

Big question in opioid suits: How to divide any settlement

29 July 2019, by Geoff Mulvihill



In this Saturday, July 20, 2019, file photo, Kentucky Attorney General Andy Beshear criticizes Gov. Matt Bevin's proclamation calling for a special session to fix state pension plans in Frankfort, Ky. Beshear, a Democrat, is running for governor against Bevin, the Republican incumbent. Beshear was critical of the wording of the proclamation. (AP Photo/Bruce Schreiner, File)

The roughly 2,000 state and local governments suing the drug industry over the deadly opioid crisis have yet to see any verdicts or reach any big national settlements but are already tussling with each other over how to divide any money they collect.

The reason: Some of them want to avoid what happened 20 years ago, when states agreed to a giant [settlement](#) with the [tobacco industry](#) and used most of the cash on projects that had little to do with smoking's toll.

"If we don't use dollars recovered from these opioid lawsuits to end the opioid epidemic, shame on us," Kentucky Attorney General Andy Beshear said.

Overdoses from opioids, which include prescription painkillers and illegal drugs like heroin, have surpassed automobile crashes in recent years as the biggest cause of accidental deaths in the U.S., accounting for the loss of more than 400,000 lives since 2000.

An Associated Press analysis found that by 2011 and 2012, the industry was shipping enough prescription opioids to give every man, woman and child in the U.S. nearly a 20-day supply each year.

In their lawsuits, the governments contend the brand-name manufacturers fraudulently downplayed the addiction risks of the powerful painkillers while encouraging doctors to prescribe their patients more drugs and at higher doses. They also argue that drugmakers and distributors failed to stop suspiciously large shipments. The defendants dispute the allegations.



This June 17, 2019, file photo shows 5-mg pills of Oxycodone. Two Ohio counties are asking a judge to find that drugmakers and distributors were not allowed to ship suspicious orders of controlled substances to pharmacies. If a judge sides with the request from Cuyahoga and Summit counties, it would clear the way for the governments to assert that drug companies

ignored the regulations as a nationwide opioid crisis continued to grow. (AP Photo/Keith Srakocic, File)

In the late 1990s, attorneys general for all 50 states reached colossal settlements under which tobacco companies would pay them forever. A tally by the Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids found states have received more than \$161 billion so far.

But some of the money has gone toward such things as roads, bridges or teacher pensions. Some of the money went into states' general fund accounts, available for all sorts of uses.

"Most states have used their settlement recoveries, which are massive, for everything but the problem that gave rise to the litigation," said Doug Blake, a former Minnesota assistant attorney general who worked on the state's tobacco settlement.

The anti-smoking group says that for the fiscal year that ended in June, states took in \$27.3 billion from the settlements and from tobacco taxes and spent just 2.4% of that on kick-the-habit and smoking-prevention programs. The group also found that states spend, on average, less than one-fifth of what the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends on anti-smoking programs.

In the opioid litigation, plaintiffs want to make sure the money goes toward treating addiction and preventing drug abuse. Some also want to be reimbursed for extra taxpayer costs associated with the epidemic, such as rising expenses for jails and mental health services, more ambulance runs and police calls, and more children of addicts placed in the care of the child-welfare system.



This Sept. 17, 2015, file photo shows a sign barring smoking at the state Capitol in Oklahoma City. The signs were paid for by the Oklahoma Health Department, which works in conjunction with the Tobacco Settlement Endowment Trust to reduce smoking. Fifteen years after its creation, programs launched by the Tobacco Settlement Endowment Trust have dramatically reduced tobacco use among Oklahomans. (AP Photo/Sue Ogrocki, File)

There have been disputes within states over who should allocate money from opioid-related settlements. In Oklahoma, lawmakers objected earlier this year when the state attorney general struck a deal with Purdue Pharma that allocated much of a \$270 million settlement to a center for treatment and research. The lawmakers said they should be the ones to make those decisions. Lawmakers in West Virginia are asking the attorney general there to let them allocate the \$37 million settlement with the drug distributor McKesson.

Close to 2,000 local governments have made claims against the [drug industry](#). While the states' lawsuits are in state court, most of the city and county claims are in federal court, where they have been consolidated under one Cleveland-based judge who is pushing for a settlement.

Joe Rice, an architect of the tobacco settlement and one of the lead lawyers in the opioid cases, with clients including both local governments and states, said local governments are suing partly because they think they can do a better job with the money than states did with the tobacco funds. Rice

noted the opioid crisis has run up costs for local governments in ways cigarettes did not.

New Jersey's Camden County, for instance, started allocating extra money for its Office of Mental Health and Addiction to deal with problem back in 2015. That first year, the county of a half-million people just outside Philadelphia kicked in \$150,000. This year, it is up to \$600,000.

The sum does not include other crisis-related costs sprinkled throughout the county budget: \$156,000 for opioid treatment for jail inmates, cleaning up "needle parks" and holding an annual recovery softball game.



In this Aug. 17, 2018, file photo, family and friends who have lost loved ones to OxyContin and opioid overdoses leave pill bottles in protest outside the headquarters of Purdue Pharma, which is owned by the Sackler family, in Stamford, Conn. New York is suing the billionaire family behind Oxycontin, alleging the drugmaker fueled the opioid crisis by putting hunger for profits over patient safety. (AP Photo/Jessica Hill, File)

In the event of a nationwide settlement, Rice and other lawyers representing local governments have proposed a plan that would set in advance how much county and local governments would get, based on the amount of drugs shipped there, the overdose deaths and the number of people addicted.

In the case of a \$1 billion national settlement, for instance, Camden County would get \$1.3 million, and the communities in the county would share an additional \$900,000.

But many attorneys general have asked U.S. District Judge Dan Polster not to approve the plan. Thirty-eight warned in a filing this month that the process "would make 'global peace' more, not less, difficult to achieve."

The states also worry about the wisdom of splitting settlement funds with [local governments](#).

"Doling out small buckets of funds without regard to how the funds should be spent is the opposite of a 'coordinated' response, which would balance statewide efforts—such as public education campaigns—with any local efforts," the attorneys general wrote.

© 2019 The Associated Press. All rights reserved.

APA citation: Big question in opioid suits: How to divide any settlement (2019, July 29) retrieved 13 October 2019 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2019-07-big-opioid-settlement.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.