.

5. Provide training to health care providers who work with pregnant or parenting women on best practices for compliance with federal requirements that children born with NAS get referred to appropriate services and receive a plan of safe care.
6. Provide child and family supports for parenting women with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.
7. Provide enhanced family support and child care services for parents with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.
8. Provide enhanced support for children and family members suffering trauma as a result of addiction in the family; and offer trauma-informed behavioral health treatment for adverse childhood events.
9. Offer home-based wrap-around services to persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, including, but not limited to, parent skills training.
10. Provide support for Children's Services—Fund additional positions and services, including supportive housing and other residential services, relating to children being removed from the home and/or placed in foster care due to custodial opioid use.

PART TWO: PREVENTION

F. PREVENT OVER-PRESCRIBING AND ENSURE APPROPRIATE PRESCRIBING AND DISPENSING OF OPIOIDS

Support efforts to prevent over-prescribing and ensure appropriate prescribing and dispensing of opioids through evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Funding medical provider education and outreach regarding best prescribing practices for opioids consistent with the Guidelines for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, including providers at hospitals (academic detailing).
2. Training for health care providers regarding safe and responsible opioid prescribing, dosing, and tapering patients off opioids.
3. Continuing Medical Education (CME) on appropriate prescribing of opioids.
4. Providing Support for non-opioid pain treatment alternatives, including training providers to offer or refer to multi-modal, evidence-informed treatment of pain.
5. Supporting enhancements or improvements to Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs ("PDMPs"), including, but not limited to, improvements that:

1. Increase the number of prescribers using PDMPs;
 2. Improve point-of-care decision-making by increasing the quantity, quality, or format of data available to prescribers using PDMPs, by improving the interface that prescribers use to access PDMP data, or both; or
 3. Enable states to use PDMP data in support of surveillance or intervention strategies, including MAT referrals and follow-up for individuals identified within PDMP data as likely to experience OUD in a manner that complies with all relevant privacy and security laws and rules.
6. Ensuring PDMPs incorporate available overdose/naloxone deployment data, including the United States Department of Transportation's Emergency Medical Technician overdose database in a manner that complies with all relevant privacy and security laws and rules.
 7. Increasing electronic prescribing to prevent diversion or forgery.
 8. Educating dispensers on appropriate opioid dispensing.

G. PREVENT MISUSE OF OPIOIDS

Support efforts to discourage or prevent misuse of opioids through evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Funding media campaigns to prevent opioid misuse.
2. Corrective advertising or affirmative public education campaigns based on evidence.
3. Public education relating to drug disposal.
4. Drug take-back disposal or destruction programs.
5. Funding community anti-drug coalitions that engage in drug prevention efforts.
6. Supporting community coalitions in implementing evidence-informed prevention, such as reduced social access and physical access, stigma reduction—including staffing, educational campaigns, support for people in treatment or recovery, or training of coalitions in evidence-informed implementation, including the Strategic Prevention Framework developed by the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (“SAMHSA”).
7. Engaging non-profits and faith-based communities as systems to support prevention.

8. Funding evidence-based prevention programs in schools or evidence-informed school and community education programs and campaigns for students, families, school employees, school athletic programs, parent-teacher and student associations, and others.
9. School-based or youth-focused programs or strategies that have demonstrated effectiveness in preventing drug misuse and seem likely to be effective in preventing the uptake and use of opioids.
10. Create or support community-based education or intervention services for families, youth, and adolescents at risk for OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.
11. Support evidence-informed programs or curricula to address mental health needs of young people who may be at risk of misusing opioids or other drugs, including emotional modulation and resilience skills.
12. Support greater access to mental health services and supports for young people, including services and supports provided by school nurses, behavioral health workers or other school staff, to address mental health needs in young people that (when not properly addressed) increase the risk of opioid or another drug misuse.

H. PREVENT OVERDOSE DEATHS AND OTHER HARMS (HARM REDUCTION)

Support efforts to prevent or reduce overdose deaths or other opioid-related harms through evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Increased availability and distribution of naloxone and other drugs that treat overdoses for first responders, overdose patients, individuals with OUD and their friends and family members, schools, community navigators and outreach workers, persons being released from jail or prison, or other members of the general public.
2. Public health entities providing free naloxone to anyone in the community.
3. Training and education regarding naloxone and other drugs that treat overdoses for first responders, overdose patients, patients taking opioids, families, schools, community support groups, and other members of the general public.
4. Enabling school nurses and other school staff to respond to opioid overdoses, and provide them with naloxone, training, and support.
5. Expanding, improving, or developing data tracking software and applications for overdoses/naloxone revivals.
6. Public education relating to emergency responses to overdoses.

7. Public education relating to immunity and Good Samaritan laws.
8. Educating first responders regarding the existence and operation of immunity and Good Samaritan laws.
9. Syringe service programs and other evidence-informed programs to reduce harms associated with intravenous drug use, including supplies, staffing, space, peer support services, referrals to treatment, fentanyl checking, connections to care, and the full range of harm reduction and treatment services provided by these programs.
10. Expanding access to testing and treatment for infectious diseases such as HIV and Hepatitis C resulting from intravenous opioid use.
11. Supporting mobile units that offer or provide referrals to harm reduction services, treatment, recovery supports, health care, or other appropriate services to persons that use opioids or persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.
12. Providing training in harm reduction strategies to health care providers, students, peer recovery coaches, recovery outreach specialists, or other professionals that provide care to persons who use opioids or persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.
13. Supporting screening for fentanyl in routine clinical toxicology testing.

PART THREE: OTHER STRATEGIES

I. FIRST RESPONDERS

In addition to items in section C, D and H relating to first responders, support the following:

1. Education of law enforcement or other first responders regarding appropriate practices and precautions when dealing with fentanyl or other drugs.
2. Provision of wellness and support services for first responders and others who experience secondary trauma associated with opioid-related emergency events.

J. LEADERSHIP, PLANNING AND COORDINATION

Support efforts to provide leadership, planning, coordination, facilitations, training and technical assistance to abate the opioid epidemic through activities, programs, or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Statewide, regional, local or community regional planning to identify root causes of addiction and overdose, goals for reducing harms related to the opioid epidemic, and areas and populations with the greatest needs for treatment

intervention services, and to support training and technical assistance and other strategies to abate the opioid epidemic described in this opioid abatement strategy list.

2. A dashboard to (a) share reports, recommendations, or plans to spend opioid settlement funds; (b) to show how opioid settlement funds have been spent; (c) to report program or strategy outcomes; or (d) to track, share or visualize key opioid- or health-related indicators and supports as identified through collaborative statewide, regional, local or community processes.
3. Invest in infrastructure or staffing at government or not-for-profit agencies to support collaborative, cross-system coordination with the purpose of preventing overprescribing, opioid misuse, or opioid overdoses, treating those with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, supporting them in treatment or recovery, connecting them to care, or implementing other strategies to abate the opioid epidemic described in this opioid abatement strategy list.
4. Provide resources to staff government oversight and management of opioid abatement programs.

K. TRAINING

In addition to the training referred to throughout this document, support training to abate the opioid epidemic through activities, programs, or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, those that:

1. Provide funding for staff training or networking programs and services to improve the capability of government, community, and not-for-profit entities to abate the opioid crisis.
2. Support infrastructure and staffing for collaborative cross-system coordination to prevent opioid misuse, prevent overdoses, and treat those with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, or implement other strategies to abate the opioid epidemic described in this opioid abatement strategy list (e.g., health care, primary care, pharmacies, PDMPs, etc.).

L. RESEARCH

Support opioid abatement research that may include, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Monitoring, surveillance, data collection and evaluation of programs and strategies described in this opioid abatement strategy list.
2. Research non-opioid treatment of chronic pain.
3. Research on improved service delivery for modalities such as SBIRT that demonstrate promising but mixed results in populations vulnerable to opioid use disorders.

4. Research on novel harm reduction and prevention efforts such as the provision of fentanyl test strips.
5. Research on innovative supply-side enforcement efforts such as improved detection of mail-based delivery of synthetic opioids.
6. Expanded research on swift/certain/fair models to reduce and deter opioid misuse within criminal justice populations that build upon promising approaches used to address other substances (*e.g.*, Hawaii HOPE and Dakota 24/7).
7. Epidemiological surveillance of OUD-related behaviors in critical populations, including individuals entering the criminal justice system, including, but not limited to approaches modeled on the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (“*ADAM*”) system.
8. Qualitative and quantitative research regarding public health risks and harm reduction opportunities within illicit drug markets, including surveys of market participants who sell or distribute illicit opioids.
9. Geospatial analysis of access barriers to MAT and their association with treatment engagement and treatment outcomes.

Submitting Department	Project/Program	FY 25/26 & FY26/27 Funding
RUHS Public Health, Epidemiology and Program Evaluation Branch	Harm Reduction/Overdose Prevention Program for parents, friends, families of people who use drugs (PWUD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FY 25/26: \$333,822 • FY 26/27: \$345,575
Emergency Management Department - Research and Data Unit	Secure Critical Staffing for Riverside County's Opioid Overdose Prevention and Surveillance Initiatives: A funding Request for Sustained Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FY 25/26: \$80,842 • FY 26/27: \$80,842
RUHS-Behavioral Health	Detention and Correctional Health Services Medication Assisted Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FY 25/26: \$3,737,777 • FY 26/27: \$3,849,911
RUHS-Behavioral Health	Detention Medication Assisted Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FY 25/26: \$741,000 • FY 26/27: \$763,848
RUHS-Behavioral Health	Friday Night Live	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FY 25/26: \$1,546,355 • FY 26/27: \$1,726,509
RUHS Public Health, Epidemiology and Program Evaluation Branch	Develop and implement a community response guideline/procedure toolkit for opioid use prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FY 25/26: \$142,620 • FY 26/27: \$37,006
RUHS Public Health, Epidemiology and Program Evaluation Branch	Riverside Overdose Data to Action (RODA) Surveillance and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FY 25/26: \$546,355 • FY 26/27: \$568,209
RUHS Public Health, Epidemiology and Program Evaluation Branch	Community Health Worker Expansion Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FY 25/26: \$1,555,935 • FY 26/27: \$1,618,172
Public Social Services-Children Services Division	Foster Youth Private Substance Abuse Treatment Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FY 25/26: \$300,000 • FY 26/27: \$300,000