

OPIOID LITIGATION PROCEEDS: SUMMARY OF STATE LAWS

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SUMMARY

In 2014, several U.S. cities and counties filed lawsuits against drug manufacturers, alleging that the companies' aggressive marketing practices fueled a national opioid addiction epidemic that subsequently killed hundreds of thousands of people.¹ Since then, more than 3,000 state and local governments have filed lawsuits of their own against not only drug manufacturers but also distributors and retailers, seeking to recoup the billions of dollars these entities spent—and continue to spend—on the fallout from the epidemic.² The result of these legal efforts is a series of ongoing monetary settlements, nearly \$58 billion to date,³ on a scale not seen since the Big Tobacco settlements of the 1990s.⁴

The example of the Big Tobacco settlements serves as a cautionary tale: of the billions of dollars states received—and still receive—only a fraction has gone towards reducing tobacco use.⁵ Some states used the funds to pay off unrelated debts or fill budget gaps while South Carolina and North Carolina actually used some of the funds they received for the benefit of the tobacco industry.⁶ According to the American Lung Association's 2025 State of Tobacco Control, only 10 states earned a grade of "C" or higher for their funding of tobacco prevention and cessation; the remaining 40 states and the District of Columbia earned an "F."⁷ In order to avoid duplicating the misuse of funds seen with the Big Tobacco settlements, the 2022 National Settlements require that at least 85 to 95.5 percent of abatement funds received by jurisdictions participating in the opioid litigation be used to fund opioid remediation efforts.⁸ Additionally, over the last few years, most states have enacted laws to avoid a similar fate for opioid litigation settlement funds, putting in place legal restrictions to guarantee that the money is spent on addressing the opioid epidemic.

In this document, the Legislative Analysis and Public Policy Association (LAPPA) examines state and territorial laws expressly providing for the receipt and use of settlement proceeds from opioid litigation. As of November 2025, 39 states, the District of Columbia, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have enacted legislation that addresses the use of opioid litigation settlement funds.⁹ The remaining 11 states – Alabama, Alaska, Arizona,

¹ Jan Hoffman, *Companies Finalize \$26 Billion Deal With States and Cities to End Opioid Lawsuits*, THE NEW YORK TIMES (Feb. 25, 2022), <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/02/25/health/opioids-settlement-distributors-johnson.html>.

² *Opioids*, NAT'L ASS'N OF ATT'YS GEN. (accessed Nov. 12, 2025), <https://www.naag.org/issues/opioids/>.

³ *The Official Opioid Settlement Tracker Talley*, OPIOID SETTLEMENT TRACKER, <https://www.opioidsettlementtracker.com/globalsettlementtracker> (last visited Nov. 12, 2025).

⁴ Hoffman, *supra* note 1.

⁵ *Who is Really Benefiting from the Tobacco Settlement Money?*, AM. LUNG ASS'N (Feb. 3, 2016), <https://www.lung.org/blog/who-benefit-tobacco-settlement>.

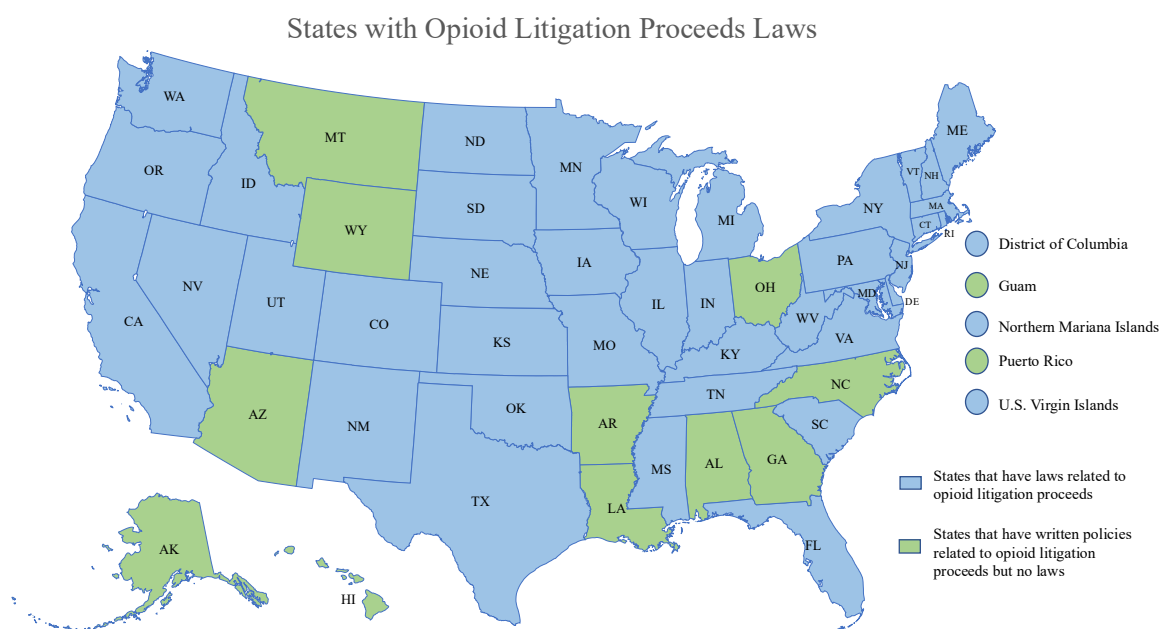
⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Funding 2025*, AM. LUNG ASS'N (last updated Jan. 27, 2025), <https://www.lung.org/research/sotc/state-grades/state-rankings/tobacco-prevention-funding>.

⁸ *Frequently Asked Questions about the 2022 National Opioid Settlements with Teva, Allergan, Walmart, Walgreens, and CVS*, NAT'L OPIOID SETTLEMENT 13 (Feb. 2023), <https://nationalopioidsettlement.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/2022-National-Opioids-Settlements-FAQs-02-02-2023.pdf>.

⁹ Please note that, in most cases, where the term "states" is used, it includes the District of Columbia and the U.S. territories.

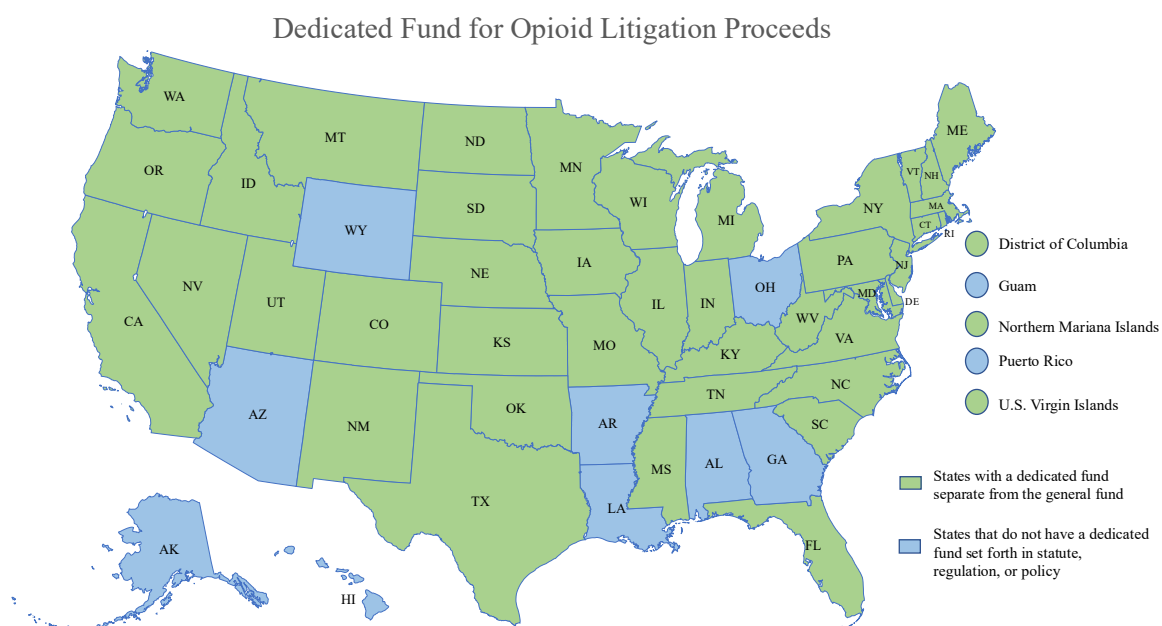
Arkansas, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Montana, North Carolina, Ohio, and Wyoming – Guam and Puerto Rico do not have legislation in place but rather have written policies in place to regulate the disbursement and approved uses of opioid litigation settlement funds.



Most state laws and policies address the following elements:

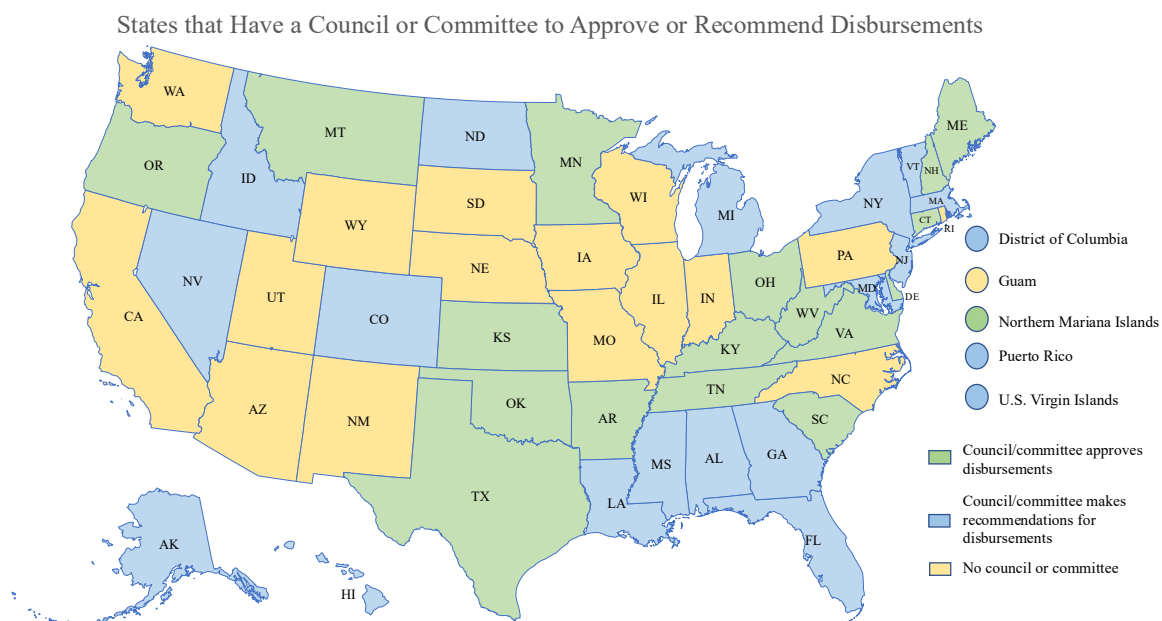
- Does the state have a dedicated fund for opioid litigation settlement funds that does not revert to the general fund;
- Does the law set forth the permissible expenditures for the use of the funds;
- Does the law establish a governing body, council, or committee to approve disbursement of the funds or make recommendations regarding disbursements; and
- Are there reporting requirements for disbursements?

Only nine states (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Ohio, and Wyoming), Guam, and Puerto Rico do not have a law or policy that creates a dedicated fund for opioid litigation proceeds that does not revert to the general fund. The purpose of having a dedicated fund is to increase the likelihood that the funds will be used for the intended purpose of opioid remediation, *e.g.*, substance use disorder prevention, treatment, recovery, and harm reduction services.

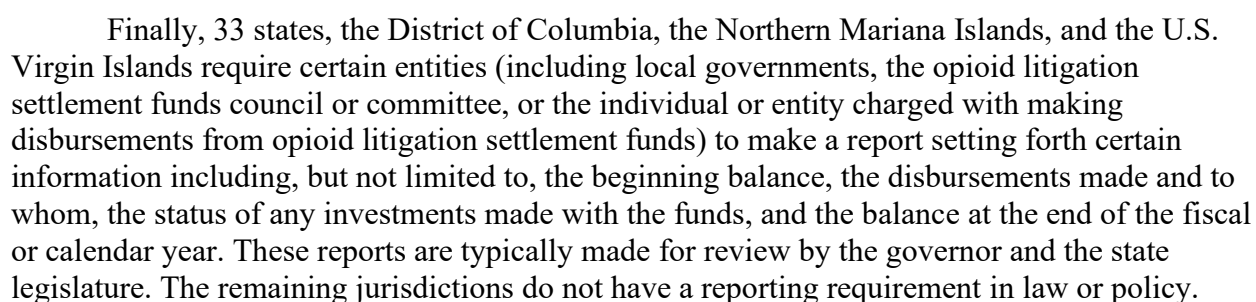


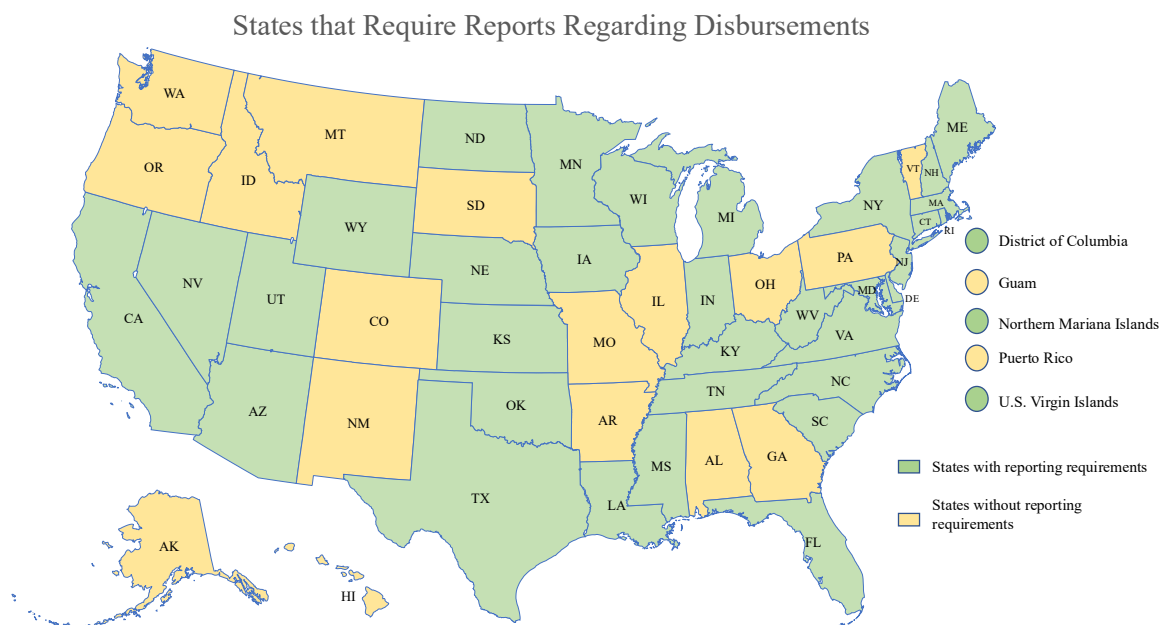
Seventeen states and the Northern Mariana Islands create a separate governing body, council, or committee whose duties include approving disbursements from opioid litigation settlement funds for approved purposes. An additional 17 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have a governing body, council, or committee, but that body can only make recommendations regarding disbursements rather than actually approving such disbursements. Membership in these governing bodies generally includes representatives from the state executive branch (*e.g.*, the governor), the legislature, state and local health departments, individuals with lived or living experience of substance use disorder, healthcare professionals with expertise in treating opioid use disorder, and individuals with expertise in prevention, recovery, and harm reduction.

The remaining jurisdictions do not have a separate governing body, council, or committee in legislation or policy. Disbursements in those states are typically made either through appropriations, the state department of health, the state attorney general, or similar mechanisms.



Twenty-three states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands include specific examples of permissible expenditures for opioid litigation settlement funds. These expenditures include things like expanding the availability of medication for addiction treatment, providing counseling and peer support services, and addressing the needs of pregnant and postpartum women with substance use disorder. Twenty-five states and the Northern Mariana Islands have laws or policies that provide general parameters for permissible expenditures, *e.g.*, “funds shall be used for opioid remediation.” Finally, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Puerto Rico do not include guidance on how opioid settlement funds shall be used.





In this document, LAPPa examines state statutes, regulations, and written state policies related to the treatment of opioid litigation proceeds. Starting on the page following this summary, LAPPa provides jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction tables describing aspects of each law or regulation in effect as of November 2025, including:

- Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund for opioid litigation settlement proceeds;
- Does the law set out the permissible expenditures;
- Does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds;
- Does the law include reporting requirements regarding disbursements;
- If the state does not have a law, does it have a written policy or policies in place setting forth permissible expenditures and/or creating a governing body to approve disbursements;
- A description of any miscellaneous provisions the state might have in place regarding opioid litigation settlement proceeds;
- A link to the state opioid litigations proceeds website; and
- Does the state have any legislation pending that has been introduced or had any activity within the six months prior to the publication of this document?¹⁰

¹⁰ The goal of this research document is to provide accurate and complete information that is free of omissions or errors. If you believe that this document contains misinformation, omissions, or errors, please email LAPPa at info@thelappa.org.

LAPPA has designed this document to: (1) provide a single resource for each jurisdiction's laws; (2) allow for comparison of the laws between jurisdictions; and (3) identify and highlight any interesting or novel provisions. Please note that the absence of information for a particular state does not mean that that jurisdiction does not have a particular provision; it simply means that the authors could not identify a law, regulation, or written policy for that jurisdiction through the resources available to them.

<u>ALABAMA</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	None
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	No.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	N/A
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	N/A
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. Alabama passed HJR 204 in 2023 that created the Oversight Commission on Alabama Opioid Settlement Funds which was directed to develop a statewide plan for the investment and use of opioid settlement funds and to review the expenditure of funds appropriated to agencies and entities to ensure that expenditures achieve the best results for Alabama citizens. The resolution sets forth a list of members that includes representatives from the fields of mental health, corrections, health, and experts in programs and services for opioid treatment and abatement. It requires the commission to provide to the secretary of state a notice of all meetings, the name of each member's service on the commission, and a copy of the commission's findings and other documents produced throughout the duration of the commission. It provides that the commission shall continue in existence until all opioid settlement funds have been appropriated and expended.
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	https://mh.alabama.gov/opioid-settlement/

<u>ALABAMA</u>	
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>ALASKA</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	None
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	No.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	N/A
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	N/A
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. Governor Mike Dunleavy issued Administrative Order 324 on October 1, 2021, which established the Governor's Advisory Council on Opioid Remediation (council). The order sets forth the membership requirements. It also requires the council to deliver a report to the commissioner of the department of health and social services that includes: (1) Input and recommendations regarding how to manage and allocate opioid remediation funds; (2) Recommendations for a process, or improvements to the process, for receiving input from communities regarding remediation strategies and responses to their specific opioid remediation needs; and (3) Recommendations to implement efficient, evidence-based approaches to opioid remediation statewide.
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	https://health.alaska.gov/en/education/drugs-and-alcohol/opioids-prevention-and-recovery/opioid-settlement/
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>ARIZONA</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	None
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	No.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	N/A
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	N/A
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. The state and participating localities within the state entered into the One Arizona Distribution of Opioid Settlement Funds Agreement (agreement) which sets forth, among other things, permissible uses for funds received as a result of opioid-related litigation. Those permissible expenditures include: (1) Supporting treatment of opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions through evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising programs or strategies that include, but are not limited to: • Expanding the availability of treatment, including all forms of medication-assisted treatment; • Supporting and reimbursing services that include the full American Society of Addiction Medicine continuum of care; • Expanding telehealth to increase access to treatment; • Improving oversight of opioid treatment programs to assure evidence-based, evidence-

<u>ARIZONA</u>	
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	informed, or promising practices such as adequate methadone dosing; • Supporting mobile intervention, treatment, and recovery services; • Supporting treatment of mental health trauma resulting from the traumatic experiences of the opioid user; (2) Supporting people in treatment for and recovery from opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions through evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising programs or strategies that include, but are not limited to: • Providing the full continuum of care of recovery services including supportive housing, residential treatment, medical detox services, peer support services and counseling, and connections to community-based services; • Providing counseling, peer support, recovery case management, and residential treatment with access to medications; • Providing access to housing for people with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions; • Supporting or expanding peer recovery centers; (3) Providing connections to care for people who have or are at risk of developing opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions through evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising programs or strategies that include, but are not limited to: • Ensuring that healthcare providers are screening for opioid use disorder and other risk factors and know how to appropriately counsel and treat or refer a patient for treatment; • Supporting screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment programs; • Supporting training for emergency room personnel treating opioid overdose patients on post-discharge planning, including community referrals for medication-assisted treatment, recovery case management, or support services;

<u>ARIZONA</u>	
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	• Supporting 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; • Developing and supporting best practices on addressing opioid use disorder in the workplace; (4) Addressing the needs of persons with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions who are involved, or are at risk of becoming involved, in the criminal justice system through evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising programs or strategies that include, but are not limited to: • Supporting pre-arrest or post-arrest diversion and deflection strategies for persons with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions; • Supporting pre-trial services that connect individuals to treatment, including medication-assisted treatment and related services; • Supporting treatment and recovery courts; • Supporting critical time interventions, particularly for individuals living with dual-diagnosis opioid use disorder/serious mental illness, and services for individuals who face immediate risks and service needs and risks upon release from correctional settings; (5) Addressing the needs of pregnant or parenting women with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions and the needs of their families, including babies with neonatal abstinence syndrome through evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising programs or strategies; (6) Supporting efforts to prevent over-prescribing and ensuring appropriate prescribing and dispensing of opioids through evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising programs or strategies that include, but are not limited to, training for healthcare providers regarding safe and responsible opioid prescribing, dosing, and tapering patients off opioids; (7) Supporting efforts to discourage or prevent misuse of opioids through evidence-based, evidence-informed, or

<u>ARIZONA</u>	
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	promising programs or strategies that include, but are not limited to, drug take-back disposal or destruction programs and public education relating to drug disposal; (8) Supporting efforts to prevent or reduce overdose deaths or other opioid-related harms through evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising programs or strategies that include, but are not limited to, increasing the availability and distribution of naloxone and other drugs that treat overdoses; and (9) Supporting opioid abatement research.
Miscellaneous provisions	The agreement requires that if the state and a participating local government uses a trustee for purposes of distributing opioid litigation settlement funds, the trustee shall be requested to provide an up-to-date accounting of payments into or out of any trust established to hold such funds upon written request. Parties to the agreement must maintain records of abatement expenditures and documents underlying those expenditures for a period of at least five years so that it can be verified that funds are being or have been utilized in a manner consistent with the approved purposes set forth in the agreement. Additionally, each region or multicounty region shall annually provide a detailed report to the state for the preceding fiscal year that sets forth, among other things, the amounts disbursed on approved allocations. The state must annually publish on its website a report detailing for the preceding fiscal year, among other things, the amounts disbursed on approved allocations.
State opioid litigation proceeds website	https://www.one-arizona.com/ https://www.azag.gov/issues/opioids/one-arizona-agreement
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>ARKANSAS</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	None
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	No.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	N/A
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	N/A
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. The state and participating counties and cities entered into the Arkansas Opioids Memorandum of Understanding in 2022 which sets forth the approved purposes for which opioid litigation settlement monies may be used. Those purposes include, among other items, evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising activities, programs, or strategies that: (1) Expand the availability of treatment for individuals affected by substance use disorders; (2) Develop, promote, and provide evidence-based substance use prevention strategies; (3) Provide substance use avoidance and awareness education; (4) Decrease the oversupply of licit and illicit opioids; (5) Support recovery from addiction services performed by qualified and appropriately licensed providers; (6) Support treatment of opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health issues;

<u>ARKANSAS</u>	
	(7) Support people in treatment for and recovery from opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health issues; (8) Provide connections to care for people who have, or are at risk of developing, opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health issues; (9) Address the needs of individuals with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health issues who are involved, or are at risk of becoming involved, in the criminal justice system; (10) Support efforts to discourage or prevent misuse of opioids; (11) Support efforts to prevent or reduce overdose deaths or other opioid-related harms; (12) Support law enforcement expenditures relating to the opioid epidemic; (13) Educate law enforcement or other first responders regarding appropriate practices and precautions when dealing with fentanyl or other drugs; (14) Support infrastructure and staffing for collaborative cross-system coordination to prevent substance misuse, prevent overdoses, and treat those with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health issues; and (15) Support opioid abatement research.
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	https://www.arorp.org/
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>CALIFORNIA</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	• CAL. GOV'T CODE § 12534 (West 2025) (Opioid Settlements Fund; transfer and use of funds) • CAL. WELF. & INST. CODE § 5963.02 (West 2025) (integrated plan and annual updates; submission to Behavioral Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission and department; contents; posting on department's internet website)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	• July 10, 2023 (§ 12534) • July 1, 2026 (§ 5963.02)
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. Per GOV'T CODE § 12534, funds received by the state from opioid litigation settlements are transferred into an opioid settlements fund (fund) created within the state treasury.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes, though not with specificity. § 12534 provides that moneys in the fund shall be used for opioid remediation in accordance with the terms of the judgment or settlement from which the funds were received.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	No. Funds are disbursed through legislative appropriations only.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	WELF. & INST. CODE § 5963.02 requires that counties prepare and submit an integrated plan and annual updates to the Behavioral Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission and the department of behavioral health services. The integrated plan and annual updates must include a section for a list of items including information regarding programs and services funded by distributions from the fund.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	California-Opioid-Settlements

<u>CALIFORNIA</u>	
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>COLORADO</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	COLO. REV. STAT. ANN. § 27-81-118 (West 2025) (opioid crisis recovery funds advisory committee—creation—membership—purpose)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	July 13, 2020
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. The Colorado Opioids Settlement Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) entered into by the Colorado attorney general on August 25, 2021, directs that, if a settlement allows opioid funds to be held in a National Opioid Settlement Administrative Fund, then opioid funds will be held in such fund. If a settlement does not allow for opioid funds to be held in such fund, opioid funds will be held in a Colorado-specific qualified settlement account which has been set up as a qualified settlement fund, 468b fund, as authorized by treasury regulations 1.468B-1(c) (26 C.F.R. § 1.468B-1) or, in limited specific circumstances, in the state's custodial account.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	§ 27-81-118 provides that, if the state receives funds from a settlement or damage award from opioid-addiction-related litigation and use of funds is not predetermined or committed by court order or other action by a state or federal court of law, the attorney general shall convene and call a meeting of the Opioid Crisis Recovery Funds Advisory Committee (the committee) created by this statute to seek input and recommendations from the committee on the proper expenditure of the funds received.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	No. § 27-81-118 creates the committee to advise and collaborate with the department of law on uses of any custodial funds received by the state as the result of opioid-addiction-related litigation and for which the use of the funds is not predetermined or committed by court order or other action by a state or federal court of law; however, the committee does not have the power to approve disbursements.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	No.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body	N/A

<u>COLORADO</u>	
to approve disbursement of the funds?	
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Opioid Crisis Recovery Funds Advisory Committee - Colorado Attorney General Colorado Attorney General Attorney General Phil Weiser is fighting the opioid crisis on many fronts - Colorado Attorney General Colorado Attorney General Settlement Distributions
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>CONNECTICUT</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. §§ 17a-674b to 674g (West 2025) (included within “Addiction Services”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	July 1, 2022
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 17a-674c (Opioid Settlement Fund; establishment; report; spending of funds) establishes an opioid settlement fund (fund) which is a separate non-lapsing fund administered by the Opioid Settlement Advisory Committee (committee) created in § 17a-674d. Any moneys intended to address opioid use, related disorders, or the impact of the opioid epidemic that are received by the state from any judgment, consent decree, or settlement paid by any defendant shall be deposited into the fund. Moneys remaining in the fund at the end of the fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes. § 17a-674c provides that money in the fund shall be spent only for the following substance use disorder abatement purposes, in accordance with the controlling judgment, consent decree, or settlement and upon approval of the committee and the secretary of the office of policy and management: (1) State-wide, regional, or community substance use disorder needs assessments to identify structural gaps and needs to inform expenditures from the fund; (2) Infrastructure required for evidence-based substance use disorder prevention, treatment, recovery, or harm reduction programs, services, and supports; (3) Programs, services, supports, and resources for evidence-based substance use disorder prevention, treatment, recovery, or harm reduction; (4) Evidence-informed substance use disorder prevention, treatment, recovery, or harm reduction pilot programs or demonstration studies that are not evidence-based, but are approved by the committee as an appropriate use of money for a limited period of time as specified by the committee, provided the committee shall assess whether the evidence supports funding such programs or studies or whether it provides a basis for funding such programs or studies with an expectation of creating an evidence base for such programs and studies; (5) Evaluation of effectiveness and outcomes reporting for substance use disorder abatement infrastructure,

<u>CONNECTICUT</u>	
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds? (cont'd)	programs, services, supports, and resources for which moneys from the fund have been disbursed including, but not limited to, impact on access to harm reduction services or treatment for substance use disorders or reduction in drug-related mortality; (6) Research on opioid abatement including, but not limited to, development of evidence-based treatment, barriers to treatment, non-opioid treatment of chronic pain, and harm reduction; and (7) Provision of funds to municipal police departments for the purpose of equipping police officers with opioid antagonists, with priority given to departments that do not currently have a supply of opioid antagonists. It also provides that moneys expended from the fund shall be supplemental to and shall not supplant or take the place of any other funds that would otherwise have been expended for such purposes.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. § 17a-674d (Opioid Settlement Advisory Committee; membership; duties) establishes the committee to ensure: (1) That proceeds received by the state pursuant to § 17a-674c are allocated and spent on substance use disorder abatement infrastructure, programs, services, supports, and resources for prevention, treatment, recovery, and harm reduction; and (2) Robust public involvement, accountability, and transparency in allocating and accounting for the moneys in the fund. It sets forth the members required to be represented on the committee including members of the legislature; the commissioners of children and families, mental health and addiction services, and public health; individuals representing municipalities; and individuals who provide substance use disorder treatment, an addiction medicine professional, individuals with living experience, and individuals with experience supporting infants and children affected by the opioid crisis. It provides that the committee shall have the following duties and powers:

<u>CONNECTICUT</u>	
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	(1) Recommend and approve policies and procedures for administration of the committee and criteria for the application, awarding, and disbursement of moneys from the fund; (2) Recommend and approve goals, objectives, rationales for such goals and objectives, sustainability plans and performance indicators relating to substance use disorder prevention, treatment, recovery, and harm reduction efforts; reducing disparities in access to prevention, treatment, recovery, and harm reduction programs, services, supports, and resources; and improving health outcomes in traditionally underserved populations; and (3) Approve the allocation of moneys from the Fund.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	§ 17a-674c requires that the state treasurer annually report the following to the committee: (1) An inventory of fund investments as of the most recent fiscal year; and (2) The net income earned by the fund in the most recent fiscal year. It also requires that any municipality that receives moneys directly from a settlement administrator pursuant to a judgment, consent decree, or settlement related to opioid litigation shall submit an annual report to the committee detailing its expenditures for the preceding fiscal year on a form prescribed by the committee. Such reports shall be submitted annually until the total amount of money received by the municipality has been expended. Additionally, § 17a-674d requires that recipients of moneys from the fund shall annually file with the committee a report for the prior fiscal year detailing the effectiveness of infrastructure, programs, services, supports, or resources that were funded including, but not limited to, the following: (1) A description of how the recipient used the moneys for their intended purposes; (2) The number of individuals served, delineated by race, age, gender, and any other relevant demographic factor, which shall be reported in a de-identified manner;

<u>CONNECTICUT</u>	
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements? (cont'd)	(3) A specific analysis of whether the infrastructure, program, service, support, or resources reduced mortality or improved prevention, treatment, harm reduction, or recovery outcomes; and (4) If a plan to ensure the sustainability of the infrastructure, program, service, support, or resources funded exists, a summary of such plan. Finally, § 17a-674f (Opioid Settlement Committee; report) requires that the committee shall annually report to the joint standing committees of the general assembly having cognizance of matters relating to public health and appropriations and the budgets of state agencies, on the activities carried out by the committee including, but not limited to, the following: (1) The opening and closing balance of the fund for the most recent fiscal year; (2) An accounting of all credits to, and expenditures from, the fund; (3) An inventory of fund investments; (4) The name and a description of each recipient of moneys from the fund, and the amount awarded to such recipient; (5) A description of each award's intended use; (6) The primary criteria used to determine each recipient and its respective award amount; (7) A summary of information included in the recipient report required by § 17a-674d; (8) All applications for an award of moneys from the fund received during the most recent fiscal year; and (9) The dollar amount and the percentage of the fund balance incurred for expenses associated with managing, investing, and disbursing moneys in the fund during the most recent fiscal year.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None

<u>CONNECTICUT</u>	
State opioid litigation proceeds website	CT Opioid Settlement Advisory Committee
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>DELAWARE</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	• DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 16, §§ 4801B to 4809B (West 2025) (collectively “prescription opioid funds; litigation authority”) • DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 16 §§ 5196 to 5196B (West 2025) (included within “Behavioral Health Consortium; Prescription Opioid Distribution Commission”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	• June 12, 2019 (16, §§ 4801B to 4809) • August 25, 2025 (16, §§ 5196 to 5196B)
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. 16, § 4808B (Prescription Opioid Settlement Fund) establishes a special fund known as the Prescription Opioid Settlement Fund (fund) and directs the state treasurer to invest moneys in the fund consistent with the investment policies established by the cash management policy board. The fund shall hold all moneys collected by the state and its subdivisions as a result of the terms of statewide opioid settlement agreements, judgments, or other recoveries in connection with a defendant’s actual or alleged liability for contributing to the opioid crisis that must be used for purposes of remediating or abating the opioid crisis in Delaware.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes. 16, § 4808B requires that money in the fund be used for activities in one or more of the following categories: (1) Services that remediate the harm caused by opioids; (2) Reduce harm caused by opioids; and (3) Consistent with the terms of the settlement, judgment, or other source of the moneys.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. 16, § 5196 (Prescription Opioid Settlement Distribution Commission) establishes the Prescription Opioid Settlement Distribution Commission (commission) to distribute the money in the fund and to establish a coordinated and consensus driven effort to repair the harm done to communities in Delaware by the opioid crisis. The commission is directed to ensure that the use of settlement proceeds is coordinated to abate the opioid crisis in Delaware and not diverted to other purposes. The commission must ensure that decisions on how to spend opioid-related funds are based on the consensus of stakeholders through a process that considers the views and experiences of affected communities. The commission must comply with all applicable terms of any statewide opioid settlement agreements, bankruptcy plans, or

<u>DELAWARE</u>	
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	other agreements for the payment of moneys by defendants in opioid-related litigation. § 5196B (distributions from the Prescription Opioid Settlement Fund and the Prescription Opioid Impact Fund) requires the commission to distribute the money in the fund by awarding grants, by directing the secretary of the department of health and social services to enter into contracts, or by distributing funds to state agencies and local governments to be administered as directed by the commission. If the commission does not approve a grant or funding to a state agency or local government, the commission shall provide a written explanation of the decision and the applicant may be offered the chance to revise and resubmit the application. A report of all disbursements shall be provided to the controller general and the co-chairs of the joint finance committee by December 1 each year.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. 16, § 5196 requires the commission to produce an annual report, published on the commission's website, that contains all of the following: (1) The amounts and sources of moneys received by the fund; (2) The amounts and sources of any other moneys received; (3) The contracts or grants awarded by the commission, including the identity of each recipient, the amount of the award, the subject matter or program involved, and the primary terms and conditions of the award or contract; and (4) The amounts disbursed in respect to approved contracts, grants, and other authorized expenditures and administrative expenses, including amounts disbursed to qualifying local governments for local government block grants. The commission shall provide a copy of the annual report to the behavioral health consortium, to the director and the librarian of legislative services, and to the Delaware public archives.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body	N/A

<u>DELAWARE</u>	
to approve disbursement of the funds?	
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Prescription Opioid Settlement Distribution Commission (POSDC)
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	• D.C. CODE ANN. §§ 7-3211 to 3214 (West 2025) (collectively “Opioid Litigation Proceeds”) • D.C. CODE ANN. § 7-3221 (West 2025) (Opioid Abatement Fund)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	March 10, 2023 (§§ 7-3212, 7-3213, 7-3221)
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 7-3221 establishes the Opioid Abatement Fund (fund) which does not revert to the general fund.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	§ 7-3221 provides that monies in the fund shall only be used for the following purposes: (1) Permissible Opioid Abatement Advisory Commission (commission) and office of opioid abatement (office) activities and operations, including personnel; (2) District-wide needs assessments to identify structural gaps and needs related to opioid use disorder and co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders; (3) Awards and grants for evidence-based and evidence-informed prevention, recovery, treatment, or harm reduction activities, practices, programs, services, supports, and strategies for opioid use disorder and co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders, including evidence-informed pilot programs or demonstration studies; (4) Infrastructure required for evidence-based and evidence-informed prevention, recovery, treatment, or harm reduction activities, practices, programs, services, supports, and strategies for opioid use disorder and co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders; (5) Evaluations of effectiveness and outcomes for activities, practices, programs, services, supports, and strategies for opioid use disorder and co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders for which monies from the Fund were disbursed, such as the impact on access to harm reduction, services, or treatment for disorders or reduction in drug-related mortality; (6) Publicly available data interfaces, including to aggregate, track, and report: (a) data on opioid use

<u>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</u>	
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds? (cont'd)	disorder and co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders, overdoses, and drug-related harms; and (b) outcomes of activities, practices, programs, services, supports, and strategies for which monies from the Fund were disbursed; (7) The audit required by this section; and (8) Any other opioid abatement activities authorized by any settlement, judgment, or consent decree resulting in funds being deposited into the Fund. It provides that, unless otherwise required by court order, monies in the fund shall be used for prospective purposes and not to reimburse expenditures incurred prior to March 10, 2023. Monies expended from the fund for the purposes set forth in statute shall supplement, and not supplant, any other funds, including insurance benefits or District or federal funding, that would otherwise have been expended for such purposes. It further provides that notwithstanding any other provision of law, for fiscal year 2025, the total amount of \$1,125,000 from the fund shall be used for the following purposes: (1) \$400,000 for behavioral health and substance abuse targeted outreach services at specific locations; (2) \$325,000 to implement the School-based Behavioral Health Student Peer Educator Pilot Amendment Act of 2024; and (3) \$400,000 to the office of the chief medical officer for the purpose of enabling the testing of illicit drug misuse and the development of novel testing methods for opioids within the agency's forensic toxicology lab and data fusion center.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	No; however, § 7-3212 (Opioid Abatement Advisory Commission) establishes the Opioid Abatement Advisory Commission (commission) whose purpose is to: (1) Ensure that the monies received by the District and deposits into the fund are appropriately expended on evidence-based and evidence-informed harm reduction, prevention, recovery, and treatment activities, practices, programs, services, supports, and strategies for opioid

<u>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</u>	
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	use disorder and co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders; (2) Prioritize and facilitate public involvement, accountability, and transparency in allocating and accounting for these monies; and (3) Ensure that the monies the District receives and deposits into the fund have the effect of preventing, treating, and reducing opioid use disorder and co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders and reducing fatalities. It sets forth the make-up of the commission which includes representatives from behavioral health, health and human services, the medical examiner, and members with experience in providing prevention, recovery, treatment, or harm reduction services. The commission has the power and duty to make recommendations to the mayor and council regarding District-wide goals, objectives, and performance indicators relating to: (1) Prevention, recovery, treatment, and harm reduction infrastructure, activities, practices, programs, services, supports, and strategies for opioid use disorder and co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders; (2) Reducing disparities in access to prevention, recovery, treatment, and harm reduction infrastructure, activities, practices, programs, services, supports, and strategies; and (3) Improving outcomes and reducing mortality in traditionally underserved populations, including for communities of color and current or formerly incarcerated individuals, with regard to prevention, recovery, treatment, and harm reduction infrastructure, activities, practices, programs, services, supports, and strategies. It provides that the commission's recommendations for the awarding of monies and grants shall include the consideration of the number of individuals, per capita, with an opioid use disorder, and the number of overdose deaths per capita in the area that a prospective awardee or grantee seeks to serve; disparities in access to care and health outcomes; and the infrastructure, activities, practices, programs, services, supports,

<u>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</u>	
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	and strategies currently available to individuals with an opioid use disorder in an area that a prospective awardee or grantee seeks to serve. Additionally, § 7-3213 (Office of Opioid Abatement) creates the office within the department of behavioral health whose powers and duties include, but are not limited to: (1) Assisting the commission in preparing its recommendations regarding goals, objectives, and performance indicators; (2) Developing governing principles, policies, and procedures for the application and awarding of monies and grants from the fund; (3) Overseeing expenditures from the fund, including by preparing a quarterly accounting of expenditures from the fund and the fund balance; (4) Issuing, managing, and overseeing awards and grants from the fund, including collecting and publicly reporting data from awardees and grantees concerning the effectiveness of infrastructure, activities, practices, programs, services, supports, and strategies funded; and (5) Creating and maintaining a public website that includes certain required information.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. § 7-3221 requires the department of behavioral health, no later than December 31 of each year, to provide a report to the mayor, council, and attorney general detailing the District's use of monies in the fund during the prior fiscal year. The annual report shall be published on the office's website and including the following for the prior fiscal year: (1) The opening and closing balance of the fund; (2) An accounting and description of all credits to and expenditures from the fund; (3) An inventory of fund investments; (4) The net income the fund earned; (5) A listing of all applications received for awards and grants of monies from the fund; (6) The name and a description of each awardee or grantee of monies from the fund and the amount disbursed to each awardee or grantee;

<u>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</u>	
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements? (cont'd)	(7) A description of the intended use of each award or grant from the fund, including the activity, practice, program, service, support, or strategy funded, population served, and measures that the awardee or grantee will use to assess the impact of the award; and (8) The progress toward achieving the purposes of the commission, office, and fund, such as metrics on improving outcomes and reducing mortality and other harms related to opioid use disorder and co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders. It also requires the office of the District of Columbia auditor to audit the fund every five years.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Opioid Abatement Advisory Commission dmh Office of Opioid Abatement dmh
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>FLORIDA</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	• FLA. STAT. ANN. § 17.42 (West 2025) (Opioid Settlement Clearing Trust Fund) • FLA. STAT. ANN. § 397.335 (West 2025) (Statewide Council on Opioid Abatement)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	• June 2, 2022 (§ 17.42) • May 7, 2024 (§ 397.335)
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 17.42 establishes the Opioid Settlement Clearing Trust Fund (fund) within the department of financial services which shall contain all funds received from any opioid-related litigation or bankruptcy.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes, minimally. Per § 17.42, the contents of the fund may only be used to “abate the opioid epidemic.”
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	No. § 397.335 establishes the Statewide Council on Opioid Abatement (council); however, the council’s duties do not include approving disbursement of money from the fund. The council’s duties include advising state and local governments on abating the opioid epidemic and reviewing how settlement money expenditures serve that aim. Further, the council shall work with, provide information to, and receive information from the Statewide Drug Policy Advisory Council and ensure that its recommendations and actions are consistent with that council’s recommendations to the extent possible. The law also requires the council to develop and recommend metrics, measures, or datasets to assess the progress and success of programs funded by expenditures from the fund.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. § 397.335 requires the council, with the assistance and support of the department, to provide a system of documentation and reporting in accordance with the requirements of federal agencies and other agencies providing funding to the state, including auditing expenditures consistent with any requirements imposed by the legislature. Additionally, the council shall provide and publish an annual report by each December 1 that contains information on how settlement moneys were spent the previous fiscal year by the state, each of the managing entities, and each of the counties and municipalities. The report shall also contain

<u>FLORIDA</u>	
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements? (cont'd)	recommendations to the governor, the legislature, and local governments for how moneys should be prioritized and spent in the coming fiscal year to respond to the opioid epidemic.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Florida Opioid Settlement
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>GEORGIA</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	GA. CODE ANN. §§ 10-13B-1 to 10-13B-3 (West 2025) (collectively “Opioid Settlement Agreement”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	May 2, 2022 (all)
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	No.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	N/A
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	N/A
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. The Georgia department of behavioral health and developmental disabilities published a Resource Toolkit (toolkit) on December 15, 2023. The toolkit includes the creation of the Georgia Opioid Settlement Advisory Commission (GOSAC) to review requests and make recommendations regarding the allocation of settlement funds to the trustee, oversee the implementation of the requests and allocation of the funds, and ensure compliance with reporting requirements. It also creates an interagency workgroup comprised of subject matter experts to review funding request submissions, validate the information in the funding request, and provide recommendations to the GOSAC. There is also a Regional Advisory Council (RAC) whose function is to be available to consult with the GOSAC and the participating local governments to best determine how funds will be spent for opioid remediation and/or abatement within the established regions. The toolkit also sets forth the core strategies and approved uses for opioid settlement funds. The core strategies include:

<u>GEORGIA</u>	
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	(1) Naloxone or other FDA-approved drugs to reverse opioid overdoses; (2) Medication-assisted treatment distribution and other opioid-related treatment; (3) Pregnant and postpartum women; (4) Expanding treatment for neonatal abstinence syndrome; (5) Expansion of warm hand-off programs and recovery services; (6) Treatment for incarcerated population; (7) Prevention programs; (8) Expanding syringe services programs; and (9) Evidence-based data collection and research analyzing the effectiveness of the abatement strategies within the state. Approved uses include, but are not limited to, services and programs that support prevention, treatment, recovery, harm reduction, and research and evaluation.
Miscellaneous provisions	§§ 10-13B-1 to 10-13B-3 relate to the Opioid Settlement Agreement which is defined in § 10-13B-2 (definitions) to mean any settlement agreement and related documents that: (1) Are entered into by this state through the attorney general with opioid manufacturers, distributors, retailers, labelers, marketers, pharmacies, or other entities concerning the use or prescription of opioid products; (2) Relate to illegal or tortious conduct in the manufacturing, marketing, promotion, sale, distribution, or dispensing of opioids; (3) Are entered into by the state on or after March 31, 2021; (4) Provide a mechanism which permits governmental entities to join into such settlement agreement; and (5) Are the subject of a memorandum of understanding or similar agreement.
State opioid litigation proceeds website	https://www.gaopioidtrust.org/
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>HAWAII</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	None
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	N/A
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	N/A
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	N/A
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. Hawaii has a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) which provides that all opioid settlement funds shall be spent to address substance abuse in the state subject to the following conditions: (1) 85 percent on opioid-related remediation; and (2) 15 percent on remediation regarding other substances. The MOA creates an advisory committee which shall give advice on spending of opioid settlement funds by the state. It permits the advisory committee to seek guidance from experts in addiction, pain management, opioid remediation, and public health. Exhibit A to the MOA sets forth the opioid remediation activities on which settlement funds may be spent. These activities include, but are not limited to: (1) Treating opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions through evidence-based or evidence-informed programs

<u>HAWAII</u>	
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following: • Expanding availability of treatment, including all forms of medication-assisted treatment; • Supporting and reimbursing evidence-based services that adhere to the American Society of Addiction Medicine continuum of care for opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions; • Expanding telehealth to increase access to treatment including medication-assisted treatment, counseling, psychiatric support, and other treatment and recovery support services; and • Supporting mobile intervention, treatment, and recovery services offered by qualified professionals and service providers, such as peer recovery coaches; (2) Supporting people in treatment and recovery from opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions through evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following: • Providing comprehensive wrap-around services to individuals with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions, including housing, transportation, education, job placement, job training, or child care; • Providing the full continuum of care of treatment and recovery services including supportive housing, peer support services and counseling, community navigators, case management, and connections to community-based services; • Providing counseling, peer support, recovery case management, and residential treatment with access to medications for those who need it; • Supporting or expanding peer recovery centers, which may include support groups, social events, computer access, or other services; and • Engaging 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 opioid use disorder in the family;

<u>HAWAII</u>	
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	(3) Providing connections to care for people who have, or who are at risk of developing, opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions through evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following: • Ensuring that healthcare providers are screening for opioid use disorder and other risk factors and know how to appropriately counsel, treat, or refer a patient for treatment; • Funding Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) programs to reduce the transition from use to disorders, including SBIRT services to pregnant women who are uninsured or not eligible for Medicaid; • Expanding services such as navigators and on-call teams to begin medication-assisted treatment in hospital emergency departments; • Expanding warm hand-off services to transition to recovery services; and • Engaging non-profits and the faith community as a system to support outreach for treatment; (4) Addressing the needs of persons with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health 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, the following: • Supporting pre-arrest or pre-arraignment diversion and deflection strategies for persons with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions including self-referral, active outreach, “Naloxone Plus,” officer prevention, officer intervention, and co-responder and/or alternative responder strategies; • Supporting treatment and recovery courts; and • Providing training on best practices for addressing the needs of criminal justice involved individuals with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions to law enforcement, correctional, or judicial personnel or to providers of treatment, recovery, harm reduction, case

<u>HAWAII</u>	
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	management, or other services offered in connection with any of the strategies described in this section; (5) Addressing the needs of pregnant or parenting women with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions, and the needs of the families, including babies with neonatal abstinence syndrome; (6) Supporting efforts to prevent over-prescribing and ensuring appropriate prescribing and dispensing of opioids; (7) Supporting efforts to discourage or prevent misuse of opioids; and (8) Supporting 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: • Increasing availability and distribution of naloxone and other drugs that treat overdoses for first responders, overdose patients, individuals with opioid use disorder and their friends and family members, individuals at high risk of overdose, schools, community navigators and outreach workers, persons being released from jail or prison, or other members of the general public; • Expanding, improving, or developing data tracking software and applications for overdoses/naloxone revivals; • 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; and • Supporting mobile units that offer or provide referrals to harm reduction services, treatment, recovery supports, health care, or other appropriate services to individuals that use opioids or individuals with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions.
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Opioid Settlement Project – Hawaii Opioid Settlement Program

<u>HAWAII</u>	
Recently proposed legislation	None

IDAHO	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	IDAHO CODE ANN. § 57-825 (West 2025) (state-directed opioid settlement fund—use of moneys—recommendations)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	July 1, 2022
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 57-825 establishes the state-directed opioid settlement fund (fund) in the state treasury, to be managed by the state treasurer. Moneys in the fund shall consist of moneys received by the state pursuant to settlements and judgments obtained by the state relating to opioids, legislative appropriations to the fund, any bequests or donations to the fund, and interest earned on idle moneys in the fund.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes, though not with specificity. § 57-825 provides that moneys in the fund shall be used as determined by legislative appropriation, provided that such moneys shall only be used in accordance with the terms of the applicable settlement or judgment and for purposes relating to opioid abuse prevention and recovery programs.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	No; however, § 57-825 provides that the Idaho behavioral health council shall make recommendations to the governor and the joint finance-appropriations committee as to how moneys from the fund should be used. Recommendations must be submitted to the governor on or before September 1 in the year before the legislative session in which the council recommendations are presented to the committee.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	No.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Opioid Settlement - Idaho Office of Attorney General Idaho Opioid Settlement Fund Idaho Behavioral Health Council (IBHC)
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>ILLINOIS</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	30 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 105/6z-133 (West 2025) (Illinois Opioid Remediation State Trust Fund)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	April 19, 2022 (105/6z-133)
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. 30 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 105/6z-133 creates the Opioid Remediation State Trust Fund (fund) in the state treasury to receive proceeds from opioid-related settlements and judgments that are directed by the attorney general into the fund. The fund shall be administered by the department of human services. The fund can also receive gifts, grants, bequests, donations, and monies from any other source, public or private, to be used for the purposes of such gifts, grants, bequests, donations, or awards.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes, but not with specificity. 30 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 105/6z-133 directs that all funds directed into the fund shall be used in accordance with the Illinois Opioid Allocation Agreement and exclusively for approved abatement programs. A portion of the proceeds may be used for administrative costs associated with opioid-related litigation, demands, or settlements. The attorney general may also, at his or her discretion, direct additional funds received from any opioid-related settlement into the DHS State Projects Fund.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	No.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	No.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Illinois Opioid Settlements Initiative IDHS: Illinois Opioid Remediation Advisory Board Illinois-Opioid-Allocation-Agreement-Fully-Executed.pdf

<u>ILLINOIS</u>	
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>INDIANA</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	• IND. CODE ANN. §§ 4-6-15-1 to 4-6-15-5 (West 2025) (collectively “Opioid Litigation and Settlements”) • IND. CODE ANN. §§ 4-12-16.2-1 to 8 (West 2025) (collectively “State Opioid Settlement Fund”) • IND. CODE ANN. §§ 4-12-16.3-1 to 4-12-16.3-8 (West 2025) (collectively “Local Opioid Settlement Fund”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	• April 29, 2021 (§§ 4-6-15-1 to 4-6-15-3, and 4-6-15-5) • July 1, 2022 (§§ 4-6-15-4, 4-12-16.2-1 to 4-12-16.2-8, and 4-12-16.3-1 to 4-12-16.3-8)
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 4-12-16.2-2 (establishment of fund) establishes the state opioid settlement fund (fund). § 4-12-16.2-3 (fund composition) provides that the fund consists of all funds received by the state for the benefit of the state under multi-state and Indiana-specific opioid litigation settlements and any other form of opioid litigation agreement that is enforceable by a court and settles litigation between the state and another party. It also consists of all money recovered as court costs or costs related to opioid litigation and any interest that accrues to the fund pursuant to this chapter. Additionally, § 4-12-16.2-5 (establishment of unrestricted and abatement opioid settlement accounts) establishes the state unrestricted opioid settlement account and the state abatement opioid settlement account within the fund. §§ 4-12-16.3-2 (establishment of fund) and 4-12-16.3-3 (contents of fund) establish the local opioid settlement fund consisting of all funds received by the state for the benefit of communities under multi-state and Indiana-specific opioid litigation settlements and any other form of opioid litigation agreement that is enforceable by a court and settles litigation between the state and another party. It also consists of all money recovered as court costs or costs related to opioid litigation and any interest that accrues to the fund pursuant to this chapter. §§ 4-12-16.2-8 and 4-12-16.3-8 (both titled “money in fund at the end of fiscal year”) provide that money in the related fund at the end of a state fiscal year does not revert to the state general fund.

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If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes, but not with specificity. § 4-6-15-4 (distribution of opioid litigation settlement funds; monitoring use of funds; annual report) provides that, subject to the specific percentages set forth in statute, the funds shall be used for statewide treatment, education, and prevention programs for opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health issues or as required by the settlement documents or court order. § 4-12-16.2-5 provides that money in the state unrestricted opioid settlement account must be used by the state for oversight and administration of programs for treatment, education, recovery, and prevention of opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorders or mental health issues. It also provides that money in the state abatement opioid settlement account is continuously appropriated to the office of the secretary of family and social services for treatment, education, recovery, and prevention programs for opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health issues as defined or required by the settlement documents or court order.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	No.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. § 4-6-15-4 provides that all entities receiving opioid settlement funds shall monitor the use of those funds and provide an annual report to the office of the secretary of family and social services not later than a date determined by the office. The office shall compile and submit an annual comprehensive report of the information received to the general assembly not later than October 1 of each year identifying all funds committed and used as specified by any settlement documents or court order.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None

<u>INDIANA</u>	
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Indiana Commission to Combat Substance Use Disorder: Opioid Settlement
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>IOWA</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	IOWA CODE ANN. § 12.51 (West 2025) (opioid settlement fund)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	July 1, 2025 (§ 12.51)
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 12.51 creates the opioid settlement fund (fund) in the office of the state treasurer which is separate from the general fund of the state, and the balance in the fund shall not be considered part of the balance of the general fund of the state. The fund shall consist of the state portion of any moneys paid to the state as a result of a national settlement of litigation with entities that manufactured, marketed, sold, distributed, dispensed, or promoted opioids, made in connection with claims arising from the manufacturing, marketing, selling, distributing, dispensing, or promoting of opioids.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes, but not with specificity. § 12.51 provides that moneys in the fund shall only be used for purposes of abating the opioid crisis in this state, which may include, but are not limited to the purposes specified in IOWA CODE ANN. § 135.190A for moneys in the opioid antagonist medication fund.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	No.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. § 12.51 requires the department and the office of the attorney general to submit an annual report on or before November 1 to the general assembly and the governor that contains all of the following for the immediately preceding fiscal year: (1) Information related to each disbursement from the fund, and if the intended outcomes of each disbursement were achieved; (2) Input from each district behavioral health advisory council regarding disbursements from the fund, intended outcomes, and recommendations for future disbursements from the fund; and (3) A list of the current opioid-related initiatives within the behavioral health district that are funded by moneys from the national settlements that are earmarked for or otherwise required to be transferred or distributed to counties, cities, or other local governmental entities.

<u>IOWA</u>	
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Opioid Settlements Iowa Attorney General Exhibit 3 (003).xlsx
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>KANSAS</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	KAN. STAT. ANN. §§ 75-775 to 75-781 (West 2025) (included within “Attorney General”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	May 27, 2021 (all)
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 75-777 (disposition of recoveries from opioid litigation; Kansas fights addiction fund and municipalities fight addiction fund created) creates two funds – the Kansas Fights Addiction Fund (Kansas Fund), which receives 75 percent of the total funds, and the Municipalities Fight Addiction Fund (Municipalities Fund) which receives the remaining 25 percent.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes, but not with specificity. § 75-777 provides that both funds may award grants to qualified applicants for projects and activities that prevent, reduce, treat, or mitigate the effects of substance abuse and addiction. It provides that any such expenditure for a grant shall not be used to supplant any other source of funding and no moneys expended from the Kansas Fund for the payment of litigation costs, expenses, or attorney fees related to opioid litigation; however, funds from the Municipalities Fund may be used to reimburse municipalities for the payment of litigation costs.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes, but only as to the Kansas Fund. § 75-778 (Kansas fights addiction review board created; members; powers and duties; award of grants; compensation) creates the Kansas Fights Addiction Review Board (board) under the jurisdiction of the attorney general. The board shall receive and consider applications for grants of money from the Kansas Fund. At least six members of the board must vote in the affirmative to approve each grant, with each member having one vote.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. § 75-781 (Kansas fights addiction grant review board report on activities) provides that not later than March 1 of each year, the board shall submit a report to the legislature, the governor, and the attorney general regarding the board’s activities for the prior calendar year, including: (1) An accounting of moneys deposited into and expended from the Kansas Fund; (2) A summary of each approved grant, including the name and a detailed description of the qualified applicant, the amount granted, the justification for the grant with a detailed description of the grant’s intended use and any other relevant information the board deems appropriate;

<u>KANSAS</u>	
	(3) An explanation of how the board's actions during the year have complied with the requirements of this act; and (4) Any other relevant information the board deems appropriate.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	About the Board Attorney General of KS Kansas Fights Addiction - Sunflower Foundation
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>KENTUCKY</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	KY. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 15.291 to 15.295 (West 2025) (collectively “Kentucky Opioid Abatement Advisory Commission”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	June 27, 2025
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 15.293 (opioid abatement trust fund) establishes the opioid abatement trust fund (fund) in the state treasury. The fund consists of 50 percent of all proceeds received by the commonwealth, counties, consolidated local governments, urban county governments, and cities of the commonwealth in any settlement, judgment, or bankruptcy proceeding against any entity or person engaged in the manufacturing or distribution of opioids to the extent included in a settlement agreement and any other moneys received from state appropriations, gifts, grants, federal funds, or any other source not prohibited by law. The remaining 50 percent shall be paid to counties, consolidated local governments, urban county governments, and cities in the commonwealth unless precluded by order of a court. Moneys in the fund not expended at the close of a fiscal year shall not lapse but shall be carried forward into the next fiscal year.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes. § 15.291 (Kentucky Opioid Abatement Advisory Commission; membership; meetings; criteria for award of moneys from opioid abatement trust fund) provides that the commission (see below) shall award moneys from the fund to reimburse prior expenses or to fund projects according to the following criteria related to opioid use disorder or any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health issues: (1) Reimbursement for (a) any portion of the cost related to outpatient and residential treatment services including services provided to incarcerated individuals, medication-assisted treatment, abstinence-based treatment, and treatment, recovery, or other services provided by community health centers or not-for-profit providers; (b) emergency response services provided by law enforcement or first responders; or (c) any portion of the cost of administering an opioid antagonist; or (2) Provide funding for any project which: • Supports intervention, treatment, and recovery services provided to individuals with opioid use disorder or co-occurring substance use disorder or

<u>KENTUCKY</u>	
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds? (cont'd)	mental health issues or who have experienced an opioid overdose; • Supports detoxification services including medical detoxification, referral to treatment, or connections to other services; • Provides access to opioid-abatement-related housing including supportive or recovery housing; • Provides or supports transportation to treatment or recovery programs or services; • Provides employment training or educational services for persons in treatment or recovery; • Supports crisis stabilization centers that serve as an alternative to hospital emergency departments for individuals with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health issues or individuals that have experienced an opioid overdose; • Improves oversight of opioid treatment programs to ensure evidence-based and evidence-informed practices; • Provides training on medication-assisted treatment for healthcare providers, students, or other supporting professionals; • Supports efforts to prevent over-prescribing and ensures appropriate prescribing or dispensing of opioids; • Engages nonprofits, the faith community, and community coalitions to support prevention and treatment and to support family members in their efforts to care for opioid users in their family; • Provides recovery services, support, and prevention services for women who are pregnant, may become pregnant, or who are parenting with opioid use disorder or co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health issues; • Offers home-based wraparound services to persons with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health issues, including parent skills training; • Supports treatment and recovery courts for persons with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health issues, but

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If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds? (cont'd)	only if they provide referrals to evidence-informed treatment; • Supports pre-trial services that connect individuals to evidence-informed treatment and related services; • Provides evidence-informed treatment, recovery support, harm reduction, or other appropriate services to individuals with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health issues who are incarcerated, leaving jail or prison, have recently left jail or prison, are on probation or parole, are under community corrections supervision, or are in re-entry programs or facilities; • Meets the criteria included in any settlement agreement, judgment, or bankruptcy order; or • Any other project deemed appropriate for opioid-abatement purposes by the commission.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. § 15.291 creates the Kentucky Opioid Abatement Advisory Commission (commission) made up of various representatives from the drug treatment and prevention community, law enforcement, victims of the opioid crisis, and the legislature. The commission shall award moneys from the fund to reimburse prior expenses or to fund projects.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	§ 15.291 permits the commission to report on projects and programs related to addressing the opioid epidemic but does not require it. By contrast, § 15.293 requires each recipient of moneys from the fund to annually submit a certification that the funds were used consistent with the criteria specified in § 15.291, a description of the use of those funds, and any other information the commission requests through administrative regulations promulgated in accordance with law. Each county, consolidated government, urban county government, or city of the commonwealth that receives any proceeds from the fund shall submit on an annual basis a certification that the funds were used consistent with § 15.291, a list of fund recipients and amounts, a description of the use of the funds, and any other information the commission requests. If a trustee is appointed pursuant to this section, the certifications shall be sent to the trustee, and the trustee will compile and submit one report to the commission. If a trustee is not appointed, the certifications shall be submitted to the

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If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements? (cont'd)	commission. Funds will be withheld from any county, consolidated local government, urban county government, or city of the commonwealth that does not comply with this requirement.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	KYOAAC
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>LOUISIANA</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	LA. STAT. ANN. § 153.3.2 (2025)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	August 1, 2024
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	No.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	N/A
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	N/A
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. Louisiana entered into an Opioid Litigation Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) which provides that “approved purpose(s)” means evidence-based, forward-looking strategies, programming, and services used to (a) provide treatment for citizens of Louisiana affected by substance use disorders; (b) provide support for citizens of Louisiana in recovery from addiction who are under the care of qualified and appropriately licensed healthcare providers; and (c) target treatment of citizens of Louisiana who are not covered by Medicaid or private insurance for addictive services. Exhibit A to the MOU provides that approved purposes shall include, but not be limited to, the following: (1) Treating opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions through evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following: • Expanding availability of treatment, including all forms of medication-assisted treatment;

<u>LOUISIANA</u>	
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	• Supporting and reimbursing evidence-based services that adhere to the American Society of Addiction Medicine continuum of care for opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions; • Expanding telehealth to increase access to treatment including medication-assisted treatment, counseling, psychiatric support, and other treatment and recovery support services; and • Supporting mobile intervention, treatment, and recovery services offered by qualified professionals and service providers, such as peer recovery coaches; (2) Supporting people in treatment and recovery from opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions through evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following: • Providing comprehensive wrap-around services to individuals with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions, including housing, transportation, education, job placement, job training, or child care; • Providing the full continuum of care of treatment and recovery services including supportive housing, peer support services and counseling, community navigators, case management, and connections to community-based services; • Providing counseling, peer support, recovery case management, and residential treatment with access to medications for those who need it; • Supporting or expanding peer recovery centers, which may include support groups, social events, computer access, or other services; and • Engaging 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 opioid use disorder in the family; (3) Providing connections to care for people who have, or who are at risk of developing, opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions through evidence-based or evidence-

<u>LOUISIANA</u>	
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	informed programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following: • Ensuring that healthcare providers are screening for opioid use disorder and other risk factors and know how to appropriately counsel, treat, or refer a patient for treatment; • Funding Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) programs to reduce the transition from use to disorders, including SBIRT services to pregnant women who are uninsured or not eligible for Medicaid; • Expanding services such as navigators and on-call teams to begin medication-assisted treatment in hospital emergency departments; • Expanding warm hand-off services to transition to recovery services; and • Engaging non-profits and the faith community as a system to support outreach for treatment; (4) Addressing the needs of persons with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health 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, the following: • Supporting pre-arrest or pre-arraignment diversion and deflection strategies for persons with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions including self-referral, active outreach, “Naloxone Plus,” officer prevention, officer intervention, and co-responder and/or alternative responder strategies; • Supporting treatment and recovery courts; and • Providing training on best practices for addressing the needs of criminal justice involved individuals with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health 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; (5) Addressing the needs of pregnant or parenting women with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance

<u>LOUISIANA</u>	
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	use disorder or mental health conditions, and the needs of the families, including babies with neonatal abstinence syndrome; (6) Supporting efforts to prevent over-prescribing and ensuring appropriate prescribing and dispensing of opioids; (7) Supporting efforts to discourage or prevent misuse of opioids; and (8) Supporting 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: • Increasing availability and distribution of naloxone and other drugs that treat overdoses for first responders, overdose patients, individuals with opioid use disorder and their friends and family members, individuals at high risk of overdose, schools, community navigators and outreach workers, persons being released from jail or prison, or other members of the general public; • Expanding, improving, or developing data tracking software and applications for overdoses/naloxone revivals; • 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; and • Supporting mobile units that offer or provide referrals to harm reduction services, treatment, recovery supports, health care, or other appropriate services to individuals that use opioids or individuals with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions.
Miscellaneous provisions	§ 153.3.2 requires the department of health to assist, upon request, political subdivisions of the state that receive opioid grant awards as a result of any money obtained through a settlement or judgment by the attorney general on behalf of this state related to opioid litigation involving pharmaceutical supply chain participants.

<u>LOUISIANA</u>	
State opioid litigation proceeds website	https://laoatf.org/
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>MAINE</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	ME. REV. STAT. ANN. tit. 5, §§ 203-B to 203-D (West 2025) (included within “Attorney General”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	October 25, 2023
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. Per § 203-B (funds received pursuant to court orders or other settlements of opioid crisis litigation), notwithstanding any other law and unless specifically ordered by a court to do otherwise, the attorney general may work with the treasurer of the state to deposit identified revenue or money received as a result of any court order or other agreement resulting from litigation against, or any court settlement with, an opioid manufacturer, an opioid research association, or any other person in the opioid industry relating to claims made by or prosecuted by the state into the Maine Recovery Fund (fund) for spending on approved uses as directed by the Maine recovery council (council).
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Not with specificity. § 203-C (Maine Recovery Council) defines “approved uses” to mean the substance use disorder abatement purposes defined as “approved uses” in the Memoranda of Understanding signed by the state of Maine.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. § 203-C establishes the council, which shall direct the disbursement of funds within the fund for approved uses. The membership of the council includes representatives with direct experience providing medication-assisted treatment, reentry services, and community-based providers of mental health and harm reduction services.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. Per § 203-C, the attorney general shall annually submit a report to the legislature describing the activities of the council and the status of the fund and listing information on disbursements from the fund and information related to the outcomes of funded activities. § 203-D (reporting on funds received by direct share subdivisions pursuant to court settlement of opioid crisis litigation) requires direct share subdivisions that receive funds pursuant to opioid litigation settlements to submit an annual report detailing the amount of such funds received and expended in the prior calendar year, including a description of each such expenditure. The attorney general shall compile these reports and submit them annually to the legislature.

<u>MAINE</u>	
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Office of the Maine AG: Maine Recovery Council
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>MARYLAND</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	• MD. CODE ANN., HEALTH-GEN. §§ 7.5-901 to 7.5-905 (West 2025) (collectively “Opioid Restitution Fund Advisory Council”) • MD. CODE ANN., HEALTH-GEN. § 7.5-1001 (West 2025) (Opioid Restitution Settlement Funding Interactive Dashboard) • MD. CODE ANN., STATE FIN. & PROC. § 7-331 (West 2025) (Opioid Restitution Fund)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	• October 1, 2022 (§§ 7.5-901 to 7.5-905) • July 1, 2025 (§ 7-331) • October 1, 2025 (§ 7.5-1001)
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 7-331 creates the Opioid Restitution Fund (fund), the purpose of which is to retain the amount of settlement revenues deposited into the fund. The fund consists of all revenues received by the state from any source resulting, directly or indirectly, from any judgment against, or settlement with, opioid manufacturers, opioid research associations, or any other person in the opioid industry relating to any claims made or prosecuted by the state to recover damages for violations of state law and the interest earnings of the fund.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes. § 7-331 provides that the fund may only be used to provide funds for the purposes specified in opioid litigation settlement agreements including: (1) Programs, services, supports, and resources for evidence-based substance use disorder prevention, treatment, recovery, or harm reduction; (2) Supporting community-based nonprofit recovery organizations that provide nonclinical substance use recovery support services in the state; (3) Addressing racial disparities in access to prevention, harm reduction, treatment, and recovery support services; (4) Addressing socioeconomic disparities in access to prevention, harm reduction, treatment, and recovery support services; (5) Evidence-informed substance use disorder prevention, treatment recovery, or harm reduction pilot programs or demonstration studies that are not evidence-based if the Opioid Restitution Fund Advisory Council (council), established in § 7.5-902: (a) determines that emerging evidence supports the distribution of money for the pilot

<u>MARYLAND</u>	
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds? (cont'd)	program or that there is a reasonable basis for funding the demonstration study with the expectation of creating an evidence-based program; and (b) approves the use of money for the pilot program or demonstration study; (6) Evaluations of the effectiveness and outcomes reporting for substance use disorder abatement infrastructure, programs, services, supports, and resources for which money from the fund was used, including evaluations of the impact on access to harm reduction services or treatment for substance use disorders on the reduction in drug-related mortality; (7) Operating expenses and personnel costs for investigations, enforcement actions, and other activities conducted by the opioids enforcement unit that are related to the recovery of funds from opioid-related judgments or settlements; and (8) The buprenorphine training grant program. It provides that money expended from the fund is supplemental to and is not intended to take the place of funding that otherwise would be appropriated for the programs and services.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	No; however, council is established by § 7.5-902 (establishment), and that council makes recommendations for disbursements. Per § 7.5-903 (Council members), council membership includes representatives that include at least one individual from a community-based opioid treatment program, a substance use disorder and mental health treatment program, and a public health expert engaged in harm reduction services as well as at least one individual in recovery, a family member of an individual who experienced an overdose, and an individual disproportionately impacted by substance use disorders and disparities in access to care. § 7.5-905 (findings and recommendations regarding allocations of money from Opioid Restitution Fund) provides that, on or before November 1 each year, the council shall provide specific findings and recommendations in writing to the governor and the secretary regarding the allocations of money from the Fund for expenditures consistent with uses of the Fund and specified criteria. Within six months after receiving the findings and recommendations submitted pursuant to this section, the

<u>MARYLAND</u>	
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	secretary shall present to the council the decisions for the allocations of money from the fund.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. § 7-331 requires the governor to report to the general assembly, on or before November 1 each year, on: (1) An accounting of total funds expended from the Fund in the immediately preceding fiscal year by use, jurisdiction, and budget program and subdivision; (2) The performance indicators and progress toward achieving the goals and objectives developed in this section; and (3) The recommended appropriations from the fund. Additionally, beginning on or before October 1, 2025, and annually thereafter, the attorney general shall report to the governor and the general assembly on the status of the activity of the opioids enforcement unit, including the number of investigations taking place, the number of lawsuits filed, and the disposition of lawsuits filed.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	stopoverdose.maryland.gov/orf/
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	MASS. GEN. LAWS ANN. ch. 10, § 35000 (West 2025) (Opioid Recovery and Remediation Fund) ¹¹
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	January 11, 2021
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 35000 creates the Opioid Recovery and Remediation Fund (fund) which includes: (a) amounts recovered by the commonwealth and credited thereto in connection with claims arising from the manufacturing, marketing, distribution, or dispensing of opioids; (b) transfers from other funds authorized by the general court and so designated; (c) funds from public or private sources, including gifts, grants, donations, rebates, and settlements received by the commonwealth designated to the fund; and (d) any interest earned on such amounts. Provides that amounts credited to the fund shall not be subject to further appropriation and monies remaining at the end of the fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund but shall instead be available for expenditure during the next fiscal year.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes, but not with specificity. The law provides that the fund shall be expended to mitigate the impacts of the opioid epidemic in the commonwealth including, but not limited to, expanding access to opioid use disorder, prevention, intervention, treatment, and recovery options.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	No; however, § 35000 creates the Opioid Recovery and Remediation Fund advisory council (council) whose members include representatives from the legislature and individuals qualified by experience with opioid use disorder, either first-hand or as a family member of an individual with opioid use disorder. The council shall hold no fewer than four meetings annually and shall make its recommendations upon a majority vote.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. The secretary of health and human services must file an annual report on the activity, revenue, and expenditures to and from the Fund in the prior fiscal year with the legislature. The report shall include, but not be limited to: (1) The revenue credited to the fund;

¹¹ Via two different acts, one in December 2020 and one in January 2021, the Massachusetts Legislature added two different—and unrelated—new sections to the state code with the same section number. As of October 2025, this duplication remains. Accordingly, MASS. GEN. LAWS ANN. ch. 10, § 35000 (West 2025) is the proper citation to both the Opioid Recovery and Remediation Fund and Summer Camp Stabilization Trust Fund.

<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>	
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements? (cont'd)	(2) The amount of expenditures attributable to the administrative costs of the executive office; (3) An itemized list of the funds expended from the fund; and (4) Data and an assessment of how well resources have been directed to vulnerable and under-served communities.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Opioid Recovery and Remediation Fund Advisory Council Mass.gov
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>MICHIGAN</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	• MICH. COMP. LAWS ANN. § 12.253 (West 2025) (Michigan opioid healing and recovery fund) • MICH. COMP. LAWS ANN. §§ 4.1850 and 4.1851 (West 2025) (collectively “Opioid Advisory Commission”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	May 19, 2022 (all)
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 12.253 creates the opioid healing and recovery fund (fund) in the department of treasury. The fund includes all proceeds received by the state as a result of any judgment, settlement, or compromise of claims pertaining to violations, or alleged violations, of law related to the manufacture, marketing, distribution, dispensing, or sale of opioids into the fund, except for proceeds received under the Medicaid false claim act. Money in the fund at the close of the fiscal year must remain in the fund and shall not lapse to the general fund.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes, though not with specificity. § 12.253 provides that money in the fund shall be expended in a manner and for purposes consistent with the opioid judgment, settlement, or compromise of claims from which the money was received. Funds must be used to create or supplement programs or services and not used to replace any other governmental funds that would otherwise have been appropriated or expended for any other program or service.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	No. § 4.1851 (opioid advisory commission; creation and membership; meetings and records; conduct of business; compensation and reimbursement; duties) creates the opioid advisory commission (commission), but it is advisory only. Membership in the commission includes individuals with experience in substance abuse prevention, health care, mental health, law enforcement, local government, first responder work, and similar fields. The commission is required to, among other things, review local, state, and federal initiatives related to education, prevention, treatment, and services for individuals and families affected by substance use disorder and co-occurring mental health conditions, and establish priorities to address substance use disorder and co-occurring mental health conditions, for the purpose of recommending funding initiatives to the legislature.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. Per § 4.1851, the commission is required to provide an annual report to the governor, the attorney general, and the legislature that includes all of the following:

<u>MICHIGAN</u>	
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements? (cont'd)	(1) A statewide evidence-based needs assessment that includes: (a) a summary of current local, state, and federal funding used to address substance use disorder and co-occurring mental health conditions; (b) a discussion about how to prevent overdoses, address disparities in access to health care, and prevent youth substance use; (c) an analysis of the effects on this state of substance use disorder and co-occurring mental health conditions; and (d) a description of the most common risk factors associated with substance use disorder and co-occurring mental health conditions; (2) Goals and recommendations, including the rationale behind the goals and recommendations, sustainability plans, and performance indicators relating to all of the following: (a) substance use disorder and co-occurring mental health conditions prevention, treatment, recovery, and harm reduction efforts; and (b) reducing disparities in access to prevention, treatment, recovery, and harm reduction programs, services, supports, and resources; (3) An evidence-based assessment of the prior use of money appropriated from the fund, including the extent to which such expenditures abated the opioid crisis in the state; (4) Recommended funding for tasks, activities, projects, and initiatives that would support the objectives of the commission; and (5) If applicable, recommended additional legislation needed to accomplish the objectives of the commission.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Settlement Spending Opioid Advisory Commission
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>MINNESOTA</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	• MINN. STAT. ANN. § 16a.151 (West 2024) (proceeds of litigation or settlement) • MINN. STAT. ANN. §§ 256.042 and 256.043 (West 2025) (included within “Human Services”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	• May 25, 2023 (§ 256.043) • July 1, 2023 (§ 256.042)
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 256.043 (opiate epidemic response fund) creates the opiate epidemic response fund (fund) in the state treasury. The fund consists of two accounts: (1) the registration and license fee account consisting of registration fees assessed by the board of pharmacy and certain license fees; and (2) the settlement account consisting of funds received by the state resulting from a settlement agreement or an assurance of discontinuance entered into by the attorney general of the state, or a court order in litigation brought by the attorney general of the state, on behalf of the state or a state agency, related to alleged violations of consumer fraud laws in the marketing, sale, or distribution of opioids in this state or other alleged illegal actions that contributed to the excessive use of opioids.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes. § 256.043 sets forth specific appropriations from the registration and license fee account and provides that, after those specific appropriations are made, 50 percent of the funds remaining in the account is appropriated to the commissioner of human services to award grants as specified by the opiate epidemic advisory council (council), unless otherwise appropriated by the legislature. Appropriations from the settlement account shall be made on a fiscal year basis as follows (in order of priority as specified in the statute): (1) If the balance in the registration and license fee account is not sufficient to fully fund the appropriations from that account, an amount necessary to meet any insufficiency shall be transferred from the settlement account to the registration and license fee account to fully fund the required appropriations; (2) \$239,000 in fiscal year 2024 and subsequent fiscal years is appropriated to the commissioner of human services for the administration of grants awarded by the council; (3) \$151,000 in fiscal year 2024 and subsequent fiscal years is appropriated to the commissioner of human services

<u>MINNESOTA</u>	
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds? (cont'd)	to collect, collate, and report data submitted and to monitor compliance with reporting and settlement expenditure requirements by grantees awarded grants under this section and municipalities receiving direct payments from a statewide opioid settlement agreement; (4) After those appropriations are made, an amount equal to the calendar year allocation to Tribal social service agency initiative projects is appropriated to the commissioner of children, youth, and families for distribution to Tribal social service agency initiative projects to provide child protection services to children and families who are affected by addiction; and (5) Any funds remaining in the account is appropriated to the commissioner of human services to award grants as specified by the council.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. § 256.042 (opiate epidemic response advisory council) establishes the opiate epidemic response advisory council (council) to develop and implement a statewide effort to address the opioid addiction and overdose epidemic in Minnesota. Membership in the council includes representatives from the legislature and individuals representing opioid treatment programs, sober living programs, substance use disorder programs, professionals providing alternative pain management therapies, law enforcement, emergency medical technicians, local health departments, and specified American Indian tribes. Among other things, the council is required to: (1) Review local, state, and federal initiatives and activities related to education, prevention, treatment, and services for individuals and families experiencing and affected by opioid use disorder; (2) Establish priorities to address the state's opioid epidemic for the purpose of recommending initiatives to fund; and (3) Recommend to the commissioner of human services specific projects and initiatives to be funded. The commissioner is required to submit a report to the legislature (see below for more information), and grants shall be awarded to proposals selected by the council that address the

<u>MINNESOTA</u>	
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	priorities set forth in this section, unless otherwise appropriated by the legislature. The commissioner shall award the grants from the fund and administer the grants in compliance with law.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. The commissioner of human services is required to submit a report of the grants proposed by the council to be awarded for the upcoming calendar year to the legislature by December 1 of each year. The council shall report annually to the legislature by January 31 of each year. The report shall include: (1) Information about the individual projects that received grants; (2) The municipality projects funded by direct payments received as part of a statewide opioid settlement agreement; and (3) The overall role of the project in address the opioid addiction and overdose epidemic in Minnesota. Additionally, the report must describe the grantees and municipalities and the activities implemented along with measurable outcomes as determined by the council in consultation with the commissioner of human services and the commissioner of management and budget. At a minimum, the report must include: (1) Information about the number of individuals who received information or treatment; (2) The outcomes the individuals achieved; and (3) Demographic information about the individuals participating in the project; (4) An assessment of the progress toward achieving statewide access to qualified providers and comprehensive treatment and recovery services; (5) An update on the evaluations implemented for the promising practices and theory-based projects that receive funding; and (6) Recommendations on (a) whether the appropriations to specified entities should be continued, adjusted, or discontinued; (b) whether funding should be appropriated for other purposes related to opioid abuse

<u>MINNESOTA</u>	
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements? (cont'd)	prevention, education, and treatment; and (c) on the appropriate level of funding for existing and new uses. Municipalities receiving direct payments from a statewide opioid settlement agreement must report annually to the commissioner of human services on how the payments were used on opioid remediation. The report must include data and measurable outcomes on expenditures funded with direct payments from a statewide opioid settlement agreement, including details on services listed in the categories of approved uses. Additionally, § 256.043 requires county social service agencies and Tribal social service agency initiative projects receiving funds from the fund must annually report to the commissioner on how the funds were used to provide prevention and child protection services, including measurable outcomes, as determined by the commissioner.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	OERAC Home Page / Minnesota Opioid Response Minnesota Opioid Epidemic Response Spending Dashboard / Minnesota Management and Budget (MMB)
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>MISSISSIPPI</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	• MISS. CODE ANN. § 27-103-305 (West 2025) (opioid settlement fund) • 2025 Miss. Laws Ch. 469, § 1 (opioid settlement fund advisory council; creation; definitions; purpose; membership duties and responsibilities; annual report) (official classification pending)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	• April 10, 2025
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 27-103-305 creates the opioid settlement fund (fund) in the state treasury which shall consist of the monies received by the attorney general on behalf of Mississippi from settlements of opioid litigation with certain pharmaceutical distributors, manufacturers, pharmacy chains, and other defendants related to opioid litigation. Unexpended funds at the end of a fiscal year shall not lapse into the state general fund, and any interest earned or investment earnings on amounts in the fund shall be deposited into such fund.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes, not with specificity. Per § 27-103-305, funds may be expended only in accordance with the requirements of opioid litigation settlements.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	No. Miss Laws Ch. 469, § 1 creates the Mississippi opioid settlement fund advisory council (council) whose purpose is to review applications for grants funded by proceeds from the opioid settlements and make recommendations to the legislature for the appropriation of such proceeds to fund the grants; however, the legislature has final authority to accept or reject the council's grant recipient recommendations. The council's duties include: (1) Preparing and publishing a list of priorities to guide the selection of grant recipients at its first meeting of each calendar year; (2) Developing and publishing criteria and procedures for the submission of grant applications for funds derived from opioid settlements; (3) Reviewing and evaluating applications based on established criteria to determine the most effective and impactful use of funds in addressing opioid-related issues, including prevention, treatment, and recovery efforts;

<u>MISSISSIPPI</u>	
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	(4) Ensuring that all applications are reviewed and evaluated for compliance with the terms of opioid settlement agreements; (5) Preparing a prioritized list of recommended grant recipients, which includes a description of how each recommended recipient complies with the council's published priorities; and (6) Upon approval of the total list of recommended grant recipients by the council, the list of recommended grant recipients shall be submitted to the legislature no later than 30 days before the first day of the regular session.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. Miss. Laws Ch. 469, § 1 requires that the council submit an annual report to the legislature and the governor summarizing the distribution of funds, outcomes of funded programs, and any recommendations for improving the process of appropriation and administration of settlement funds.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Opioid Settlement - Attorney General Lynn Fitch Opioid Settlement Fund Advisory Council - Attorney General Lynn Fitch
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>MISSOURI</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	MO. ANN. STAT. § 196.1050 (West 2025)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	August 28, 2020
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 196.1050 establishes the opioid addiction treatment and recovery fund (fund) in the state treasury which consists of the proceeds of any settlement between the attorney general and any drug manufacturers, distributors, pharmacies, or combination thereof to resolve an opioid-related cause of action as well as any funds appropriated by the general assembly or gifts, grants, donations, or bequests to the fund. Any moneys remaining in the fund at the end of the biennium shall not revert to the credit of the general revenue fund.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes, but not with specificity. Money in the fund shall only be utilized to pay for opioid addiction treatment and prevention services and health care and law enforcement costs related to opioid addiction treatment and prevention. The law prohibits settlement moneys from being used to fund other services, programs, or expenses not reasonably related to opioid addiction treatment and prevention.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	No. Per § 196.1050, the state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund and may approve disbursements.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	No.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Home Page - MoOpioidSettlements
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>MONTANA</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	None
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	No.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	N/A
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	N/A
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. Montana entered into the Montana Distributors' and Janssen Opioid Settlement Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 2021. The MOU creates the abatement trust (trust) and abatement trust advisory committee (committee) for the purpose of receiving and disbursing settlement funds allocated to the trust for opioid remediation and approved purposes. The committee is required to develop written guidelines to provide procedures for regions and local governments or communities to develop and submit proposals for distribution of funds from the trust for opioid remediation programs. The committee shall be responsible for releasing funds in accordance with approved purposes, the settlement agreements, and the MOU. It permits the committee to require outcome related data from any party or local government that receives opioid funds and to publish such data on its website. The committee should be conservative and carefully limit budgeting for operating expenditures to ensure that the maximum funds are preserved for forward-looking abatement of the opioid epidemic and the prevention of future opioid-

<u>MONTANA</u>	
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	related addiction and substance misuse. The committee and the regions shall endeavor to assure the funds are disbursed only to support evidence-based opioid remediation for opioid-related substance abuse/misuse abatement, education, and prevention efforts. Funds from the trust may also be expended by the trust for statewide programs, innovation, research, and education. The MOU defines “approved purposes” to mean forward-looking strategies, programming, and services to abate the opioid epidemic as identified by the terms of the settlement agreements. The MOU defines “opioid remediation” to include care, treatment, and other forward-looking programs and expenditures for approved purposes, including, but not limited to: (1) Addressing the misuse and abuse of prescription opioid products; (2) Treating or mitigating opioid misuse or related disorders; or (3) Mitigating other injuries or harms resulting from the overprescribing of opioids, including diversion and the misuse or abuse of fentanyl or fentanyl-containing products or substances. It provides that opioid remediation efforts shall involve evidence-based strategies, programming, and services used to: (1) Expand the availability of treatment for individuals affected by opioid use or polysubstance use disorders; (2) Develop, promote, and provide opioid-related or polysubstance use prevention strategies; (3) Provide opioid-related or polysubstance use avoidance and awareness education; (4) Decrease the oversupply of licit and illicit opioids, including fentanyl or products or substances containing fentanyl; (5) Support recovery through addiction services performed by qualified and appropriately licensed providers of individuals suffering from opioid use disorder, polysubstance abuse, or chronic pain patients, and others

<u>MONTANA</u>	
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	who suffer from or are at substantial risk of opioid abuse or dependency; and (6) Support for law enforcement's addressing the impact of opioid-related substance abuse in the communities they serve, including misuse or illicit use of heroin and/or fentanyl.
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Montana Opioid Abatement Trust - Fighting Opioid Addiction 2021_11_26-Distributors-MT-MOU.pdf
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>NEBRASKA</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	NEB. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 71-2485 to 71-2494 (West 2025) (collectively “Opioid Prevention and Treatment”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	July 1, 2024
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 71-2490 (Nebraska Opioid Recovery Trust Fund; created; use; investment) creates the Nebraska opioid recovery trust fund (recovery trust fund) which includes all recoveries on behalf of the state related to the advertising of opioids. The recovery trust fund shall include any money, payments, or other things of value in the nature of civil damages or other payment, except criminal penalties, whether such recovery is by way of verdict, judgment, compromise, or settlement in or out of court, of any case or controversy pursuant to such acts. The recovery trust fund shall exclude funds held in a trust capacity where specific benefits accrue to specific individuals, organizations, political subdivisions, or governments. Such funds shall be deposited in the state settlement trust fund (settlement trust fund). § 71-2491 (Opioid Prevention and Treatment Cash Fund; created; use; investment) creates the opioid prevention and treatment cash fund (treatment cash fund) which consists of transfers from the recovery trust fund as set forth in this statute. No more than the amounts specified in this law may be appropriated or transferred from the treatment cash fund in any fiscal year. § 71-2492 (Opioid Treatment Infrastructure Cash Fund; created; use; investment) creates the opioid treatment infrastructure cash fund (infrastructure cash fund) which consists of transfers from the recovery trust fund.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes, but not with specificity. § 71-2488 (funds appropriated or distributed; not considered entitlement or state obligation; conditions on expenditures; conflict; verdict, judgment, compromise, or settlement prevails) requires that any funds appropriated or distributed under the Opioid Prevention and Treatment Act (Act) shall be spent in accordance with the Act and the terms of any verdict, judgment, compromise, or settlement in or out of court, of any case or controversy brought by the attorney general. If there is a conflict between the terms of any verdict, judgment, compromise, or settlement and the

<u>NEBRASKA</u>	
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds? (cont'd)	Act, the terms of the verdict, judgment, compromise, or settlement shall prevail. § 71-2491 provides that \$3,000,000 is appropriated from the cash fund beginning in fiscal year 2024-2025 and annually thereafter for disbursement by the division to regional behavioral health authorities for behavioral health regions established pursuant to law for opioid use prevention and opioid remediation under the Act. Such disbursements may only be spent as authorized by § 71-2494. § 71-2492 provides that the division shall use the infrastructure cash fund as appropriated by the legislature for local and state public-private partnerships for nonprofit and for-profit entities engaged in opioid use prevention and opioid treatment infrastructure projects as determined by the division, including capital construction and renovation. § 71-2493 (local public health department; aid; distribution; use; contracts authorized; report) provides that the division shall equitably distribute aid as appropriated by the legislature to local health departments: (1) To facilitate prevention efforts, including training on the use of overdose response, syringe access and education, and drug-checking products; (2) For education and training activities related to opioid use prevention and opioid remediation; and (3) For data tracking efforts related to the opioid epidemic. § 71-2494 (regional behavioral health authority; aid; use; report) requires that each regional behavioral health authority use funds received pursuant to the Act for: (1) Opioid treatment and response; (2) Data tracking related to the opioid epidemic; (3) Supporting individual recovery and rehabilitation related to the opioid epidemic; and (4) Opioid use prevention and opioid remediation.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	No. The Fund is managed by the state treasurer. NEB. REV. STAT. ANN. § 71-2490 (West 2024).

<u>NEBRASKA</u>	
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. § 71-2489 (funds appropriated and distributed; reports on use) requires that regional behavioral health authorities and local public health departments to report on or before November 1 of each even-numbered year to the division regarding the use of funds distributed for purposes of the Act and the outcomes achieved from the use of such funds. The division shall report annually to the legislature, the governor, and the attorney general regarding the use of funds appropriated and distributed under the Act and the outcomes achieved from the use of such funds. § 71-2492 requires each behavioral health authority that receives funds to report to the division as provided by § 71-2489. The division shall review the reports and require an authority to return unobligated and unexpended funds for the prior biennium to the treatment cash fund.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Opioid Settlement Remediation Advisory Committee
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>NEVADA</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	NEV. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 433.712 to 433.744 (West 2025) (collectively “Administration of Certain Proceeds from Litigation Concerning Opioids”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	June 4, 2021
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 433.732 (Fund for a Resilient Nevada: creation and administration; appropriation; appropriation and expenditure of money in fund; acceptance of gifts, grants, and donations) creates the fund for a resilient Nevada (fund) in the state treasury. The fund shall consist of all money received by the state pursuant to any judgment received or settlement entered into by the state as a result of litigation concerning the manufacture, distribution, sale, or marketing of opioids conducted in accordance with the declaration of findings issued by the governor and the attorney general. The director of the department shall administer the fund. The money in the fund remains in the fund and does not revert to the state general fund at the end of any fiscal year. The department may accept and deposit into the fund gifts, grants, donations, and appropriations to support the activities described in this act.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes. Money from the Fund may be allocated as grants to agencies and private-sector organizations whose work relates to opioid use disorder and other SUD, or as statewide projects in one of 17 categories related to combating SUD. NEV. REV. STAT. ANN. § 433.38 (West 2024). § 433.736 (requirements and procedure for statewide needs assessment) sets forth the requirements for conducting the statewide needs assessment required by § 433.734. as part of that assessment, the department must establish priorities for the use of the funds which must include, without limitation, priorities related to the prevention of overdoses, addressing disparities in access to health care, and the prevention of substance use among youth. § 433.738 (requirements for statewide plan to allocate money from fund; authorized uses of money; revision of statewide plan without needs assessment) provides that the statewide plan may allocate money to statewide projects which may include, without limitation: (1) Expanding access to evidence-based prevention of substance use disorders, early intervention for

<u>NEVADA</u>	
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds? (cont'd)	individuals at risk of a substance use disorder, treatment for substance use disorders and support for individuals in recovery from substance use disorders; (2) Programs to reduce the incidence and severity of neonatal abstinence syndrome; (3) Prevention of adverse childhood experiences and early intervention for children who have undergone adverse childhood experiences and the families of such children; (4) Services to reduce the harm caused by substance use; (5) Prevention and treatment of infectious diseases in individuals with substance use disorders; (6) Services for children and other individuals in a behavioral health crisis and the families of such individuals; (7) Housing for individuals who have or are in recovery from substance use disorders; (8) Campaigns to educate and increase awareness of the public concerning substance use and substance use disorders; (9) Programs for individuals involved in the criminal justice or juvenile justice system and the families of such individuals including, without limitation, programs that are administered by courts; (10) The evaluation of existing programs relating to substance use and substance use disorders; (11) Development of the workforce of providers of services relating to substance use and substance use disorders; (12) The collection and analysis of data relating to substance use and substance use disorders; (13) Capital projects relating to substance use and substance use disorders, including, without limitation, construction, purchasing, and remodeling; and (14) Implementing a hotline for individuals who are considering suicide or otherwise in a behavioral health crisis and providing services to individuals who access that hotline. The statewide plan may also allocate money for grants to regional, county, local, and tribal agencies and private-sector organizations whose work relates to opioid use disorder and other substance use disorders.

<u>NEVADA</u>	
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds? (cont'd)	The department, in consultation with the office, may revise the statewide plan to allocate money from the fund as necessary without conducting a statewide needs assessment so long as a needs assessment is conducted at the intervals required by § 433.734.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	No; however, there is an advisory committee created by § 433.726 (creation; appointment, qualifications, terms and compensation of members) that makes recommendations. Per § 433.730 (reports), on or before June 30 of each even-numbered year, the advisory committee shall submit to the director of the department a report of recommendations concerning the statewide needs assessment conducted pursuant to § 433.734 including, without limitation, the establishment of priorities pursuant to § 433.736, and the statewide plan to allocate money from the fund. When developing recommendations, the advisory committee shall consider health equity and identifying relevant disparities among racial and ethnic populations, geographic regions, and special populations in this state, and the need to prevent overdoses, address disparities in access to health care, and prevent substance use among youth. When developing recommendations concerning the establishment of priorities, the advisory committee shall use an objective method to define the potential positive and negative impacts of a priority on the health of the affected communities with an emphasis on disproportionate impacts to any population targeted by the priority. Before finalizing a report of recommendations, the advisory committee must hold at least one public meeting to solicit comments from the public and make any revisions to the recommendations determined to be necessary. § 433.734 (statewide needs assessment; statewide plan to allocate money; report; regulations) requires the department, at least once every four years, in consultation with the office, to conduct a statewide needs assessment in accordance with § 433.736 and, based on the statewide needs assessment, develop or revise, as applicable, a statewide plan to allocate the money in the fund in accordance with § 433.738. When performing this assessment, the department and office shall consider the recommendations provided by the advisory committee in the report submitted pursuant to § 433.730 and the recommendations of state, regional, local, and tribal

<u>NEVADA</u>	
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	governmental entities in this state whose work related to opioid use disorder and other substance use disorders. § 433.744 (requirements for regional, county, local, or tribal plan for use of grant; authorized uses of grant money) provides that a plan for the use of grant money by a state, local, or tribal governmental entity may allocate money to projects and programs to, among other things: (1) Expand access to evidence-based prevention of substance use disorders, early intervention for individuals at risk of a substance use disorder, treatment for substance use disorders, and support for individuals in recovery from substance use disorders; (2) Reduce the incidence and severity of neonatal abstinence syndrome; (3) Prevent incidents of adverse childhood experiences and increase early intervention for children who have undergone adverse childhood experiences and the families of such children; (4) Reduce the harm caused by substance use; (5) Prevent and treat infectious diseases in individuals with substance use disorders; (6) Provide services for children and other individuals in a behavioral health crisis and the families of such individuals; and (7) Provide housing for individuals who have or are in recovery from substance use disorders.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. § 433.734 requires the department, on or before January 31 of each year, to transmit a report concerning all findings and recommendations made and money expended pursuant to this act to the governor, the legislature, the commission, each regional behavioral health policy board, the attorney general, and any other committees or commissions the director of the department deems appropriate. Additionally, § 433.740 (procedure for awarding grants; administrative expenses of grantee; annual report; recovery of money from certain grantees) provides that a recipient of a grant pursuant to § 433.738 shall annually submit a report to the department concerning the expenditure of the money that was received and the outcomes of the projects on which the money was spent.

<u>NEVADA</u>	
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Fund for a Resilient Nevada (FRN) Fund for a Resilient Nevada (DHS)
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	• N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 126-A:83 to 126-A:86 (2025) (collectively “Opioid Abatement Trust Fund”) • N.H. CODE R. He-C 1001.01 to 1002.12 (2025) (collectively “Opioid Abatement Trust Fund and Advisory Commission”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	• July 1, 2020 (§§ 126-A:83 to 126-A:85) • June 21, 2022 (He-C 1001.01 to 1002.12) • September 1, 2024 (§ 126-A:86)
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 126-A:83 (opioid abatement trust fund established) establishes the opioid abatement trust fund (fund) in the state treasury that shall be kept separate and distinct from all other funds. The fund shall consist of all proceeds received by the state from all consumer protection settlements or judgments against opioid manufacturers or distributors. Any earnings on fund moneys shall be added to the fund. All moneys in the fund shall be nonlapsing and shall be continually appropriated to the state treasury.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes. § 126-A:86 (New Hampshire Opioid Abatement Advisory Commission; duties) provides that the advisory commission shall, among other things, award grants, revolving loan funds, and matching funds to projects from the fund if the project meets one of the following criteria: (1) Reimburse the state and any political subdivision within the state for any portion of its costs related to outpatient and residential opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health treatment services including, but not limited to, costs for (a) medications for substance use disorders, abstinence-based treatment, treatment and recovery or other services provided by the state, any of its political subdivisions, community health centers, and not-for-profit providers, as long as no other reimbursement would otherwise have been received by any such recipient for such services; or (b) treatment provided to persons charged with crimes who are participating in a pre-trial services program, are being held on bail, are serving sentences in a state or county correctional facility, or are receiving treatment as a condition of probation, parole, or of a suspended or deferred sentence, as long as no other reimbursement would otherwise have been received by any such recipient for such services;

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If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds? (cont'd)	(2) Reimburse the state and any political subdivision for emergency response services related to opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health issues provided by law enforcement and first responders; (3) Support mobile intervention, treatment, and recovery services, offered by qualified professionals, for individuals with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health issues or individuals who have experienced an opioid overdose, including the prevention and/or treatment of secondary physical health conditions associated with, or exacerbated by, opioid use disorder; (4) Support withdrawal management services for individuals with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health issues, including medically monitored withdrawal management, referral to treatment, or connections to other services; (5) Provide access to housing for people with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health issues, including supportive housing, recovery housing, or housing assistance programs; (6) Provide or support transportation to treatment or recovery programs; (7) Provide employment training or educational services for individuals in treatment for or recovery from opioid use disorder; (8) Create or support centralized call centers that provide information and connections to appropriate services and supports for individuals with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health issues; (9) Provide scholarships and supports for certified addiction counselors and other mental and behavioral health providers involved in addressing opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health issues including, but not limited to, training, scholarships, fellowships, loan repayment programs, or other incentives for providers to work in rural or underserved areas of the state;

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If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds? (cont'd)	(10) Support efforts to prevent over-prescribing and ensure appropriate prescribing and dispensing of opioids through evidence-based and/or evidence-informed programs or strategies; (11) Support the education of law enforcement or other first responders regarding appropriate practices and precautions when dealing with fentanyl or other drugs; (12) Support secondary and tertiary prevention through harm reduction programs; and (13) Support services which increase access to comprehensive, integrative pain management services as an alternative to opioid therapy for those with acute and/or chronic pain and/or those with pain who are in hospice and/or palliative care.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. § 126-A:85 (New Hampshire Opioid Abatement Advisory Commission established) establishes the opioid abatement advisory commission (advisory commission) which shall, among other duties, approve all qualifying grants, loans, and matching funds from the fund. Membership in the advisory commission includes representatives from state and local governmental agencies as well as individuals representing victims of the opioid crisis, prevention, treatment, and recovery. § 126-A:84 (opioid abatement trust fund; management and distribution of funds) provides that the funds in the fund shall be distributed by the commissioner of the department of health and human services with approval of the advisory commission. Additionally, New Hampshire regulations set forth the duties and responsibilities of the advisory commission, including that the commission shall consult with and advise the commissioner on the administration and management of the fund and approve the selection of eligible fund recipients, and shall approve funding awards, revolving loan funds, and matching funds for qualifying projects from the fund in a manner compliance with § 126-A:83-86. N.H. CODE R. He-C 1001.04 (duties of the commission).
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. § 126-A:84 requires that each county, city, town, or program that receives funds under this act shall annually provide to the department of health and human services and the advisory commission a detailed account of all monies spent on approved uses including an analysis and evaluation of the

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If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements? (cont'd)	projects and programs it has funded. The department shall adopt rules necessary to implement this requirement. Additionally, the commissioner of the department of health and human services shall submit an annual report to the governor and the fiscal committee of the general court detailing: (1) The activities of the advisory commission; (2) The administration of the fund; (3) The amount distributed in the past year, including available measures of success and corresponding data of programs funded; (4) The amount remaining in the fund; (5) A summary of how funds were used in the past year; and (6) Any recommendations for future legislation.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	NH Opioid Abatement Trust Fund & Advisory Commission New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>NEW JERSEY</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	N.J. STAT. ANN. §§ 26:2G-39 to 43 (West 2025) (included within “Drug Abuse Treatment and Counseling Clinics”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	March 17, 2023
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 26:2G-39 (Opioid Recovery and Remediation Fund; establishment; funds; appropriation) creates the opioid recovery and remediation fund (fund) in the department of the treasury as a dedicated, non-lapsing fund consisting of the state’s share of moneys received as a result of a national opioid litigation resolution. It also includes any interest and other income earned on moneys in the fund and any other moneys that may be appropriated or otherwise become available for purposes of the fund.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes. § 26:2G-39 provides that moneys in the fund shall be dedicated and used consistent with the terms of an applicable national opioid litigation resolution and any applicable agreement entered into for the purpose of addressing opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions through evidence-based or evidence-informed practices or strategies that may include, but shall not be limited to, the following: (1) Supporting the treatment of opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions; (2) Support individuals in recovery from opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions including, but not limited to, providing support services to the families of such individuals; (3) Providing connections to care for people who have, or are at risk of developing, an opioid use disorder or a co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health condition; (4) Addressing the needs of individuals with an opioid use disorder or a co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health condition who are involved in, are at risk of becoming involved in, or are transitioning out of, the criminal justice system; (5) Addressing the needs of pregnant or parenting individuals with opioid use disorder or a co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health condition, and

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If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds? (cont'd)	the needs of the families of such individuals, including babies with neonatal abstinence syndrome; (6) Supporting efforts to prevent overprescribing and ensure appropriate prescribing and dispensing of opioids; (7) Supporting efforts to discourage or prevent the misuse of, and the development of substance use disorder involving, opioids; (8) Supporting efforts to prevent or reduce overdose deaths or other opioid-related harms; (9) Educating law enforcement or other first responders regarding appropriate practices and precautions when dealing with fentanyl and other drugs; (10) Providing wellness and support services for first responders and others who experience secondary trauma associated with opioid-related emergency events; (11) Supporting efforts to provide leadership, planning, coordination, facilitations, training, and technical assistance to abate the opioid epidemic through activities, programs, and strategies; (12) Supporting training to abate the opioid epidemic through activities, programs, or strategies; (13) Support opioid abatement research; and (14) Supporting such other strategies as may be expressly identified in any national opioid litigation resolution. Moneys in the fund shall be used to supplement and shall not supplant any federal, state, county, or municipal funds that otherwise would have been used to carry out the purposes delineated in this act, and no amount of such moneys shall be used to reimburse the state or any of its counties or municipalities for past expenditures except as may otherwise be required to refund to the federal government a portion of the moneys.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	No. The department of human services is the lead agency for purposes of directing the disbursement and allocation of the moneys in the fund and for monitoring the use of moneys disbursed to counties or municipalities to the extent required by a national opioid litigation resolution or agreement. The department shall direct the allocation and disbursement of moneys in the fund in consultation with the Opioid Recovery and Remediation Advisory Council (advisory council) with an emphasis on supporting programs and strategies that are evidence-based or evidence-informed and, in making such

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If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	allocations, shall consider equitable access for underserved communities statewide. Additionally, the department shall serve as the single point of contact for the state for settlement fund administrators and trustees to submit requests for disbursement of settlement funds. § 26:2G-40 (Opioid Recovery and Remediation Advisory Council; establishment; purpose; duties; members) establishes the advisory council in the department of human services. The council is only advisory in nature and its purpose is to review proposals, data, and analyses, and engage with stakeholders and community members, to develop and provide recommendations on the allocation and distribution of moneys from the fund. The council shall provide information, advice, and general recommendations consistent with its purpose to the governor, the commissioner of human services, and other executive branch departments and agencies. § 26:2G-42 (opioid litigation resolution advisory council; establishment; duties; members) requires counties that directly receive moneys as a result of a national opioid litigation resolution to establish an advisory council to provide input, advice, and recommendations on the disbursement of such moneys and, if requested by a municipality within the county, on the disbursement of moneys received by the municipality.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. § 26:2G-43 (report to governor and legislature; allocation of Opioid Recovery and Remediation Fund money) provides that, no later than 12 months after the effective date of this act and annually thereafter until all proceeds from the fund have been expended, the department of human services, in consultation with the advisory council, shall report to the governor and the legislature on the details of the allocations made with the funds. The information shall include: (1) The allocation amount; (2) Program description; (3) Involved community providers; (4) Goals of the program; and (5) Outcome measures to be used to determine program efficacy. No later than 180 days after all proceeds from the fund have been expended, the department shall prepare and issue to the

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If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements? (cont'd)	governor and the legislature a final report concerning the state's expenditure of opioid litigation resolution proceeds, including: (1) The amounts allocated; (2) Descriptions of the programs funded using the proceeds; (3) Community providers involved in programs receiving allocations from the proceeds; (4) Outcomes from programs receiving allocations from the proceeds; (5) Overall outcomes resulting from the expenditure of the proceeds, including changes in substance use disorder rates, overdose deaths, participation in substance use disorder treatment and recovery programs, successful treatment outcomes, outcomes involving dual diagnoses involving substance use disorders in combination with other behavioral health conditions, and expansions in substance use disorder and other behavioral health care provider and treatment capacity; and (6) Such other information and data as the department deems necessary to fully evaluate the use of opioid litigation resolutions funds pursuant to this act.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Opioid Settlements
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>NEW MEXICO</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	N.M. STAT. ANN. §§ 6-4-28 and 6-4-29 (West 2025) (included within “State Funds and Capital Programs”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	April 5, 2023
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. New Mexico has two opioid settlement funds. The first, the opioid settlement restricted fund (restricted fund), created as a non-reverting fund in the state treasury by § 6-4-28 (opioid settlement restricted fund created; administration; income to the fund), separate and distinct from the general fund, consists of money, other than attorney fees and costs, paid to the state pursuant to the New Mexico opioid allocation agreement and pursuant to the distributor settlement agreement and opioid settlements. It also consists of appropriations and donations. Opioid funds designated by the opioid allocation agreement to be distributed to local governments shall not be deposited into the restricted fund. Appropriations from the restricted fund shall only be made to the opioid crisis recovery fund (recovery fund) and shall not be made for any other purpose. § 6-4-29 (opioid crisis recovery fund; use of fund money; income to the fund) creates the recovery fund (fund) as a non-reverting fund in the state treasury. The fund consists of distributions made to the fund from the opioid settlement restricted fund, appropriations, and donations.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes. § 6-4-29 provides that money in the fund may only be expended upon appropriation by the legislature and shall only be opioid remediation expenditures. Priority shall be given to appropriations that support evidence-based statewide and regional programs that seek to abate opioid use disorders and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions. Money in the fund shall be allocated to statewide and regional programs, including programs that use evidence-based strategies to: (1) Treat opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions; (2) Provide connections to care for individuals who have or are at risk of developing opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions; (3) Address the needs of individuals with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or

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If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds? (cont'd)	mental health conditions and who are involved in, at risk of becoming involved in, or in transition from the criminal justice system; (4) Address the needs of pregnant or parenting women with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions and the needs of their families, including babies with neonatal abstinence syndrome; (5) Support efforts to prevent overprescribing of opioids and ensure appropriate prescribing and dispensing of opioids; (6) Support efforts to discourage or prevent misuse of opioids; (7) Support efforts to prevent or reduce overdose deaths or other opioid-related harms; (8) Educate law enforcement or other first responders regarding appropriate practices and precautions when dealing with users of fentanyl or other opioids; or (9) Provide wellness and support services for first responders and others who experience secondary trauma associated with opioid-related emergency events. Additionally, a portion of the money may be allocated toward research on opioid abatement or evaluations of effectiveness and outcomes reporting for substance use disorder abatement infrastructure, programs, services, supports, and resources for which money from the fund was disbursed, such as the impact on access to harm reduction services or treatment for substance use disorder or a reduction in drug-related mortality.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	No. Funds are appropriated by the legislature alone.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	No.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A

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Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	New-Mexico-Department-2024-Opioid-Guide.
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>NEW YORK</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	• N.Y. FIN. LAW § 99-nn (McKinney 2025) (opioid settlement fund) • N.Y. MENTAL HYG. LAW § 25.18 (McKinney 2025) (statewide opioid settlements)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	June 29, 2021 (all)
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. FIN. LAW § 99-nn (opioid settlement fund) establishes the opioid settlement fund (fund) in the joint custody of the state comptroller and the commissioner of taxation and finance. Money allocated to the fund shall be kept separate and shall not be commingled with any other funds in the custody of the state comptroller. Moneys of the fund shall be used to supplement and not supplant or replace any other funds, including federal or state funding, which would otherwise have been expended for substance use disorder prevention, treatment, recovery, or harm reduction services or programs. All moneys shall remain in the fund unless and until directed by statute or appropriation.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes. MENTAL HYG. LAW § 25.18 provides that eligible expenditures shall include services and programs that are consistent with the approved uses and terms of the statewide opioid settlement agreement, which may only include to: (1) Prevent substance use disorder through an evidence-based youth-focused public health education and prevention campaign, including school-based prevention and healthcare services and programs to reduce the risk of substance use by school-aged children; (2) Develop and implement statewide public education campaigns to reduce stigma against individuals with substance use disorder, provide information about the risks of substance use, best practices for addressing substance use disorder, and information on how to locate services that reduce the adverse health consequences associated with substance use disorder or provide treatment for substance use disorder; (3) Provide substance use disorder treatment and early recovery programs for youth and adults, with an emphasis on programs that provide a continuum of care that includes screening and assessment for substance use disorder and co-occurring disorders, active treatment, family involvement, case management, relapse management for substance use and other co-occurring

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If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds? (cont'd)	behavioral health disorders, vocational services, literacy services, parenting classes, family therapy and counseling services, crisis services, recovery services, evidence-based treatments, medication-assisted treatments, including medication assisted treatment provided in correctional facilities, psychiatric medication, psychotherapy, and transitional services programs; (4) Provide harm reduction counseling and services to reduce the adverse health consequences associated with substance use disorder, including overdose prevention and prevention of communicable diseases related to substance use, provided by a substance use disorder service provider or qualified community-based organization; (5) Provide housing services for people who are recovering from a substance use disorder which are appropriate, based on the individual's current need and stage of recovery, and may include, but are not limited to, supportive housing services; (6) Support community-based programs that reduce the likelihood of criminal justice involvement for individuals who have or are at risk of having a substance use disorder; (7) Provide programs for pregnant women and new parents who currently or formerly have had a substance use disorder and newborns with neonatal abstinence syndrome; and/or (8) Provide vocational and educational training for individuals with or at risk for a substance use disorder.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	No; however, MENTAL HYG. LAW § 25.18 does establish an opioid settlement board (board) to provide recommendations on how funding received by the fund shall be allocated by the legislature. Recommendations shall be evidence-based and may take into consideration federal, state, or local initiatives and activities that have shown to be effective in preventing and treatment substance use disorder as well as maintaining recovery and assisting with the collateral effects of substance use disorder for individuals and their families or support system. Such recommendations shall also take into account any gaps in access to services or programs identified as eligible expenditures and incorporate mechanisms for measurable outcomes for determining effectiveness of funds expended. The

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If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	board shall provide their recommendations on how such funds shall be appropriated in a written report to the governor and the legislature on or before November 1 of each year.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. MENTAL HYG. LAW § 25.18 requires the relevant commissioners to provide a written report to the governor, the legislature, and the board which shall be presented as a consolidated dashboard. The report shall, to the extent practicable after making all diligent efforts to obtain such information, include the following: (1) The baseline funding for any entity that receives funding from the fund, prior to the receipt of such funds; (2) How funds deposited into the fund had been utilized in the preceding calendar year, including, but not limited to: • The amount of money disbursed and the award process used for such disbursement, if applicable; • The names of the recipients, the amounts awarded to such recipients, and details about the purpose such funds were awarded for, including what specific services and programs the funds were used on and what populations such services or programs served; • The main criteria utilized to determine the award, including how the program or service assists to reduce the effects of substance use disorder; • An analysis of the effectiveness of the services and/or programs that received opioid settlement funding in their efforts to reduce the effects of the overdose and substance use disorder epidemic, which analysis shall utilize evidence-based uniform metrics when reviewing the effects the service and/or program had on prevention, harm reduction, treatment, and recovery advancements; • Any relevant information provided by the New York subdivisions pursuant to this section; and • Any other information the commissioner deems necessary to help inform future appropriations and funding decisions, and ensure such funding is not being used to supplant local, state, or federal funding.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth	N/A

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permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	New York State Opioid Settlements Office of Addiction Services and Supports
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>NORTH CAROLINA</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	None
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	No.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	N/A
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	N/A
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. North Carolina entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) related to proceeds from the settlement of opioid litigation. The MOA provides that, except as related to the payment of the parties' litigation expenses and the reimbursement of the federal government, all opioid settlement funds, regardless of allocation, shall be used only for opioid remediation activities. The MOA provides that 15 percent of opioid settlement funds received shall be allocated directly to the state ("state abatement fund"), 80 percent to abatement funds established by local governments ("local abatement funds"), and five percent to a county incentive fund. The MOA requires local governments receiving opioid settlement funds to create a separate special revenue fund designated for the receipt and expenditure of opioid settlement funds. Funds in the special revenue fund shall not be commingled with any other money or funds of the local government. Local governments may only expend opioid settlement funds for opioid-related expenditures consistent with

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If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	the terms of the MOA and incurred after the date the MOA was executed, unless the national settlement agreement requires a later date. Local governments shall spend opioid settlement funds from the local abatement funds on opioid remediation activities using either or both of the processes described as Options A or B set forth in the MOA. Pursuant to Option A, without any additional strategic planning, local governments may spend opioid settlement funds from the list of high-impact opioid abatement strategies attached as Exhibit A to the MOA. Under Option B, if a local government chooses to participate in additional voluntary, collaborative, strategic planning may spend opioid settlement funds from the broader list of categories found in Exhibit B. A local government may not spend funds on any activity listed in Exhibit B that is not also listed on Exhibit A without first engaging in the collaborative strategic planning process, which process shall result in a report and non-binding recommendations to the local government's governing body. The strategic process must be repeated a minimum of every four years if the local government wishes to continue implementing a strategy from Exhibit B. To ensure compliance with the opioid remediation provisions of the national settlement agreement, any bankruptcy resolutions, and the MOA, for every fiscal year in which a local government receives, holds, or spends opioid settlement funds, the county or municipality must submit an annual financial report specifying the activities and amounts it has funded. The report must be submitted to the attorney general and must include the information described in Exhibit E. The following is the list of high-impact opioid abatement strategies included in Exhibit A: (1) Collaborative strategic planning; (2) Evidence-based addiction treatment; (3) Recovery support services; (4) Recovery housing support; (5) Employment-related services; (6) Early intervention; (7) Naloxone distribution;

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If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	(8) Post-overdose response team; (9) Syringe service program; (10) Criminal justice diversion programs; (11) Addiction treatment for incarcerated persons; and (12) Reentry programs. Exhibit B includes, but is not limited to, the following options: (1) Supporting the treatment of opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions through evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following: • Expanding availability of treatment for opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions, including all forms of medication-assisted treatment; • Supporting and reimbursing evidence-based services that adhere to the American Society of Addiction Medicine continuum of care; • Expanding telehealth to increase access to treatment, including medication-assisted treatment, as well as counseling, psychiatric support, and other treatment and recovery support services; • Improving oversight of opioid treatment programs to assure evidence-based or evidence-informed practices such as adequate methadone dosing and low threshold approaches to treatment; • Supporting mobile intervention, treatment, and recovery services, offered by qualified professionals and service providers, such as peer recovery coaches, for persons with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions and for persons who have experienced an opioid overdose; • Treatment of trauma for individuals with opioid use disorder and family members, and training of healthcare personnel to identify and address such trauma; • Training on medication-assisted treatment for healthcare providers, first responders, students, or other supporting professionals, such as peer recovery coaches or recovery outreach specialists, including

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If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	telementoring to assist community-based providers in rural or underserved areas; and • Supporting workforce development for addiction professionals who work with persons with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions; (2) Supporting individuals in treatment for or recovery from opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions through evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following: • Providing comprehensive wraparound services to individuals with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions, including housing, transportation, education, job placement, job training, or childcare; • Providing the full continuum of care of treatment and recovery services including supportive housing, peer support services and counseling, community navigators, case management, and connections to community-based services; • Providing counseling, peer support, recovery case management, and residential treatment with access to medications for those who need it; • Providing access to housing for people with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health 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; • Providing or supporting transportation to treatment or recovery programs or services for individuals with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions; • Creating and/or supporting recovery high schools; and • Hiring or training behavioral health workers to provide or expand any of the services or supports listed above; (3) Providing connections to care for people who have, or are at risk of developing, opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions through evidence-based or evidence-

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If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	informed programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following: • Ensuring that healthcare providers are screening for opioid use disorder and other risk factors and know how to appropriately counsel and treat, or refer, a patient for opioid use disorder treatment; • Funding Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) programs to reduce the transition from use to disorders, including SBIRT services to pregnant women who are uninsured or not eligible for Medicaid; • Expanding services such as navigators and on-call teams to begin medication-assisted treatment in hospital emergency departments; • Supporting hospital programs that transition individuals with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions, or individuals who have experienced an opioid overdose, into clinically appropriate follow-up care through a bridge clinic or similar approach; • Providing 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 individuals with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions or to individuals who have experienced an opioid overdose; • Expanding warm hand-off services to transition to recovery services; and • Supporting centralized call centers that provide information and connections to appropriate services and supports for individuals with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions; (4) Addressing the needs of individuals with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health 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, the following:

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If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	• Supporting pre-arrest or pre-arraignment diversion and deflection strategies; • Supporting pretrial strategies that connect individuals to evidence-informed treatment, including medication-assisted treatment and related services; • Providing evidence-informed treatment, including medication-assisted treatment, recovery support, harm reduction, or other appropriate services to individuals who are incarcerated in jail or prison; • Providing evidence-informed treatment, including medication-assisted treatment, recovery support, harm reduction, or other appropriate services to individuals who are leaving jail or prison, have recently left jail or prison, are on probation or parole, are under community corrections supervision, or are in re-entry programs or facilities; and • Supporting critical time interventions, particularly for individuals living with dual-diagnosis opioid use disorder/serious mental illness, and services for individuals who face immediate risks and service needs and risks upon release from correctional settings; (5) Addressing the needs of pregnant or parenting women with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions, and the needs of their families, including babies with neonatal abstinence syndrome; (6) Supporting efforts to prevent over-prescribing and ensure appropriate prescribing and dispensing of opioids through evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or strategies; (7) Supporting efforts to discourage or prevent misuse of opioids; and (8) Supporting efforts to prevent or reduce overdose deaths or other opioid-related harms.
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	North Carolina Opioid Settlements Final-Opioid-MOA-rev-July-2023-re-Ex-E-and-F-Links-updated-Oct-2025.pdf
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>NORTH DAKOTA</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	N.D. CENT. CODE ANN. §§ 50-36-01 to 50-36-06 (West 2025) (collectively “Opioid Settlement”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	May 1, 2023
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 50-36-2 (opioid settlement fund) creates the opioid settlement fund (fund) in the state treasury which consists of moneys recovered by the state as a result of opioid litigation.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes, but not with specificity. § 50-36-02 provides that moneys in the fund may be used in compliance with any court-ordered restrictions and as authorized by legislative appropriation. § 50-36-05 (opioid remediation and abatement spending decisions—implementation) also provides that the department’s spending decisions must include at least 20 percent for opioid use prevention and overdose prevention, including best practices relating to fentanyl drug overdose, and approved use for workforce development.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	No; however the opioid settlement advisory committee (committee) created by § 50-36-03 (opioid settlement advisory committee) is required to forward recommendations to the department on spending decisions of the legislatively appropriated funds for remediation or abatement of the opioid crisis.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. § 50-36-04 (department of health and human services—report to budget section) provides that each political subdivision that recovers and retains moneys as a result of opioid litigation shall annually submit to the department a report detailing the decisions of the governing body of the political subdivision regarding use of the moneys. Additionally, the department shall annually make a report to the legislature on the status of the fund and of spending decisions made by the department and the political subdivisions under this chapter.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures	N/A

<u>NORTH DAKOTA</u>	
and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	North Dakota Opioid Settlement Health and Human Services North Dakota
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>OHIO</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	None
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	No.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	N/A
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	N/A
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. The state entered into the One Ohio Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that sets forth the permissible expenditures for opioid litigation funds. The MOU defines “approved purposes” to mean evidence-based forward-looking strategies, programming, and services to: (1) Expand availability of treatment for individuals affected by substance use disorder; (2) Develop, promote, and provide evidence-based substance use prevention strategies; (3) Provide substance use avoidance and awareness education; (4) Decrease the oversupply of licit and illicit opioids; and (5) Support recovery from addiction services performed by qualified and appropriately licensed providers, as is further set forth in Exhibit A. The MOU requires that the parties create a private 501(c)(3) foundation with a governing board, a panel of experts, and such other regional entities as may be necessary for the purpose of receiving and disbursing opioid funds and other purposes as set

<u>OHIO</u>	
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	forth in the MOU and in the documents establishing the foundation. Disbursements from the foundation share of opioid litigation funds shall only be made as directed by an affirmative vote of the board. Pursuant to Exhibit A to the MOU, permissible expenditures for opioid litigation funds include, but are not limited to: (1) Expanding availability of treatment, including medication-assisted treatment, for opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use or mental health conditions; (2) Trauma-informed treatment services and supports for individuals, their children and family members who have experienced trauma during their lives, including trauma as a result of addiction in the family; (3) Expanding access and support infrastructure developments for telemedicine/telehealth services to increase access to opioid use disorder treatment, including medication-assisted treatment, as well as counseling, psychiatric support, and other treatment and recovery support services; (4) Engaging non-profits and the faith community to uncover and leverage current community faith-based prevention, treatment, and recovery support in partnership with medical and social service sectors; (5) Developing a multistate/nationally accessible database whereby healthcare providers can list locations for currently available in-patient and outpatient opioid use disorder treatment services that are both timely and accessible to all individuals who seek treatment; (6) Funding the expansion, training, and integration of Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) and Screening, Treatment Initiation, and Referral (STIR) programs and ensure that healthcare providers are screening for addiction and other risk factors and know how to appropriately counsel and treat, or refer, a patient for mental health and substance use disorders; (7) Creating school-based contacts who parents can engage with to seek immediate treatment services for their child;

<u>OHIO</u>	
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	(8) Developing best practices on addressing individuals with addiction in the workplace, including opioids and any other co-occurring substance use or mental health conditions; (9) Addressing the needs of individuals involved in the criminal justice system who have opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions; (10) Supporting pre-arrest diversion and deflection strategies for individuals with addiction including opioids and any other co-occurring substance use or mental health conditions; (11) Supporting pretrial services that connect individuals with addiction to evidence-informed treatment, including medication-assisted treatment, and related services; (12) Supporting treatment and recovery courts for persons with addiction, but only if these problem-solving courts provide referrals to evidence-informed treatment, including medication-assisted treatment; (13) Financing and promoting evidence-informed treatment, including medication-assisted treatment, recovery, and prevention services for pregnant women, post-partum mothers, as well as those who could become pregnant and have addiction including opioids and any other co-occurring substance use or mental health conditions; (14) Identifying and supporting successful recovery models including, but not limited to, college recovery programs, peer support agencies, recovery high schools, sober events, and community programs; (15) Investing in school-based programs that have demonstrated effectiveness in preventing drug misuse and that appear promising to prevent the uptake and use of opioids; (16) Training for healthcare providers regarding safe and responsible opioid prescribing, dosing, and tapering patients off opioids; (17) Increasing availability and distribution of naloxone and other drugs that treat overdoses for use by first responders, individuals who have experienced an overdose event, patients who are currently prescribed opioids, families, schools, community-based service

<u>OHIO</u>	
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	providers, social workers, and other members of the general public; (18) Reviewing the continuum of services available to Ohio's youths, young adults, and families to identify gaps and to ensure timely access to appropriate care for Ohio's youngest citizens and their parents; (19) Funding additional positions and services, including supportive housing and other residential services to serve children living apart from custodial parents and/or placed in foster care due to custodial opioid use; (20) Scholarships and loan forgiveness for individuals to become certified or licensed as a counselor or clinical social worker practicing in the substance use disorder or mental health field; (21) Leadership, planning, and coordination of abatement programs; (22) Stigma reduction, training, and education; and (23) Ensuring that funding is flexible to invest in short and long-term research and innovation projects that embrace new advances, technology, and other strategies that meet the needs of Ohioans today and in the future.
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	OneOhio Recovery Foundation
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>OKLAHOMA</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	• OKLA. STAT. ANN. tit. 74, §§ 30.3 to 30.8 (West 2025) (included within “Commission on Opioid Abuse”) • OKLA. ADMIN. CODE §§ 75:50-1-1 to 75:50-3-7 (collectively “Opioid Settlement Payments and Abatement Grants”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	• August 28, 2020 (74, §§ 30.3 to 30.8) • February 2, 2024 (§§ 75:50-1-1 to 75:50-3-7)
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. 74, § 30.6 (Oklahoma Opioid Abatement Revolving Fund) creates the opioid abatement revolving fund (revolving fund) in the state treasury which shall be a continuing fund, not subject to fiscal year limitations, and shall consist of all opioid funds obtained through a settlement or judgment by the attorney general on behalf of the state related to opioid litigation involving pharmaceutical supply chain participants designated for deposit in the fund or appropriated to the fund by the legislature. Additionally, the Purdue Political Subdivision Fund (subdivision fund) shall be maintained in a segregated state treasury fund within the revolving fund and shall not be commingled with other opioid funds deposited in or appropriated to the revolving fund.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes. 74, § 30.5 (definitions) defines “approved purpose” and “approved purposes” to mean evidence-based, forward-looking strategies, programming, and services used to: (1) Expand the availability of treatment for individuals affected by opioid use disorders, co-occurring substance use disorders and mental health issues; (2) Develop, promote, and provide evidence-based opioid use prevention strategies; (3) Provide opioid use disorder and co-occurring substance use disorder avoidance and awareness education; (4) Decrease the oversupply of licit and illicit opioids; (5) Support recovery from addiction services performed by qualified and appropriately licensed providers; (6) Treat opioid use, abuse, and disorders including early intervention screening, counseling, and support; (7) Support individuals in treatment and recovery from opioid use, abuse, and disorder; (8) Provide programs or services to connect individuals with opioid use, abuse, or disorder, or who are at risk of developing opioid use disorder, co-occurring substance

<u>OKLAHOMA</u>	
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds? (cont'd)	use disorder and mental health issues, with treatment and counseling programs and services; (9) Address the needs of individuals who are involved, or who are at risk of becoming involved, in the criminal justice system due to opioid use, abuse, or disorder through programs or services in municipal and county criminal justice systems including pre-arrest and post-arrest diversion programs, pretrial services, and drug or recovery courts; (10) Address the needs of pregnant or parenting women with opioid use, abuse, or disorder and their families; (11) Address the needs of parents and caregivers caring for babies with neonatal abstinence syndrome; (12) Support efforts to prevent overprescribing and ensure appropriate prescribing and dispensing of opioids; (13) Support efforts to discourage or prevent misuse of opioids including the oversupply of licit and illicit opioids; (14) Support efforts to prevent or reduce overdose deaths or other opioid-related harms including through increased availability and distribution of naloxone and other drugs that treat overdoses for use by first responders, individuals who have experienced an overdose event, families, schools, community-based service providers, social workers, and other members of the public; (15) Reimburse or fund law enforcement and emergency responder expenditures relating to the opioid epidemic including costs of responding to emergency medical or police calls for service, equipment, treatment, or response alternatives, mental health response training, and training for law enforcement and emergency responders as to appropriate practices and precautions when dealing with opioids or individuals who are at risk of opioid overdose or death; (16) Support efforts to provide leadership, planning, and coordination to abate the opioid epidemic through activities, programs, or strategies for prevention and recovery models including regional intergovernmental efforts and not-for-profit agency support; (17) Support of education of youths regarding the dangers of opioid use, abuse, and addiction; (18) Fund training relative to any approved purpose;

<u>OKLAHOMA</u>	
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds? (cont'd)	(19) Monitor, surveil, and evaluate opioid use, abuse, or disorder; (20) Provide educational and healthcare services related to nonopioid treatment alternatives; or (21) Provide opioid abatement as identified by the Oklahoma Opioid Abatement Board (board) as consistent with the purpose of the Political Subdivisions Opioid Abatement Grants Act. It also includes any approved uses as authorized by opioid-related settlement agreements in which the state is a litigant or participant.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. 74, § 30.7 (Oklahoma Opioid Abatement Board) creates the board which, among other things, has the power and duty to disburse opioid grant awards to eligible participants.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	OKLA. ADMIN. CODE 75:50-3-7 (grant award quarterly reporting, oversight, and compliance) requires recipients of opioid abatement grants to submit quarterly reports using the Political Subdivision Opioid Abatement Grant Award Quarterly Reporting Form in order to continue receiving or using opioid grant award proceeds. Completed quarterly reports must be submitted to the office of the attorney general. The board may request any additional data and reporting information that the board deems necessary to substantiate that grant funds are being used for the intended purpose and that the grant recipient has complied with the terms, conditions, and requirements of the grant agreement.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Opioid Abatement Board
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>OREGON</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	2022 Or. Laws Ch. 63 ¹²
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	March 23, 2022
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 5 of Ch. 63 creates the Opioid Settlement Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Fund (fund) in the state treasury, separate and distinct from the general fund, consisting of moneys, other than attorney fees and costs, paid to the state pursuant to the distributor settlement agreement; the Janssen settlement agreement; and judgments or settlements identified by the attorney general as arising from the liability of distributors of opioids, manufacturers of opioids, pharmacies for the selling of opioids, or the consultants, agents, or associates of distributors, manufacturers, or pharmacies. Moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the Oregon health authority for the purpose of administering the Opioid Settlement Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Board (board) and for the allocation of moneys as directed by the board in accordance with § 6 of Ch. 63.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes. Per § 6 of Ch. 63, a portion of the fund shall be allocated toward a unified and evidence-based state system for collecting, analyzing, and publishing data about the availability and efficacy of substance use prevention, treatment, and recovery services statewide. Remaining funds shall be allocated for funding statewide and regional programs identified in the settlement agreements including, but not limited to, programs that use evidence-based or evidence-informed strategies to: (1) Treat opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions; (2) Support individuals in recovery from opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions; (3) Provide connections to care for individuals who have or are at risk of developing opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions; (4) Address the needs of individuals with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions and who are involved in, at

¹² Enacted in March 2022, these provisions are still uncoded.

<u>OREGON</u>	
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds? (cont'd)	risk of becoming involved in, or in transition from, the criminal justice system; (5) Address the needs of pregnant or parenting women with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions, and the needs of their families, including babies with neonatal abstinence syndrome; (6) Prevent over-prescribing of opioids and ensure appropriate prescribing and dispensing of opioids; (7) Support efforts to discourage or prevent misuse of opioids; and (8) Support efforts to prevent or reduce overdose deaths or other opioid-related harms. Additionally, funds may be used for: (1) Programs to educate law enforcement or other first responders regarding appropriate practices and precautions when dealing with users of fentanyl or other opioids; (2) Programs to provide wellness and support services for first responders and others who experience secondary trauma associated with opioid-related emergency events; (3) Programs to support efforts to provide leadership, planning, coordination, facilitation, training, and technical assistance to abate the opioid epidemic through activities, programs, or strategies; and (4) Supporting opioid abatement research.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. The board created in § 6 of Ch. 63 in the Oregon health authority shall determine the allocation of funding from the fund. Membership in the board includes representatives from mental health, law enforcement, local governments, certain state agencies, and an individual who has experienced a substance use disorder or a representative of an organization that advocates on behalf of individuals with substance use disorder.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	No.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth	N/A

<u>OREGON</u>	
permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Oregon Health Authority : Oregon Opioid Settlement Funds : Opioid Overdose and Misuse : State of Oregon Oregon Health Authority : Opioid Settlement Prevention, Treatment and Recovery Board : Opioid Overdose and Misuse : State of Oregon
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	72 PA. STAT. AND CONS. STAT. ANN. §§ 1791-A.1 and 1792-A.1 (West 2025) (collectively “Opioid Settlement Restricted Account”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	July 1, 2021
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. 72, § 1792-A.1 (Opioid Settlement Restricted Account) creates the Opioid Settlement Restricted Account (account) in the general fund as a restricted account. The account consists of money received by a state agency as a result of a settlement, litigation, enforcement action, or a court-ordered distribution pursuant to a bankruptcy code approved plan, arising from claims made by the commonwealth related to the marketing, manufacturing, sale, promotion, distribution, prescribing, or dispensing of opioids. Money received by county, municipal, or local governments and agencies shall not be deposited into the account.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	No.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	No. Per 72, § 1792-A.1, money in the account may only be used upon appropriation by the general assembly.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	No.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	PA Opioid Misuse and Addiction Abatement Trust Data - PA Opioid Settlement Data
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>RHODE ISLAND</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	R.I. GEN. LAWS ANN. § 42-7.2-10 (West 2025) (appropriations and disbursements)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	July 1, 2021
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 42-7.2-10 creates the Rhode Island Statewide Opioid Abatement Account (account) within the general fund for the purpose of receiving and expending monies from settlement agreements with opioid manufacturers, pharmaceutical distributors, pharmacies, or their affiliates, as well as monies resulting from bankruptcy proceedings of the same entities.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes, but not with specificity. Funds from the account must be used for forward-looking opioid abatement efforts, as defined and limited by any settlement agreements, state-city and town agreements, or court orders pertaining to the use of such funds.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	No.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. By January 1 of each calendar year, the secretary of health and human services shall report to the governor, the legislature, and the attorney general on the expenditures that were funded using monies from the account and the amount spent.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Opioid Settlement Advisory Committee Executive Office of Health and Human Services Opioid Settlement – Prevent Overdose RI
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>SOUTH CAROLINA</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	S.C. CODE ANN. §§ 11-58-10 to 11-58-100 (2025) (collectively “South Carolina Opioid Recovery Act”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	May 23, 2022
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 11-58-30 (South Carolina Opioid Recovery Fund; establishment; use of funds) establishes the South Carolina Opioid Recovery Fund (fund) which must be held and maintained separately from all other funds, properties, assets, and accounts of the state and its other agencies. The fund shall receive money from certain opioid-related settlements entered into by the state and its participating political subdivisions pursuant to the terms of an agreement between the attorney general and the participating political subdivisions. The attorney general and participating political subdivisions may direct funds from future opioid-related settlements or judgments to the fund. Several subfunds are established within the fund including the discretionary subfund created in § 11-58-40 (discretionary subfund); the guaranteed political subdivision subfund created in § 11-58-50 (guaranteed political subdivision subfund); and the administrative subfund created in § 11-58-60 (administrative subfund).
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes, but not with specificity. § 11-58-20 (definitions) defines “approved abatement strategies” to mean those measures to address and remediate opioid-related issues that are set forth in opioid-related settlements. § 11-58-30 provides that all funds in the fund must be spent on approved abatement strategies.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. § 11-58-70 (South Carolina Opioid Recovery Fund Board; creation; membership; terms; vacancies; meetings) creates the South Carolina Opioid Recovery Fund Board (board) as an independent, quasi-governmental agency responsible for the purpose of managing the fund. Membership includes representatives appointed by the governor and the legislature. The powers and duties of the board include, but are not limited to, allocating all funds in the fund pursuant to the terms of an agreement between the attorney general and the participating political subdivisions. §§ 11-58-40 and 11-58-50 permit the South Carolina Opioid Recovery Fund Board (board) to authorize payments from each

<u>SOUTH CAROLINA</u>	
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	respective subfund to requesting entities if the entity making the request complies with the requirements specified in each law.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. § 11-58-30 requires the state auditor to conduct an annual examination of the fund and provide a report of its findings to the board and the state fiscal accountability authority.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Home SCORE
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>SOUTH DAKOTA</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 34-20B-116 (2025)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	March 18, 2022
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 34-20B-116 establishes the opioid abatement and remediation fund (fund) in the state treasury consisting of money received by the state pursuant to settlements or judgments relating to opioids; any gifts, bequests, or donations; and interest earned on money in the fund established under this section.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes, but not with specificity. The law provides that all money in the fund may only be used for purposes relating to opioid abuse treatment, prevention, and recovery programs.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	No. Moneys must be appropriated through the normal budget process. Expenditures of the state from the fund must be assigned to the department of social services.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	No.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Prescription Opioid Abuse Prevention Initiative South Dakota Department of Health
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>TENNESSEE</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	• TENN. CODE ANN. §§ 9-4-1301 to 9-4-1305 (West 2025) (collectively “Opioid Abatement Fund”) • TENN. CODE ANN. §§ 33-11-101 to 33-11- (West 2025) (collectively “Opioid Abatement Council Act”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	• May 24, 2021 (§§ 9-4-1301 to 9-4-1305, 33-11-101, 33-11-102, and 33-11-104 to 33-11-106) • May 2, 2025 (§ 33-11-103)
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 9-4-1301 (establishment of fund) establishes the opioid abatement fund (fund) which operates as an irrevocable trust that is administered by the state treasurer. Amounts in the fund shall not revert to the general fund.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes, but not with specificity. § 9-4-1032 (disbursements from the fund—purposes) provides that funds in the fund shall be spent only for the following purposes: (1) Prospective opioid abatement and remediation; (2) Expenses incurred in administering and operating the council; (3) Related expenses as provided in § 33-11-104; and (4) Expenses associated with administering, investing, and disbursing funds held in the fund. § 33-11-103 (opioid abatement council) provides that funds disbursed to counties under this statute must be spent on opioid abatement and remediation purposes that are specifically approved by the council or included on a council list of approved programs. § 33-11-105 (council duties and responsibilities) provides that disbursements shall be limited to funding or supporting opioid abatement and remediation purposes and related administrative costs.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. § 33-11-103 creates the opioid abatement council (council) and § 9-4-1302 provides that any fund disbursements must be made at the direction of the council. § 33-11-103 provides that membership in the council consists of representatives appointed by the governor, the legislature, the Tennessee County Services Association, and the Tennessee Municipal League. The council shall disburse 35 percent of proceeds in the fund to counties that join the opioid settlement agreement subject to the

<u>TENNESSEE</u>	
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	provisions of this statute and 65 percent for statewide, regional, or local opioid abatement and remediation purposes pursuant to § 33-11-105. § 33-11-105 provides that the duties and responsibilities of the council include directing the disbursement of funds held in the fund subject to the terms of a state-subdivision opioid abatement agreement or statewide opioid settlement agreement concerning funds paid pursuant to such agreement. Before directing disbursement of funds, the council shall receive input from the department's statewide planning and policy council's need assessment process and allow for comment and input from community stakeholders, local governments, state and local public health officials, public health advocates, law enforcement and judiciary representatives, opioid remediation service providers, and other parties interested and actively involved in addressing the opioid crisis and its abatement.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. § 33-11-105 requires the council to create and deliver an annual report to the governor and the legislature that details the total funds deposited into the fund, the abatement strategies funded, and any disbursement or expenses paid from the fund.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Opioid Abatement Council Community Grants Dashboard
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>TEXAS</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	• TEX. GOV'T CODE ANN. §§ 403.501 to 403.511 (West 2025) (collectively “Statewide Opioid Settlement Agreement”) • 34 TEX. ADMIN CODE §§ 16.200 to 16.222 (2025) (collectively “Texas Opioid Abatement Fund Program”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	• June 16, 2021 (§§ 403.501 to 403.504, 403.505 to 403.511) • July 10, 2023 (34, §§ 16.200 to 16.221) • March 18, 2024 (34, § 16.222) • May 30, 2025 (§ 403.5041)
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. GOV'T CODE § 403.505 (opioid abatement account) provides that the opioid abatement account (account) is a dedicated account in the general revenue fund which is composed of: (1) Money obtained from a statewide opioid settlement agreement and deposited into the account under GOV'T CODE § 403.507; (2) Money received by the state from any other source resulting directly or indirectly from an action by the state against an opioid manufacturer, distributor, or another person in the opioid industry relating to a violation of state or federal law on the manufacture, marketing, distribution, or sale of opioids, other than money distributed to a political subdivision of the state in accordance with the terms of a settlement agreement or judgment; (3) Money appropriated or transferred to the account by the legislature; (4) Gifts and grants contributed to the account; and (5) Earnings on the principal of the account. GOV'T CODE § 403.506 (opioid abatement trust fund) establishes the opioid abatement trust fund (trust fund) outside the state treasury for the purposes of this chapter that is administered by the trust company. The trust company may authorize money from the trust fund to be invested with money from the state treasury. The trust fund consists of money obtained under a statewide opioid settlement agreement and deposited in the trust fund under GOV'T CODE § 403.507 and interest, dividends, and other income of the trust fund. GOV'T CODE § 403.507 (deposit and allocation of settlement money; effect of bankruptcy) provides that money obtained under a statewide opioid settlement agreement must be

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Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds? (cont'd)	deposited as follows: 15 percent shall be deposited into the account and 85 percent shall be deposited into the trust fund.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes. GOV'T CODE § 403.505 provides that money in the account may only be appropriated to a state agency for the abatement of opioid-related harms. It provides that a state agency may use money appropriated from the account only to: (1) Prevent opioid use disorder through evidence-based education and prevention, such as school-based prevention, early intervention, or healthcare services or programs intended to reduce the risk of opioid use by school-age children; (2) Support efforts to prevent or reduce deaths from opioid overdoses or other opioid-related harms, including through increasing the availability or distribution of naloxone or other opioid antagonists for use by healthcare providers, first responders, persons experience an opioid overdose, families, schools, community-based service providers, social workers, or other members of the public; (3) Create and provide training on the treatment of opioid addiction, including the treatment of opioid dependence with each medication approved for that purpose by the Food and Drug Administration, medical detoxification, relapse prevention, patient assessment, individual treatment planning, counseling, recovery supports, diversion control, and other best practices; (4) Provide opioid use disorder treatment for youths and adults, with an emphasis on programs that provide a continuum of care that includes screening and assessment for opioid use disorder and co-occurring behavioral health disorders, early intervention, contingency management, cognitive behavioral therapy, case management, relapse management, counseling services, and medication-assisted treatments; (5) Provide patients suffering from opioid dependence with access to all medications approved for the treatment of opioid dependence and relapse prevention following

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If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds? (cont'd)	opioid detoxification, including opioid agonists, partial agonists, and antagonists; (6) Support efforts to reduce the abuse or misuse of addicting prescription medications, including tools used to give healthcare providers information needed to protect the public from the harm caused by improper use of those medications; (7) Support treatment alternatives that provide both psychosocial support and medication-assisted treatments in areas with geographical or transportation-related challenges, including providing access to mobile health services and telemedicine, particularly in rural areas; (8) Address the needs of persons involved with criminal justice and rural county unattended deaths; or (9) Further any other purpose related to opioid abatement authorized by appropriation. GOV'T CODE § 403.506 provides that the trust company shall distribute 15 percent of the total amount of money obtained under a statewide opioid settlement agreement and distributed to the trust fund and the account under GOV'T CODE § 403.507 to counties and municipalities to address opioid-related harms in those communities. It shall also allocate an amount equal to 70 percent of the total amount as follows: (1) Five million to the Texas Access to Justice Foundation to be expended only on the order of the Supreme Court of Texas for the purpose of providing basic civil legal services to indigent persons directly impacted by opioid use disorder, including children who need basic civil legal services as a result of opioid use disorder by a parent, legal guardian, or caretaker; and (2) The remainder of that 70 percent to the Texas Opioid Abatement Fund Council (council). The trust company shall distribute money allocated to the council at the direction of the council. 34 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 16.201 (opioid abatement strategies) sets forth the requirements an opioid abatement strategy must meet in order to be eligible for funding including that the strategy be provided in the opioid abatement settlement agreements, support with evidence-based data, and in

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If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds? (cont'd)	compliance with all applicable state and federal laws. For each strategy approved as an eligible strategy, the council shall categorize the strategy as: (1) Treatment and coordination of care; (2) Prevention and public safety; (3) Recovery support services; or (4) Workforce development and training. Within each council, the council shall rank each strategy in order of priority for grant funding. The council may, from time to time, review and amend the list of eligible strategies, the categorization of strategies, or the ranking of strategies within each category.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. GOV'T CODE § 403.503 (Texas Opioid Abatement Fund Council) establishes the council to ensure that money recovered by the state through a statewide opioid settlement agreement is allocated fairly and spent to remediate the opioid crisis. Membership in the council includes regional members who are from academia or the medical profession with significant experience in opioid interventions, current or retired healthcare professionals with significant experience in treating opioid-related harms, and representatives from law enforcement and hospital districts. GOV'T CODE § 403.509 (council powers and duties and council-approved opioid abatement strategy) provides that the council shall determine and approve one or more evidence-based opioid abatement strategies that include an annual regional allocation methodology to distribute 75 percent of money distributed under GOV'T CODE § 403.508 based on population health information and prevalence of opioid incidences as provided by law, and an annual targeted allocation to distribute 25 percent of money distributed for targeted interventions as identified by opioid incidence information.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. Per GOV'T CODE § 403.510 (report), the council shall annually submit a written report to the legislature detailing all expenditures made by the council during the preceding state fiscal year. 34 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 16.215 (reporting) requires grant recipients to submit periodic reports to a designated staff member for each funded grant project. The frequency, format,

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If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements? (cont'd)	and requirements of the reports shall be determined at the discretion of the director at the direction of the council.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Texas Opioid Abatement Fund Council
Recently proposed legislation	None

UTAH	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	• UTAH CODE ANN. § 26B-5-211 (West 2025) (administration of opioid litigation proceeds—requirements for governmental entities receiving opioid funds—reporting) • UTAH CODE ANN. § 51-9-801 (West 2025) (Opioid Litigation Proceeds Fund)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	• May 3, 2023 (§ 26B-5-211) • July 1, 2025 (§ 51-9-801)
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 51-9-801 creates the Opioid Litigation Proceeds Fund (fund) which consists of any money deposited into the fund in accordance with this section, interest and dividends earned on money in the fund, and money appropriated to the fund by the legislature. The following shall be deposited into the fund: (1) All money received by the attorney general or the department of commerce as a result of any judgment, settlement, or compromise of claims pertaining to alleged violations of law related to the manufacture, marketing, distribution, or sale of opioids from a case designated as an opioid case by the attorney general in a legal services contract; and (2) All money received by the attorney general or the department of commerce as a result of any multistate judgment, settlement, or compromise of claims pertaining to alleged violations of law related to the manufacture, marketing, distribution, or sale of opioids.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes, but without specificity. § 26B-5-211 provides that opioid funds may not be used to reimburse expenditures that were incurred before the opioid funds were received by the governmental entity or supplant or take the place of any funds that would otherwise have been expended for that purpose. § 51-9-801 provides that the legislature may not appropriate principal from the fund. Money in the fund other than principal shall be used to address the effects of alleged violations of law related to the manufacture, marketing, distribution, or sale of opioids; or, if applicable, in accordance with the terms of a settlement agreement entered into by the state.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	No.

UTAH	
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. § 26B-5-211 requires recipients of opioid funds and political subdivisions that received opioid funds to provide an annual report to the office of substance use and mental health (office), in a form and by a date established by the office, that includes: (1) An accounting of all opioid funds that were received by the person in the year; (2) The number of individuals served through programs funded by the opioid funds, including the individuals' age, gender, and other demographic factors reported in a de-identified manner; (3) The measures that were used to determine whether the program funded by the opioid funds achieved the intended outcomes; (4) If applicable, any information required to be submitted to the reporting entity under applicable law, contract, or other agreement; and (5) The percentage of total funds received by the person in the year that the person used for promotion. On or before October 1 of each year, the office shall provide a written report to the legislature and, if required under the terms of a settlement agreement under which opioid funds are received, to the administrator of the settlement agreement that includes: (1) The opening and closing balance of the fund for the previous fiscal year; (2) The name of and amount received by each recipient of funds from the fund; (3) A description of the intended use of each award, including the specific program, service, or resource funded, population served, and measures that the recipient used or will use to assess the impact of the award; (4) The amount of funds expended to address each of the following items and the degree to which the department administered the program or subcontracted with a private entity: treatment services, recovery support services, prevention, criminal justice, harm reduction, and expanding housing, legal support, education, and job training;

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If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements? (cont'd)	(5) A description of any finding or concern as to whether all opioid funds disbursed from the fund violated the prohibitions in this section and, if applicable, complied with the requirements of a settlement agreement; (6) The performance indicators and progress toward improving outcomes and reducing mortality and other harms related to substance use disorder; and (7) Administrative costs including indirect rates and direct service costs.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Utah Opioid Priorities Opioid Litigation Substance Use and Mental Health
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>VERMONT</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	VT. STAT. ANN. tit. 18, §§ 4771 to 4774 (West 2025) (collectively “Opioid Settlement”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	May 16, 2022 (all)
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. 18, § 4774 (Opioid Abatement Special Fund) creates the Opioid Abatement Special Fund (fund) administered by the department of health. The fund shall consist of all abatement account fund monies disbursed to the department from the national abatement account fund, the national opioid abatement trust, the supplemental opioid abatement fund, or any other settlement funds that must be utilized exclusively for opioid prevention, intervention, treatment, recovery, and harm reduction services.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes. 18, § 4774 provides that disbursements from the fund shall supplement and not supplant or replace any existing or future local, state, or federal government funding for infrastructure, programs, supports, and resources, including health insurance benefits, federal grant funding, and Medicaid and Medicare funds. Expenditures from the fund shall be used for the following opioid prevention, intervention, treatment, recovery, harm reduction, and evaluation activities: (1) Preventing overdose deaths and other harms; (2) Treatment of opioid use disorder; (3) Support for individuals in treatment and recovery and their families; (4) Connecting individuals who need help to the help needed; (5) Addressing the needs of criminal justice-involved persons; (6) Addressing the needs of pregnant or parenting individuals and their families, including babies with neonatal abstinence syndrome; (7) Preventing overprescribing and ensuring appropriate prescribing and dispensing of opioids; (8) Preventing the misuse of opioids; (9) Educating law enforcement and other first responders regarding appropriate practices and precautions when dealing with fentanyl or other drugs and providing wellness and support services for first responders and

<u>VERMONT</u>	
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds? (cont'd)	others who experience secondary trauma associated with opioid-related emergency events; (10) Supporting efforts to provide leadership, planning, coordination, facilitation, training, and technical assistance to abate the opioid epidemic; (11) Researching opioid abatement; and (12) Implementing other evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or strategies that support prevention, harm reduction, treatment, or recovery of opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use or mental health disorder. It provides that priority for expenditures from the fund shall be aimed at reducing overdose deaths including promoting appropriate use of approved drugs to reduce opioid overdoses, increasing access to medication for opioid use disorder, assisting pregnant and postpartum individuals, expanding treatment for neonatal abstinence syndrome, expanding availability of warm handoff programs and recovery services, treating incarcerated populations, supporting prevention programs, expanding syringe service programs, and facilitating evidence-based or evidence-informed data collection and research analyzing and evaluating the effectiveness of the abatement strategies within Vermont.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	No; however, 18, § 4772 (Opioid Settlement Advisory Committee) creates the Opioid Settlement Advisory Committee (committee) whose duties include providing advice and recommendations regarding remediation spending from the fund. Membership in the committee includes representatives from the legislature, primary care prescribers with experience in providing medication for opioid use disorder, an academic to provide a statewide perspective on academic research relating to opioid use disorder, and individuals with lived experience of opioid use disorder, at least one of whom is in recovery. The committee shall vote on its recommendations and shall annually present its recommendations for expenditures from the fund to the department of health and to the legislature. The committee shall give priority consideration to services requiring funding on an ongoing basis.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	No.

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If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Opioid Settlement Advisory Committee Vermont Department of Health
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>VIRGINIA</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	VA. CODE ANN. §§ 2.2-2365 to 2.2-2377 (West 2025) (collectively “Opioid Abatement Authority”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	July 1, 2021 (all)
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 2.2-2374 (Opioid Abatement Fund) creates the Opioid Abatement Fund (fund) in the state treasury as a special, non-reverting fund which contains all funds appropriated to the fund, all funds designated by the attorney general from settlements, judgments, verdicts, and other court orders relating to claims regarding the manufacturing, marketing, distribution, or sale of opioids, and any gifts, donations, grants, bequests, and other funds received on the fund’s behalf. Any moneys remaining in the fund at the end of each fiscal year, including interest thereon, shall not revert to the general fund but shall remain in the fund. There is also the Commonwealth Opioid Abatement and Remediation Fund (remediation fund) created by § 2.2-2377 (Commonwealth Opioid Abatement and Remediation Fund) which is a special, non-reverting fund created in the state treasury. Any moneys remaining in the remediation fund at the end of each fiscal year, including interest thereon, shall not revert to the general fund but shall remain in the fund. All funds received pursuant to a settlement, judgment, verdict, or other court order relating to consumer protection claims regarding the manufacturing, marketing, distribution, or sale of opioids that are intended to be used for opioid abatement or remediation, excluding funds designated for transfer to the Opioid Abatement Authority (authority) and funds designated for transfer to participating localities pursuant to an agreement between the attorney general and those participating localities, shall be deposited by the office of the attorney general in such amounts into the remediation fund, or appropriated for such purpose, and any gifts, donations, grants, bequests, and other funds received on its behalf shall be credited to the remediation fund.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes. § 2.2-2370 (conditions and restrictions on financial assistance) provides that the authority shall provide financial support for efforts that are designed to treat, prevent, or reduce opioid use disorder or the misuse of opioids or otherwise abate or remediate the opioid epidemic, which may include efforts to:

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If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds? (cont'd)	(1) Support treatment of opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions through evidence-based or evidence-informed methods, programs, or strategies; (2) Support people in recovery from opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions through evidence-based or evidence-informed methods, programs, or strategies; (3) Provide connections to care for people who have, or are at risk of developing, opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions; (4) Support efforts, including law enforcement programs, to address the needs of persons with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions who are involved in, or are at risk of becoming involved in, the criminal justice system; (5) Support drug treatment and recovery courts that provide evidence-based or evidence-informed options for people with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health conditions; (6) Support efforts to address the needs of pregnant or parenting women and their families, including infants with neonatal abstinence syndrome; (7) Support efforts to prevent overprescribing and ensure appropriate prescribing and dispensing of opioids; (8) Support efforts to discourage or prevent misuse of opioids; (9) Support efforts to prevent or reduce overdose deaths or other opioid-related harms; and (10) Support efforts to provide comprehensive resources for patients seeking opioid detoxification, including detoxification services. No support provided by the authority shall be used by the recipient to supplant funding for an existing program or continue funding an existing program at its current amount of funding. The authority shall give priority to applications for financial support for efforts that:

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If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds? (cont'd)	(1) Collaborate with an existing program or organization that has an established record of success treating, preventing, or reducing opioid use disorder or the misuse of opioids; (2) Treat, prevent, or reduce opioid use disorder or the misuse of opioids in a community with a high incidence of opioid use disorder or opioid death rate, relative to population; (3) Treat, prevent, or reduce opioid use disorder or the misuse of opioids in a historically economically disadvantaged community; or (4) Include a monetary match from or on behalf of the applicant, with high priority given to an effort with a larger matching amount. § 2.2-2377 provides that any moneys in the remediation fund shall be used solely for the purposes of efforts to treat, prevent, or reduce opioid use disorder or the misuse of opioids or to otherwise abate or remediate the opioid epidemic, or for any other approved purposes to the extent that such purposes are described in a related settlement, judgment, verdict, or other court order. To the degree practicable, the implementation and maintenance of performance measures associated with the use of such funds shall be documented and remitted to the authority upon request.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. § 2.2-2366 (Opioid Abatement Authority established) establishes the authority as an independent body, the purpose of which is to abate and remediate the opioid epidemic through financial support from the fund. § 2.2-2368 (duties of the authority) provides that the authority shall, among other things, make awards from the fund in a manner that distributes funds equitably among all community services board regions of the commonwealth, including the establishment of mandatory minimum percentages of funds to be awarded from the commonwealth to each participating locality. Additionally, § 2.2-2369 (powers of the authority) provides that the authority may, among other things, make grants and disbursements from the fund that support efforts to treat, prevent, and reduce opioid use disorder and the misuse of opioids or otherwise abate or remediate the opioid epidemic.

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If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. § 2.2-2373 (annual report) requires the authority to submit an annual executive summary to the governor and the legislature of the interim activity and work of the authority. The summary shall be submitted as a report document and include information regarding efforts supported by the authority and expenditures from the fund.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Opioid Abatement Authority Virginia Opioid Abatement Authority Dashboard
Recently proposed legislation	None

WASHINGTON	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	WASH. REV. CODE ANN. §§ 43.79.483 and 43.79.484 (West 2025) (included within “State Funds”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	July 1, 2024
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 43.79.483 (opioid abatement settlement account) creates the opioid abatement settlement account (settlement account) in the state treasury consisting of all settlement receipts and moneys that are designated to be used by the state to abate the opioid epidemic for state use. § 43.79.484 (tribal opioid prevention and treatment account) creates the tribal opioid prevention and treatment account (tribal account) in the state treasury which includes all receipts from the transfer directed in § 43.79.483 (see below).
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes, but not with specificity. § 43.79.483 provides that expenditures from the settlement account may only be used for future opioid remediation as provided in the applicable settlement. For purposes of the settlement account, “opioid remediation” means the care, treatment, and other programs and expenditures designed to: (1) Address the use and abuse of opioid products; (2) Treat or mitigate opioid use or related disorders; or (3) Mitigate other alleged effects of, including those injured as a result of, the opioid epidemic. It also provides that, beginning July 1, 2025, and each fiscal year thereafter through June 30, 2031, the state treasurer shall transfer into the tribal account an amount equal to the greater of \$7,750,000 or 20 percent of the settlement receipts and moneys deposited into the settlement account during the prior fiscal year. Beginning June 30, 2031, and each fiscal year thereafter, the treasurer shall transfer into the tribal account from the settlement account an amount equal to 20 percent of the settlement receipts and moneys deposited into the settlement account during the prior fiscal year. § 43.79.484 provides that moneys in the tribal account may be used for addressing the impact of the opioid epidemic in tribal communities including: (1) Prevention and recovery services;

<u>WASHINGTON</u>	
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds? (cont'd)	(2) Treatment programs, including medication-assisted treatment; (3) Peer services; (4) Awareness campaigns and education; and (5) Support for first responders.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	No. Funds are appropriated by the legislature.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	No.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	State Opioid and Overdose Response (SOOR) plan Washington State Health Care Authority Washington State Opioid Settlements Healthier Washington Collaboration Portal
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>WEST VIRGINIA</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	W. VA. CODE ANN. §§ 5-31-1 to 5 (West 2025) (collectively “The West Virginia First Foundation”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	March 10, 2023
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes, but unlike in the majority of other states, West Virginia’s opioid litigation proceeds are not deposited into an independent fund within the treasury but are transferred to the West Virginia First Foundation (foundation; see below) for disbursement pursuant to the terms of a memorandum of understanding entered into between the parties to the litigation. <i>See</i> § 5-31-2 (definitions).
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	No.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. § 5-31-3 (West Virginia First Foundation) recognizes the private foundation known as the West Virginia First Foundation created by the memorandum of understanding entered into between the parties to the litigation. The foundation shall have a governing board, an expert panel, and other additional and regional entities necessary for the purpose of receiving and disbursing opioid funds and other purposes set forth in the order and memorandum of understanding.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. § 5-31-5 (audits and annual reports) requires each local government to submit an annual financial report to the foundation specifying the amounts spent on approved purposes within the region during the previous fiscal year. A report for each region shall be prepared no later than 30 days thereafter. Each region’s report shall incorporate the information disclosed in each local government’s annual report. Each region’s report shall specify: (1) The amount of opioid funds received; (2) The amount of opioid funds disbursed or applied during the previous fiscal year, broken down by categories of approved uses; and (3) Impact information measuring or describing the progress of the approved use strategies.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures	N/A

<u>WEST VIRGINIA</u>	
and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	West Virginia First Foundation
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>WISCONSIN</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	WIS. STAT. ANN. § 165.12 (West 2025) (opioid settlement)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	July 2, 2021
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes, but only for proceeds for local governments. Per § 165.12, 30 percent of settlement proceeds are allocated directly to the state department of health services. The remaining 70 percent is allocated to local governments. A local government that receives moneys payable to a local government pursuant to this statute shall deposit the moneys in a segregated account that may not be commingled with any other moneys of the local government. Local governments may combine moneys from their segregated accounts if each local government conforms to the reporting requirement of this statute.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes, but only for proceeds for local governments, and not with specificity. The only direction for expenditures is that they be used for purposes for abatement that comply with any settlement agreement or court order.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	No.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. By May 1 annually, a local government that receives moneys pursuant to this statute shall submit a report to the department of justice and the legislature that includes all of the following: (1) The amount of money in the local government's segregated account as of December 31 of the previous year; and (2) An accounting of the receipts and disbursements from the segregated account in the previous year.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None

<u>WISCONSIN</u>	
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Opioids: Settlement Funds Wisconsin Department of Health Services
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>WYOMING</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	None
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	No.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	N/A
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	N/A
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. Wyoming and its participating local governments entered into the OneWyo Opioid Settlement Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) that sets forth the requirements for opioid litigation settlement funds. It provides that all opioid funds must be used in a manner consistent with the approved uses as set forth in the MOA. No opioid funds can be used as restitution for past expenditures. Opioid funds must be used in a present and forward-looking manner to actively abate and alleviate the impacts of the opioid crisis and co-occurring substance abuse in Wyoming. Section VI of the MOA requires participating local governments to submit an annual report and certification to the attorney general that includes the following for the preceding calendar year: (1) The amount of the localized share received by the participating local government; (2) The amount of localized share expended by the participating local government broken down by funded project, program, or strategy; and

<u>WYOMING</u>	
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	(3) The amount of any allocations awarded by the participating local government listing the recipients, amounts awarded, amounts disbursed, disbursement terms, and the projects, programs, or strategies funded. The MOA provides that approved uses for opioid litigation funds include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) Expanding availability of treatment, including medication-assisted treatment, for opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use or mental health issues; (2) Supportive housing, all forms of FDA-approved medication-assisted treatment, counseling, peer support, recovery case management, and residential treatment with access to medications for those who need it; (3) Treatment of mental health trauma issues that resulted from the traumatic experiences of the opioid user and for family members; (4) Expand telehealth to increase access to treatment, including medication-assisted treatment, as well as counseling, psychiatric support, and other treatment and recovery support services; (5) Scholarships for certified addiction counselors; (6) Training for healthcare providers, students, and other supporting professionals, such as peer recovery coaches/recovery outreach specialists, including training relating to medication-assisted treatment and harm reduction; (7) Development of national treatment availability clearinghouse to fund the development of a multistate/nationally accessible database whereby healthcare providers can list locations for currently available in-patient and outpatient opioid use disorder treatment services that are accessible on a real-time basis by persons who seek treatment; (8) Fund Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) programs to reduce the transition from use to disorders; (9) Purchase automated versions of SBIRT and support ongoing costs of the technology; (10) Training for emergency room personnel treating opioid overdose patients on post-discharge planning, including

<u>WYOMING</u>	
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	community referrals for medication-assisted treatment, recovery case management, and/or support services; (11) Support 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; (12) Developing best practices on addressing opioid use disorder in the workplace; (13) Address the needs of individuals involved in the criminal justice system who have opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health issues; (14) Support pre-arrest diversion and deflection strategies for individuals with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health issues; (15) Support treatment and recovery courts for persons with opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health issues, but only if they provide referrals to evidence-informed treatment, including medication-assisted treatment; (16) Support critical time interventions, particularly for individuals living with dual-diagnosis opioid use disorder/serious mental illness, and services for individuals who face immediate risks and service needs and risks upon release from correctional settings; (17) Address the needs of women who are or may become pregnant; (18) Support people in treatment and recovery and reduce stigma; (19) Prevent over-prescribing and ensure proper prescribing of opioids; (20) Prevent the misuse of opioids through public education relating to drug disposal and drug take-back disposal or destruction programs; and (21) Prevent overdose deaths and other harms.
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Opioid Settlement Funds - Wyoming Department of Health OneWyo Opioid Settlement MOA
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>GUAM</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	None
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	No.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	N/A
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	N/A
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. Exhibit E to the Final Consent Judgment issued in the Superior Court of Guam sets forth the accepted uses for opioid litigation proceeds paid to Guam. Those accepted uses include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) Naloxone or other FDA-approved drugs to reverse opioid overdoses; (2) Medication-assisted treatment distribution and other opioid-related treatment; (3) Expand Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) services to non-Medicaid eligible or uninsured pregnant women; (4) Expand comprehensive evidence-based treatment and recovery services, including medication-assisted treatment, for women with co-occurring opioid use disorder and other substance use disorder or mental health issues for uninsured individuals for up to 12 months postpartum; (5) Expanding treatment for neonatal abstinence syndrome; (6) Expansion of warm hand-off programs and recovery services;

<u>GUAM</u>	
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds? (cont'd)	(7) Provide evidence-based treatment and recovery support, including medication-assisted treatment for persons with opioid use disorder and co-occurring substance use disorder or mental health issues within and transitioning out of the criminal justice system; (8) Increase funding for jails to provide treatment to inmates with opioid use disorder; (9) Funding for evidence-based prevention programs in schools and community drug disposal programs; (10) Expanding syringe service programs; and (11) Evidence-based data collection and research analyzing the effectiveness of the abatement strategies within the state.
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Guam does not have a central opioid litigation proceeds website. However, a copy of the Consent Judgment can be found here: Guam-Consent-Judgement.pdf .
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	5 N. MAR. I. ADMIN. CODE §§ 5-70-100 to 5-70-270 (2025) (collectively “CNMI Opioid Proceeds Regulations”)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	June 15, 2025
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. § 5-70-205 (fiscal and financial management) provides that the department of finance shall establish the Opioid Litigation Proceeds Fund (fund) which shall be separate from the general fund. Per § 5-70-220 (credits to the fund), the following shall be credited to the fund: (1) All proceeds received from the National Opioid Settlement Agreement; (2) Monies appropriated by or transferred to the fund by the legislature; (3) Gifts, donations, grants, bequests, and other monies received by the commonwealth on the fund’s behalf; and (4) Any interest of monies in the fund.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes. § 5-70-245 (permissible expenditures) provides that permissible expenditures must be approved by the Opioids Proceeds Council (OPC). It further provides that the following entities may receive monies from the fund: (1) Hinemlu O’hala Enteramenti (H.O.P.E.) Recovery Center under the office of the governor’s substance abuse, addiction, and rehabilitation program; (2) Substance Abuse Treatment and Recovery Clinic, under the Community Guidance Center; (3) The Drug Court Division of the CNMI judiciary; (4) Any government agency that engages in substance abuse treatment and prevention; and (5) Any non-profit that engages in substance abuse treatment and prevention. § 5-70-250 (non-permissible expenditures) provides that expenditures not consistent with the strategies and approved uses of the National Opioid Settlement Agreement and this regulation are not permissible expenditures. It further provides that monies shall not be used to supplant funding for an existing program.

<u>NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS</u>	
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds? (cont'd)	§ 5-70-255 (National Opioid Settlement Agreement—Exhibit E) provides that Exhibit E of the agreement serves as the guideline for opioid abatement and remediation strategies and approved uses recognized by the agreement. The OPC shall refer to Exhibit E—Schedule A and B for spending guidelines.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. § 5-70-130 (Opioid Proceed Council) provides that the OPC is the oversight authority of the funds for the abatement and remediation of opioid and substance use disorder in the commonwealth. Among the OPC's duties as set forth in § 5-70-185 (powers, duties, and responsibilities) are awarding financial assistance from the fund in a manner that distributes funds equitably among all community service providers that engage in opioid abatement and substance use disorder strategies within the commonwealth and providing financial support from the opioid fund in the form of grants, donations, or other assistance, for opioid prevention and opioid and substance use disorder treatment efforts that aim to reduce opioid use disorder and the misuse of opioids. § 5-70-210 (department of finance—duties and responsibilities) provides that the department of finance shall disburse funds upon approval of the OPC.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. § 5-70-195 (reporting) requires that the OPC provide an annual written report to the governor and the legislature that details the OPC's activities during the prior calendar year. The report shall document all expenses associated with managing, investing, and disbursing monies of the fund. § 5-70-230 (reporting) requires the OPC to provide annual reports of abatement expenditures and documents supporting the expenditures. § 5-70-260 (funding opportunities and awards) requires that grant awardees are required to submit semi-annual reports that include the following information: (1) Budget category expenditures to ensure compliance; (2) Accomplishments, goals, and objectives achieved for each approved activity; (3) Barriers and efforts made to address such barriers; (4) Data collection of measurable outcomes; and (5) Relapse and recidivism.

<u>NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS</u>	
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Opioid Proceeds Council - Office of the Attorney General
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>PUERTO RICO</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	None
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	N/A
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	No.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	N/A
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	N/A
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. The governor of Puerto Rico issued Administrative Bulletin No. OE-2022-032 (bulletin) related to opioid litigation settlement proceeds. The bulletin creates the Opioid Settlement Remediation Advisory Committee (committee) to provide recommendations to the department of health on how the opioid abatement funds received will be allocated and distributed, consistent with approved uses only.
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	OE-Comitei-Asesor-Opioides.pdf
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS</u>	
Statute(s) and regulation(s)	• V.I. CODE ANN. tit. 3, § 415a (West 2025) (Opioid Abatement Trust Fund Committee) • V.I. CODE ANN. tit. 33, § 3100gg (West 2025) (Opioid Abatement Trust Fund)
Effective date(s) or date of most recent substantive amendment(s)	January 9, 2023
Does the state have a law that establishes a dedicated fund independent of the general treasury for opioid litigation proceeds?	Yes. Tit. 33, § 3100gg establishes a separate and distinct fund in the treasury to be designated as the Opioid Abatement Trust Fund (fund) which shall be maintained separate and apart from any other funds of the government, including the general fund. No monies in the fund shall be available for expenditure or disbursement except as provided in this section. The fund shall be a continuing fund; amounts credited to the fund are not subject to further appropriation and monies remaining in the fund at the end of the fiscal year shall not be transferred to the general fund. The fund shall include: (1) All money, payments, proceeds, attorneys' fees, and costs or other things of value in the nature of civil damages or other payments received each year by the government by way of verdict, judgment, compromise, or settlement of any case or controversy relating to the manufacturing, marketing, distribution, promoting, or dispensing of opioids; (2) Monies appropriated by or transferred to the fund by the legislature; (3) Gifts, donations, grants, bequests, and other monies received on the fund's behalf; and (4) Interest earned on such amounts.
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds?	Yes, but not with specificity. Tit. 33, § 3100gg provides that monies in the fund must be used to supplement and not supplant or replace any other funds, including federal or local funds, which would otherwise have been expended for substance use disorder prevention, treatment, recovery, or harm reduction services or programs. Monies in the fund must be expended to mitigate the impacts of the opioid epidemic in the Virgin Islands including, but not limited to, expanding access to opioid use disorder prevention, intervention, treatment, and recovery options. Monies must also be used for training and research purposes. Any funds appropriated, expended, or distributed

<u>U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS</u>	
If yes, does the law set out permissible expenditures for the funds? (cont'd)	from the fund must be spent in accordance with the terms of any verdict, judgment, compromise, or settlement in or out of court, of any case brought relating to the manufacturing, marketing, distributing, promoting, or dispensing of opioids. Monies in the fund must be used for prospective purposes and may not be used to reimburse expenditures incurred prior to the effective date of this section.
If yes, does the law establish a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	Yes. Tit. 3, § 415a establishes the Opioid Abatement Trust Fund Committee (committee) to provide recommendations to the commissioner of health on how the opioid abatement funds received as a result of opioid litigation settlements and judgments are to be allocated and distributed consistent with approved uses only. Committee members must have experience, expertise, and education with respect to one or more of the following disciplines: public health policy or research, substance abuse, healthcare equity, criminal justice, drug policy, substance use disorders, prevention, treatment, recovery and harm reduction services, behavioral health services, public budgeting, and other related disciplines to assure the effective functioning of the committee. Among others, the committee has the duty and power to make recommendations regarding specific opioid abatement priorities and expenditures for the use of opioid settlement funds and approve awards of monies from the fund exclusively for permissible expenditures and any opioid related settlement agreement, court order, or consent judgment.
If yes, are there reporting requirements regarding disbursements?	Yes. Tit. 3, § 415a requires the committee to require recipients of monies from the fund to provide an annual report to the committee detailing the effectiveness of infrastructure, programs, services, and/or resources funded. Additionally, the department of health and department of justice shall annually submit a report to the governor and the legislature on the allocation of the awards approved by the committee, and revenue and expenditures to and from the fund.
If no, does the state otherwise have a written policy setting forth permissible expenditures and/or a governing body to approve disbursement of the funds?	N/A

<u>U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS</u>	
Miscellaneous provisions	None
State opioid litigation proceeds website	Attorney General Denise N. George: Drug Distributors and Johnson & Johnson Commit to \$26 Billion Opioid Agreement - United States Virgin Islands
Recently proposed legislation	None

<u>PENDING STATE LEGISLATION</u>	
<u>State/Bill Number/Status</u>	<u>Description</u>
None	N/A

ABOUT THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS AND PUBLIC POLICY ASSOCIATION

The Legislative Analysis and Public Policy Association (LAPPA) is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization whose mission is to conduct legal and legislative research and analysis and draft legislation on effective law and policy in the areas of public safety and health, substance use disorders, and the criminal justice system.

LAPPA produces cutting edge model laws and up-to-the-minute comparative analyses, publications, educational brochures, and other tools that can be used by national, state, and local criminal justice and substance use disorder practitioners who want the latest comprehensive information on law and policy. Examples of topics on which LAPPA has assisted stakeholders include naloxone laws, treatment in emergency settings, alternatives to incarceration for those with substance use disorders, medication for addiction treatment in correctional settings, and syringe services programs.

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