

New Law Expected to Limit Class-Action Lawsuits

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WASHINGTON — People who have suffered adverse outcomes due to treatment with drugs or medical devices may face more delays in suing manufacturers for damages now that federal class-action lawsuit legislation has been signed into law.

The law, known as the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, would move from state court to federal court any class-action

lawsuit in which the amount of damages claimed was more than \$5 million and involved citizens in different states. The law also outlines circumstances in which federal courts can decline to hear class-action cases. Proponents of the law, which passed in both the House and Senate in record time, say that it will help decrease the number of “junk lawsuits” that are clogging up the state courts.

“America’s employers and consumers are the big winners,” Tom Donohue, pres-

ident and CEO of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, said in a statement. “Reform of the class-action lawsuit system will reduce frivolous lawsuits, spur business investment, and help restore sanity to our nation’s legal system.”

Critics of the bill, however, say that it will deprive citizens of their right to sue when they are injured by a defective product. The cases ordinarily divided up among 9,200 state judges will be squeezed into the courtrooms of 678 federal judges, said Jillian

Aldebron, counsel and communications coordinator for Public Citizen’s Congress Watch, a watchdog group. “Even if they are willing to hear the cases, it’s going to take years, and these cases take years in state court [already],” she added.

Many physician organizations, including the American Medical Association and the American College of Physicians, have declined to take a stand on the bill; their efforts are more focused on tort reform legislation affecting medical malpractice cases. But a few consumer groups, such as the Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, lamented the effect the bill would have on health care-related cases.

“Class-action lawsuits have been an important tool in efforts to hold the tobacco industry accountable,” the group’s president, Matthew L. Myers, said in a statement. “This bill will deprive citizens of a state of the right to have their cases heard in their own courts, further overburden the federal courts, and make it more dif-

Critics of the bill, which will move some cases from state to federal courts, say it will deprive citizens of their right to sue when they are injured by a defective product.

icult for tobacco companies to be held accountable for years of misleading Americans about the dangers of tobacco.”

Senior citizens’ lobby AARP also opposed the bill. “We felt that there wasn’t an adequate basis

for consumers no longer having the option of bringing a multistate case in state court,” said Larry White, senior legislative representative. “We acknowledge there are abuses on both sides in the system, but when you in essence say that the federal courts will have jurisdiction of these cases ... knowing the federal courts oftentimes don’t certify those cases, you’re in essence saying people who have been genuinely harmed don’t have options.”

According to the Bush administration, the law will help consumers. “The bill will remove significant burdens on class-action litigants and provide greater protections for the victims whom the class-action device originally was designed to benefit,” the administration said in a statement. The law would only affect cases filed after the bill was signed, Ms. Aldebron said. ■

Searchable Women’s Health Database

The Department of Health and Human Service’s Office on Women’s Health provides access to the National Women’s Health Indicators Database.

The county-level data are organized into categories including maternal health, violence and abuse, access to care, reproductive health, and mental health. The data are available by gender, race, and ethnicity. For more information, visit www.healthstatus2000.com/owh.

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