Bob Good has a pattern of putting special interests above our community, and now he reaps the benefits. As Campbell County Supervisor, Good voted to give a drug company half a million in taxpayer funded giveaways after they pushed addictive opioids in our towns. ...

Bob Good Voted To Give $567,000 In Subsidies To Abbott Nutrition For Its Facility In Altavista. Good voted for a resolution described by Campbell County Board meeting minutes, “J. Michael Davidson, Director of Economic Development, presented to the Board for approval incentives for Abbott in the amount of $567,000 based on the County’s Industrial Incentive Policy. These were approved in closed session on December 1, 2015. Abbott was planning a $34 million expansion with 56 new full time employees earning an average of $20.00 per hour to install a new line to package Similac into a Techni-pac package as well as refurbish an existing Pedialyte line. In addition to the $567,000 under the County’s policy, Abbott would receive $708,000 from the Town of Altavista and $240,000 from the Tobacco Region Opportunity Fund grant. […] On motion of Supervisor Borland, it was resolved the Board of Supervisors authorizes incentives for Abbott in the amount of $567,000, approves a request for appropriation in the General Fund, Economic Development, appropriating $567,000 to Incentives Abbott Nutrition; and lowers the General Fund Undesignated Fund Balance by $567,000, as incentive funding; and authorizes the County Administrator to sign all documents necessary to complete the transaction.” The resolution passed 6-1. [Campbell County Board of Supervisors, Minutes, 7/5/16]

June 2016: The Campbell County Board Considered A Proposal To Appropriate $567,000 In Incentives To Abbott Nutrition. “The following Supplemental Appropriation is requested: Appropriation Category Line Item Add New Total Economic Development 4-100-081500-5920 $567,600.00 $567,600.00 Incentives Abbott Nutrition SOURCE OF FUNDING Lower the General Fund Undesignated Fund balance, 0-100-000300-0100, by $567,600.00 COMMENTS To present Abbott Nutrition $567,600.00 in incentive funds according to our Industrial Incentive Policy.” [Memorandum to the Campbell County Administrator, 6/14/16]

July 2016: The Campbell County Board Of Supervisors Considered $567,000 In Incentives For Abbott Laboratories To Expand Its Plant In Altavista. “The Campbell County Board of Supervisors will host four public hearings, take action on a Purple Heart resolution and consider business incentives at Tuesday’s Board of Supervisors meeting. […] It will consider local incentives of $567,600 for Abbott Laboratories, which has committed to an expansion of $34 million and 56 new full-time employees at its Altavista plant.” [Lynchburg News & Advance, 7/3/16]

Abbott Nutrition Was A Subsidiary Of Abbott Laboratories. According to a Securities and Exchange Commission filing, “The following is a list of subsidiaries of Abbott Laboratories. Abbott Laboratories is not a subsidiary of any other corporation. Where ownership of a subsidiary is less than 100% by Abbott Laboratories or an Abbott Laboratories’ subsidiary, such has been noted by designating the percentage of ownership. […] Abbott Nutrition Manufacturing Inc.” [Securities and Exchange Commission, accessed 7/8/20]

2019: Abbott Laboratories Was The Ninth Largest Pharmaceutical Company In The World By Market Capitalization. “Based on July's market capitalization numbers, these are the 10 biggest pharma companies around the world. […] 9. Abbott Laboratories, U.S.A. | Market cap: US$72 billion Abbott Laboratories is engaged in the discovery, development, manufacture and sale of diversified health care products. More than 73,000 employees in over 150 countries are carrying out Abbott’s mission of advancing global health” [Healthcare Global, 8/12/19]

Good Spoke In Favor Of $567,000 In County Subsidies For Abbott. “J. Michael Davidson, Director of Economic Development, presented to the Board for approval incentives for Abbott in the amount of $567,000 based on the County’s Industrial Incentive Policy. These were approved in closed session on December 1, 2015. Abbott was planning a $34 million expansion with 56 new full time employees earning an average of $20.00 per hour to install a new line to package Similac into a Techni-pac package as well as refurbish an existing Pedialyte line. In addition to the $567,000 under the County’s policy, Abbott would receive $708,000 from the Town of Altavista and $240,000 from the Tobacco Region Opportunity Fund grant. […] Before the vote was taken, Supervisor Good commented he agreed with the incentives and believed it was important to invest in the local economy to grow revenue streams that would keep taxes low. Campbell County had one of the lowest tax rates, and
he would like it to be lower. It was necessary to compete for businesses, and to have a return on investment just slightly over two years was a wise and worthy investment. It would be ideal to use increased revenues to offset future expected costs in Public Safety, Law Enforcement, and education without raising taxes on the citizens.” [Campbell County Board of Supervisors, Minutes, 7/5/16]

Abbott Played A “Crucial” Role In Aggressively Marketing The Opioid OxyContin To Doctors And Misled Doctors About The Risks Of Addiction. “The doughnut ploy, highlighted in a trove of internal documents obtained by STAT, shows the lengths to which Abbott went to hook in doctors and make OxyContin a billion-dollar blockbuster. The sales force bought takeaway dinners for doctors and met them at bookstores to pay for their purchases. In memos, the sales team referred to the marketing of the drug as a ‘crusade,’ and their boss called himself the ‘King of Pain.’ […] Purdue Pharma LP, the Connecticut company that developed OxyContin, has been vilified for planting the seeds of today’s opioid crisis, which kills an estimated 78 Americans a day. But the role of Abbott in pushing the drug has largely escaped notice. The documents reveal it was a crucial partner in the aggressive — and misleading — selling of OxyContin during its first decade on the market. Abbott’s relationship with Purdue and its part in building the OxyContin brand are detailed in previously secret court filings unsealed by a Welch, W.Va., state court judge at the request of STAT. The records were part of a case brought by the state of West Virginia against Purdue and Abbott that alleged they inappropriately marketed the drug, causing users to become addicted to the opioid. The case was settled in 2004 when Purdue agreed to pay $10 million to the state. Neither company admitted any wrongdoing. The documents include internal Abbott and Purdue memos, as well as sales documents and marketing materials. They show that Abbott sales reps were instructed to downplay the threat of addiction with OxyContin and make other claims to doctors that had no scientific basis.” [STAT News, 9/22/16]

From 1996 To 2002, Abbott Partnered With Purdue Pharma To Market OxyContin And Received 25% To 30% Of Sales. “Abbott says it stopped co-promoting with Purdue 14 years ago, but these attorneys say the problem is almost 20 years old. And the complaints explain how Abbott’s co-promotion arrangement with Purdue helped make OxyContin into the largest-selling opioid in the nation, and that Abbott received 25 to 30 percent of sales from 1996 to 2002.” [WTTW, 12/21/17]

Abbott’s Co-Promotion Arrangement With Purdue Pharma Made OxyContin Into The Top-Selling Opioid In The Nation. “Abbott says it stopped co-promoting with Purdue 14 years ago, but these attorneys say the problem is almost 20 years old. And the complaints explain how Abbott’s co-promotion arrangement with Purdue helped make OxyContin into the largest-selling opioid in the nation, and that Abbott received 25 to 30 percent of sales from 1996 to 2002.” [WTTW, 12/21/17]

HEADLINE: “Abbott’s Deal With Purdue Shielded It From Opioid Litigation” [Fierce Healthcare, 9/27/16]

Floyd, Louisa, And Madison Counties And Covington City Sued Abbott Laboratories, Blaming It For The Opioid Crisis In Virginia. “Four more localities in Virginia have initiated legal action against opioid manufacturers, distributors, and pharmacy benefit managers (PBMs) for their role in creating the public health emergency caused by the overuse of prescription opioids. The Counties of Floyd, Louisa, and Madison and the City of Covington each filed individual lawsuits in state court against opioid manufacturers, distributors, and PBMs — including pharmaceutical titans Purdue Pharma, McKesson and CVS Caremark. […] The lawsuits allege that each defendant has contributed to the opioid crisis in Virginia – and that drug manufacturers who make the opioids have misrepresented the truth about their benefits and addiction risks; the suits maintain that wholesale distributors have ignored their responsibilities to report and stop suspicious orders and that PBMs have leveraged their role as middlemen to increase the flow of opioids into the marketplace. The localities have also all alleged violations of statutory and common law public nuisance, the Virginia Consumer Protection Act, fraud, common law conspiracy, negligence, and unjust enrichment. The defendants include manufacturers Purdue Pharma, Abbott Laboratories, Endo Pharmaceuticals, Mallinckrodt Pharmaceuticals; Teva Pharmaceuticals, Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Cephalon, Inc., Barr Laboratories, Inc., Actavis Pharma, Watson Laboratories, Inc., Allergan PLC, and Insys Therapeutics; distributors AmerisourceBergen Drug Corp., Cardinal Health Inc., and McKesson Corp.; and PBMs Express Scripts, Inc., Caremark/CVS Health, United Health Group Inc., and OptumRx, Inc.” [Roanoke Star, 5/13/19]
Louisa County Sued Abbott Laboratories Accusing It Of Causing An Opioid Epidemic In Virginia. “Defendant, ABBOTT LABORATORIES, is an Illinois corporation with its principal place of business in Abbott Park, Illinois. […] ABBOTT LABORATORIES, ABBOTT LABORATORIES, INC. and ABBVIE INC. are all registered to do business in Virginia. […] Abbott was engaged in the promotion and distribution of opioids nationally due to a co-promotional agreement with Defendant Purdue. Pursuant to that agreement, between 1996 and 2006, Abbott actively promoted, marketed, and distributed Purdue’s opioid products as set forth above. Abbott, as part of the co-promotional agreement, helped make OxyContin into the largest selling opioid in the nation. Under the co-promotional agreement with Purdue, the more Abbott generated in sales, the higher the reward. Specifically, Abbott received twenty-five to thirty percent (25-30%) of all net sales for prescriptions written by doctors its sales force called on. […] Abbott transacts business in Virginia, targeting the Virginia market for its products, including the opioids at issue in this lawsuit. Abbott hires employees to service the Virginia market. […] On information and belief, Abbott also directs advertising and informational materials to impact Virginia physicians and potential users of Abbott products.” [Louisa County Circuit Court, Louisa County v. Purdue Pharma, et al, 5/9/19]

Roanoke, Bristol, And Alleghany Counties And The Cities Of Roanoke And Salem Sued Abbott Laboratories, Blaming It For The Opioid Crisis In Virginia. “Five new Virginia localities are pursuing legal action against Purdue Pharma and other companies believed to be connected to the ongoing opioid crisis. Roanoke County and the cities of Roanoke and Salem have all filed suit against opioid manufacturers, distributors and pharmacy benefit managers for their role in creating the public health emergency caused by the overuse of prescription opioids. Alleghany County and Bristol have also filed suit. Roanoke and Roanoke County are each suing for $100 million in damages, while Salem is suing for $40 million in damages. Each case was filed in each locale's circuit court. The lawsuits allege that each defendant has contributed to the opioid crisis in Virginia – drug manufacturers make the opioids and misrepresent the truth about their benefits and addiction risks; wholesale distributors ignore their responsibilities to report and stop suspicious orders; and PBMs leverage their role as middlemen to increase the flow of opioids into the marketplace. The localities have all alleged violations of statutory and common law public nuisance, the Virginia Consumer Protection Act, fraud, common law conspiracy, negligence and unjust enrichment. […] The defendants include manufacturers Purdue Pharma, Abbott Laboratories, Endo Pharmaceuticals, Mallinckrodt Pharmaceuticals, Teva Pharmaceuticals, Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Cephalon, Inc., Barr Laboratories Inc., Actavis Pharma, Watson Laboratories Inc., Allergan PLC and Insys Therapeutics; distributors AmerisourceBergen Drug Corp., Cardinal Health Inc., and McKesson Corp.; and PBMs Express Scripts Inc., Caremark/CVS Health, United Health Group Inc. and OptumRx, Inc.” [WSLS, 3/26/19]
... And Good voted to allow a second opioid distributor to charge people 26% more for their healthcare. ...

New York Times: McKesson Was “The Nation’s Largest Drug Distributor And A Company At The Center Of The Nation’s Opioid Epidemic.” “That’s the question facing investors in the McKesson Corporation, the nation’s largest drug distributor and a company that finds itself at the center of the nation’s opioid epidemic.” [New York Times, 7/21/17]

January 2017: McKesson “Paid A Record Fine” To Settle Department Of Justice Allegations That It “Repeatedly Failed To Report Suspicious Orders For Controlled Substances, Including Opioids, As Required By Law.” “In January, for example, McKesson paid a record fine of $150 million to settle Justice Department allegations that from mid-2008 through May 2013 it had repeatedly failed to report suspicious orders for controlled substances, including opioids, as required by law. Twelve of McKesson’s distribution centers had not maintained ‘effective controls against diversion of particular controlled substances into other than legitimate medical, scientific, and industrial channels,’ the government said.” [New York Times, 7/21/17]

Virginia Localities Including Louisa And Madison Counties Sued McKesson Over The Opioid Crisis. “The counties of Louisa and Madison have joined a number of Virginia localities in taking legal action against prescription manufacturers, distributors and pharmacy benefit managers over their role in the prescription opioid crisis. The litigation team of Kaufman & Canoles and Sanford Heisler Sharp filed the civil lawsuits earlier this month against defendants that include Purdue Pharma, McKesson Corp., Cardinal Health and Walgreens Boots Alliance, among others.” [Charlottesville Daily Progress, 5/22/19]

June 2016: Good Voted To Give McKesson A Contract For Ambulance Billing And Collections In Campbell County. Good voted for a measure described in meeting minutes, “On motion of Supervisor Gunter, it was resolved the Board of Supervisors approves the following under the Consent Agenda: [...] e. Bid Award – Ambulance Billing & Collection Services Based on the recommendation of the Evaluation Committee, approves McKesson, Alphratta, Georgia as the top ranked firm and authorizes staff to negotiate and execute a final contract for ambulance billing and collection services for a two-year period with an option to renew for three (3) additional one year terms” The consent agenda was agreed to 5-2. [Campbell County Board of Supervisors, Meeting Minutes, 6/7/16]

Under Its Contract, Campbell County Paid 4.25% Of All Emergency Medical Services In Collections In Campbell County. “McKesson is a large company that has over 25 years of EMS billing and medical billing experience and a 99% client retention rate. They are totally focused on healthcare and have a dedicated EMS specialty division. McKesson offers us one point of contact, face to face meetings, on-site training, continuous documentation feedback and custom reporting. For revenue optimization they use proprietary insurance mining tools, aggressively pursue insurance claims, have a proven self-pay strategy and a fee schedule optimization with review and consultation. McKesson offers a web-based patient portal that offers self-service secure access to patients for validating their demographic and insurance information, view detailed transaction information for their EMS transport, ability to download their billing statements, ability to provide an electronic signature and allows the patient access to information 24/7. They are the only provider that has a dedicated implementation team with formalized implementation processes to ensure cash ramp-up expectations are achieved. Currently our cost for EMS billing is 4.5% of net collections. The negotiated cost to transition to McKesson is 4.25% of net collections. McKesson offers us much more at a little less expensive rate than our existing contract.” [Campbell County Administrator Frank J. Rogers Memorandum to Purchasing Agent 5/16/16]

August 2016: Good Voted To Raise Emergency Medical Services Rates To 150% Of The Medicare Reimbursement Rate. Good voted for a resolution described in meeting minutes, “Tracy Fairchild, Director of Public Safety, indicated the Board approved conducting a public hearing at its June meeting to consider amending the current EMS Fee Schedule to support an additional career crew in the Timberlake area. As revenue recovery funds could no longer support the entire system, an additional $65,000 was needed from EMS billing revenue to
offset the costs in the current fiscal year. To do this, the current EMS fee schedule should be amended. The County’s current billing company recommended the charges be set at a rate of 150% of the allowable Medicare reimbursement. This would enable the County to fully recoup all available Medicare reimbursement as well as private insurance payments. [...] NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Campbell County Board of Supervisors establishes an emergency medical services fee schedule as follows: Basic Life Support (BLS) Non-emergency Transport: $367.00 Basic Life Support (BLS) Emergency Transport: $534.00 ALS Non-Emergent (ALS) $472.00 Advanced Life Support 1 (ALS 1): $634.00 Advanced Life Support 2 (ALS 2): $918.00 Ground Transport Mileage (GTM): $ 10.86 Response with no transport $100.00 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Campbell County Board of Supervisors directs that future rate increases will equal 150% of the Medicare rate and rise in accordance with that number. Before the vote was taken, there was additional discussion. Supervisor Rousseau commented in reference to points made by Supervisor Puckett, that raising taxes was not the only option; the County could have reduced spending. While he was not entirely pleased at raising fees, he believed the Board reached a good compromise during the budget process not to raise taxes, but to increase fees to provide much needed EMS services in the Timberlake area.” The resolution passed 5-1. [Campbell County Board of Supervisors, Minutes, 8/2/16]

August 2016: The Campbell County Board Of Supervisors Voted To Raise Ambulance Fees By 26%, Making The County’s Fees “Some Of The Highest Rates … In The Lynchburg Area.” “Campbell County will have some of the highest rates for emergency medical service calls in the Lynchburg area after the Board of Supervisors approved an increase Tuesday night. The average 26 percent increase — amounting to an extra $168,000 for the EMS department — would go toward starting a six person career crew in the Timberlake District.” [News & Advance, 8/1/16]

HEADLINE: “Campbell County Ambulance Fees Could Become Top In Area” [News & Advance, 8/1/16]

HEADLINE: “Officials Vote To Raise EMS Fees” [News & Advance, 8/3/16]

The Campbell County Ambulance Rate Increase Made The County’s Rates Higher Than Other Counties’ Rates In The Area. MALE ANCHOR: “Well, it could cost you a whole lot more for an ambulance ride in Campbell County in the coming months.” FEMALE ANCHOR: “Right now, Supervisors are discussing the best way to raise funding for the new EMS staff in the Timberlake area, an area in the County that gets close to 40% of those EMS calls. [...] If the rates are increased, it will put them higher than other counties’ rates. For example, an ambulance ride in Nelson, Amherst, and Lynchburg would cost you around $700. If rates are raised in Campbell County, you’re looking at a little more than $900.” [WSET, News 13 @ 5:30, 8/2/16] (VIDEO)
When sick people couldn’t pay, Good voted to allow the company to seize our wages and property. …

**November 2016: Good Voted For A Plan To Have The County To Garnish The Wages Of And Place Liens On The Tax Refunds Of People With Unpaid Ambulance Bills.** Good voted for a resolution described in meeting minutes, “[Tracy Fairchild, Director of Public Safety, discussed with the Board alternatives to the current collection process for outstanding invoices for ambulance transports. […] In an effort to increase collections to support the EMS system, Public Safety researched options to collect outstanding balances with the Treasurer’s Office, the current billing company, McKesson and the City of Lynchburg. Based on those discussions, Public Safety provided four options for the Board’s consideration. Mrs. Fairchild noted there was a hardship program for individuals who lacked the financial means to pay. The opportunity to apply for the hardship program was explained in the letter sent from the County and was accomplished through a simple application form based on the applicant’s last tax return. Public Safety currently receives about ten (10) hardship applications per month that were completed and approved. The four options included (1) garnishment of wages, (2) use of a collection agency which would require a fee, (3) Debt Set-Off Program which is a lien against income tax refunds and requires a 4% charge by the State, or (4) continue with the current process. Staff recommended the Board proceed with option (1) and evaluate the process after twelve (12) months. […] On motion of Supervisor Borland, it was resolved the Board of Supervisors authorizes staff proceed with hard billing for outstanding EMS fees using option (1) garnishment of wages and authorizes staff to proceed with the collection of past due fees totaling $954,540 using the same method.” The resolution passed 5-2. [Campbell County Board of Supervisors, Minutes, 11/1/16]

**November 2016: Good Voted To Place Liens On The State Tax Refunds And Real Estate Of Patients With Unpaid Ambulance Bills.** “In November 2018, Good and the other members of the Board voted to allow McKesson to place liens on the state tax returns and real estate of patients with unpaid ambulance bills.” [Virginia Public Media, 10/12/20]

**Good Argued The County Should “[Go] For It All The Way” And Garnish The Bank Accounts And Wages Of And “Seize” Property From Patients With Unpaid Emergency Medical Debt.** Good said, “If we were going to do number one [garnish wages for unpaid emergency medical bills], I’d be in favor of going for it all the way. I’m talking garnish the bank account as well as jobs, interrogatories, judgment, lien on property, seize personal property, you know, seize and sold, you know on real estate.” [Campbell County Board of Supervisors, Meeting, 11/1/16] (AUDIO)

**November 2016: Good Suggested Allowing The County To Place Liens On The Property And Bank Accounts Of Patients With Unpaid Ambulance Bills.** “Tracy Fairchild, Director of Public Safety, discussed with the Board alternatives to the current collection process for outstanding invoices for ambulance transports. The cost to provide career EMS service for FY 2017 was estimated at more than $2.1 million which would be offset by an estimated $1.5 million collected through the billing process. Approximately $45,000 per month goes uncollected. Over the last twenty (20) months, a total of $954,540 was not collected. Campbell County contracts with an outside billing company to bill for ambulance transports. Customers receive three invoices from the billing company. Following the third invoice, if payment is not received, the billing company turns over a list of the unpaid invoices to the County for further action. […] In an effort to increase collections to support the EMS system, Public Safety researched options to collect outstanding balances with the Treasurer’s Office, the current billing company, McKesson and the City of Lynchburg. […] The four options included (1) garnishment of wages, (2) use of a collection agency which would require a fee, (3) Debt Set-Off Program which is a lien against income tax refunds and requires a 4% charge by the State, or (4) continue with the
current process. Staff recommended the Board proceed with option (1) and evaluate the process after twelve (12) months. In answer to questions from Supervisor Good regarding option (1) garnishment of wages, Mr. Shreve explained it was a multi-step process that would involve filing a warrant in debt, setting a court appearance, being granted a judgment and filing for a garnishment of wages. The County could file for a debtor’s interrogatories to inquire information on employment, bank accounts or other property. Supervisor Good indicated if the Board decided to implement option (1), he would support following through with a lien on bank accounts and property. As to proceeding with liens on real estate, Mr. Shreve indicated it could be done, but staff time would be an issue in those cases.” [Campbell County Board of Supervisors, Minutes, 11/1/16]
We now know Good owns stock in both companies but he failed to disclose his stakes in these companies on required ethics filings. ...

2020: Good Owned Between $1,000 And $15,000 Of Stock In Abbott Laboratories. Good filed an updated personal financial disclosure for 2020 that listed between $1,001 and $15,000 of stock in Abbott Laboratories. [Clerk of the House of Representatives, Amended Personal Financial Disclosure, 10/5/20]

2018 Through 2019: Good Owned Between $1,000 And $15,000 Of Stock In Abbott Laboratories. Good filed an updated personal financial disclosure for 2018 through 2019 that listed between $1,001 and $15,000 of stock in Abbott Laboratories. [Clerk of the House of Representatives, Amended Personal Financial Disclosure, 10/5/20]

After Initially Not Disclosing Assets On His Personal Financial Disclosure, Good Disclosed Stock In Abbott Laboratories – A Company He Voted To Give A $567,000 Corporate Subsidy On The Campbell County Board. “After previously disclosing owning zero financial assets, Virginia congressional candidate Bob Good filed an amended financial disclosure this week showing he holds dozens of stocks, including in two companies that had business before the Campbell County Board of Supervisors when Good served on the panel. […] Among the dozens of stocks now disclosed in Good’s individual retirement account are shares in Abbott Laboratories, a pharmaceutical company, and McKesson, a drug distributor and health-care IT company. The companies benefited from contracts with Campbell County in 2016. Each stock is worth between $1,001 and $15,000, according to the disclosure. In 2016, Good voted to give Abbott Nutrition, a subsidiary of Abbott Laboratories, a $567,000 corporate subsidy to help fund its expansion and create jobs at a facility in Altavista, Va.” [Washington Post, 10/9/20]

Good Held Investments Worth Up To $15,000 In Abbott Laboratories And Voted To Give Abbott Laboratories A $567,000 Incentive Package On The Campbell County Board. “Republican Congressional hopeful Bob Good said he lacks ‘any knowledge’ of which stocks he held while he took key votes on the Campbell Board of Supervisors. In an interview on Saturday, he also downplayed questions over why his assets weren’t reported to Virginia’s ethics board from 2016 through 2019, as required by state law. […] Stock brokers and financial consultants are required to keep records of transactions for six years. Those rules apply to Merrill Lynch, which Good listed as the holder for an IRA fund containing between $1,001 and $15,000 worth of investments in Abbott Laboratories and McKesson Corporation. In June of 2016, Good voted with the rest of the board in favor of negotiating a contract with McKesson to handle the county’s ambulance billing and collection. The next month, he voted with all but one member of the board in granting a $567,000 incentive package to Abbott Laboratories to expand a facility in Altavista.” [Virginia Public Media, 10/12/20]

Good Held Up To $15,000 Of Stock In Abbott Laboratories And Voted To Give Abbott Laboratories Incentives Totaling Over $500,000 After Voting To Cut $500,000 From Campbell County Schools. “Patrick Burgwinkle, a spokesperson for ECU said that Good abused the public’s trust when he voted to give Abbott Laboratories a ‘corporate hand-out,’ while serving as supervisor. ‘Good’s new disclosure reveals that he holds up to $15,000 of stock in Abbott Laboratories – an opioid giant that he once voted to give a record-breaking corporate handout on the Campbell County Board,’ said Burgwinkle on Friday. The moment in question took place in July of 2016 and involved Good voting in favor of an expansion incentive that totaled more than $500,000 for Abbott Laboratories. Good voted in favor of the incentive after voting to cut funding to Campbell County Public Schools just a two months earlier. Good voted to approve a budget that cut $500,000 from Campbell County schools and eliminated a raise for teachers. ‘A questionable choice on one hand,’ said Burgwinkel. ‘And corruption on the other.’” [Virginia Scope, 10/16/20]

Good Owned Stock In Abbott Laboratories Which “Benefited From Contracts With Campbell County While Bob Good Was A Campbell County Supervisor.” “The Washington Post now reports that Good owned stock in two companies – Abbott Labs and McKesson – and those companies benefited from contracts with Campbell County while Bob Good was a Campbell County Supervisor. Now, Good did not disclose owning that stock during his tenure on the Board.” [WCAV, 10/9/20] (VIDEO)
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2020: Good Owned Between $1,000 And $15,000 Of Stock In McKesson. Good filed an updated personal financial disclosure for 2020 that listed between $1,001 and $15,000 of stock in McKesson. [Clerk of the House of Representatives, Amended Personal Financial Disclosure, 10/5/20]

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Good Owned Stock In McKesson And Voted To Give McKesson A Contract Overseeing Campbell County Ambulance Billing And Collections, Allowing It To Keep 4.25% Of Funds Collected, Then Voted To Raise Ambulance Fees 26%. “Among the dozens of stocks now disclosed in Good’s individual retirement account are shares in Abbott Laboratories, a pharmaceutical company, and McKesson, a drug distributor and health-care IT company. The companies benefited from contracts with Campbell County in 2016. Each stock is worth between $1,001 and $15,000, according to the disclosure. […] He also voted to give McKesson a contract overseeing the county’s ambulance billing and collection services, allowing the company to retain 4.25 percent of all that it collected. In the same year, Good and the board voted to hike ambulance fees by about 26 percent and to allow garnishing wages from Campbell County residents who did not pay for their ambulance rides.” [Washington Post, 10/9/20]

Good Held Up To $15,000 In McKesson Stock And Voted To Increase Ambulance Fees By 26% After McKesson Receive Campbell County’s Ambulance Contract. “Good also voted to give McKesson, a large healthcare company, an ambulance contract with Campbell County. Recent disclosures show he holds between $1,000 and $15,000 in McKesson stock. After McKesson received the contract, Good voted to raise the ambulance fee by 26%. Burgwinkle called it a ‘massive problem,’ adding, ‘you can understand why he would want to hide it.’” [Virginia Scope, 10/16/20]

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hike ambulance fees by about 26 percent and to allow garnishing wages from Campbell County residents who did not pay for their ambulance rides.” [Washington Post, 10/9/20]

**Good Held Stock In McKesson, Which Held A Contract For Ambulance Billing And Collections In Campbell County, And Voted To Allow McKesson To Place Liens On The Real Estate Of Patients With Unpaid Medical Bills.** “Stock brokers and financial consultants are required to keep records of transactions for six years. Those rules apply to Merrill Lynch, which Good listed as the holder for an IRA fund containing between $1,001 and $15,000 worth of investments in Abbott Laboratories and McKesson Corporation. In June of 2016, Good voted with the rest of the board in favor of negotiating a contract with McKesson to handle the county’s ambulance billing and collection. The next month, he voted with all but one member of the board in granting a $567,000 incentive package to Abbott Laboratories to expand a facility in Altavista. In November 2018, Good and the other members of the Board voted to allow McKesson to place liens on the state tax returns and real estate of patients with unpaid ambulance bills.” [Virginia Public Media, 10/12/20]

**Good Listed No Assets Or Unearned Income On His Original 2019 Personal Financial Disclosure.** Good disclosed no assets or unearned income on his original 2019 personal financial disclosure. [Clerk of the House of Representatives, Personal Financial Disclosure, 12/29/19]

**Good Listed No Assets Or Unearned Income On His Original 2020 Personal Financial Disclosure.** Good disclosed no assets or unearned income on his original 2020 personal financial disclosure. [Clerk of the House of Representatives, Personal Financial Disclosure, 6/15/20]

2020: On His Personal Financial Disclosure, Good Listed No Assets Or Unearned Income. “Fifth Congressional District candidate Bob Good (R) didn’t disclose any assets or unearned income on his financial disclosure report. The Ethics In Government Act (EIGA) requires government candidates to file these disclosure reports to be transparent about potential conflicts of interest. […] The EIGA states that the Attorney General may pursue either civil or criminal penalties to those who intentionally file a false statement. Assets that require reporting include, but aren’t limited to, bank accounts, non-federal retirement accounts, and insurance policies. Unearned income includes dividends, capital gains, or ownership interests in privately-held companies. Good listed none in either category.” [CBS19, 9/30/20]


**HEADLINE: “What Is Bob Good Hiding?”** [Blue Virginia, 10/2/20]

After Initially Listing No Assets On His Federal Financial Disclosures, Bob Good Disclosed Up To $1.8 Million In Assets That He Had Not Listed On State Financial Disclosures From His Time As A County Supervisor. “New federal paperwork filed by Republican Congressional hopeful Bob Good shows he owned at least $250,000 in assets that have not previously been disclosed in similar state filings. An amended financial disclosure form filed by Good on Monday shows he owned securities in various retirement accounts worth between $257,000 and $1.8 million as of November 30, 2019. It also showed between $30,000 and $100,000 in student loans to pay for his children’s college education. None of those assets or debts appeared on a January 8, 2019 Statement of Economic Interest Good submitted to Virginia’s ethics board while serving on the Campbell County Board of Supervisors, or in any of his annual state filings since 2015. […] Good’s most recent filing included between $1,001 and $15,000 in stocks from Abbott Laboratories. It’s not clear when those stocks were purchased, but that question may have bearing on a potential conflict of interest; state code requires local officials to recuse themselves from votes where they have a financial interest. […] Good submitted the amended federal form on Monday following media coverage of his initial disclosure, which listed no assets. Good and a handful of other mostly Republican candidates also missed a key deadline for filing state paperwork in June but were granted a reprieve by Virginia’s Board of Elections.” [Virginia Public Media, 10/8/20]
HEdline: “New Filings Raise Questions About Bob Good’s Finances” [Virginia Public Media, 10/8/20]


Good’s Revised Federal Financial Disclosures Listed Assets And Debts For 2019 That Were Not Included On His County Disclosure For The Same Years – An Apparent Violation Of State Law. “New federal paperwork filed by Republican Congressional hopeful Bob Good shows he owned at least $250,000 in assets that have not previously been disclosed in similar state filings. An amended financial disclosure form filed by Good on Monday shows he owned securities in various retirement accounts worth between $257,000 and $1.8 million as of November 30, 2019. It also showed between $30,000 and $100,000 in student loans to pay for his children’s college education. None of those assets or debts appeared on a January 8, 2019 Statement of Economic Interest Good submitted to Virginia’s ethics board while serving on the Campbell County Board of Supervisors, or in any of his annual state filings since 2015. […] Good submitted the amended federal form on Monday following media coverage of his initial disclosure, which listed no assets. Good and a handful of other mostly Republican candidates also missed a key deadline for filing state paperwork in June but were granted a reprieve by Virginia’s Board of Elections. […] Brett Kappel, a Washington D.C.-based elections attorney at Harmon Curran, said Good appeared to not fulfill the requirements of state law.” [Virginia Public Media, 10/8/20]

Good’s Campaign Manager Admitted That Good Had Omitted Assets From His State Financial Disclosures While On The Campbell County Board. “Good’s congressional campaign manager, Nancy Smith, said the candidate does not manage the investments himself and would have had no way of knowing whether he held stock in Abbott and McKesson at the time of the 2016 votes. Smith also said Good inadvertently omitted itemized assets from Campbell County financial disclosures during his tenure on the board but would be willing to update those disclosures if needed.” [Washington Post, 10/9/20]

Good: “Every Financial Disclosure That I Have Filed Was Filed With The Intent And Understand To File It Accurately And Completely. ‘I don’t think this question is of any concern to the voters of the fifth district,’ Good said. ‘But that said, every financial disclosure that I have filed was filed with the intent and understanding to file it accurately and completely.’” [Virginia Public Media, 10/12/20]

Good On His Disclosures: “I Don’t Think This Question Is Of Any Concern To The Voters In The Fifth District. It’s Of Concern To You [The Press].” VPM’S BEN PAVIOR: "Bob Good didn’t disclose any stocks from 2016 to 2019 when he was a County Supervisor. But his updated federal financial disclosures show he owned at least a quarter of a million dollars in securities last year. Good addressed the issue at a GOP pig roast on Saturday." RECORDING OF GOOD: “I don’t think this question is of any concern to the voters in the Fifth District, it’s of concern to you.” [Virginia Public Media, 10/12/20] (AUDIO)
Knowingly and willfully filing a materially inaccurate disclosure is a crime.

**Knowingly And Intentionally Making A False Statement On A Virginia Statement Of Economic Interests Was Punishable As A Class Five Felony.** “The disclosure form to be used for filings required by subsections A and D of § 2.2-3114 and subsections A and E of § 2.2-3115 shall be prescribed by the Council. Except as otherwise provided in § 2.2-3115, all completed forms shall be filed electronically with the Council in accordance with the standards approved by it pursuant to § 30-356. Any person who knowingly and intentionally makes a false statement of a material fact on the Statement of Economic Interests is guilty of a Class 5 felony.” [Code of Virginia, Title 2.2., Chapter 31, § 2.2-3117]

**Knowingly And Willfully Falsifying Or Concealing Information On A House Financial Disclosure Was A Violation Of The Ethics In Government Act And Punishable By Up To Five Years In Prison.** “The financial disclosure provisions of the Ethics in Government Act have been incorporated by reference as a rule of the House of Representatives, over which the Standards Committee has jurisdiction. In addition to any Committee action, EIGA authorizes the Attorney General of the United States to seek a civil penalty of up to $50,000 against an individual who knowingly and willfully falsifies or fails to file or to report any required information. Moreover, under federal criminal law, anyone who knowingly and willfully falsifies or conceals any material fact in a statement to the government may be fined up to $50,000, imprisoned for up to five years, or both. The Committee is authorized to render advisory opinions interpreting the financial disclosure provisions of EIGA for any person under its jurisdiction. An individual who acts in good faith in accordance with a written advisory opinion shall not be subject to any sanction under the Act.” [House Ethics Committee, accessed 10/16/20]

**A Knowing Violation Of The Law Requiring Virginia Supervisors To Recuse Themselves From Votes In Which They Had A Financial Interest Was Punishable By Up To One Year In Jail.** “An amended financial disclosure form filed by Good on Monday shows he owned securities in various retirement accounts worth between $257,000 and $1.8 million as of November 30, 2019. It also showed between $30,000 and $100,000 in student loans to pay for his children’s college education. None of those assets or debts appeared on a January 8, 2019 Statement of Economic Interest Good submitted to Virginia’s ethics board while serving on the Campbell County Board of Supervisors, or in any of his annual state filings since 2015. Virginia law requires board of supervisors members to list any securities, debts, business interests, and real estate holdings (aside from a primary residence) valued at more than $5,000. They must also include assets owned by their immediate family. A ‘knowing violation’ of the law can result in misdemeanor charges of up to one year in jail and/or a fine of $2,500, though several legal experts said that Good was unlikely to face any charges.” [Virginia Public Media, 10/12/20]

**HEADLINE: “Bob Good Is Facing More Pushback And A Potential Investigation Over Financial Mishaps” [Virginia Scope, 10/16/20]**