



Health & Human Services Agenda Request

3A
Agenda Item #

Requested Meeting Date: February 28, 2023

Title of Item: OPIOID Presentation

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REGULAR AGENDA	Action Requested:	<input type="checkbox"/> Direction Requested	
<input type="checkbox"/> CONSENT AGENDA		<input type="checkbox"/> Approve/Deny Motion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discussion Item
<input type="checkbox"/> INFORMATION ONLY		<input type="checkbox"/> Adopt Resolution (attach draft)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hold Public Hearing* <i>*provide copy of hearing notice that was published</i>

Submitted by: Paula Arimborgo	Department: H&HS Administration
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Presenter (Name and Title): Elizabeth Short, Public Health Nurse	Estimated Time Needed: 30 minutes
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Summary of Issue:
OPIOID Presentation

Alternatives, Options, Effects on Others/Comments:

Recommended Action/Motion:

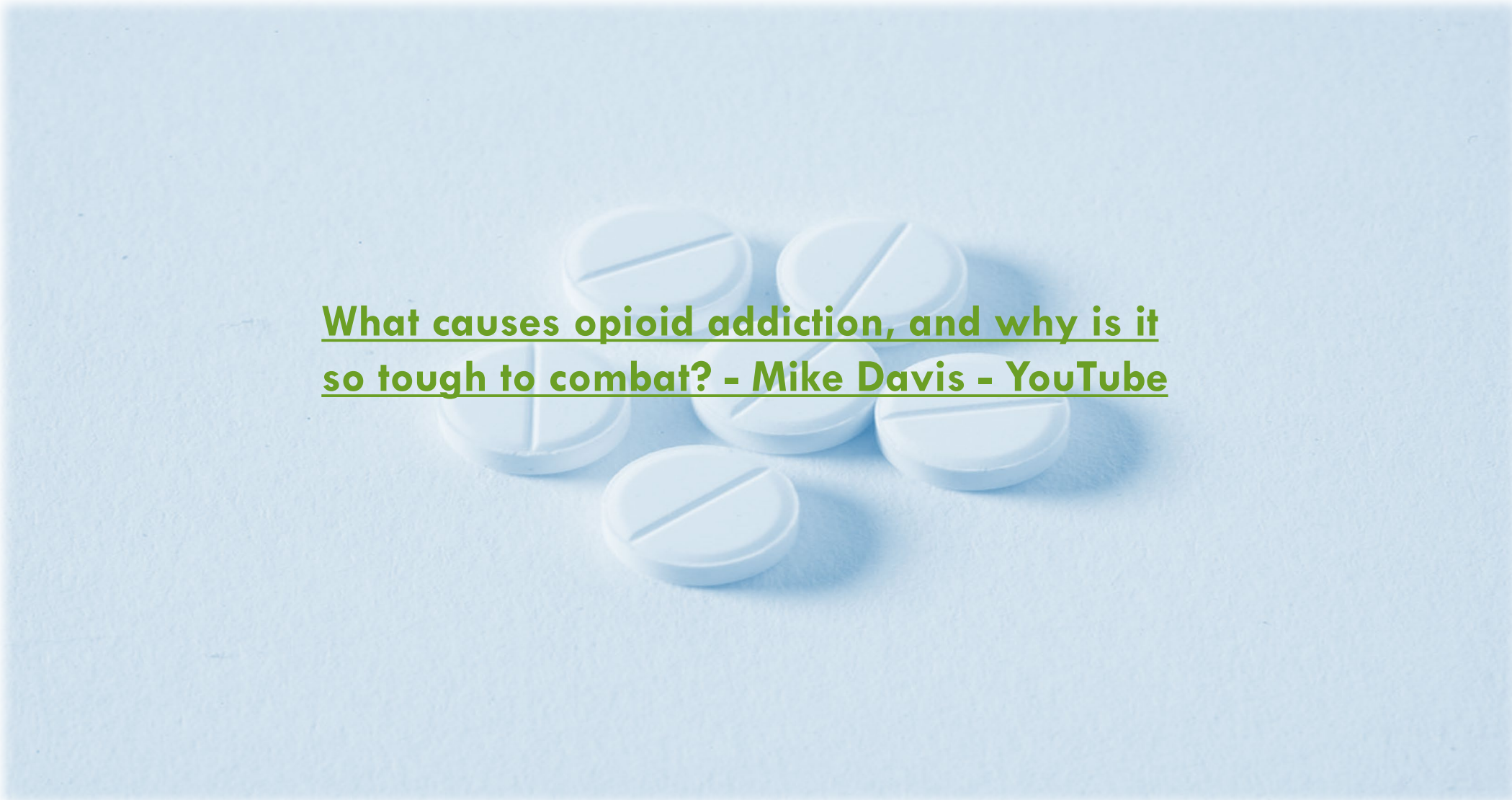
Financial Impact:
Is there a cost associated with this request? Yes No
What is the total cost, with tax and shipping? \$
Is this budgeted? Yes No *Please Explain:*

AITKIN COUNTY OPIOID SETTLEMENT



Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect
Aitkin County

UNDERSTANDING THE OPIOID CRISIS: WHAT LED TO LITIGATION?



[What causes opioid addiction, and why is it so tough to combat? - Mike Davis - YouTube](#)

HOW DID THE OPIOID SETTLEMENT ORIGINATE

- Litigation brought forth by states, cities, counties, tribes, and individuals against chain pharmacies and manufacturers who fueled the opioid crisis by misrepresenting the risks of long-term use of those drugs, aggressively marketing them, and failing to prevent suspicious shipments of prescription opioids.
- Aitkin County will receive funds over a period of 18 years.
- There are outstanding settlements still pending that will impact future funds
- The parties to these settlements are states, cities and counties. *Tribal nations negotiated their own separate settlements.*

FACES OF THE OPIOID CRISIS

Those who have succumbed to opioids were full of hope and promise. They served their country in the armed forces, they are college students, musicians, athletes, high school students, auto mechanics, sons, daughters, mothers, fathers. *They are the faces of the opioid crisis. These are just a few of lives lost too soon.*



Devin Norring
Age 19
Hastings MN
Willmar
He was supposed to have dental surgery for a cracked tooth and an MRI to investigate the cause of debilitating migraines but they were cancelled during pandemic.

Daniel John Baker
Addicted to pain killers after a softball injury.
He died from a heroin overdose in 2011. His father, Dave Baker is an Aitkin High School Graduate and is now a State Representative in Minnesota.

Devina
Years Old
He purchased what he thought was Percocet. He bought one pill through Facebook. He overdosed. His friend, Shapchat, it was laced with Fentanyl. He died after getting his hands after getting his in his sleep that night at the age of 19.

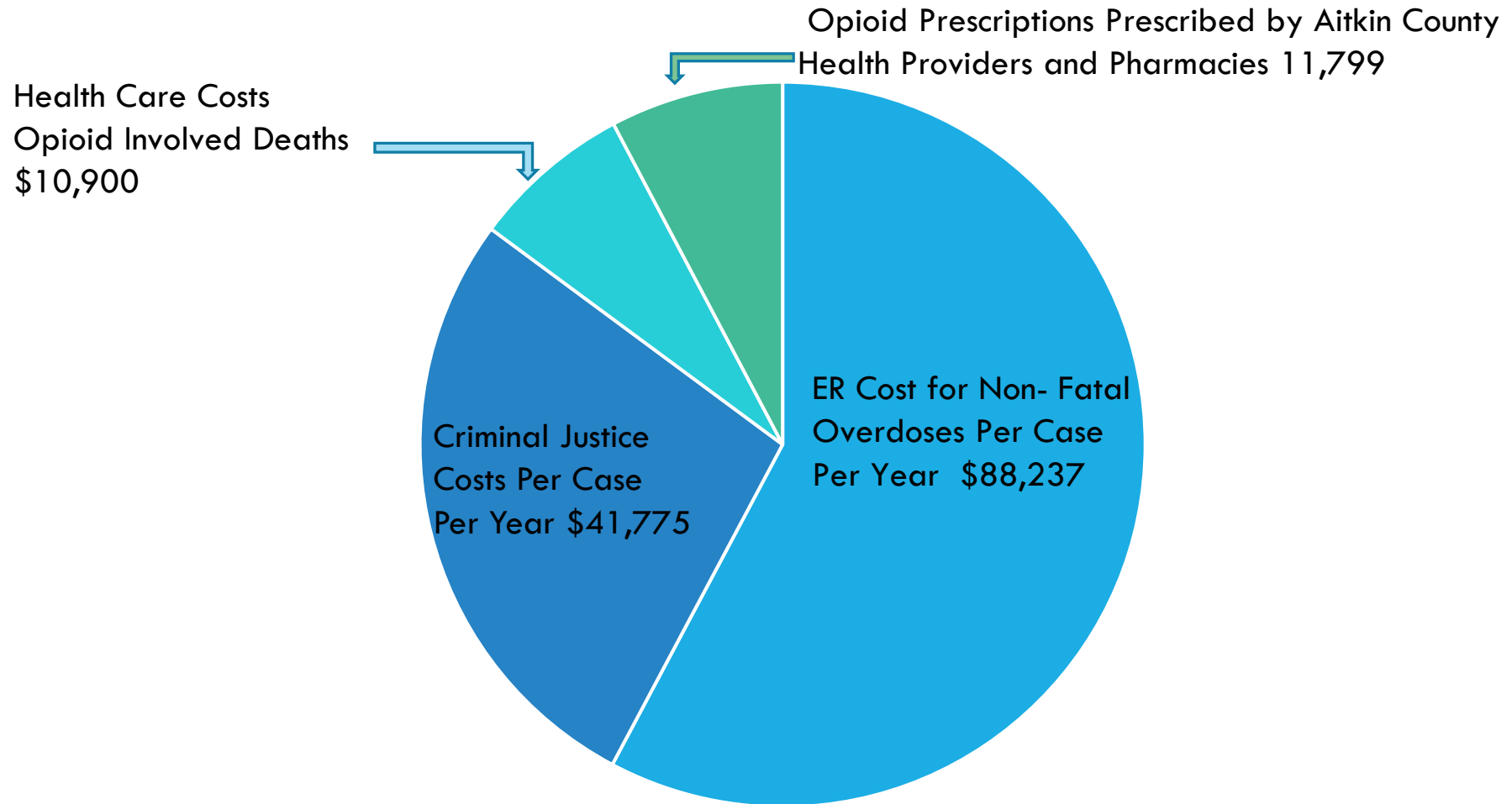
STATE OF MINNESOTA STATISTICS

Cost per case of opioid use disorder (\$221,219)		Cost per case of fatal opioid overdose (\$11.55 million)	
-\$14,705	health care	-\$5,462	health care
-\$1,660	substance use treatment	-\$1.44	million lost productivity
-\$6,961	criminal justice	-\$10.1	million value of statistical life
-\$14,707	lost productivity		
-\$183,186	reduced quality of life		

Most of the economic burden related to the opioid epidemic is due to the reduced quality of life or value of life lost for individual affected by opioid abuse.

Additionally from 2009-2016 child welfare services involvement has increased from 26%-34% due to parental substance use.

Aitkin County Statistics 2020



DESPITE THE DECLINE IN PRESCRIPTIONS OUD AND DEATHS CONTINUE TO RISE

Prescriptions

The number of opioids dispensed in Minnesota has been steadily decreasing

2017=3,180,131
2021=2,292,276

Death and Overdose

Opioid deaths among Minnesotans up 44% from 2020 to 2021

Non-Fatal Overdoses up from 1500 in 2016 to 4,349 in 2021

OPIOID SETTLEMENT KEY POINTS IN MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT (“MOA”)

Amount of Funds

Manufacturer and Distributor payments are spread out over 18 Years

Attorney General MOA

MOA signed February 25th, 2022 with a broad strategy of implementation

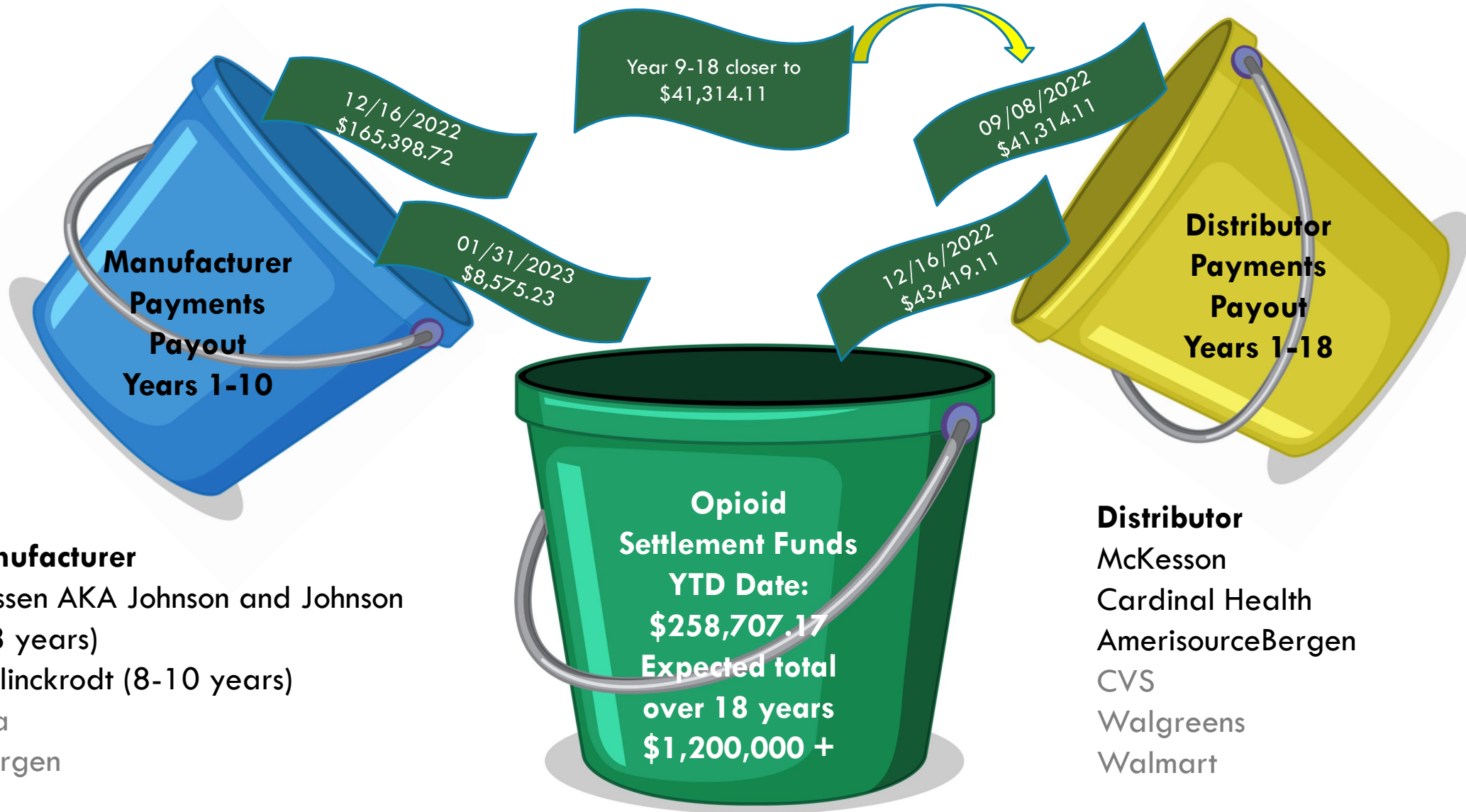
Chief Strategist

Public Health named as Chief Strategist in MOA

How Funds Must Be Used

All funds must be used for opioid mitigation activities in four broad categories

FUNDS RECEIVED TO DATE



Manufacturer

Janssen AKA Johnson and Johnson
(1-8 years)

Mallinckrodt (8-10 years)

Teva

Allergan

GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR SPENDING

DEVELOPED BY JOHN'S HOPKINS-BLOOMBERG SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

[HTTPS://OPIOIDPRINCIPLES.JHSPH.EDU/THE-PRINCIPLES/](https://opioidprinciples.jhsphe.edu/the-principles/)



Spend Money To Save Lives

Supplement vs. Supplant.
Don't use funds to fill budget gaps.
Build on existing programs



Use Evidence to Guide Spending

Use existing evidenced based
research to determine what works
and what doesn't



Invest in Youth Prevention

Support children, youth and
families in effective programs



Focus on Racial Equality

Direct funding to underserved
communities who are most affected
by opioid overdose



Develop a Fair and Transparent Process for
Spending Funds

Guided by PH with active
engagement of the community

AREAS OF MITIGATION



Treatment

Treat Opioid Use disorder (“OUD”). Connect people with the help they need i.e. treatment, criminal justice, screening, detoxification, transportation, housing



Harm Reduction

Reduce the harm associate with drug use. Harm Reduction is not punitive. i.e. Distribution of Naloxone Fentanyl Strips, education to prevent overdose



Prevention

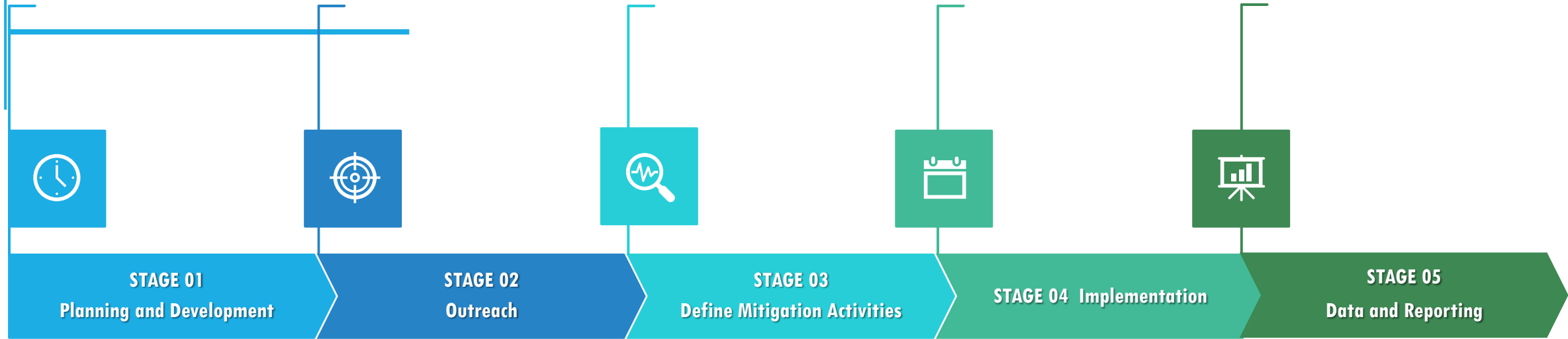
Prevent over-prescribing and misuse of opioids. Hand in hand with Harm Reduction. Provider screening, community education, media campaigns



Research and Training

Support efforts to provide leadership, planning, coordination, training and technical assistance to abate the opioid epidemic

WHERE WE ARE AND WHERE WE ARE HEADED—OUR ROADMAP



<p>Funds Received to Date: \$258,707.17</p> <p>COP Members: Lake, Cook, Itasca, Carlton, Koochiching, St. Louis, Aitkin</p>	<p>Suggested Subcommittee Representation:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Healthcare</td> <td>Veterans</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commissioner</td> <td>Law Enforcement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Education</td> <td>Lived Experience</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Youth</td> <td>Public Health</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Community Corrections</td> <td>Social Services</td> </tr> </table>	Healthcare	Veterans	Commissioner	Law Enforcement	Public Education	Lived Experience	Youth	Public Health	Community Corrections	Social Services	<p>Data and program evaluation monitoring:</p> <p>Annual Reporting of funds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> < \$25,000 contact information and funded service or program >\$25,000 above + outcomes
Healthcare	Veterans											
Commissioner	Law Enforcement											
Public Education	Lived Experience											
Youth	Public Health											
Community Corrections	Social Services											

“Always plan ahead. It wasn’t raining when Noah built the ark.”-- Richard Cushing

“Give me six hours to chop down a tree and I will spend the first four sharpening the axe” -- Abraham Lincoln

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Opportunities

There are no deadlines to spend funds

We can focus on one or all of the mitigation strategies

Building on current evidenced based models requires less resources

Community involvement at all levels maintains transparency and ongoing support of this work

Challenges

Garnering community engagement around OUD

Community education around OUD

Some entities may want the funds but have limited resources to expand programs

Sustainment over 18 years

Ongoing litigation

QUESTIONS & POSSIBLE ANSWERS



REFERENCES

MN Opioids State-Subdivision Memorandum of Agreement (“MOU”)

https://www.ag.state.mn.us/opioids/docs/MN_MoA.pdf

MOU-Reporting Addendum

[MN MOA ReportingAddendum.pdf \(state.mn.us\)](#)

Primer on Spending Funds from the Opioid Litigation – from Johns Hopkins

<https://opioidprinciples.jhsph.edu/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Primer-on-Spending-Funds.pdf>

Minnesota Counties Association Toolkit

https://www.mncounties.org/meetings_and_education/opioid_settlement_resources_and_information.php#

AG's Office opioid resource website - <https://www.ag.state.mn.us/opioids/>

Measuring the cost of Opioid Use in Minnesota: [Measuring the Cost of Opioid Use- Aitkin County - Google Docs](#)

Florence, C., Luo, F., & Rice, K. (2021). The economic burden of opioid use disorder and fatal opioid overdose in the United States, 2017. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 218: from <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2020.108350>.
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021). State-level economic costs of opioid use disorder and fatal opioid overdose - United States, 2017. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved November 3, 2021, from <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/70/wr/mm7015a1.htm>.