

LOCAL OPIOID SETTLEMENT LEARNING COLLABORATIVE

August 2025

Comagine
Health





AGENDA



Participant Polls



Purdue & Sackler Settlement Updates



Save Lives Oregon



Wrap Up



Poll Questions

Purdue Pharma L.P. and Sackler Family Proposed Settlement Overview

Adria Decker, Ph.D., J.D.

Oregon Department of Justice

History: How did we get here?

- Purdue Pharma, owned by the Sackler family, introduced OxyContin in 1996 with an aggressive marketing and promotion campaign. Sales grew from \$48 million in 1996 to almost \$1.1 billion in 2000.
- Providers attest “I was advised by the manufacturer of Oxycontin, through its employees and marketing materials, that Oxycontin was less addictive, less prone to tolerance, and less prone to abuse than other opiates.”
- By 2004, OxyContin had become a leading drug of abuse in the United States.
- In 2007, Purdue pled guilty to a felony misbranding charge and settled with the state of Oregon regarding misbranding and off-label marketing.
- As the opioid crisis continued to grow and lawsuits increased, so did allegations that the Sackler family diverted funds from the company to shield their assets.

History: Why is it so complicated?

- Oregon filed suit in 2018 against the company and later against the Sackler family, as did other states and thousands of local governments.
- Purdue Pharma filed for bankruptcy in 2019, causing the bankruptcy court to stay the ongoing litigation, including against the Sackler family.
- A proposed bankruptcy plan was reached that included release for the Sackler family, but 8 states (including Oregon) and the U.S. Trustee objected.
- In August 2024, the Supreme Court overturned that plan, holding that the bankruptcy code does not permit nonconsensual third-party releases.
- Parties to the bankruptcy, including the states, territories, tribes, and the United States Trustee, have renegotiated a proposed two-part settlement to comply with the Supreme Court's order.

Settlement Parts

- Bankruptcy Estate: approximately \$900 million of cash available from Purdue on emergence (though exact amounts remain uncertain).
- Direct Settlement: The Sacklers will be paying \$6.5 billion in 16 payments over 15 years, including \$1.5 billion on the settlement's Effective Date, though some amounts are subject to discounted prepayments.
 - Oregon negotiated a 9-year payout instead of 15.

Sign-on Process: Rubris and DocuSign

National Opioid Settlement: Purdue Pharma L.P.
Rubris Reference Number: «=rubris_identifier»

***TO LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS:
THIS NOTICE CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT A NEW
NATIONAL OPIOID SETTLEMENT.***

PURDUE PHARMA L.P. & SACKLER FAMILY SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

A proposed nationwide settlement agreement has been reached with Purdue (and certain of its affiliates) and the Sackler family concerning alleged misconduct related to opioids.

The proposed settlement is being implemented in connection with Purdue's bankruptcy proceedings, and consists of, among other things, a settlement of Purdue's claims against the Sacklers and certain other parties (referred to as the "Estate Settlement"), and a settlement of direct claims against the Sacklers held by States, local governments and other creditors (the "Direct Settlement", and together with the Estate Settlement, the "Settlement"). The Settlement contemplates that the Sacklers will be paying an aggregate of \$6.5 billion in 16 payments over 15 years, including \$1.5 billion on the settlement's Effective Date (expected to be in 2026), though some amounts are subject to discounted prepayments. These amounts are in addition to amounts available from the Purdue estate including amounts available on the Effective Date (expected to be around \$900 million) and amounts that may be paid in the future.

The Settlement also contains injunctive relief governing opioid dispensing practices and requires the successor-in-interest of Purdue Pharma L.P. to implement safeguards to prevent diversion of

Oregon's Recovery

Up to \$65.6M over 9 years from bankruptcy estate + Sackler direct settlement

State	Payment Type	Payment Date 1	Payment Date 2	Payment Date 3	Payment Date 4	Payment Date 5	Payment Date 6	Payment Date 7	Payment Date 8	Payment Date 9	Totals	State Total Maximum Payment
Oregon	Estate	\$ 4,837,713.58	\$ 2,418,856.79	\$ 2,198,960.72	\$ 2,198,960.72	\$ 2,198,960.72	\$ 2,198,960.72	\$ 1,894,139.13	\$ 1,894,139.13	\$ 1,234,450.92	\$ 21,075,142.43	\$ 65,599,112.44
	Base	\$ 2,705,827.08	\$ 1,352,913.54	\$ 1,229,921.40	\$ 1,229,921.40	\$ 1,229,921.40	\$ 1,229,921.40	\$ 1,059,428.77	\$ 1,059,428.77	\$ 690,452.35	\$ 11,787,736.11	
	Incentive A	\$ 6,888,264.07	\$ 3,444,132.04	\$ 3,131,029.12	\$ 3,131,029.12	\$ 3,131,029.12	\$ 3,131,029.12	\$ 2,697,003.51	\$ 2,697,003.51	\$ 1,757,694.77	\$ 30,008,214.40	
	Incentive B	\$ 4,070,337.86	\$ 2,035,168.93	\$ 1,850,153.57	\$ 1,850,153.57	\$ 1,850,153.57	\$ 1,850,153.57	\$ 1,593,683.89	\$ 1,593,683.89	\$ 1,038,637.82	\$ 17,732,126.69	
	Incentive C	\$ 2,817,926.21	\$ 1,408,963.11	\$ 1,280,875.55	\$ 1,280,875.55	\$ 1,280,875.55	\$ 1,280,875.55	\$ 1,103,319.62	\$ 1,103,319.62	\$ 719,056.95	\$ 12,276,087.71	
	Incentive D	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 909,339.83	\$ 909,339.83	\$ 909,339.83	\$ 2,728,019.49	
	Max Incentive Payment	\$ 6,888,264.07	\$ 3,444,132.04	\$ 3,131,029.12	\$ 3,131,029.12	\$ 3,131,029.12	\$ 3,131,029.12	\$ 3,606,343.34	\$ 3,606,343.34	\$ 2,667,034.61	\$ 32,736,233.89	
	State Total	\$ 14,431,804.74	\$ 7,215,902.37	\$ 6,559,911.24	\$ 6,559,911.24	\$ 6,559,911.24	\$ 6,559,911.24	\$ 6,559,911.24	\$ 6,559,911.24	\$ 6,559,911.24	\$ 4,591,937.87	

- To estimate your subdivision's share:
 - State total x 0.55 x intrastate allocation

<https://nationalopioidsettlement.com/purdue-sacklers-settlements/>

June 7th, 2025	June 18th, 2025	CURRENT PHASE	Est. early October, 2025	Est. Mid-fall, 2025	Q1 2026	Q1-2 2026
Initial State Participation Period	Disclosure Statement Hearing	Plan Solicitation & Subdivision Sign-On	Release Submission by Settling States	Confirmation Hearing	Effective Date	Filing Consent Judgments

Subdivision opt-in deadline: September 30th, 2025

Settlement Timeline

Injunctive Relief

- The company is obligated to make more than 30 million documents publicly available (including otherwise privileged documents) showing the unlawful conduct of the company and members of the Sackler family.
- Sackler family gave up ownership and all involvement in Purdue Pharma.
- Sackler family is prohibited from engaging in the domestic manufacturing or sale of opioids and requires commercially reasonable best efforts to be used to sell their foreign operations.
- The Sacklers also agree they will not seek naming rights using the “Sackler” name and will allow the removal of the “Sackler” name from museums, schools, scholarships, endowments, etc.

Administration and reporting

- We expect to have the same administrator (BrownGreer) and a streamlined process for the direct settlement
- There will be a bankruptcy trust that may have similar reporting requirements to Malinckrodt (NOAT II) -- I will update when we know more after plan approval
- Funds can be comingled with other opioid settlement funds and DOJ reporting will be the same

Questions?

<https://nationalopioidsettlement.com/purdue-sacklers-settlements/>



Save Lives Oregon

Save Lives Oregon

Harm Reduction Clearinghouse

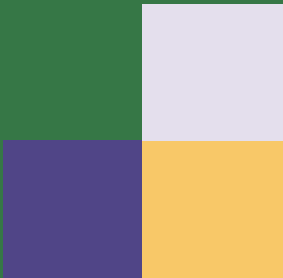
August 2025



Agenda

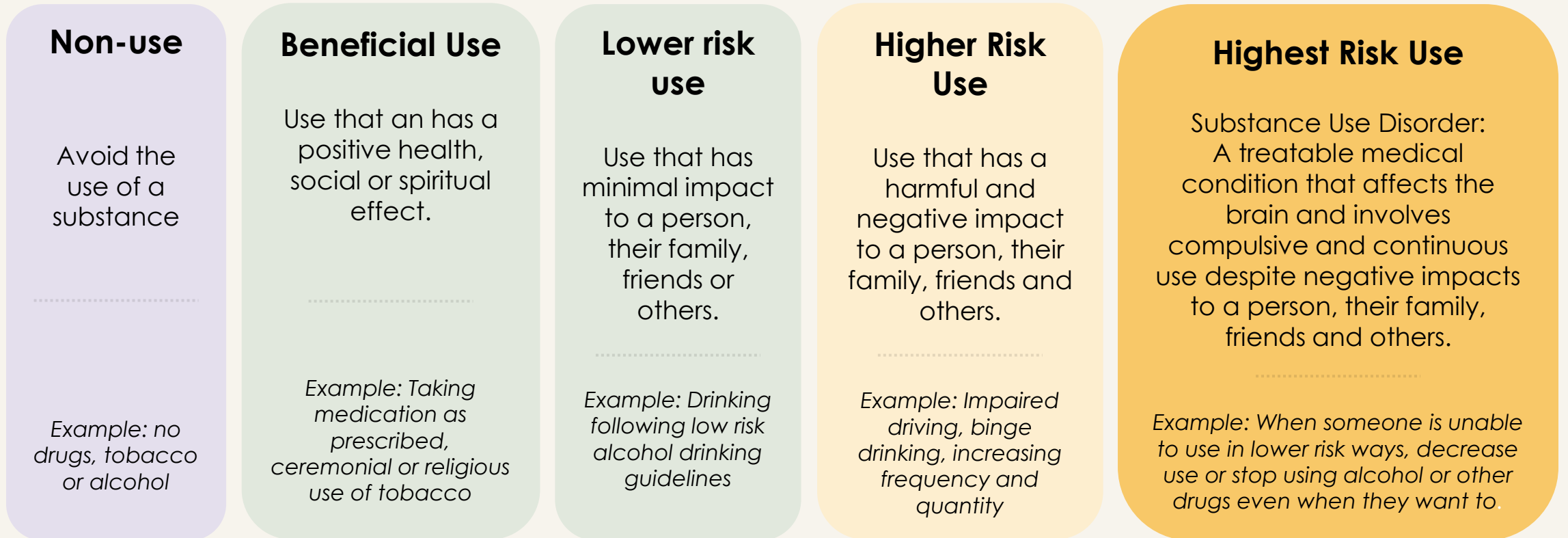
- ✓ Introduction
- ✓ Overview Harm Reduction
 - ✓ Continuum of Use
 - ✓ Continuum of Care
 - ✓ Harm Reduction & Safer Use Supplies
- ✓ Save Lives Oregon Resources
 - ✓ Materials, Learning Collaboratives and Technical Assistance
 - ✓ Harm Reduction Clearinghouse
 - ✓ Eligibility, Application, Reporting
 - ✓ Funding Update and Next Steps
- ✓ Naloxone Purchasing / Sourcing Supplies
- ✓ Questions

Harm Reduction Overview



Substance Use Spectrum

Source: [BC Centre on Substance Use](#)



A person may move back and forth or be in different stages for different substances

Harm Reduction

National Harm Reduction Coalition

Harm reduction is a set of practical strategies and ideas aimed at reducing negative consequences of drug use.

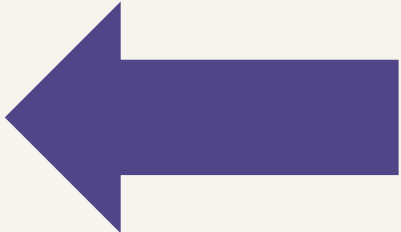
Harm reduction is also a movement for social justice built on a belief in and respect for the rights of people who use drugs.

Source: [Harm Reduction Coalition](#)

Embracing Positive Change video with Dan Bigg

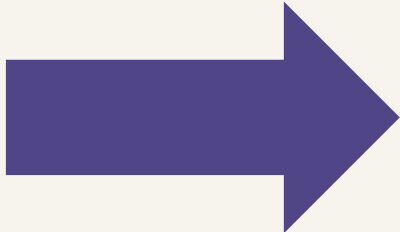


Save Lives Oregon Initiative Helps Fill the Gap



Primary Drug
Prevention

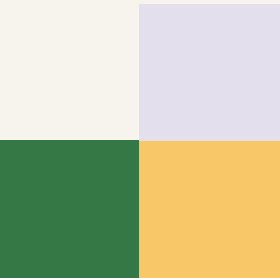
The Harm Reduction Gap



Substance Use
Treatment

The **Harm Reduction Gap** is the void in our current continuum of care between abstinence-based prevention programs and abstinence-only treatment programs, where people who currently use drugs are left without access to the knowledge, skills and tools to stay safe.

Source: The Harm Reduction Gap by ~Sheila P. Vakharia



The Continuum of Care

Harm reduction strategies are critical elements of Oregon's substance use response.

A response centered around hope, healing and health for people, families and communities



Harm Reduction is NOT the same as Use Reduction

Use reduction can be one goal.



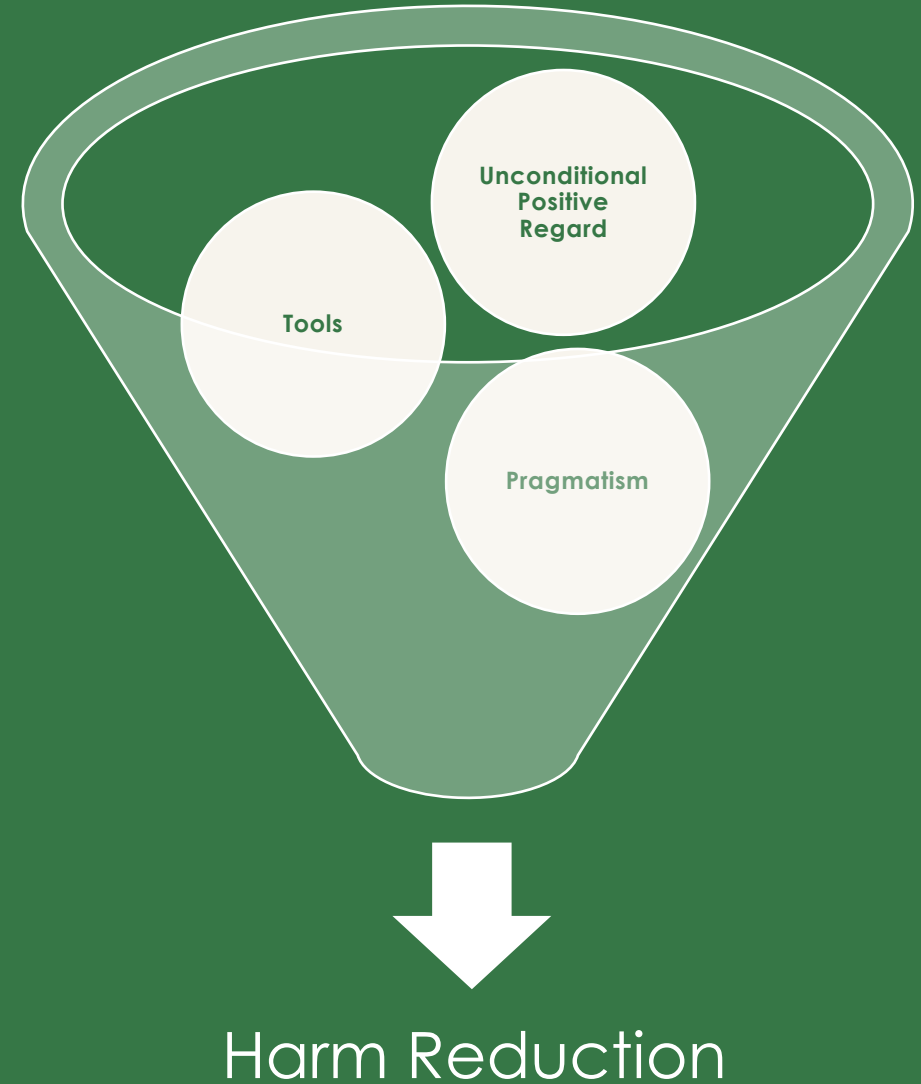
HOWEVER



Harm reduction is the true goal.

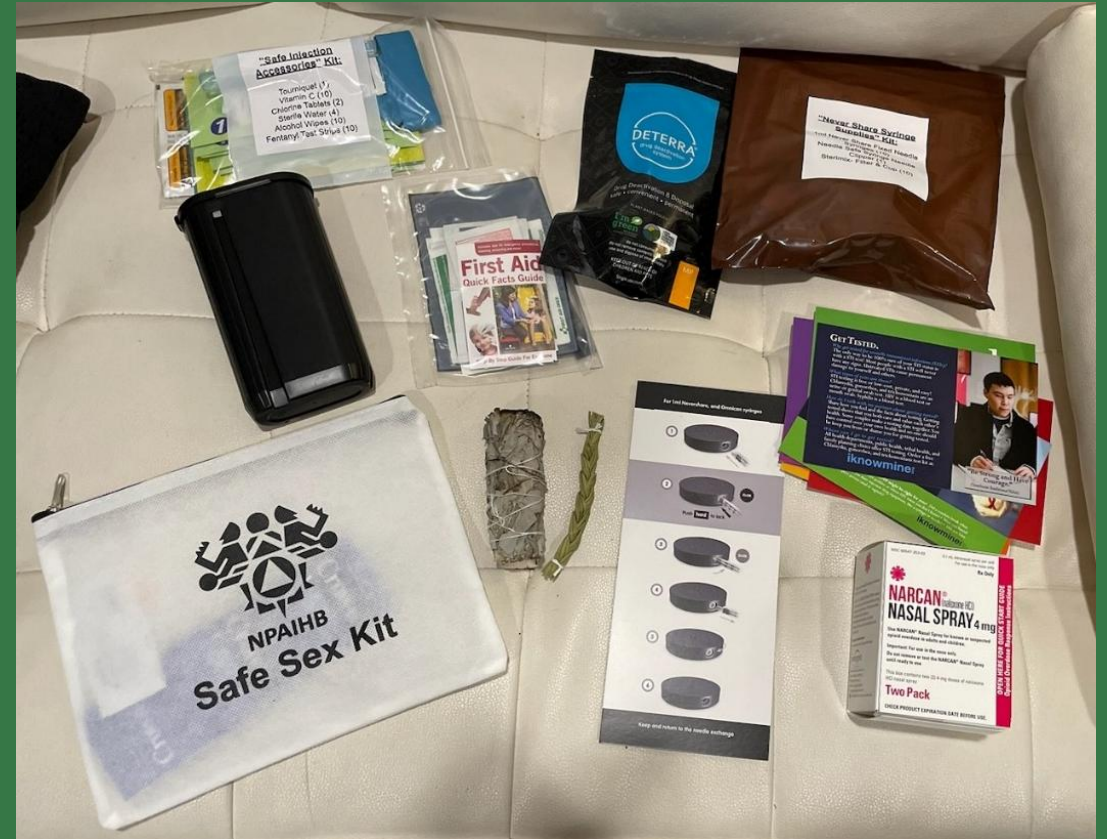
Harm Reduction Approach

- Transparency about your role
- Listen and co-learn about risks, behaviors and participant's goals for themselves
- Offer participant-centered information, supplies and support centered around their self-identified goals
- Celebrate any positive changes



Examples of Harm Reduction and Safer Use Kits

- ✓ Overdose prevention and response kits
- ✓ Safer injection kits
- ✓ Safer smoking kits
- ✓ Safer sex kits
- ✓ Drug checking kits
- ✓ Wound care kits
- ✓ Hygiene kits
- ✓ Culture and community kits
- ✓ Seasonal care kits or bags
- ✓ Different kits with specific resources and information*



Nasal Naloxone Kit Examples

Example kit from Max's Mission

- ✓ 1-Blue printed Max's Mission Naloxone Kit bag
- ✓ 1-CPR face shield
- ✓ 2-Doses 4 mg Naloxone nasal spray
- ✓ 1-English instruction card
- ✓ 1-Spanish instruction card
- ✓ 1-Good Samaritan card
- ✓ 1-Useful resources card



Using Naloxone Nasal Spray to Reverse an Opioid Overdose: 6 Steps

<p>1 Know the signs of overdose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Person is unconscious and cannot be woken Person is not breathing or breathing very slowly with little to no chest movement or long pauses between breaths Snoring or gurgling sounds Lips or inside of mouth are blue or grayish in color 	<p>2 Check for response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shake person and shout "Are you OK?" Person is not breathing or breathing very slowly Check for breathing 	<p>3 Call 911</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dial 911 and set phone to speaker while you move on to step #4. Tell 911 operator that someone is not breathing
<p>4 Give one dose of naloxone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place tip of nasal spray in nostril until fingers touch the bottom of the nose Press plunger firmly to give dose Check for breathing 	<p>5 Start rescue breathing</p> <p>If person has not started breathing on their own, it is CRITICAL to start breathing for them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check airway, tilt forehead back, lift chin, pinch nose and give normal breath every 5 seconds for 30 seconds Refresh breathing and restart cycle if the person is still not breathing If not breathing after 3 minutes, give a 2nd dose of naloxone 	<p>6 Put in recovery position and wait for first responders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roll the person over slightly onto their side, bend the top knee and place outside hand under their head When responders arrive, tell them that naloxone has been given

Save Lives OREGON | savealives.org

Understanding Oregon's Good Samaritan Law

If someone is experiencing an overdose and you seek medical help for them, **neither of you can be arrested or prosecuted for:**

1. Possessing drugs or drug paraphernalia
2. Being in a place where drugs are used
3. Violating probation, parole, or outstanding Oregon warrants related to #1 or #2 above

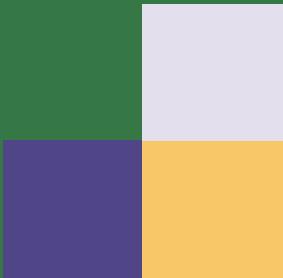
The Good Samaritan Law does not protect you from:

- ✗ Other crimes not specified and other state or federal warrants

Please call 911

Photo from Max's Mission

Save Lives Oregon





Led by a diverse group of community partners from across the state

- Save Lives Oregon was founded by the Oregon Health Authority in partnership with a leadership team of organizations active in harm reduction from across the state and Tribal communities.
- It was formed in 2020, as overdose rates soared against the backdrop of the devastation left by COVID-19 and the spread of fentanyl in Oregon's unregulated drug supply.
- As a collaborative of over 375 community organizations, treatment providers, and public and Tribal health agencies, Save Lives Oregon provides tools, resources and supplies that prevent and reverse overdoses, stop the spread of infectious disease and reduce the risk of additional harms of drug use.



HIVAlliance



Painted Horse
Recovery



El Jardín
recuperación • comunidad • raíces



Max's Mission



Outside In 

Key Elements of the Save Lives Oregon Initiative

Communications Resources & Materials



Develop and distribute tools and resources to support our partners in effectively explaining and promoting harm reduction strategies within their communities.

The Harm Reduction Clearinghouse



Distribute state-funded harm reduction supplies equitably and free-of-charge to organizations that meet eligibility criteria.

Training & Education



Facilitate Learning Collaboratives and provide support to organizations seeking to integrate harm reduction strategies into their services.

SLO/SVO Initiative's Leveraged Funds

Federal: SAMHSA State Opioid Response (SOR) Grant support

- [Website](#) including Videos and Community Partner Spotlights
- [Resource Toolkit](#) to support agencies integrate harm reduction strategies
- **Activities that support agencies to move from awareness to action** including capacity building learning collaboratives and technical assistance

State: Access to Care, General Funds and State-level Opioid Settlement Prevention, Treatment and Recovery (OSPTR) funds support

- **Harm Reduction Clearinghouse Supplies**
- **Special Project supplies** such as the School Opioid Overdose Reversal Kit Project



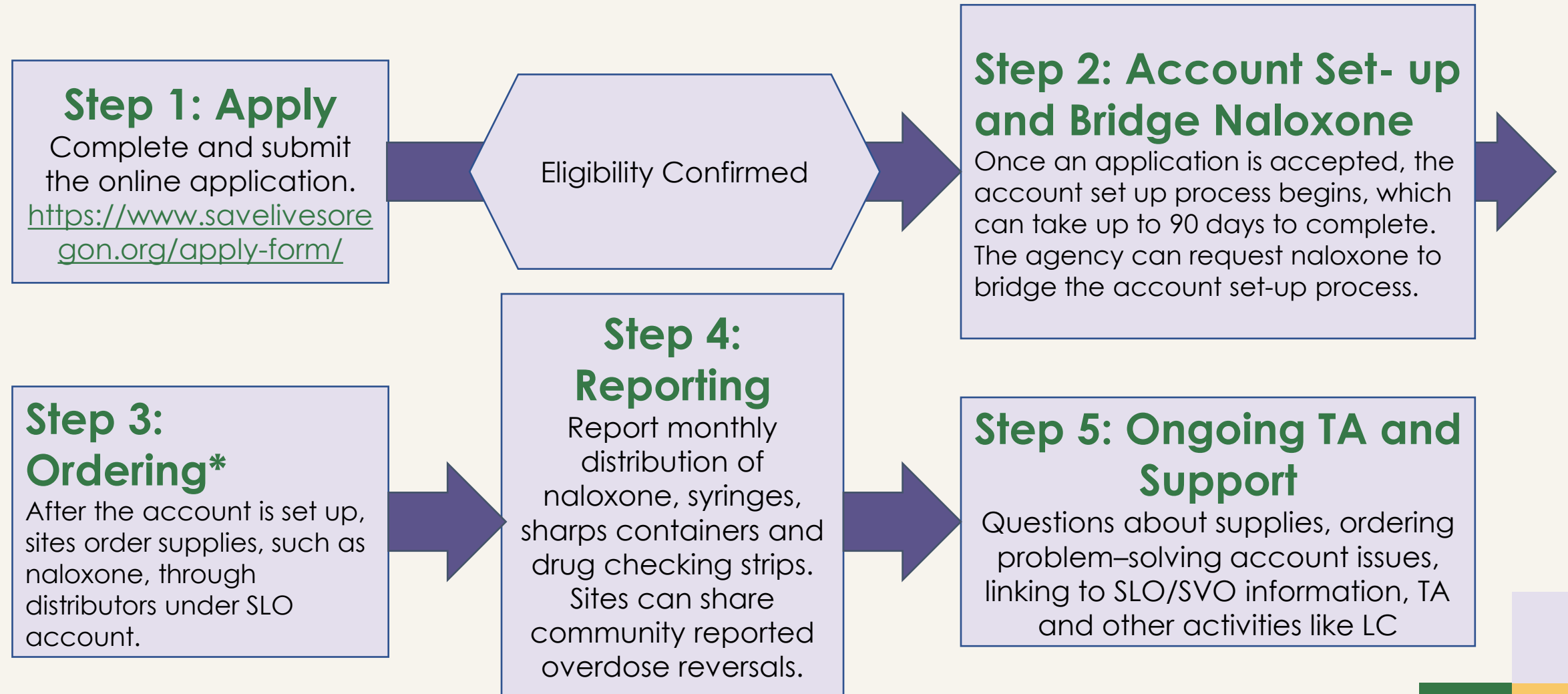
Harm Reduction Clearinghouse Project Eligibility



Eligible entities must directly reach people using drugs or at highest risk for substance use related overdose, infection or injury

- Community-based organizations with 501(c)(3) status or 501(c)(3) fiscal sponsorship
- County behavioral and county public health agencies
- Harm Reduction and Syringe Service Programs
- Jails that provide naloxone or other harm reduction supplies at release to people who may be at risk of overdose
- Tribal community and health care programs
- Substance use disorder treatment programs
- Uniformed First Responder agencies implementing 'Leave Behind' naloxone distribution strategies
- Special District agencies: Fire/EMS, Hospital/Health Center, Library, Parks and Recreation, Ports and Transit

Harm Reduction Clearinghouse Process



* SLO/SVO Clearinghouse agencies are assigned entity type spending caps.

Instructional Guides & Resources for Kits

Save Lives Oregon offers instructional guides and resources for agencies to download, print and include in overdose response kits savelivesoregon.org/resources



How to use naloxone nasal spray to reverse an opioid overdose

Naloxone is a safe medicine.
Even if naloxone is given to someone who is not experiencing an overdose, it will not harm them.

You are protected.
Oregon law protects anyone who gives naloxone in a good faith effort to reverse an opioid overdose.

- 1 Know the signs of overdose.**
 - Person is unconscious and cannot be woken.
 - Person is not breathing or breathing very slowly with little to no chest movements or long pauses between breaths.
 - Snoring or gurgling sounds.
 - Lips or inside of mouth are blue or grayish in color.
- 2 Check for response.**
 - Shake person and shout, "Are you ok?"
 - Grind knuckles into chest bone.
 - Check for breathing.
- 3 Call 911.**
 - Dial 911 and set phone to speaker while you move on to step #4.
 - Tell operator that someone is not breathing.
- 4 Give one dose of naloxone.**
 - Place tip of nasal spray in nostril until fingers touch the bottom of the nose.
 - Press plunger firmly to give dose.
 - Check for breathing.
- 5 Start rescue breathing.**

If person has not started breathing on their own, it is CRITICAL to start breathing for them.

 - Check airway, tilt forehead back, lift chin, pinch nose and give normal breath every 5 seconds for 30 seconds.
 - Recheck breathing and restart cycle if the person is still not breathing.
 - If not breathing after 3 minutes, give a 2nd dose of naloxone.
- 6 Put in recovery position.**
 - Roll the person over slightly onto their side, bend the top knee and place outside hand under their head.
 - When first responders arrive, tell them that naloxone has been given.

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Take steps to lower your risk

Even if a fentanyl test result is negative, there is still a risk of an overdose. You can take these steps to lower that risk.

Test your drugs. Never use alone. Carry naloxone.

What is fentanyl?
Fentanyl is a strong synthetic opioid that increases the risk of an overdose.
Powdered fentanyl looks just like many other drugs. It may be mixed with drugs like heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine, ketamine, MDMA, or in fake pills that look like prescription pills.

Always have naloxone visible when using.

Use slow, use less.
Overdoses can happen quickly. Space out doses.

Consider alternatives to injecting.
Snorting or smoking carries a reduced overdose risk compared to injecting.

Take turns when you use drugs.
Make sure one person is alert and naloxone is visible.

Test your drugs every time for fentanyl!
Always test your drugs even if you got them from the same person or same bag.

Reach out if you use alone.
Call a friend or use a service like **Never Use Alone** at 877-696-1996 or **The Brave App**.

What should I know about fentanyl test strips?
Fentanyl test strips can be helpful, but they are NOT perfect tools.
Fentanyl test strips can tell you if your drugs contain fentanyl but NOT how much OR how strong the effect of the drugs will be on you.
Just because a portion of your supply tested negative does not mean your entire supply is fentanyl free.

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SaveLivesOregon.org

Understanding Oregon's Good Samaritan Law

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2. Being in a place where drugs are used
3. Violating probation, parole, or outstanding Oregon warrants related to #1 or #2 above

The Good Samaritan Law **does not protect you from:**

- ✗ Other crimes not specified and other state or federal warrants

Please call 911

Save Lives OREGON

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Save Lives OREGON



Nasal Naloxone Video Instructions

Community-facing videos to teach the public about the importance of naloxone

Help by sharing the videos on your social media channels, adding them to your website or sharing in your newsletters!



English



Spanish

https://bit.ly/slo_naloxone

https://bit.ly/SVO_naloxona

Join Us: Upcoming Learning Collaboratives

Save Lives Oregon Learning Collaboratives happen monthly on the 3rd Thursday of each month. Learn more and register: savelivesoregon.org/events



Events

Join us for harm reduction trainings & events

Audience Language Facilitators Virtual Events

 Today

August 2025

THU 21 August 21 @ 1:00 pm - 2:30 pm
"Harm Reduction in Rural Communities" Learning Collaborative

Learning Collaboratives are designed for service providers and peers from organizations and agencies partnering with Save Lives Oregon and the Harm Reduction Clearinghouse to implement life-saving harm reduction strategies across the state.



September 2025

THU 18 September 18 @ 1:00 pm - 2:30 pm
"Metanfetamina en Oregon" Las Colaboraciones de Capacitación

Learning Collaboratives are designed for service providers and peers from organizations and agencies partnering with Save Lives Oregon and the Harm Reduction Clearinghouse to implement life-saving harm reduction strategies across the state.



October 2025

THU 16 October 16 @ 1:00 pm - 2:30 pm
"Methamphetamine in Oregon" Learning Collaborative

Learning Collaboratives are designed for service providers and peers from organizations and agencies partnering with Save Lives Oregon and the Harm Reduction Clearinghouse to implement life-saving harm reduction strategies across the state.



Ways to Access Harm Reduction Supplies:



Save Lives Oregon Harm Reduction Clearinghouse

State of Oregon supplied supplies to prevent infection, injury and overdose, including naloxone.

Eligible entities can apply and access a specified amount.

Eligible entities also qualify for their own MMCAP account

www.savelivesoregon.org



Purchase Direct from Manufacturer, a Distributor or [Oregon Buys](#)

[NASEN Buyers Club](#), [Smoke Works](#), [Direct Relief](#), Mckesson, Cardinal, or an agency [MMCAP](#) accounts. (this does not represent endorsement)



Donations

Create lists of items that can be donated and seek donations of items from businesses and charitable organizations. Create a wish list for your organization and share it regularly on social media or through your email list.

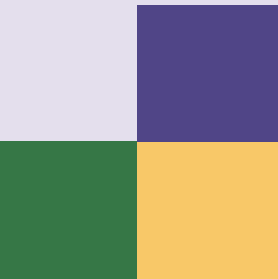


Pharmacy

Pharmacists can prescribe and dispense naloxone to individuals. Oregon has a statewide standing order. Insurance, including OHP, cover naloxone. VA Pharmacy covers naloxone.

[Oregon's Statewide Standing Order to Dispense Naloxone HCl](#)

Questions?



Thank you

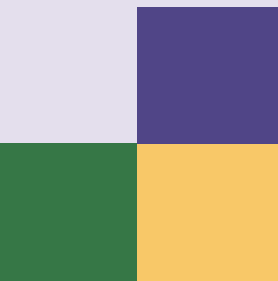
Save Lives
OREGON

Salvando Vidas
OREGON

Contact information for July 2024 Presentation

Amy Ashton-Williams Amy.R.Ashton-Williams@oha.oregon.gov

Supplemental Information



Harm Reduction – SAMHSA and CDC Defined

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

A practical and transformative approach that incorporates community-driven public health strategies — including prevention, risk reduction, and health promotion — to empower people who use drugs (PWUD) and their families with the choice to live healthy, self-directed, and purpose-filled lives.

Harm reduction centers the lived and living experience of PWUD, especially those in underserved communities, in these strategies and the practices that flow from them.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

A public health approach that focuses on mitigating the harmful consequences of drug use, including transmission of infectious disease and prevention of overdose, through provision of care that is intended to be free of stigma and centered on the needs of people who use drugs.



Sources: [SAMHSA](#) and [CDC](#)

For more information

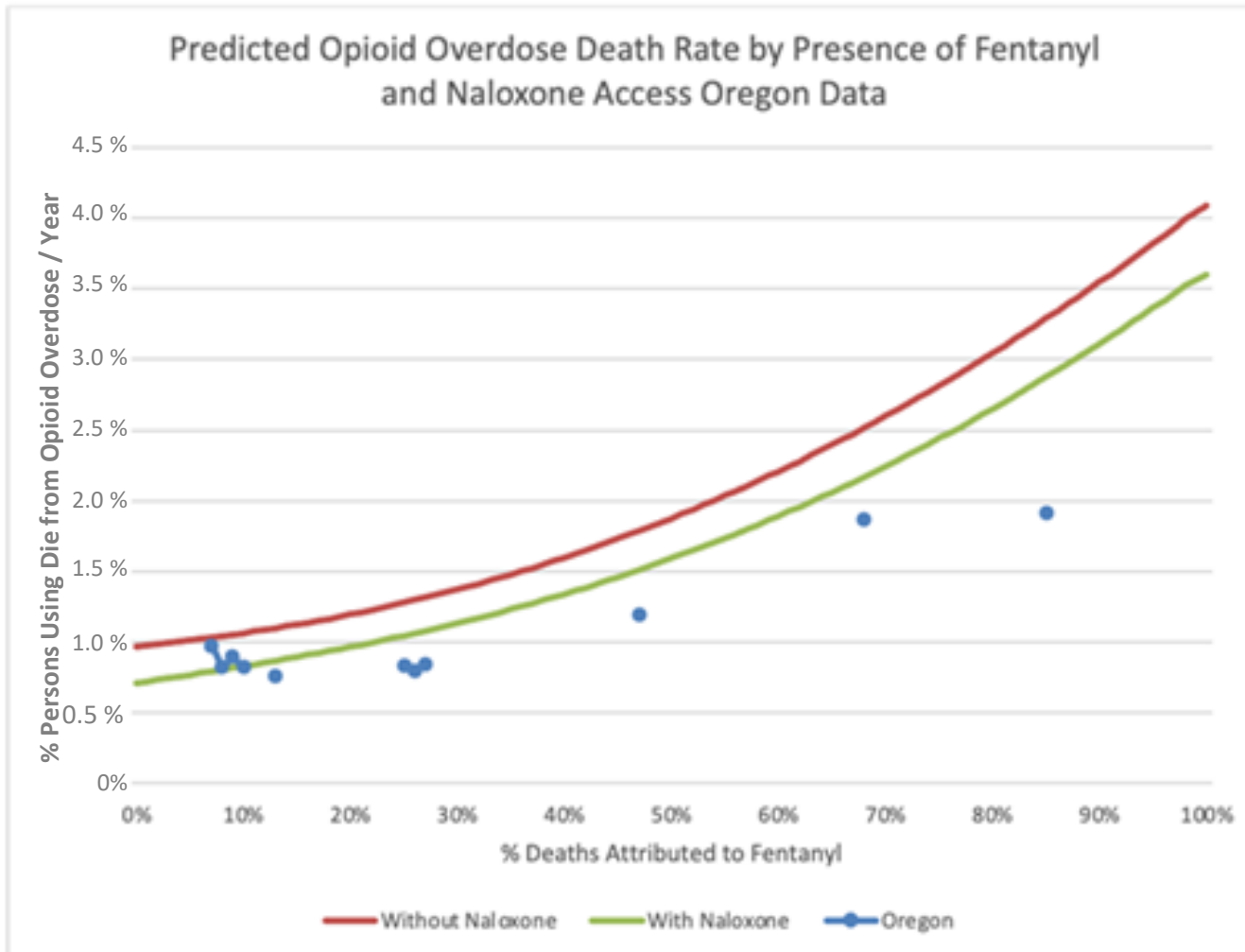
Webpages, sites and articles

- [Reducing opioid use disorder and overdose deaths in the United States: A dynamic modeling analysis](#)
- [UW Harm Reduction Research & Treatment Center](#)
- [NIDA Harm Reduction Approaches to Reduce Overdose Deaths](#)
- [Health and Human Services \(HHS\) Harm Reduction](#)
- [SAMHSA Harm Reduction Framework](#)

Books

- [*The Harm Reduction Gap: Helping individuals left behind by conventional drug prevention and abstinence-only addiction treatment*](#) by Sheila P. Vakharia
- [*Undoing Drugs*](#) by Maia Szalavitz
- [*Harm Reduction Treatment for Substance Use*](#) by Susan Collins
- [*Saving Our Own Lives: A Liberatory Practice of Harm Reduction*](#) by Shira Hassan
- [*Fighting for Space*](#) by Travis Lupick
- [*Light Up the Night*](#) by Travis Lupick
- [*OD: The Politics of Overdose*](#) by Nancy D. Campbell

Oregon overdose death rates increased with fentanyl— but lower than the expected increase when fentanyl enters a state’s drug supply



National modeling study:

Overdose death rates increase when illicit fentanyl enters the drug supply

- **Red line** shows death rates **without naloxone** access
- **Green line** shows death rates when 80% of people who are at overdose risk **have naloxone access**
- **Blue dots** are **Oregon’s data**

Coffin et al. 2022, Modeling of overdose and naloxone distribution in the setting of fentanyl compared to heroin, J Drug Alcohol Depend. Modified by author for OHA.



Wrap Up