

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA**

<p>THE CITY OF HUNTINGTON,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Plaintiff,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">v.</p> <p>AMERISOURCEBERGEN DRUG CORPORATION, et al.,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Defendants.</p>	<p>Civil Action No. 3:17-01362</p> <p>Hon. David A. Faber</p>
<p>CABELL COUNTY COMMISSION,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Plaintiff,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">v.</p> <p>AMERISOURCEBERGEN DRUG CORPORATION, et al.,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Defendants.</p>	<p>Civil Action No. 3:17-01665</p> <p>Hon. David A. Faber</p>

**THE FBI'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO COMPEL
PRODUCTION OF SUBPOENAED DOCUMENTS**

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (“FBI” or “Bureau”), a non-party to these actions, respectfully opposes Defendants’ May 15, 2020 motion to compel compliance with certain third-party discovery requests (Dkt. 435-436). Although Defendants asked the Court to hold their motion in abeyance, without any immediate response from the FBI and other non-parties from whom Defendants seek discovery, the Court has not ruled on Defendants’ request. The FBI therefore submits this response out of an abundance of caution so as not to waive its arguments that the motion should be denied.

FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

On or about April 3, 2020, the U.S. Department of Justice (“DOJ”) received a *Touhy* letter from Defendants seeking deposition testimony and documents from FBI Agent Darren Cox regarding his participation in the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force (“Task Force”). See April 3, 2020 Letter from Wu to Phipps (“*Touhy* Letter”), Attachment A hereto. Two subpoenas—one for Agent Cox’s deposition, the other for 20 categories of documents—were attached to the *Touhy* Letter.¹ *Touhy* Letter Ex. 1-2. The FBI later learned that Defendants also had a process server serve the same subpoenas on Agent Cox personally, at his home. The *Touhy* Letter characterizes the relevance of Defendants’ subpoena requests as follows:

[D]iscovery concerning the Task Force’s investigation of unlawful diversion and communications regarding the source of any increase in drug-related crimes is crucial to responding to Plaintiffs’ allegations regarding causation as well as assessing the reasonableness of Defendants’ conduct. Likewise, discovery concerning the formation, organization, and mission of the Task Force is crucial to understanding the nature of the opioid-related harms Plaintiffs are facing as well as the Defendants [sic] alleged role in causing them.

Touhy Letter at 2. The specific requests for Agent Cox’s testimony are both broad and vague, seeking his knowledge about a wide range of Task Force-related information from the past 24 years, for example:

- “communications with any representative of the City of Huntington or Cabell County regarding or relating to prescription opioids or illicit opioids;”
- “efforts to investigate or track the illegal entry, distribution, trafficking, diversion, or use of prescription opioids or illicit opioids in the City of Huntington or Cabell County;”

¹ Both subpoenas are directed towards Agent Cox personally, but seek information only about his professional responsibilities and activities involving the Task Force. (Defendants served Agent Cox, and did not properly serve the FBI as required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4). The FBI is responding to this motion because only it may authorize the release and production of the information sought.

- “efforts to track the sources of the prescription and illicit opioids that caused problems in the City of Huntington or Cabell County,”
- “communications with the DEA or any other federal agency regarding prescription opioids, illicit opioids, the opioid epidemic, the Defendants, ARCOS data or suspicious order reports,”

Id. at 2-3. The document subpoena’s 20 requests for documents from the 24-year time frame (1996 to the present) are similarly broad and vague, *e.g.*

- All Documents and data referring, tracking, or relating to any arrests, investigations, and indictments for crimes relating to the unlawful use, misuse, abuse, sale, diversion, production, transportation, distribution, purchase, and/or trafficking of Prescription or Illicit Opioids within or into the City of Huntington, Cabell County, or any town, village, or city within Cabell County.
- All Documents discussing, referring, or relating to Your efforts, or the efforts of the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force, to combat the unlawful use, misuse, abuse, sale diversion, production, transportation, distribution, purchase, and/or trafficking of Prescription or Illicit Opioids within or into the City of Huntington, Cabell County, or any town, village, or city within Cabell County.

Touhy Letter Ex. 2, ex. B, Request Nos. 5-6.

On April 17, 2020, DOJ responded to Defendants’ *Touhy* Letter on the FBI’s behalf.

April 17, 2020 Letter from Stuart to Wu (“DOJ *Touhy* Response”), Attachment B hereto.² The response expressed concerns about Defendants’ decision to serve the subpoenas on Agent Cox personally during the pandemic, both due to health and safety concerns and because such service did not comply with Fed. R. Civ. P. 4. *Id.* The FBI also indicated that at the present time, it could neither deny nor authorize any portion of the Defendants’ *Touhy* request for testimony and documents, because the FBI’s discovery staff was not authorized to work from home and thus

² DOJ’s *Touhy* Response included Exhibits A and B. DOJ *Touhy* Response Exhibit A was Defendants’ *Touhy* Letter, which itself had three exhibits: Exhibit 1 (Cox deposition subpoena); Exhibit 2 (part A- Cox document subpoena, part B- Cox document requests and specifications); and Exhibit 3 (MDL Protective Order). DOJ *Touhy* Response Exhibit B was the Declaration of FBI’s Nancy Wiegand.

could not review or redact any of the documents sought by Defendants for privilege or other bases for withholding. *Id.* DOJ reiterated this position during an April 22, 2020 telephonic meet-and-confer with Defendants, during which defense counsel indicated they understood the FBI's predicament and the necessity of waiting to receive a substantive response to their subpoenas until the FBI's discovery personnel can resume working.³

On Monday, May 11, 2020, Defendants emailed DOJ that the parties were required to file all motions to compel by Friday, May 15, 2020, and that if the FBI could not provide any additional information about its potential responses to the *Touhy* request before Friday, Defendants would have to move to compel. May 11, 2020 email from Wu to Hsiao and Westfall, Attachment C hereto. FBI and DOJ then spent the next few days trying to ascertain whether the FBI possessed any documents responsive to Defendants' subpoenas that FBI could possibly review, redact, and produce within in a relatively short time frame.

DOJ initiated a meet-and-confer with Defendants in the late afternoon of Thursday, May 14, 2020, during which DOJ proposed a solution that might avoid a motion to compel. DOJ volunteered additional information about the Task Force's dates of operation and the FBI's role as Task Force coordinator, and offered to produce Task Force quarterly reports from 2012-2018, redacted for law enforcement sensitive information, by a target date of June 12, 2020. May 15, 2020 Email from Hsiao to Wu et al., Attachment D hereto. DOJ further indicated that the FBI would likely authorize the limited deposition of Agent Cox or a subsequent FBI-affiliated Task Force coordinator to testify generally about Task Force activities. Defendants expressed satisfaction with DOJ's offer and asked whether, in addition to the reports, the FBI had

³ On May 4, the FBI determined that its discovery management staff could resume some operations with severely reduced, rotating staffing, but is still facing delays in meeting discovery requests due to the reduced staffing and backlogs due to having been shut down for two months.

documents or reports reflecting Task Force budgets and funding. Defense counsel stated that if the FBI could produce the reports and budget documents, Defendants would consider the FBI's obligation to respond to the subpoena discharged. *See* Memorandum of Law in support of Defendants' Motion to Compel (Dkt. 436) ("Defs. Memo.") at 7; May 15 Hsiao email to Wu. Defendants' memorialized this resolution in an email to DOJ later that evening. *Id.* The FBI has searched budget-related documents from 2012-2018 and plans to produce redacted versions of those search results along with the quarterly reports.

On the evening of May 15, 2020, Defendants filed a prophylactic motion to compel the FBI and other non-parties in order "to preserve their rights to seek relief from the Court." Defs.' Memo. at 5. Defendants noted that their subpoena negotiations with the FBI are "proceeding productively" and asked the Court to hold the motion in abeyance so that Defendants can activate it if they deem necessary. *Id.* Defendants' motion further requests that "no non-party be required to respond to this motion at this time." Defendants' Motion to Compel (Dkt. 435) at 4.

ARGUMENT

Defendants' motion to compel the FBI to comply with their subpoenas should be denied. First, the motion is not ripe because there is no dispute here. Second, even if it were ripe, the motion must be denied because the Court lacks jurisdiction to compel the FBI to respond to Defendants' *Touhy* requests. Third, Defendants would not prevail in an Administrative Procedure Act claim against the FBI, because Defendants concede that the FBI's proposed response to their subpoenas is reasonable.

1. Defendants' motion is not ripe

There is no controversy or dispute between Defendants and the FBI for the Court to resolve.⁴ In fact, the opposite is true: Defendants concede they have reached an agreement with the FBI on how it will respond to the subpoenas. *See* Defs. Memo. at 7. Although the Bureau would have been justified to deny Defendants' exceedingly broad subpoena requests on grounds such as lack of service of process, vagueness, relevance, and burden, the FBI committed to produce quarterly Task Force reports and possibly budget documents, and to authorize one or more active agents to participate in a limited deposition. The Bureau is working hard to satisfy that agreement—efforts that are especially remarkable given significantly reduced staffing levels and that the FBI's first priority is protecting national security and public safety during this crisis.

Defendants' May 15, 2020 deadline to file motions to compel is no excuse for filing an unwarranted motion against a cooperative non-party. That they were up against a motion deadline with respect to the FBI is a problem of Defendants' own making: they chose to serve their *Touhy* request on April 3—less than a month before the original discovery cut-off date in this case—rather than when fact discovery began in 2019. If this information was truly critical to Defendants' defenses, they could have served their subpoenas months ago.

There is no reason for the Court to waste time and resources on the motion against the FBI, which should be denied. Defendants have not expressed even mild dissatisfaction with the FBI's plan to produce certain documents and limited deposition testimony. Instead, Defendants have filed a motion that leaves the Bureau with little choice but to waste time opposing this

⁴ The FBI has not rejected Defendants' requests or indicated that it will not comply with them. To the extent FBI has taken any formal position, it is that it can neither deny nor authorize responses to Defendants' *Touhy* Letter. DOJ *Touhy* Response at 1.

motion—time that could be better spent searching for and reviewing the documents that Defendants have indicated would satisfy their discovery requests.

2. The Court lacks jurisdiction to require the FBI to comply with the subpoenas

Defendants have not filed an Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”) action challenging the reasonableness of FBI’s position here, and this Court therefore lacks jurisdiction to order the FBI to comply with Defendants’ subpoenas. Defendants’ subpoenas and its motion to compel compliance with them amount to “an action against the United States, subject to the governmental privilege of sovereign immunity.” *Smith v. Cromer*, 159 F.3d 875, 879 (4th Cir. 1998). This sovereign immunity from routine discovery “gives rise to the Government’s power to refuse compliance with a subpoena.” *COMSAT Corp. v. Nat’l Sci. Found.*, 190 F.3d 269, 277 (4th Cir. 1999). Unless the FBI waives its sovereign immunity—and it has not—this Court lacks jurisdiction to order the FBI to engage in the discovery sought. *Id.*

When a government agency is served with a third-party subpoena, “[t]he decision whether to provide documents or employee testimony in response . . . is committed to agency discretion.” *Id.* at 278. *See also Barreto v. SGT, Inc.*, 2019 WL 3253373, at *4 (D. Md. July 19, 2019) (“Agencies may promulgate regulations that govern their responses to subpoenas.”); *In re Packaged Ice Antitrust Litig.*, No. 08-MD-01952, 2011 WL 1790189, at *4 (E.D. Mich. May 10, 2011) (“When served with a subpoena for the production of materials or witnesses, the DOJ, by its authorized representative . . . is required to evaluate the request under the DOJ’s *Touhy* Regulations.”). The APA, not Rule 45, governs whether a federal agency reasonably exercised its discretion in deciding whether and how to comply with Defendants’ discovery requests. *See United States ex rel. Touhy v. Ragen*, 340 U.S. 462 (1951). Where, as here, the United States is not a party to the cases, “the APA provides *the sole avenue* for review of an agency’s refusal to

permit its employees to comply with subpoenas.” *COMSAT*, 190 F.3d at 274 (emphasis added); *Sauer Inc. v. Lexington Ins. Agency, Inc.*, 2014 WL 5580954, at *4 (E.D.N.C. Oct. 31, 2014).

In other words, to challenge the FBI’s decision on how and whether to respond to Defendants’ *Touhy* Letter and subpoenas, Defendants must bring a separate APA action against the FBI. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 703 (providing that an “action for judicial review [of agency action] may be brought *against* the United States, the agency by its official title, or the appropriate officer (emphasis added)); *United States v. Williams*, 170 F.3d 431, 434 (4th Cir. 1999) (noting that, “if dissatisfied with the agency’s response to the request, [a party] is not without recourse” and the “proper method for judicial review of the agency’s final decision pursuant to its regulations is through the [APA]”); *Cromer*, 159 F.3d at 881 (“Cromer’s remedy, if any, for the Justice Department’s [refusal to permit its employees to testify] may be found in the [APA]”). Defendants have not filed an APA claim, and their motion against the FBI must be denied for lack of jurisdiction.

3. DOJ’s consideration of Defendants’ requests was reasonable and appropriate

Even if Defendants’ motion were treated as a separate action challenging the FBI’s response to their subpoenas under the APA,⁵ that action would still fail because the FBI’s approach to the subpoenas is not only reasonable, but acceptable to the Defendants. A court may order a non-party government agency to comply with a subpoena only “if [it] has refused production in an arbitrary, capricious, or otherwise unlawful manner.” *COMSAT*, 190 F.3d at 277 (“courts may reverse an agency’s decision not to comply only when the agency has acted

⁵ Some courts in the Fourth Circuit—apparently in the interest of efficiency—have concluded that, where the underlying case is already in federal court, a party need not bring a separate action under the APA to allow the court to review the agency’s *Touhy* decision. *See Clay v. Consol Pa. Coal Co., LLC*, No. 5:12-CV-92, 2013 WL 12373597, at *2 (N.D. W.Va. Oct. 17, 2013); *Spence v. NCI Info. Sys., Inc.*, 530 F. Supp. 2d 739, 745 (D. Md. 2008).

unreasonably”). An agency decision is arbitrary and capricious “if the agency has relied on factors which Congress has not intended it to consider, entirely failed to consider an important aspect of the problem, offered an explanation for its decision that runs counter to the evidence before the agency, or is so implausible that it could not be ascribed to a difference in view or the product of agency expertise.” *Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass’n of U.S., Inc. v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 463 U.S. 29, 43 (1983).

To obtain the information they seek, Defendants must comply with DOJ’s *Touhy* regulations, which prohibit current and former FBI employees from disclosing official information absent express authorization from DOJ. 28 C.F.R. § 16.22(a); *see Cromer*, 159 F.3d at 879–80. The *Touhy* regulations prohibit DOJ from disclosing official information when doing so would be inconsistent with the “rules of procedure governing the case” or “the relevant substantive law governing privilege.” 28 C.F.R. § 16.26(a). Moreover, disclosure is inappropriate if it would: (1) violate a statute or rule of procedure; (2) violate a specific regulation; (3) reveal classified information; (4) reveal a confidential source or informant; (5) reveal investigative techniques or investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes; or (6) reveal trade secrets without the owner’s consent. *Id.* § 16.26(b). Among other requirements, a *Touhy* request must also include an explanation of the requested information’s “relevance to the proceeding.” 28 C.F.R. § 16.22(c); *see also* § 16.22(d).

An agency’s decision must be upheld if it is reasonable and in accordance with the applicable *Touhy* regulations. *Spence*, 530 F. Supp. 2d at 745; *see Andreas-Myers v. Nat’l Aeronautics & Space Admin.*, No. GJH-16-3410, 2017 WL 1632410, at *4 (D. Md. Apr. 28, 2017) (“The APA only requires the Court to decide whether the agency ‘articulated a rational connection between the facts found and the choice made.’” (quoting *Baltimore Gas & Elec. Co.*

v. Natural Res. Def. Council, 462 U.S. 87, 105 (1983)). Ultimately, “[w]hen an agency is not a party to an action, its choice of whether or not to comply with a third-party subpoena is essentially a policy decision about the best use of the agency’s resources.” *COMSAT*, 190 F.3d at 278.

Courts in the Fourth Circuit regularly uphold agency refusals to comply with third-party subpoenas so long as they are rationally related to the facts and the agency’s *Touhy* regulations. *See, e.g., Barreto*, 2019 WL 3253373, at *4 (granting agency’s motion to quash a third-party subpoena on sole basis that subpoena “did not give a sufficient rationale to justify expending appropriated monies for . . . non-federal purpose,” because agency’s decision had “a rational connection to the subpoena”); *Bruno v. Nationwide Mut. Fire Ins. Co.*, No. CV RDB 08-494, 2009 WL 10681974, at *2 (D. Md. Oct. 26, 2009) (“FEMA’s refusal to comply with [a] subpoena was not arbitrary, capricious or otherwise unlawful because . . . FEMA was reasonably acting to preserve its human resources.”); *Bavarian Nordic A/S v. Acambis Inc.*, No. CV DKC 2006-2406, 2007 WL 9782602, at *2 (D. Md. Jan. 19, 2007) (upholding agency refusal to comply with non-party subpoena on basis that it would be contrary to agency’s self-interest).

As explained in DOJ’s April 17, April 22 and May 14 communications with Defendants, the FBI faces unique, significant obstacles that impede its ability to provide substantive responses to Defendants’ exceedingly broad, wide-ranging, and vague requests for 24-years’ worth of information, much of which is likely privileged. *See generally* DOJ *Touhy* Response. Moreover, most of the information Defendants seek relates specifically to the City of Huntington and Cabell County or any town therein, and is more properly sought from the Plaintiffs (*e.g.*, DOJ *Touhy* Response, Ex. 2B, Request Nos. 2-10, 15, 17, 19), or Defendants themselves (*id.*, Request No. 18 (seeking communications with any Defendant)). DOJ has not yet raised these

objections and citing the significant burden involved to satisfy such undefined, overbroad requests, which seem to be of questionable relevance to these cases.⁶ Instead, DOJ evaluated those requests and developed a practical proposal to search for and produce information that would address Defendants' demands while safeguarding the FBI's law enforcement sensitivities and other privileges.

Defendants concede that the FBI's proposed response to their subpoenas is not only reasonable, but acceptable. The FBI proposed, and Defendants agreed, that the FBI would discharge its obligations under the subpoenas by producing the promised quarterly Task Force reports from 2012-2018, redacted if necessary, around the June 12, 2020 target date, and authorized limited deposition testimony by Agent Cox or other agents knowledgeable about the Task Force's general activities during that time frame. Defendants further proposed, and the FBI agreed, to search for certain Task Force budget-related documents and to produce them if feasible. There is no question that the FBI's response to date complies with the APA, and Defendants do not assert otherwise. Accordingly, if the Court opts to consider Defendants' motion on the merits, the motion should be denied.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the FBI respectfully requests that this Court deny Defendants' motion to compel.

⁶ As noted above, the FBI has not yet issued a formal determination authorizing or denying discovery responsive to Defendants' *Touhy* Letter, and FBI reserves its right to assert these and other applicable objections.

Respectfully submitted,

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Deputy Assistant Attorney General

MICHAEL B. STUART
United States Attorney
Attorney for the United States
Acting Under Authority Conferred by 28 U.S.C. § 515

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Fred B. Westfall, Jr., Assistant United States Attorney, hereby certify that on May 27, 2020, I filed the foregoing **THE FBI'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO COMPEL PRODUCTION OF SUBPOENAED DOCUMENTS** with the Clerk of the Court using the Court's CM/ECF system, which will send notification of such filing to all counsel of record and will also send a copy of the aforesaid document by email to all counsel of record.

/s/Fred B. Westfall, Jr.
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ATTACHMENT A

COVINGTON

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April 3, 2020

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Re: *Touhy* Request in *City of Huntington v. AmerisourceBergen Drug Corporation, et al.*, Civil Action No. 3:17-01362, and *Cabell County Commission v. AmerisourceBergen Drug Corporation, et al.*, Civil Action No. 3:17-01665 (S.D.W. Va.)

Counsel:

I write on behalf of Defendants in the matters of *City of Huntington v. AmerisourceBergen Drug Corporation, et al.*, Civil Action No. 3:17-cv-01362, and *Cabell County Commission v. AmerisourceBergen Drug Corporation, et al.*, Civil Action No. 3:17-01665, pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of West Virginia. In connection with that lawsuit, we have served corrected subpoenas seeking documents and testimony from Darren Cox, who we understand led the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force (“Task Force”). Copies of the subpoenas and accompanying attachments are attached for your reference as Exhibits 1 through 3.

This letter is submitted pursuant to 28 C.F.R. § 16.21 *et seq.*, the Department of Justice *Touhy* regulations. Because these subpoenas are directed at an FBI agent and head of a DOJ task force, compliance is subject to the *Touhy* process. The basis for this request is set forth below, with reference to the requirements imposed by the *Touhy* regulations.

I. Summary of Information Sought and Its Relevance to This Proceeding

The case before the Southern District of West Virginia involves claims by the City of Huntington and Cabell County against distributors of pharmaceutical products and other medical supplies. Plaintiffs allege, among other things, that distributors created a public nuisance by shipping prescription opioids to these two jurisdictions in a manner that violated their duties under the federal Controlled Substances Act (“CSA”).

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Plaintiffs' allegations span a broad timeframe, including the time period in which the Task Force was active. Based on public press releases, we understand that the Task Force investigated prescription drug diversion in multiple jurisdictions including those of Plaintiffs in this action. We also understand that the Task Force's actions were part of a dedicated effort to curb the current opioid crisis.

Given the Task Force's role in investigating and combatting prescription drug abuse in the Huntington area, the discovery Defendants seek from Mr. Cox is crucial to Defendants' ability to defend against Plaintiffs' allegations. For example, discovery concerning the Task Force's investigation of unlawful diversion and communications regarding the source of any increase in drug-related crimes is crucial to responding to Plaintiffs' allegations regarding causation as well as assessing the reasonableness of Defendants' conduct. Likewise, discovery concerning the formation, organization, and mission of the Task Force is crucial to understanding the nature of the opioid-related harms Plaintiffs are facing as well as the Defendants alleged role in causing them.

As summarized below, we request testimony relating to Plaintiffs' allegations that Defendants caused opioid misuse and abuse, which in turn allegedly caused harm in their jurisdictions.

A. Information Sought from Mr. Cox

Defendants request documents and testimony from Mr. Cox relating, but not limited, to the following topics:

- Mr. Cox's knowledge of the Task Force's creation, organization, and finances;
- Mr. Cox's knowledge of the Task Force's communications with any representative of the City of Huntington or Cabell County regarding or relating to prescription opioids or illicit opioids;
- Mr. Cox's knowledge of any and all efforts to combat diversion, respond to the opioid epidemic, or partner with other persons or entities to combat the opioid epidemic in the City of Huntington or Cabell County;
- Mr. Cox's knowledge of the Task Force's efforts to investigate or track the illegal entry, distribution, trafficking, diversion, or use of prescription opioids or illicit opioids in the City of Huntington or Cabell County;
- Mr. Cox's knowledge of the Task Force's efforts to track the sources of the prescription and illicit opioids that caused problems in the City of Huntington or Cabell County;
- Mr. Cox's knowledge of the Task Force's communications with the DEA or any other federal agency regarding prescription opioids, illicit opioids, the opioid epidemic, the Defendants, ARCOS data, or suspicious order reports; and

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- Mr. Cox's knowledge of the identities of the individuals or entities the Task Force has investigated for unlawfully producing, transporting, diverting, selling, or trafficking Prescription Opioids and/or Illicit Opioids within or into the City of Huntington or Cabell County.

II. Disclosure is Warranted Under 28 C.F.R. § 16.26

Pursuant to DOJ's *Touhy* regulations, the Deputy or Associate Attorney General assesses the following considerations in determining whether disclosure is warranted:

- (a)(1) Whether such disclosure is appropriate under the rules of procedure governing the case or matter in which the demand arose;
- (a)(2) Whether disclosure is appropriate under the relevant substantive law of privilege.

Defendants' request satisfies both of these considerations. The requested testimony directly concerns the allegations in this lawsuit. Plaintiffs allege that Defendants, distributors of prescription drugs, violated regulatory duties arising under the CSA, that Defendants are responsible for the influx of prescription opioids into their communities, and that Defendants should be responsible for a myriad of harms allegedly caused in jurisdictions throughout the Appalachian region. As a result, the requested information is relevant to determining the reasonableness of Defendants' conduct as well as the Defendants' role, if any, in causing opioid misuse and/or prescription drug diversion.

DOJ's *Touhy* regulations prohibit disclosure, subject to certain exceptions, if any of the following is true:

- (b)(1) Disclosure would violate a statute, such as the income tax laws, 26 U.S.C. 6103 and 7213, or a rule of procedure, such as the grand jury secrecy rule, F.R.Cr.P., Rule 6(e),
- (b)(2) Disclosure would violate a specific regulation[,]
- (b)(3) Disclosure would reveal classified information, unless appropriately declassified by the originating agency,
- (b)(4) Disclosure would reveal a confidential source or informant, unless the investigative agency and the source or informant have no objection,
- (b)(5) Disclosure would reveal investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes, and would interfere with enforcement proceedings or disclose investigative techniques and procedures the effectiveness of which would thereby be impaired, [or]
- (b)(6) Disclosure would improperly reveal trade secrets without the owner's consent.

This request is not intended to implicate any of these considerations. This request is within the scope of ordinary subpoena practice and does not seek disclosure of information

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prohibited from disclosure by statute or regulation; nor does it seek information that is classified or that would reveal a confidential source or informant. Nor do Defendants request investigatory records that would interfere with ongoing law enforcement proceedings. Further, in an abundance of caution and to avoid any concern that disclosure of investigatory records would reveal “investigative techniques and procedures the effectiveness of which would thereby be impaired,” Defendants suggest that the information be provided as highly confidential pursuant to the protective order governing this matter.

* * *

Please contact me directly at 212-841-1176 or lflahivewu@cov.com if you have any questions concerning this subpoena or require additional information.

Sincerely,

/s/ Laura Flahive Wu
Laura Flahive Wu

*Counsel for Defendant
McKesson Corporation*

EXHIBIT 1

AO 88A (Rev. 02/14) Subpoena to Testify at a Deposition in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

_____ District of _____

_____)
Plaintiff)
v.) Civil Action No.
_____)
Defendant)

SUBPOENA TO TESTIFY AT A DEPOSITION IN A CIVIL ACTION

To:

(Name of person to whom this subpoena is directed)

Testimony: YOU ARE COMMANDED to appear at the time, date, and place set forth below to testify at a deposition to be taken in this civil action. If you are an organization, you must designate one or more officers, directors, or managing agents, or designate other persons who consent to testify on your behalf about the following matters, or those set forth in an attachment:

Place: _____ Date and Time: _____

The deposition will be recorded by this method: _____

Production: You, or your representatives, must also bring with you to the deposition the following documents, electronically stored information, or objects, and must permit inspection, copying, testing, or sampling of the material:

The following provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. 45 are attached – Rule 45(c), relating to the place of compliance; Rule 45(d), relating to your protection as a person subject to a subpoena; and Rule 45(e) and (g), relating to your duty to respond to this subpoena and the potential consequences of not doing so.

Date: _____

CLERK OF COURT

OR

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Attorney's signature

The name, address, e-mail address, and telephone number of the attorney representing (name of party) _____, who issues or requests this subpoena, are:

Notice to the person who issues or requests this subpoena

If this subpoena commands the production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things before trial, a notice and a copy of the subpoena must be served on each party in this case before it is served on the person to whom it is directed. Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(a)(4).

Civil Action No. _____

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 45.)

I received this subpoena for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
on *(date)* _____ .

I served the subpoena by delivering a copy to the named individual as follows: _____

_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

I returned the subpoena unexecuted because: _____
_____ .

Unless the subpoena was issued on behalf of the United States, or one of its officers or agents, I have also
tendered to the witness the fees for one day's attendance, and the mileage allowed by law, in the amount of
\$ _____ .

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____ .

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc.:

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45 (c), (d), (e), and (g) (Effective 12/1/13)**(c) Place of Compliance.**

(1) For a Trial, Hearing, or Deposition. A subpoena may command a person to attend a trial, hearing, or deposition only as follows:

- (A) within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; or
- (B) within the state where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person, if the person
 - (i) is a party or a party's officer; or
 - (ii) is commanded to attend a trial and would not incur substantial expense.

(2) For Other Discovery. A subpoena may command:

- (A) production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things at a place within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; and
- (B) inspection of premises at the premises to be inspected.

(d) Protecting a Person Subject to a Subpoena; Enforcement.

(1) Avoiding Undue Burden or Expense; Sanctions. A party or attorney responsible for issuing and serving a subpoena must take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to the subpoena. The court for the district where compliance is required must enforce this duty and impose an appropriate sanction—which may include lost earnings and reasonable attorney's fees—on a party or attorney who fails to comply.

(2) Command to Produce Materials or Permit Inspection.

(A) *Appearance Not Required.* A person commanded to produce documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things, or to permit the inspection of premises, need not appear in person at the place of production or inspection unless also commanded to appear for a deposition, hearing, or trial.

(B) *Objections.* A person commanded to produce documents or tangible things or to permit inspection may serve on the party or attorney designated in the subpoena a written objection to inspecting, copying, testing, or sampling any or all of the materials or to inspecting the premises—or to producing electronically stored information in the form or forms requested. The objection must be served before the earlier of the time specified for compliance or 14 days after the subpoena is served. If an objection is made, the following rules apply:

- (i) At any time, on notice to the commanded person, the serving party may move the court for the district where compliance is required for an order compelling production or inspection.
- (ii) These acts may be required only as directed in the order, and the order must protect a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer from significant expense resulting from compliance.

(3) Quashing or Modifying a Subpoena.

(A) *When Required.* On timely motion, the court for the district where compliance is required must quash or modify a subpoena that:

- (i) fails to allow a reasonable time to comply;
- (ii) requires a person to comply beyond the geographical limits specified in Rule 45(c);
- (iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or waiver applies; or
- (iv) subjects a person to undue burden.

(B) *When Permitted.* To protect a person subject to or affected by a subpoena, the court for the district where compliance is required may, on motion, quash or modify the subpoena if it requires:

(i) disclosing a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information; or

(ii) disclosing an unretained expert's opinion or information that does not describe specific occurrences in dispute and results from the expert's study that was not requested by a party.

(C) *Specifying Conditions as an Alternative.* In the circumstances described in Rule 45(d)(3)(B), the court may, instead of quashing or modifying a subpoena, order appearance or production under specified conditions if the serving party:

- (i) shows a substantial need for the testimony or material that cannot be otherwise met without undue hardship; and
- (ii) ensures that the subpoenaed person will be reasonably compensated.

(e) Duties in Responding to a Subpoena.

(1) Producing Documents or Electronically Stored Information. These procedures apply to producing documents or electronically stored information:

(A) *Documents.* A person responding to a subpoena to produce documents must produce them as they are kept in the ordinary course of business or must organize and label them to correspond to the categories in the demand.

(B) *Form for Producing Electronically Stored Information Not Specified.* If a subpoena does not specify a form for producing electronically stored information, the person responding must produce it in a form or forms in which it is ordinarily maintained or in a reasonably usable form or forms.

(C) *Electronically Stored Information Produced in Only One Form.* The person responding need not produce the same electronically stored information in more than one form.

(D) *Inaccessible Electronically Stored Information.* The person responding need not provide discovery of electronically stored information from sources that the person identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective order, the person responding must show that the information is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause, considering the limitations of Rule 26(b)(2)(C). The court may specify conditions for the discovery.

(2) Claiming Privilege or Protection.

(A) *Information Withheld.* A person withholding subpoenaed information under a claim that it is privileged or subject to protection as trial-preparation material must:

- (i) expressly make the claim; and
- (ii) describe the nature of the withheld documents, communications, or tangible things in a manner that, without revealing information itself privileged or protected, will enable the parties to assess the claim.

(B) *Information Produced.* If information produced in response to a subpoena is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material, the person making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies it has; must not use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved; must take reasonable steps to retrieve the information if the party disclosed it before being notified; and may promptly present the information under seal to the court for the district where compliance is required for a determination of the claim. The person who produced the information must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.

(g) Contempt.

The court for the district where compliance is required—and also, after a motion is transferred, the issuing court—may hold in contempt a person who, having been served, fails without adequate excuse to obey the subpoena or an order related to it.

EXHIBIT 2

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

_____ District of _____

_____)
Plaintiff)
v.) Civil Action No.
_____)
Defendant)

SUBPOENA TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS, INFORMATION, OR OBJECTS OR TO PERMIT INSPECTION OF PREMISES IN A CIVIL ACTION

To:

(Name of person to whom this subpoena is directed)

Production: YOU ARE COMMANDED to produce at the time, date, and place set forth below the following documents, electronically stored information, or objects, and to permit inspection, copying, testing, or sampling of the material:

Table with 2 columns: Place, Date and Time

Inspection of Premises: YOU ARE COMMANDED to permit entry onto the designated premises, land, or other property possessed or controlled by you at the time, date, and location set forth below, so that the requesting party may inspect, measure, survey, photograph, test, or sample the property or any designated object or operation on it.

Table with 2 columns: Place, Date and Time

The following provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. 45 are attached – Rule 45(c), relating to the place of compliance; Rule 45(d), relating to your protection as a person subject to a subpoena; and Rule 45(e) and (g), relating to your duty to respond to this subpoena and the potential consequences of not doing so.

Date: _____

CLERK OF COURT

OR

_____)
Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

_____)
Attorney's signature

The name, address, e-mail address, and telephone number of the attorney representing (name of party) _____, who issues or requests this subpoena, are:

Notice to the person who issues or requests this subpoena

If this subpoena commands the production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things or the inspection of premises before trial, a notice and a copy of the subpoena must be served on each party in this case before it is served on the person to whom it is directed. Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(a)(4).

Civil Action No. _____

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 45.)

I received this subpoena for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____

on *(date)* _____ .

I served the subpoena by delivering a copy to the named person as follows: _____

_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

I returned the subpoena unexecuted because: _____

Unless the subpoena was issued on behalf of the United States, or one of its officers or agents, I have also tendered to the witness the fees for one day's attendance, and the mileage allowed by law, in the amount of \$ _____ .

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____ .

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc.:

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45 (c), (d), (e), and (g) (Effective 12/1/13)**(c) Place of Compliance.**

(1) For a Trial, Hearing, or Deposition. A subpoena may command a person to attend a trial, hearing, or deposition only as follows:

- (A) within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; or
- (B) within the state where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person, if the person
 - (i) is a party or a party's officer; or
 - (ii) is commanded to attend a trial and would not incur substantial expense.

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- (A) production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things at a place within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; and
- (B) inspection of premises at the premises to be inspected.

(d) Protecting a Person Subject to a Subpoena; Enforcement.

(1) Avoiding Undue Burden or Expense; Sanctions. A party or attorney responsible for issuing and serving a subpoena must take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to the subpoena. The court for the district where compliance is required must enforce this duty and impose an appropriate sanction—which may include lost earnings and reasonable attorney's fees—on a party or attorney who fails to comply.

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(B) *Objections.* A person commanded to produce documents or tangible things or to permit inspection may serve on the party or attorney designated in the subpoena a written objection to inspecting, copying, testing, or sampling any or all of the materials or to inspecting the premises—or to producing electronically stored information in the form or forms requested. The objection must be served before the earlier of the time specified for compliance or 14 days after the subpoena is served. If an objection is made, the following rules apply:

- (i) At any time, on notice to the commanded person, the serving party may move the court for the district where compliance is required for an order compelling production or inspection.
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- (i) fails to allow a reasonable time to comply;
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- (iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or waiver applies; or
- (iv) subjects a person to undue burden.

(B) *When Permitted.* To protect a person subject to or affected by a subpoena, the court for the district where compliance is required may, on motion, quash or modify the subpoena if it requires:

- (i) disclosing a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information; or

- (ii) disclosing an unretained expert's opinion or information that does not describe specific occurrences in dispute and results from the expert's study that was not requested by a party.

(C) *Specifying Conditions as an Alternative.* In the circumstances described in Rule 45(d)(3)(B), the court may, instead of quashing or modifying a subpoena, order appearance or production under specified conditions if the serving party:

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(C) *Electronically Stored Information Produced in Only One Form.* The person responding need not produce the same electronically stored information in more than one form.

(D) *Inaccessible Electronically Stored Information.* The person responding need not provide discovery of electronically stored information from sources that the person identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective order, the person responding must show that the information is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause, considering the limitations of Rule 26(b)(2)(C). The court may specify conditions for the discovery.

(2) Claiming Privilege or Protection.

(A) *Information Withheld.* A person withholding subpoenaed information under a claim that it is privileged or subject to protection as trial-preparation material must:

- (i) expressly make the claim; and
- (ii) describe the nature of the withheld documents, communications, or tangible things in a manner that, without revealing information itself privileged or protected, will enable the parties to assess the claim.

(B) *Information Produced.* If information produced in response to a subpoena is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material, the person making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies it has; must not use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved; must take reasonable steps to retrieve the information if the party disclosed it before being notified; and may promptly present the information under seal to the court for the district where compliance is required for a determination of the claim. The person who produced the information must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.

(g) Contempt.

The court for the district where compliance is required—and also, after a motion is transferred, the issuing court—may hold in contempt a person who, having been served, fails without adequate excuse to obey the subpoena or an order related to it.

ATTACHMENT A

Requests for Production to Darren Cox

DEFINITIONS

The following terms shall have the meanings set forth below. Notwithstanding any definition set forth below, each word, term, or phrase used in these Requests is intended to have the broadest meaning permitted under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Local Rules of Procedure for the Southern District of West Virginia.

1. “Communication” has the full meaning ascribed to it by Local Rule of Civil Procedure 26.2(c)(1), and means any transmission of information (whether formal or informal) by one or more Persons and/or between two or more Persons by means including, but not limited to, telephone conversations, letters, faxes, electronic mail, text messages, instant messages, other computer linkups, written memoranda, and face-to-face conversations.
2. “Document” has the full meaning ascribed to it by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 34(a) and Local Rule of Civil Procedure 26.2(c)(2), and means the complete original (or complete copy where the original is unavailable) and each non-identical copy (where different from the original because of notes made on the copy or otherwise) of any writing or record, including, but not limited to, all written, typewritten, handwritten, printed, or graphic matter of any kind or nature, however produced or reproduced, any form of collected data for use with electronic data processing equipment, and any mechanical or electronic visual or sound recordings or text messages in Your possession, custody, or control. “Documents” include, but are not limited to, books, papers, contracts, memoranda, invoices, correspondence, notes, studies, reports, manuals, photographs, drawings, charts, graphs, data compilations, other writings, microfilm, microfiche, audio recordings, video recordings, electronic mail, and any other information stored in electronic form, and each different version or copy of each Document, including, but not limited to, drafts.
3. “Defendants” means all defendants named in *City of Huntington v. AmerisourceBergen Drug Corp., et al.*, Civil Action No. 3:17-01362, and *Cabell County Commission v. AmerisourceBergen Drug Corp., et al.*, Civil Action No. 3:17-01665, as of the date of this notice.
4. “Prescription Opioids” means FDA-approved pain-reducing medications that consist of natural, synthetic, or semisynthetic chemicals that bind to opioid receptors in the brain or body to produce an analgesic effect, including but not limited to prescription medications containing hydrocodone, oxycodone, fentanyl, and hydromorphone, that may be obtained by patients in the state of West Virginia only through prescriptions filled by dispensers duly licensed and regulated.
5. “Illicit Opioids” means substances comprised of or containing natural, synthetic, or semisynthetic chemicals that bind to opioid receptors in the brain or body that are not

approved by FDA, including but not limited to heroin, fentanyl, carfentanil, other fentanyl-type analogs, and counterfeit opioid medications.

6. “ARCOS Data” means data reported by DEA Registrants pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 827 through the Automation of Reports and Consolidated Orders System.
7. “Suspicious Order Report(s)” means a report filed by DEA Registrants pursuant to 21 C.F.R. § 1301.74(b).

INTRODUCTION

Should You consider any of the Documents requested to be confidential such that they should not be generally disseminated to the public or released to the press, we ask that You designate them as such under the Protective Orders in the MDL (copies attached) and the parties will deal with them accordingly.

All of the following requests are intended to encompass Documents maintained in electronic or paper form, and “correspondence” or “Communications” include emails, letters or other papers, and memoranda reflecting oral Communications.

As these Documents will be shared with other counsel and parties, we ask that You produce copies of them in electronic or paper form. Please let Defendants know if there are charges or fees for searching or copying and, if so, also advise whether You will provide an invoice for the cost after production or if prepayment is required.

Unless otherwise indicated, the Relevant Time Period applicable to these requests is 1996 to the present.¹

DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED

1. All Documents concerning the meaning of the term “suspicious orders” in connection with orders for controlled substances, including but not limited to all Documents reflecting Your position, or the position of the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force, regarding the meaning of “suspicious orders.”
2. All Documents describing, relating to, or reflecting efforts made by You, or by the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force, to access or utilize ARCOS Data, Suspicious Order Reports, and/or West Virginia Controlled Substance Automated Prescription Program data to combat the diversion or misuse of Prescription Opioids in the City of Huntington, Cabell County, or any town, village, or city within Cabell County.
3. All Documents referring or relating to the unlawful use, misuse, abuse, sale, diversion, production, transportation, distribution, purchase, and/or trafficking of Prescription or

¹ Should the Court issue a ruling establishing a different time period for discovery, Defendants will revise the Relevant Time Period accordingly.

Illicit Opioids within or into the City of Huntington, Cabell County, or any town, village, or city within Cabell County.

4. All Documents discussing or identifying the source(s) of Illicit Opioids consumed in the City of Huntington, Cabell County, or any town, village, or city within Cabell County, including but not limited to all Documents identifying China, Mexico, or other actors as responsible for transporting Illicit Opioids.
5. All Documents and data referring, tracking, or relating to any arrests, investigations, and indictments for crimes relating to the unlawful use, misuse, abuse, sale, diversion, production, transportation, distribution, purchase, and/or trafficking of Prescription or Illicit Opioids within or into the City of Huntington, Cabell County, or any town, village, or city within Cabell County.
6. All Documents discussing, referring, or relating to Your efforts, or the efforts of the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force, to combat the unlawful use, misuse, abuse, sale, diversion, production, transportation, distribution, purchase, and/or trafficking of Prescription or Illicit Opioids within or into the City of Huntington, Cabell County, or any town, village, or city within Cabell County.
7. All Documents and Communications identifying, discussing, or relating to the individuals or entities You suspect or know have unlawfully produced, transported, diverted, sold, and/or trafficked Prescription or Illicit Opioids within or into the City of Huntington, Cabell County, or any town, village, or city within Cabell County.
8. All Documents referring or relating to Your efforts, or the efforts of the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force, to suspend, revoke, or seek the suspension or revocation of registrations or licenses of, or fine or otherwise sanction any distributors, doctors, pharmacies, pharmacists, healthcare providers or other persons or entities because of the alleged diversion or trafficking of Prescription Opioids within or into the City of Huntington, Cabell County, or any town, village, or city within Cabell County.
9. All Documents discussing, referring, or relating to Your efforts, or the efforts of the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force, to facilitate intelligence sharing and promote coordinated strategies to combat the use, misuse, abuse, sale, diversion, production, transportation, distribution, purchase, and/or trafficking of Prescription or Illicit Opioids within or into the City of Huntington, Cabell County, or any town, village, or city within Cabell County.
10. All Documents that state, discuss, reflect, or suggest recommendations for actions to be taken by You, the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force, or any federal, state, or local agency within the City of Huntington, Cabell County, or any town, village, or city within Cabell County, to combat the use, misuse, abuse, sale, diversion, production, transportation, distribution, purchase, and/or trafficking of Prescription or Illicit Opioids.
11. All Documents concerning the structure and operation of the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force, including but not limited to organizational charts and all Documents discussing the operation of the Task Force's initiatives and programs.

12. All Documents reflecting the finances of the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force, including but not limited to budgets, expense reports, and Documents concerning the Task Force's funding.
13. All Documents concerning and/or relating to the creation of the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force.
14. All Documents concerning and/or relating to Your participation, or the participation of the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force, in the U.S. Department of Justice's Appalachian Regional Prescription Opioid Strike Force, the U.S. Department of Justice's Health Care Crimes Task Force, U.S. Department of Justice's Prescription Interdiction & Litigation Task Force, the Central West Virginia Task Force, the West Virginia Mountain Region Drug Task Force, the Mon Valley Drug Task Force, the Mon Metro Drug & Violent Crime Task Force, the Mountain Lakes Drug and Violent Crime Unit, the Hancock/Brooke/Weirton Drug & Violent Crime Task Force, Ohio Valley Drug & Violent Crime Task Force, the Appalachia High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area, the National City-County Task Force on the Opioid Epidemic, or any other task force, organization, and/or committee with responsibilities relating to Prescription Opioids or Illicit Opioids in the State of West Virginia.
15. All Documents and Communications referring or relating to any assistance, grants, subgrants, or funding that the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force provided to the City of Huntington, Cabell County, or any town, village, or city within Cabell County, to combat drug-related crime, respond to the opioid epidemic, or form a joint task force to combat the opioid epidemic.
16. All Documents discussing, referring, or relating to any trainings provided by the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force.
17. All Documents discussing, referring, or identifying all initiatives or programs developed by the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force to combat the unlawful prescribing, dispensing, use, misuse, abuse, sale, diversion, production, transportation, distribution, purchase, or trafficking of Prescription or Illicit Opioids within or into the City of Huntington, Cabell County, or any town, village, or city within Cabell County, including all Documents relevant to the Task Force's decision to implement, continue, or discontinue any initiative or program.
18. All Documents referring or relating to any Defendant, including but not limited to all Communications between You or the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force and any Defendant.
19. All Documents and Communications between You, or the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force, and any federal, state, or local agency (including but not limited to the West Virginia Board of Pharmacy, the West Virginia Board of Medicine, the West Virginia Board of Osteopathic Medicine, the West Virginia Board of Dentistry, the West Virginia State Board of Examiners for Licensed Practical Nurses, the West Virginia State Board of Examiners for Registered Professional Nurses, the DEA, the Department of

Justice, the FBI, other federal, state, and local law enforcement entities), and the City of Huntington, Cabell County, or any town, village, or city within Cabell County regarding Illicit Opioids, Prescription Opioids, diversion, or the opioid epidemic. Included within this response are all Documents and Communications regarding efforts to combat drug-related crime, respond to the opioid epidemic, or form a joint task force to combat the opioid epidemic.

20. All Communications between You, or the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force, and any person or entity that are responsive to any request above (No. 1 through 19), including but not limited to all Communications regarding Illicit Opioids, Prescription Opioids, diversion, and the opioid epidemic.

EXHIBIT 3

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISION

**IN RE: NATIONAL PRESCRIPTION
OPIATE LITIGATION**

Case No.: 1:17-md-2804-DAP

This document relates to:

Honorable Dan Aaron Polster

All Cases

CASE MANAGEMENT ORDER NO. 2: PROTECTIVE ORDER

I. Scope of Order

1. Disclosure and discovery activity in this proceeding may involve production of confidential, proprietary, and/or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation would be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the Court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order (“Protective Order” or “Order”). Unless otherwise noted, this Order is also subject to the Local Rules of this District and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on matters of procedure and calculation of time periods. Unless otherwise stated, all periods of time provided for in this Order are calculated as calendar days

2. This Protective Order shall govern all hard copy and electronic materials, the information contained therein, and all other information produced or disclosed during this proceeding, captioned as *In re: National Prescription Opiate Litigation* (MDL No. 2804), Case No. 1:17-CV-2804, which includes any related actions that have been or will be originally filed in this Court, transferred to this Court, or removed to this Court and assigned there (“the Litigation”). All materials produced or adduced in the course of

discovery, including all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations thereof, whether revealed in a document, deposition, other testimony, discovery response or otherwise, by any Party to this Litigation (the “Producing Party”) to any other party or parties (the “Receiving Party”). This Protective Order is binding upon all the Parties to this Litigation, including their respective corporate parents, subsidiaries and affiliates and their respective attorneys, principals, agents, experts, consultants, representatives, directors, officers, and employees, and others as set forth in this Protective Order.

3. Third parties who so elect may avail themselves of, and agree to be bound by, the terms and conditions of this Protective Order and thereby become a Producing Party for purposes of this Protective Order.

4. The entry of this Protective Order does not preclude any party from seeking a further order of this Court pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c).

5. Nothing herein shall be construed to affect in any manner the admissibility at trial or any other court proceeding of any document, testimony, or other evidence.

6. This Protective Order does not confer blanket protection on all disclosures or responses to discovery and the protection it affords extends only to the specific information or items that are entitled to protection under the applicable legal principles for treatment as confidential.

II. Definitions

7. Party. “Party” means any of the parties in this Litigation at the time this Protective Order is entered, including officers and directors of such parties. If additional parties are added other than parents, subsidiaries or affiliates of current parties to this Litigation, then their ability to receive Confidential Information and/or Highly Confidential

Information as set forth in this Protective Order will be subject to them being bound, by agreement or Court Order, to this Protective Order.

8. Discovery Material. “Discovery Material” means any information, document, or tangible thing, response to discovery requests, deposition testimony or transcript, and any other similar materials, or portions thereof. To the extent that matter stored or recorded in the form of electronic or magnetic media (including information, files, databases, or programs stored on any digital or analog machine-readable device, computers, Internet sites, discs, networks, or tapes) (“Computerized Material”) is produced by any Party in such form, the Producing Party may designate such matters as confidential by a designation of “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” on the media. Whenever any Party to whom Computerized Material designated as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL is produced reduces such material to hardcopy form, that Party shall mark the hardcopy form with the corresponding “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” designation.

9. Competitor. Competitor means any company or individual, other than the Designating Party, engaged in the design; development; manufacture; regulatory review process; dispensing; marketing; distribution; creation, prosecution, pursuit, or other development of an interest in protecting intellectual property; and/or licensing of any product or services involving opioids; provided, however, that this section shall not be construed as limiting the disclosure of Discovery Material to an Expert in this Litigation, so long as the notice required under Paragraph 38 is provided to the Designating Party prior to any such disclosure where required, and so long as no Discovery Material produced by one Defendant is shown to any current employee or consultant of a different Defendant,

except as provided in Paragraphs 33 or 34.

10. Confidential Information. “Confidential Information” is defined herein as information that the Producing Party in good faith believes would be entitled to protection on a motion for a protective order pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c) on the basis that it constitutes, reflects, discloses, or contains information protected from disclosure by statute or that should be protected from disclosure as confidential personal information, medical or psychiatric information, personnel records, Confidential Protected Health Information, protected law enforcement materials (including investigative files, overdose records, narcane, coroner’s records, court records, and prosecution files), research, technical, commercial or financial information that the Designating Party has maintained as confidential, or such other proprietary or sensitive business and commercial information that is not publicly available. Public records and other information or documents that are publicly available may not be designated as Confidential Information. In designating discovery materials as Confidential Information, the Producing Party shall do so in good faith consistent with the provisions of this Protective Order and rulings of the Court. Nothing herein shall be construed to allow for global designations of all documents as “Confidential.”

11. Highly Confidential Information. “Highly Confidential Information” is defined herein as information which, if disclosed, disseminated, or used by or to a Competitor of the Producing Party or any other person not enumerated in Paragraphs 32 and 33, could reasonably result in possible antitrust violations or commercial, financial, or business harm. In designating discovery materials as Highly Confidential Information, the Producing Party shall do so in good faith consistent with the provisions of this Protective

Order and rulings of the Court. Nothing herein shall be construed to allow for global designations of all documents as “Highly Confidential.”

12. Manufacturer Defendant: Manufacturer Defendant means any Defendant in this litigation that manufactures any Opioid Product for sale or distribution in the United States.

13. Distributor Defendant: Distributor Defendant means any Defendant in this litigation that distributes any Opioid Product in the United States other than a product they manufacture or license for manufacture.

14. Retail Defendant: Retail Defendant means any Defendant in this litigation that sells or distributes any Opioid Product directly to consumers in the United States.

15. Receiving Party. “Receiving Party” means a Party to this Litigation, and all employees, agents, and directors (other than Counsel) of the Party that receives Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

16. Producing Party. “Producing Party” means a Party to this Litigation, and all directors, employees, and agents (other than Counsel) of the Party or any third party that produces or otherwise makes available Discovery Material to a Receiving Party, subject to paragraph 3.

17. Protected Material. “Protected Material” means any Discovery Material, and any copies, abstracts, summaries, or information derived from such Discovery Material, and any notes or other records regarding the contents of such Discovery Material, that is designated as “Confidential” or “Highly Confidential” in accordance with this Protective Order.

18. Outside Counsel. “Outside Counsel” means any law firm or attorney who

represents any Party for purposes of this litigation.

19. In-House Counsel. “In-House Counsel” means attorney employees of any Party.

20. Counsel. “Counsel,” without another qualifier, means Outside Counsel and In- House Counsel.

21. Independent Expert. “Independent Expert” means an expert and/or independent consultant formally retained, and/or employed to advise or to assist Counsel in the preparation and/or trial of this Litigation, and their staff who are not employed by a Party to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information for the purpose of this Litigation.

22. This Litigation. “This Litigation” means all actions in MDL No. 2804, *In re: National Prescription Opiate Litigation* or hereafter subject to transfer to MDL No. 2804.

III. Designation and Redaction of Confidential Information

23. For each document produced by the Producing Party that contains or constitutes Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information pursuant to this Protective Order, each page shall be marked “CONFIDENTIAL—SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER”, or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” or comparable notices.

24. Specific discovery responses produced by the Producing Party shall, if appropriate, be designated as Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information by marking the pages of the document that contain such information with the notation “CONFIDENTIAL—SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER”, or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” or comparable notices.

25. Information disclosed through testimony at a deposition taken in connection with this Litigation may be designated as Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information by designating the portions of the transcript in a letter to be served on the court reporter and opposing counsel within thirty (30) calendar days of the Producing Party's receipt of the certified transcript of a deposition. The court reporter will indicate the portions designated as Confidential or Highly Confidential and segregate them as appropriate. Designations of transcripts will apply to audio, video, or other recordings of the testimony. The court reporter shall clearly mark any transcript released prior to the expiration of the 30-day period as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—SUBJECT TO FURTHER CONFIDENTIALITY REVIEW." Such transcripts will be treated as Highly Confidential Information until the expiration of the 30-day period. If the Producing Party does not serve a designation letter within the 30-day period, then the entire transcript will be deemed not to contain Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information and the "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—SUBJECT TO FURTHER CONFIDENTIALITY REVIEW" legend shall be removed.

26. In accordance with this Protective Order, only the persons identified under Paragraphs 33 and 34, below, along with the witness and the witness's counsel may be present if any questions regarding Confidential Information or Highly Confidential are asked. This paragraph shall not be deemed to authorize disclosure of any document or information to any person to whom disclosure is prohibited under this Protective Order.

27. A Party in this Litigation may designate as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL" any document, material, or other information produced by, or testimony given by, any other person or entity that the designating Party reasonably believes

qualifies as the designating Party's Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information pursuant to this Protective Order. The Party claiming confidentiality shall designate the information as such within thirty (30) days of its receipt of such information. Any Party receiving information from a third party shall treat such information as Highly Confidential during this thirty (30) day period while all Parties have an opportunity to review the information and determine whether it should be designated as confidential. Any Party designating third party information as Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information shall have the same rights as a Producing Party under this Protective Order with respect to such information.

28. This Protective Order shall not be construed to protect from production or to permit the "Confidential Information" or "Highly Confidential Information" designation of any document that (a) the party has not made reasonable efforts to keep confidential, or (b) is at the time of production or disclosure, or subsequently becomes, through no wrongful act on the part of the Receiving Party or the individual or individuals who caused the information to become public, generally available to the public through publication or otherwise.

29. In order to protect against unauthorized disclosure of Confidential Information and Highly Confidential Information, a Producing Party may redact certain Confidential or Highly Information from produced documents, materials or other things. The basis for any such redaction shall be stated in the Redaction field of the metadata produced pursuant to the Document Production Protocol or, in the event that such metadata is not technologically feasible, a log of the redactions. Specifically, the Producing Party may redact:

(i) Personal Identifying Information. The names, home addresses, personal email addresses, home telephone numbers, Social Security or tax identification numbers, and other private information protected by law of (a) current and former employees (other than employees' names and business contact information) and (b) individuals in clinical studies or adverse event reports whose identity is protected by law.

(ii) Privileged Information. Information protected from disclosure by the attorney-client privilege, work product doctrine, or other such legal privilege protecting information from discovery in this Litigation. The obligation to provide, and form of, privilege logs will be addressed by separate Order.

(iii) Third Party Confidential Information. If agreed to by the Parties or ordered by the Court under Paragraph 78, information that is protected pursuant to confidentiality agreements between Designating Parties and third parties, as long as the agreements require Designating Parties to redact such information in order to produce such documents in litigation.

30. To the extent any document, materials, or other things produced contain segregated, non-responsive Confidential or Highly Confidential Information concerning a Producing Party's non-opioid products (or, in the case of Plaintiffs, concerning programs, services, or agencies not at issue in this litigation), the Producing Party may redact that segregated, non-responsive, Confidential or Highly Confidential information except (a) that if a Producing Party's non-opioid product is mentioned in direct comparison to the Producing Party's opioid product, then the name and information about that product may not be redacted or (b) if the redaction of the name and information about the Producing Party's non-opioid product(s) would render the information pertaining to Producing Party's opioid product meaningless or would remove the context of the information about

Producing Party's opioid product, the name and information about the other product may not be redacted. Nothing in this paragraph shall restrict Plaintiffs' right and ability to request information about such other products nor restrict Defendants' right to object to or otherwise seek protection from the Court concerning any such request.

31. Pursuant to 21 C.F.R. §§ 314.430(e) & (f) and 20.63(f), the names of any person or persons reporting adverse experiences of patients and the names of any patients who were reported as experiencing adverse events that are not redacted shall be treated as confidential, regardless of whether the document containing such names is designated as CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION. No such person shall be contacted, either directly or indirectly, based on the information so disclosed without the express written permission of the Producing Party.

IV. Access to Confidential and Highly Confidential Information

32. General. The Receiving Party and counsel for the Receiving Party shall not disclose or permit the disclosure of any Confidential or Highly Confidential Information to any third person or entity except as set forth in Paragraphs 33 and 34.

33. In the absence of written permission from the Producing Party or an order of the Court, any Confidential Information produced in accordance with the provisions of this Protective Order shall be used solely for purposes of this Litigation (except as provided by Paragraph 33.I) and its contents shall not be disclosed to any person unless that person falls within at least one of the following categories:

- a. Outside Counsel and In-House Counsel, and the attorneys, paralegals, stenographic, and clerical staff employed by such counsel;
- b. Vendor agents retained by the parties or counsel for the parties, provided

that the vendor agrees to be bound by this Protective Order and completes the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound;

- c. Individual Parties;
- d. Present or former officers, directors, and employees of a Party, provided that former officers, directors, or employees of the Designating Party may be shown documents prepared after the date of his or her departure only to the extent counsel for the Receiving Party determines in good faith that the employee's assistance is reasonably necessary to the conduct of this Litigation and provided that such persons have completed the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound. Nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to permit the showing of one defendant's Confidential Information to an officer, director, or employee of another defendant, except to the extent otherwise authorized by this Order;
- e. Stenographic employees and court reporters recording or transcribing testimony in this Litigation;
- f. The Court, any Special Master appointed by the Court, and any members of their staffs to whom it is necessary to disclose the information;
- g. Formally retained independent experts and/or consultants, provided that the recipient agrees to be bound by this Protective Order and completes the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound;
- h. Any individual(s) who authored, prepared, or previously reviewed or received the information;

- i. To the extent contemplated by Case Management Order One, dated April 11, 2018 (Dkt. No. 232), those liability insurance companies from which any Defendant has sought or may seek insurance coverage to (i) provide or reimburse for the defense of the Litigation and/or (ii) satisfy all or part of any liability in the Litigation.
- j. State or federal law enforcement agencies, but only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound. Disclosure pursuant to this subparagraph will be made only after the Designating Party has been given ten (10) days' notice of the Receiving Party's intent to disclose, and a description of the materials the Receiving Party intends to disclose. If the Designating Party objects to disclosure, the Designating Party may request a meet and confer and may seek a protective order from the Court.
- k. Plaintiff's counsel of record to any Plaintiff with a case pending in MDL 2804 shall be permitted to receive the Confidential Information of any Producing Party regardless of whether that attorney is counsel of record in any individual action against the Producing Party and there shall be no need for such counsel to execute such acknowledgement because such counsel is bound by the terms of this Protective Order;
- l. Counsel for claimants in litigation pending outside this Litigation and arising from one or more Defendants' manufacture, marketing, sale, or distribution of opioid products for use in this or such other action in which the Producing Party is a Defendant in that litigation, provided that the proposed recipient agrees to be bound by this Protective Order and completed the certification

contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound. Plaintiffs' Liaison Counsel shall disclose to all Defendants at the end of each month a cumulative list providing the identity of the counsel who have executed such acknowledgements and will receive Confidential and Highly Confidential Information pursuant to this Order and a list of the case name(s), number(s), and jurisdiction(s) in which that counsel represents other claimants. Neither the receipt of information pursuant to this paragraph nor the provision of the certification shall in any way be deemed a submission, by the claimant represented by counsel in such outside litigation, to the jurisdiction of this Court or any other federal court or a waiver of any jurisdictional arguments available to such claimant, provided, however, that any such recipient of documents or information produced under this Order shall submit to the jurisdiction of this Court for any violations of this Order.; or

- m. Witnesses during deposition, who may be shown, but shall not be permitted to retain, Confidential Information; provided, however, that, unless otherwise agreed by the relevant Parties or ordered by the Court, no Confidential Information of one defendant may be shown to any witness who is a current employee of another defendant who is not otherwise authorized to receive the information under this Order.

34. In the absence of written permission from the Producing Party or an order of the Court, any Highly Confidential Information produced in accordance with the provisions of this Protective Order shall be used solely for purposes of this Litigation (except as provided by Paragraph 34.j) and its contents shall not be disclosed to any person unless

that person falls within at least one of the following categories:

- a. Outside Counsel and In-House Counsel of any Plaintiff, and the attorneys, paralegals, stenographic, and clerical staff employed by such counsel. Information designated as Highly Confidential by any Defendant may be disclosed to one In-House counsel of another Defendant, provided that the In-House counsel (i) has regular involvement in the Litigation, (ii) disclosure to the individual is reasonably necessary to this Litigation, and (iii) the individual completes the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound. Except as otherwise provided in this Order or any other Order in this Litigation, no other Employees of a Defendant may receive the Highly Confidential information of another. Any information designated as Highly Confidential shall be disclosed to an In-House Counsel for any Plaintiff only to the extent Outside Counsel for that Plaintiff determines in good faith that disclosure to the In-House Counsel is reasonably necessary to the Litigation;
- b. Vendor agents retained by the parties or counsel for the parties, provided that the vendor agrees to be bound by this Protective Order and completes the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound;;
- c. Individual Parties that have produced the designated information;
- d. Stenographic employees and court reporters recording or transcribing testimony in this Litigation;
- e. The Court, any Special Master appointed by the Court, and any members of their staffs to whom it is necessary to disclose the information;

- f. Formally retained independent experts and/or consultants, provided that the recipient agrees to be bound by this Protective Order and completes the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound;
- g. Any individual(s) who authored, prepared or previously reviewed or received the information;
- h. State or federal law enforcement agencies, but only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound. Disclosure pursuant to this subparagraph will be made only after the Designating Party has been given ten (10) days' notice of the Receiving Party's intent to disclose, and a description of the materials the Receiving Party intends to disclose. If the Designating Party objects to disclosure, the Designating Party may request a meet and confer and may seek a protective order from the Court.
- i. Plaintiff's counsel of record to any Plaintiff with a case pending in MDL 2804 shall be permitted to receive the Confidential Information of any Producing Party regardless of whether that attorney is counsel of record in any individual action against the Producing Party and there shall be no need for such counsel to execute such acknowledgement because such counsel is bound by the terms of this Protective Order;
- j. Counsel for claimants litigation pending outside this Litigation and arising from one or more Defendants' manufacture, marketing, sale, or distribution of opioid products for use in this or such other action in which the Producing Party is a Defendant in that litigation, provided that the proposed recipient

agrees to be bound by this Protective Order and completes the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound. Plaintiffs' Liaison Counsel shall disclose to all Defendants at the end of each month a cumulative list providing the identity of the counsel who have executed such acknowledgements and will receive Confidential and Highly Confidential Information pursuant to this Order and a list of the case name(s), number(s), and jurisdiction(s) in which that counsel represents other claimants. Neither the receipt of information pursuant to this paragraph nor the provision of the certification shall in any way be deemed a submission, by the claimant represented by counsel in such outside litigation, to the jurisdiction of this Court or any other federal court or a waiver of any jurisdictional arguments available to such claimant; or

- k. Witnesses during deposition, who may be shown, but shall not be permitted to retain, Highly Confidential Information; provided, however, that, unless otherwise agreed by the relevant Parties or ordered by the Court, no Highly Confidential Information of one defendant may be shown to any witness who is a current employee of another defendant who is not otherwise authorized to receive the information under this Order.

35. With respect to documents produced to Plaintiffs, documents designated as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL" will be treated in the same manner as documents designated "CONFIDENTIAL," except that Plaintiffs may not disclose Highly Confidential Information to In-House Counsel (or current employees) of any Competitor of the Producing Party, except as otherwise provided in this Order or any other Order in this Litigation.

36. In the event that In-House Counsel (or current employees) of any Competitor of the Producing Party is present at the deposition of an employee or former employee of the Producing Party, prior to a document designated as Highly Confidential being used in the examination, such In-House Counsel (current employees) of any Competitor of the Producing Party shall excuse himself or herself from the deposition room without delaying or disrupting the deposition.

V. Confidentiality Acknowledgment

37. Each person required under this Order to complete the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound, shall be provided with a copy of this Protective Order, which he or she shall read, and, upon reading this Protective Order, shall sign an Acknowledgment, in the form annexed hereto as Exhibit A, acknowledging that he or she has read this Protective Order and shall abide by its terms. These Acknowledgments are strictly confidential. Unless otherwise provided in this Order, Counsel for each Party shall maintain the Acknowledgments without giving copies to the other side. The Parties expressly agree, and it is hereby ordered that, except in the event of a violation of this Protective Order, there will be no attempt to seek copies of the Acknowledgments or to determine the identities of persons signing them. If the Court finds that any disclosure is necessary to investigate a violation of this Protective Order, such disclosure will be pursuant to separate court order. Persons who come into contact with Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information for clerical or administrative purposes, and who do not retain copies or extracts thereof, are not required to execute Acknowledgements, but must comply with the terms of this Protective Order.

VI. Litigation Experts and Consultants.

38. Formally Retained Independent Experts and Consultants. Subject to the provisions of this Protective Order, all Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information may be disclosed to any formally retained independent expert or consultant who has agreed in writing pursuant to Paragraph 37 or on the record of a deposition to be bound by this Protective Order. The party retaining an independent expert or consultant shall use diligent efforts to determine if the independent expert or consultant is currently working with or for a Competitor of a Producing Party in connection with a Competitor's opioid product. Prior to the initial disclosure of any information designated as Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information to an expert or consultant who is currently working with or for a Competitor of the Producing Party in connection with a Competitor's opioid product, the party wishing to make such a disclosure ("Notifying Party") shall provide to counsel for the Producing Party in writing, which may include by e-mail, a statement that such disclosure will be made, identifying the general subject matter category of the Discovery Material to be disclosed, providing the nature of the affiliation with the Competitor entity and name of the Competitor entity, and stating the general purpose of such disclosure; the specific name of the formally retained independent expert or consultant need not be provided. The Producing Party shall have seven (7) days from its receipt of the notice to deliver to the Notifying Party its good faith written objections (if any), which may include e-mail, to such disclosure to the expert or consultant.

39. Absent timely objection, the expert or consultant shall be allowed to receive Confidential and Highly Confidential Information pursuant to the terms of this Protective Order. Upon and pending resolution of a timely objection, disclosure to the expert or

consultant shall not be made. If the Notifying Party desires to challenge to the Producing Party's written objection to the expert or consultant, the Notifying Party shall so inform the Producing Party in writing, within ten (10) days of receipt of the Producing Party's written objection, of its reasons for challenging the objection. The expert or consultant shall then be allowed to receive Confidential and Highly Confidential Information pursuant to the terms of this Protective Order after seven (7) days from receipt of the Producing Party's timely challenge to the written objection to the expert or consultant, unless within that seven day period, the Producing Party seeks relief from the Court pursuant to the procedures for discovery disputes set forth in Section 9(o) of Case Management Order One, or the Parties stipulate to an agreement. Once a motion is filed, disclosure shall not occur until the issue is decided by the Court and, if the motion is denied, the appeal period from the Court order denying the motion has expired. In making such motion, it shall be the Producing Party's burden to demonstrate good cause for preventing such disclosure.

VII. Protection and Use of Confidential and Highly Confidential Information

40. Persons receiving or having knowledge of Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information by virtue of their participation in this proceeding, or by virtue of obtaining any documents or other Protected Material produced or disclosed pursuant to this Protective Order, shall use that Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information only as permitted by this Protective Order. Counsel shall take reasonable steps to assure the security of any Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information and will limit access to such material to those persons authorized by this Protective Order.

41. Nothing herein shall restrict a person qualified to receive Confidential

Information and Highly Confidential Information pursuant to this Protective Order from making working copies, abstracts, digests and analyses of such information for use in connection with this Litigation and such working copies, abstracts, digests and analyses shall be deemed to have the same level of protection under the terms of this Protective Order. Further, nothing herein shall restrict a qualified recipient from converting or translating such information into machine-readable form for incorporation in a data retrieval system used in connection with this Litigation, provided that access to such information, in whatever form stored or reproduced, shall be deemed to have the same level of protection under the terms of this Protective Order.

42. All persons qualified to receive Confidential Information and Highly Confidential Information pursuant to this Protective Order shall at all times keep all notes, abstractions, or other work product derived from or containing Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information in a manner to protect it from disclosure not in accordance with this Protective Order, and shall be obligated to maintain the confidentiality of such work product and shall not disclose or reveal the contents of said notes, abstractions or other work product after the documents, materials, or other thing, or portions thereof (and the information contained therein) are returned and surrendered pursuant to Paragraph 46. Nothing in this Protective Order requires the Receiving Party's Counsel to disclose work product at the conclusion of the case.

43. Notwithstanding any other provisions hereof, nothing herein shall restrict any Party's Counsel from rendering advice to that Counsel's clients with respect to this proceeding or a related action in which the Receiving Party is permitted by this Protective Order to use Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information and, in the course thereof, relying upon such information, provided that in rendering such advice, Counsel

shall not disclose any other Party's Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information other than in a manner provided for in this Protective Order.

44. Nothing contained in this Protective Order shall prejudice in any way the rights of any Party to object to the relevancy, authenticity, or admissibility into evidence of any document or other information subject to this Protective Order, or otherwise constitute or operate as an admission by any Party that any particular document or other information is or is not relevant, authentic, or admissible into evidence at any deposition, at trial, or in a hearing

45. Nothing contained in this Protective Order shall preclude any Party from using its own Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information in any manner it sees fit, without prior consent of any Party or the Court.

46. To the extent that a Producing Party uses or discloses to a third party its designated confidential information in a manner that causes the information to lose its confidential status, the Receiving Party is entitled to notice of the Producing Party's use of the confidential information in such a manner that the information has lost its confidentiality, and the Receiving Party may also use the information in the same manner as the Producing Party.

47. If a Receiving Party learns of any unauthorized disclosure of Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information, it shall immediately (a) inform the Producing Party in writing of all pertinent facts relating to such disclosure; (b) make its best effort to retrieve all copies of the Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information; (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Protective Order; and (d) request such person or persons execute the Acknowledgment that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

48. Unless otherwise agreed or ordered, this Protective Order shall remain in force after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal of this Litigation.

49. Within ninety (90) days after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal of this Litigation, or such other time as the Producing Party may agree in writing, the Receiving Party shall return all Confidential Information and Highly Confidential Information under this Protective Order unless: (1) the document has been offered into evidence or filed without restriction as to disclosure; (2) the Parties agree to destruction to the extent practicable in lieu of return;¹ or (3) as to documents bearing the notations, summations, or other mental impressions of the Receiving Party, that Party elects to destroy the documents and certifies to the producing party that it has done so.

50. Notwithstanding the above requirements to return or destroy documents, Plaintiffs' outside counsel and Defendants' outside counsel may retain (1) any materials required to be retained by law or ethical rules, (2) one copy of their work file and work product, and (3) one complete set of all documents filed with the Court including those filed under seal, deposition and trial transcripts, and deposition and trial exhibits. Any retained Confidential or Highly Confidential Discovery Material shall continue to be protected under this Protective Order. An attorney may use his or her work product in subsequent litigation, provided that the attorney's use does not disclose or use Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information.

¹ The parties may choose to agree that the Receiving Party shall destroy documents containing Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information and certify the fact of destruction, and that the Receiving Party shall not be required to locate, isolate and return e-mails (including attachments to e-mails) that may include Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information, or Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information contained in deposition transcripts or drafts or final expert reports.

VIII. Changes in Designation of Information

51. If a Party through inadvertence produces any Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information without labeling or marking or otherwise designating it as such in accordance with the provisions of this Protective Order, the Producing Party may give written notice to the Receiving Party that the document or thing produced is deemed “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” and should be treated as such in accordance with the provisions of this Protective Order, and provide replacement media, images, and any associated production information to conform the document to the appropriate designation and facilitate use of the revised designation in the production. The Receiving Party must treat such documents and things with the noticed level of protection from the date such notice is received. Disclosure, prior to the receipt of such notice of such information, to persons not authorized to receive such information shall not be deemed a violation of this Protective Order. Any Producing Party may designate as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” or withdraw a “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” designation from any material that it has produced consistent with this Protective Order, provided, however, that such redesignation shall be effective only as of the date of such redesignation. Such redesignation shall be accomplished by notifying Counsel for each Party in writing of such redesignation and providing replacement images bearing the appropriate description, along with the replacement media, images, and associated production information referenced above. Upon receipt of any redesignation and replacement image that designates material as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL”, the Receiving Party shall (i) treat such material in accordance with this Protective Order; (ii) take reasonable steps to notify any persons known to have possession of any such material of such redesignation under this

Protective Order; and (iii) promptly endeavor to procure all copies of such material from any persons known to have possession of such material who are not entitled to receipt under this Protective Order. It is understood that the Receiving Party's good faith efforts to procure all copies may not result in the actual return of all copies of such materials.

52. A Receiving Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed. If the Receiving Party believes that portion(s) of a document are not properly designated as Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information, the Receiving Party will identify the specific information that it believes is improperly designated and notify the Producing Party, in writing or voice-to-voice dialogue, of its good faith belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Producing Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain, in writing within seven (7) days, the basis of the chosen designation. If a Receiving Party elects to press a challenge to a confidentiality designation after considering the justification offered by the Producing Party, it shall notify the Producing Party and the Receiving Party shall have seven (7) days from such notification to challenge the designation by commencing a discovery dispute under the procedures set forth in Section 9(o) of Case Management Order One. The ultimate burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Producing Party as if the Producing Party were seeking a Protective Order pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c) in the first instance. Until the Court rules on the challenge, all Parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation. In the event that a designation is changed by the Producing Party or by Court Order, the Producing Party shall provide replacement media,

images, and associated production information as provided above.

IX. Inadvertent Production of Documents

53. Non-Waiver of Privilege. The parties agree that they do not intend to disclose information subject to a claim of attorney-client privilege, attorney work product protection, common-interest privilege, or any other privilege, immunity or protection from production or disclosure (“Privileged Information”). If, nevertheless, a Producing Party discloses Privileged Information, such disclosure (as distinct from use) shall be deemed inadvertent without need of further showing under Federal Rule of Evidence 502(b) and shall not constitute or be deemed a waiver or forfeiture of the privilege or protection from discovery in this case or in any other federal or state proceeding by that party (the “Disclosing Party”). This Section shall be interpreted to provide the maximum protection allowed by Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d).

54. Notice of Production of Privileged Information. If a Party or non-Party discovers that it has produced Privileged Information, it shall promptly notify the Receiving Party of the production in writing, shall identify the produced Privileged Information by Bates range where possible, and may demand that the Receiving Party return or destroy the Privileged Information. In the event that a Receiving Party receives information that it believes is subject to a good faith claim of privilege by the Designating Party, the Receiving Party shall immediately refrain from examining the information and shall promptly notify the Designating Party in writing that the Receiving Party possesses potentially Privileged Information. The Designating Party shall have seven (7) days to assert privilege over the identified information. If the Designating Party does not assert a claim of privilege within the 7-day period, the information in question shall be deemed non-privileged.

55. Recall of Privileged Information. If the Designating Party has notified the Receiving Party of production, or has confirmed the production called to its attention by the Receiving Party, the Receiving Party shall within fourteen (14) days of receiving such notification or confirmation: (1) destroy or return to the Designating Party all copies or versions of the produced Privileged Information requested to be returned or destroyed; (2) delete from its work product or other materials any quoted or paraphrased portions of the produced Privileged Information; and (3) ensure that produced Privileged Information is not disclosed in any manner to any Party or non-Party. The following procedures shall be followed to ensure all copies of such ESI are appropriately removed from the Receiving Party's system:

i. Locate each recalled document in the document review/production database and delete the record from the database;

ii. If there is a native file link to the recalled document, remove the native file from the network path;

iii. If the database has an image load file, locate the document image(s) loaded into the viewing software and delete the image file(s) corresponding to the recalled documents. Remove the line(s) corresponding to the document image(s) from the image load file;

iv. Apply the same process to any additional copies of the document or database, where possible;

v. Locate and destroy all other copies of the document, whether in electronic or hardcopy form. To the extent that copies of the document are contained on write-protected media, such as CDs or DVDs, these media shall be discarded, with the exception of production media received from the recalling party, which shall be treated as

described herein;

vi. If the document was produced in a write-protected format, the party seeking to recall the document shall, at its election, either (i) provide a replacement copy of the relevant production from which the document has been removed, in which case the receiving party shall discard the original production media; or (ii) allow the receiving party to retain the original production media, in which case the receiving party shall take steps to ensure that the recalled document will not be used; and

vii. Confirm that the recall of ESI under this procedure is complete by way of letter to the party seeking to recall ESI.

56. Notwithstanding the above, the Receiving Party may segregate and retain one copy of the clawed back information solely for the purpose of disputing the claim of privilege. The Receiving Party shall not use any produced Privileged Information in connection with this Litigation or for any other purpose other than to dispute the claim of privilege. The Receiving Party may file a motion disputing the claim of privilege and seeking an order compelling production of the material at issue; the Designating Party may oppose any such motion, including on the grounds that inadvertent disclosure does not waive privilege.

57. Within 14 days of the notification that such Privileged Information has been returned, destroyed, sequestered, or deleted (“Clawed-Back Information”), the Disclosing Party shall produce a privilege log with respect to the Clawed-Back Information. Within 14 days after receiving the Disclosing Party’s privilege log with respect to such Clawed-Back Information, a receiving party may notify the Disclosing Party in writing of an objection to a claim of privilege or work-product protection with respect to the Clawed-Back Information. Within 14 days of the receipt of such notification, the Disclosing Party

and the objecting party shall meet and confer in an effort to resolve any disagreement concerning the Disclosing Party's privilege or work-product claim with respect to such Clawed-Back Information. The parties may stipulate to extend the time periods set forth in this paragraph.

58. If, for any reason, the Disclosing Party and Receiving Party (or parties) do not resolve their disagreement after conducting the mandatory meet and confer, the Receiving Party may request a conference with the Court pursuant to the procedures set forth in Case Management Order One. The Disclosing Party bears the burden of establishing the privileged or protected nature of any Privileged Information.

59. Nothing contained herein is intended to or shall serve to limit a party's right to conduct a review of documents, ESI or information (including metadata) for relevance, responsiveness and/or segregation of privileged and/or protected information before production. Nothing in this Order shall limit the right to request an in-camera review of any Privileged Information.

60. In the event any prior order or agreement between the parties and/or between the parties and a non-party concerning the disclosure of privileged and/or work product protected materials conflicts with any of the provisions of this Order, the provisions of this Stipulated Order shall control.

61. Nothing in this Order overrides any attorney's ethical responsibilities to refrain from examining or disclosing materials that the attorney knows or reasonably should know to be privileged and to inform the Disclosing Party that such materials have been produced.

X. Filing and Use at Trial of Protected Material

62. Only Confidential or Highly Confidential portions of relevant documents

are subject to sealing. To the extent that a brief, memorandum, or pleading references any document designated as Confidential or Highly Confidential, then the brief, memorandum or pleading shall refer the Court to the particular exhibit filed under seal without disclosing the contents of any confidential information. If, however, the confidential information must be intertwined within the text of the document, a party may timely move the Court for leave to file both a redacted version for the public docket and an unredacted version for sealing.

63. Absent a Court-granted exception based upon extraordinary circumstances, any and all filings made under seal shall be submitted electronically and shall be linked to this Stipulated Protective Order or other relevant authorizing order. If both redacted and unredacted versions are being submitted for filing, each version shall be clearly named so there is no confusion as to why there are two entries on the docket for the same filing.

64. If the Court has granted an exception to electronic filing, a sealed filing shall be placed in a sealed envelope marked "CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER." The sealed envelope shall display the case name and number, a designation as to what the document is, the name of the party on whose behalf it is submitted, and the name of the attorney who has filed the sealed document. A copy of this Stipulated Protective Order, or other relevant authorizing order, shall be included in the sealed envelope.

65. A Party that intends to present Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information at a hearing shall bring that issue to the Court's and Parties' attention without disclosing the Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information. The Court may thereafter make such orders, including any stipulated orders, as are necessary to govern the use of Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information

at the hearing. The use of any Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information at trial shall be governed by a separate stipulation and/or court order.

XI. Information or Highly Confidential Information Requested by Third Party; Procedure Following Request.

66. If any person receiving Discovery Material covered by this Protective Order (the “Receiver”) is served with a subpoena, a request for information, or any other form of legal process that purports to compel disclosure of any Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information covered by this Protective Order (“Request”), the Receiver must so notify the Designating Party, in writing, immediately and in no event more than five (5) court days after receiving the Request. Such notification must include a copy of the Request.

67. The Receiver also must immediately inform the party who made the Request (“Requesting Party”) in writing that some or all the requested material is the subject of this Protective Order. In addition, the Receiver must deliver a copy of this Protective Order promptly to the Requesting Party.

68. The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested persons to the existence of this Protective Order and to afford the Designating Party in this case an opportunity to protect its Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and the expense of seeking protection of its Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information, and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging the Receiver in this Litigation to disobey a lawful directive from another court. The obligations set forth in this paragraph remain in effect while the Receiver has in its possession, custody or control Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information by the other Party in this Litigation.

69. Materials that have been designated as Confidential or Highly Confidential Discovery Material shall not be provided or disclosed to any third party in response to a request under any public records act, or any similar federal, state or municipal law (collectively, the “Public Disclosure Laws”), and are exempt from disclosure pursuant to this Protective Order. If a Party to this Litigation receives such a request, it shall (i) provide a copy of this Protective Order to the Requesting Party and inform it that the requested materials are exempt from disclosure and that the Party is barred by this Protective Order from disclosing them, and (ii) promptly inform the Designating Party that has produced the requested material that the request has been made, identifying the name of the Requesting Party and the particular materials sought. If the Designating Party seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not disclose such material until the Court has ruled on the request for a protective order. The restrictions in this paragraph shall not apply to materials that (i) the Designating Party expressly consents in writing to disclosure; or (ii) this Court has determined by court order to have been improperly designated as Confidential or Highly Confidential Discovery Material. The provisions of this section shall apply to any entity in receipt of Confidential or Highly Confidential Discovery Material governed by this Protective Order. Nothing in this Protective Order shall be deemed to (1) foreclose any Party from arguing that Discovery Material is not a public record for purposes of the Public Disclosure Laws; (2) prevent any Party from claiming any applicable exemption to the Public Disclosure Laws; or (3) limit any arguments that a Party may make as to why Discovery Material is exempt from disclosure.

XII.HIPAA-Protected Information

70. General. Discovery in this Litigation may involve production of “Protected Health Information” as that term is defined and set forth in 45 C.F.R. § 160.103, for which special protection from public disclosure and from any purpose other than prosecuting this Action is warranted

71. “Protected Health Information” shall encompass information within the scope and definition set forth in 45 C.F.R. § 160.103 that is provided to the Parties by a covered entity as defined by 45 C.F.R. § 160.103 (“Covered Entities”) or by a business associate of a Covered Entity as defined by 45 C.F.R. § 160.103 (“Business Associate”) in the course of the Litigation, as well as information covered by the privacy laws of any individual states, as applicable.

72. Any Party who produces Protected Health Information in this Litigation shall designate such discovery material “Confidential Protected Health Information” in accordance with the provisions of this Protective Order.

73. Unless otherwise agreed between counsel for the Parties, the designation of discovery material as “Confidential Protected Health Information” shall be made at the following times: (a) for documents or things at the time of the production of the documents or things; (b) for declarations, correspondence, expert witness reports, written discovery responses, court filings, pleadings, and other documents, at the time of the service or filing, whichever occurs first; (c) for testimony, at the time such testimony is given by a statement designating the testimony as “Confidential Protected Health Information” made on the record or within thirty (30) days after receipt of the transcript of the deposition. The designation of discovery material as “Confidential Protected Health

Information” shall be made in the following manner: (a) for documents, by placing the notation “Confidential Protected Health Information” or similar legend on each page of such document; (b) for tangible things, by placing the notation “Confidential Protected Health Information” on the object or container thereof or if impracticable, as otherwise agreed by the parties; (c) for declarations, correspondence, expert witness reports, written discovery responses, court filings, pleadings, and any other documents containing Protected Health Information, by placing the notation “Confidential Protected Health Information” both on the face of such document and on any particular designated pages of such document; and (d) for testimony, by orally designating such testimony as being “Confidential Protected Health Information” at the time the testimony is given or by designating the portions of the transcript in a letter to be served on the court reporter and opposing counsel within thirty (30) calendar days after receipt of the certified transcript of the deposition.

74. Pursuant to 45 C.F.R. § 164.512(e)(1), all Covered Entities and their Business Associates (as defined in 45 C.F.R. § 160.103), or entities in receipt of information from such entities, are hereby authorized to disclose Protected Health Information pertaining to the Action to those persons and for such purposes as designated in herein. Further, all Parties that are entities subject to state privacy law requirements, or entities in receipt of information from such entities, are hereby authorized to disclose Protected Health Information pertaining to this Action to those persons and for such purposes as designated in herein. The Court has determined that disclosure of such Protected Health Information is necessary for the conduct of proceedings before it and that failure to make the disclosure would be contrary to public interest or to the detriment of one or more parties to the proceedings.

75. The Parties shall not use or disclose Protected Health Information for any purpose other than the Litigation, including any appeals. The Parties may, inter alia, disclose Protected Health Information to (a) counsel for the Parties and employees of counsel who have responsibility for the Litigation; (b) the Court and its personnel; (c) Court reporters; (d) experts and consultants; and (e) other entities or persons involved in the Litigation.

76. Within sixty days after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal, the Parties, their counsel, and any person or entity in possession of Protected Health Information received pursuant to this Order shall destroy or return to the Covered Entity or Business Associate such Protected Health Information.

77. Nothing in this Order authorizes the parties to obtain Protected Health Information through means other than formal discovery requests, subpoenas, depositions, pursuant to a patient authorization, or any other lawful process.

XIII. Information Subject to Existing Obligation of Confidentiality Independent of this Protective Order.

78. In the event that a Party is required by a valid discovery request to produce any information held by it subject to an obligation of confidentiality in favor of a third party, the Party shall, promptly upon recognizing that such third party's rights are implicated, provide the third party with a copy of this Protective Order and (i) inform the third party in writing of the Party's obligation to produce such information in connection with this Litigation and of its intention to do so, subject to the protections of this Protective Order; (ii) inform the third party in writing of the third party's right within fourteen (14) days to seek further protection or other relief from the Court if, in good faith, it believes such information to be confidential under the said obligation and either objects to the Party's

production of such information or regards the provisions of this Protective Order to be inadequate; and (iii) seek the third party's consent to such disclosure if that third party does not plan to object. Thereafter, the Party shall refrain from producing such information for a period of fourteen (14) days in order to permit the third party an opportunity to seek relief from the Court, unless the third party earlier consents to disclosure. If the third party fails to seek such relief, the Party shall promptly produce the information in question subject to the protections of this Protective Order, or alternatively, shall promptly seek to be relieved of this obligation or for clarification of this obligation by the Court.

XIV. Miscellaneous Provisions

79. Nothing in this Order or any action or agreement of a party under this Order limits the Court's power to make any orders that may be appropriate with respect to the use and disclosure of any documents produced or use in discovery or at trial.

80. Nothing in this Protective Order shall abridge the right of any person to seek judicial review or to pursue other appropriate judicial action to seek a modification or amendment of this Protective Order.

81. In the event anyone shall violate or threaten to violate the terms of this Protective Order, the Producing Party may immediately apply to obtain injunctive relief against any person violating or threatening to violate any of the terms of this Protective Order, and in the event the Producing Party shall do so, the respondent person, subject to the provisions of this Protective Order, shall not employ as a defense thereto the claim that the Producing Party possesses an adequate remedy at law.

82. This Protective Order shall not be construed as waiving any right to assert a claim of privilege, relevance, or other grounds for not producing Discovery

Material called for, and access to such Discovery Material shall be only as provided for by separate agreement of the Parties or by the Court.

83. This Protective Order may be amended without leave of the Court by agreement of Outside Counsel for the Parties in the form of a written stipulation filed with the Court. The Protective Order shall continue in force until amended or superseded by express order of the Court, and shall survive and remain in effect after the termination of this Litigation.

84. Notwithstanding any other provision in the Order, nothing in this Protective Order shall affect or modify Defendants' ability to review Plaintiffs' information and report such information to any applicable regulatory agencies.

85. This Order is entered based on the representations and agreements of the parties and for the purpose of facilitating discovery. Nothing herein shall be construed or presented as a judicial determination that any documents or information designated as Confidential or Highly Confidential by counsel or the parties is subject to protection under Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or otherwise until such time as the Court may rule on a specific document or issue.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: 5/15/18

/s/Dan Aaron Polster
Honorable Dan Aaron Polster
United States District Judge

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISION

**IN RE: NATIONAL PRESCRIPTION
OPIATE LITIGATION**

Case No.: 1:17-md-2804-DAP

This document relates to:

Honorable Dan Aaron Polster

All Cases

EXHIBIT A TO CASE MANAGEMENT ORDER NO. _____

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND BY PROTECTIVE ORDER

The undersigned agrees:

I declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Protective Order (CMO No. __) that was issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio on _____, 2018 in *In re: National Prescription Opiate Litigation* (the "Protective Order").

I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of the Protective Order, and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to the Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of the Protective Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio for the purposes of enforcing terms of the Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of these proceedings.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISION

IN RE NATIONAL PRESCRIPTION	)	CASE NO. 17-MD-2804
OPIATE LITIGATION)	
	)	SPECIAL MASTER COHEN
This document relates to:)	
<i>All Cases</i>)	
	)	AMENDMENTS TO CMO NO. 2
	)	RE: CONFIDENTIALITY AND
	)	<u>PROTECTIVE ORDER</u>

The parties have agreed to make certain amendments to various paragraphs contained in the Court’s Case Management Order No. 2 (docket no. 441) which address confidentiality and Protective Order issues. The parties submitted other proposed amendments upon which they could not agree. The Special Master now adopts the parties’ agreed-upon revisions and also resolves the parties’ disagreements, and amends CMO-2 accordingly, as set out in the attached document.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

/s/ David R. Cohen
David R. Cohen
Special Master

Dated: September 29, 2019

AMENDMENTS TO CONFIDENTIALITY & PROTECTIVE ORDER PROVISIONS
OF CMO NO. 2 (docket no. 441)

6. This Protective Order does not confer blanket protection on all disclosures or responses to discovery and the protection it affords extends only to the specific information or items that are entitled to protection under the applicable legal principles for treatment as confidential. Parties shall not be overly broad in designating materials as Confidential or Highly Confidential under this Protective Order. If a Party is repetitively, overly broad in designating materials as Confidential or Highly Confidential, that Party risks having large categories of such designations denied protection. The Court expects and will assume that the attorney submitting the designation has reviewed it and does so subject to Rule 11.

10. Confidential Information. “Confidential Information” is defined herein as information that the Producing Party in good faith believes would be entitled to protection on a motion for a protective order pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c) on the basis that it constitutes, reflects, discloses, or contains information protected from disclosure by statute, or that should be protected from disclosure as confidential personal information, medical or psychiatric information, personnel records, Confidential Protected Information, protected law enforcement materials (including investigative files, overdoes records, Narcan records, coroner’s records, court records, and prosecution files), research, technical, commercial or financial information that the Designating Party has maintained as confidential, or such other proprietary or sensitive business and commercial information that is not publicly available. Public records and other information or documents that are publicly available may not be designated as Confidential Information. In designating discovery materials as Confidential Information, the Producing Party shall do so only after review of the documents or information by an attorney who has, in good faith, determined that the material would be entitled to protection on a motion for a protective order pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c), that the material is not otherwise publicly available, and that the material is not “stale” or old to a point where it is not entitled to protection consistent with the provisions of this Protective Order and rulings of the Special Master and the Court. Nothing herein shall be construed to allow for global designations of all documents as “Confidential.”

11. Highly Confidential Information. “Highly Confidential Information” is defined herein as information which, if disclosed, disseminated, or used by or to a Competitor of the Producing Party or any other person not enumerated in Paragraphs 32 and 33, could reasonably result in possible antitrust violations or commercial, financial, or business harm. In designating discovery materials as Highly Confidential Information, the Producing Party shall do so only after review of the documents or information by an attorney who has, in good faith, determined that the material would be entitled to protection on a motion for a protective order pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c), that the Producing Party has made reasonable efforts to keep the material confidential, that the material is not otherwise publicly available, and that the material is not “stale” or old to a point where it is not entitled to protection consistent with the provisions of this Protective Order and rulings of the Special Master and the Court. Nothing herein shall be construed to allow for global designations of all documents as “Highly Confidential.”

25. Information disclosed through testimony at a deposition taken in connection with this Litigation may be designated as Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information by designating the portions of the transcript in a letter to be served on the court reporter and opposing counsel within thirty (30) calendar days of the Producing Party's receipt of the certified transcript of a deposition. The court reporter will indicate the portions designated as Confidential or Highly Confidential and segregate them as appropriate. Designations of transcripts will apply to audio, video, or other recordings of the testimony. The court reporter shall clearly mark any transcript released prior to the expiration of the 30-day period as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL-SUBJECT TO FURTHER CONFIDENTIALITY REVIEW." Such transcripts will be treated as Highly Confidential Information until the expiration of the 30-day period. If the Producing Party does not serve a designation letter within the 30-day period, then the entire transcript will be deemed not to contain Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information and the "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL-SUBJECT TO FURTHER CONFIDENTIALITY REVIEW" legend shall be removed. Any Confidential or Highly Confidential designations of deposition testimony by a party shall occur only if an attorney for that party has, in good faith, determined that the material is entitled to protection on a motion for a protective order pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c), that the Producing Party has made reasonable efforts to keep the material confidential, that the material is not otherwise publicly available, and that the material is not "stale" or old to a point where it is not entitled to protection consistent with the provisions of this Protective Order and the rulings of the Special Master and the Court. The Designating Party shall make page and line designations of deposition testimony; global designation of deposition testimony as Confidential or Highly Confidential is not permitted.

26. In accordance with this Protective Order, only the persons identified under Paragraphs 33 and 34 below, along with the witness and the witness's counsel, may be present if any questions regarding Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information are asked. This paragraph shall not be deemed to authorize disclosure of any document or information to any person to whom disclosure is prohibited under this Protective Order.

27. A Party in this Litigation may designate as "Confidential" or "Highly Confidential" any document, material, or other information produced by, or testimony given by, any other person or entity that the designating Party reasonably believes qualifies as the designating Party's Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information pursuant to this Protective Order. Any such designation may only be made after an attorney for the Designating Party has, in good faith, determined that the material would be entitled to protection on a motion for a protective order pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c), that the Producing Party has made reasonable efforts to keep the material confidential, that the material is not otherwise publicly available, and that the material is not "stale" or old to a point where it is not entitled to protection consistent with the provisions of this Protective Order and rulings of the Special Master and the Court. The Party claiming confidentiality shall designate the information as such within thirty (30) days of its receipt of such information. Any Party receiving information from a third party shall treat such

information as Highly Confidential during this thirty (30) day period while all Parties have an opportunity to review the information and determine whether it should be designated as confidential. Any Party designating third party information as Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information shall have the same duties and rights as a Producing Party under this Protective Order with respect to such information.

28. This Protective Order shall not be construed to protect from production any document, or to permit the “Confidential Information” or “Highly Confidential Information” designation of any document, that (a) the party has not made reasonable efforts to keep confidential, or (b) is at the time of production or disclosure, or subsequently becomes, through no wrongful act on the part of the Receiving Party or the individual or individuals who caused the information to become public, generally available to the public through publication or otherwise.

29. In order to protect against unauthorized disclosure of Confidential Information and Highly Confidential Information, a Producing Party may redact certain Confidential or Highly Confidential Information from produced documents, materials or other things. The basis for any such redaction shall be stated in the Redaction field of the document and/or in the metadata produced pursuant to the Document Production Protocol or, in the event that such metadata is not technologically feasible, a log of the redactions. Specifically, the Producing Party may redact or de-identify:

(i) Personal Identifying Information. The names, home addresses, personal email addresses, home telephone numbers, Social Security or tax identification numbers, and other private information protected by law of (a) current and former employees (other than employees’ names and business contact information), (b) individuals in clinical studies or adverse event reports whose identity is protected by law, (c) undercover law enforcement personnel and confidential informants, and (d) patient identified information that is protected by 42 CFR 2.12 and associated regulations consistent with the Order Governing Production of Medical and Pharmacy Claims Data in Track One Cases [Dkt. 1421].

(ii) Privileged Information. Information protected from disclosure by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, or other such legal privilege protecting information from discovery in this Litigation. The obligation to provide, and form of, privilege logs will be addressed by separate Order.

(iii) Third Party Confidential Information. If agreed to by the Parties or ordered by the Court under Paragraph 78, information that is protected pursuant to confidentiality agreements between Designating Parties and third parties, as long as the agreements require Designating Parties to redact such information in order to produce documents in litigation.

Plaintiffs may withhold or redact the following specific protected information: (a) records of ongoing criminal investigations, and (b) records or information provided to the party by DEA, FBI, or other state or federal law enforcement agency that such agency designates is of a sensitive nature. The fact of redacting or withholding does not create a presumption that the redaction or withholding is valid, and Receiving Parties can challenge redactions freely after providing

appropriate notice to the Producing Party and (if applicable) the agency asserting the privilege or confidentiality redaction.

33. In the absence of written permission from the Producing Party or an order of the Court, any Confidential Information produced in accordance with the provisions of this Protective Order shall be used solely for purposes of this Litigation (except as provided by Paragraph 33.L) and its contents shall not be disclosed to any person unless that person falls within at least one of the following categories:

- a. Outside Counsel and In-House Counsel, and the attorneys, paralegals, stenographic, and clerical staff employed by such counsel;
- b. Vendor agents retained by the parties or counsel for the parties, provided that the vendor agrees to be bound by this Protective Order and completes the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound;
- c. Individual Parties;
- d. Present or former officers, directors, and employees of a Party, provided that former officers, directors, or employees of the Designating Party may be shown documents prepared after the date of his or her departure only to the extent counsel for the Receiving Party determines in good faith that the employee's assistance is reasonably necessary to the conduct of this Litigation and provided that such persons have completed the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound. Nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to permit the showing of one defendant's Confidential Information to an officer, director, or employee of another defendant, except to the extent otherwise authorized by this Order;
- e. Stenographic employees and court reporters recording or transcribing testimony in this Litigation;
- f. The Court, any Special Master appointed by the Court, and any members of their staffs to whom it is necessary to disclose the information;
- g. Formally retained independent experts and/or consultants, provided that the recipient agrees to be bound by this Protective Order and completes the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound;
- h. Any individual(s) who authored, prepared, or previously reviewed or received the information;
- i. To the extent contemplated by Case Management Order One, dated April 11, 2018 (Dkt. No. 232), those liability insurance companies from which any Defendant has sought or may seek insurance coverage to (i) provide or reimburse for the defense of the Litigation and/or (ii) satisfy all or part of any liability in the Litigation.
- j. State or federal law enforcement agencies, but only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound. Disclosure pursuant to this subparagraph will be made only after the Designating Party has been given ten (10) days' notice of the Receiving Party's intent to disclose, and a description of the materials the Receiving Party intends to disclose. If the Designating Party objects to disclosure, the

Designating Party may request a meet and confer and may seek a protective order from the Court.

- k. Plaintiff's counsel of record to any Plaintiff with a case pending in MDL 2804 shall be permitted to receive the Confidential Information of any Producing Party regardless of whether that attorney is counsel of record in any individual action against the Producing Party and there shall be no need for such counsel to execute such acknowledgment because such counsel is bound by the terms of this Protective Order;
- l. Counsel for claimants in litigation pending outside this Litigation and arising from one or more Defendants' manufacture, marketing, sale, distribution, or dispensing of opioid products for use in this or such other action in which the Producing Party is a Defendant in that litigation, provided that the proposed recipient agrees to be bound by this Protective Order and completed the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound. Plaintiffs' Liaison Counsel shall disclose to all Defendants at the end of each month a cumulative list providing the identity of the counsel who have executed such acknowledgments and will receive Confidential and Highly Confidential Information pursuant to this Order and a list of the case name(s), number(s), and jurisdiction(s) in which that counsel represents other claimants. Neither the receipt of information pursuant to this paragraph nor the provision of the certification shall in any way be deemed a submission, by the claimant represented by counsel in such outside litigation, to the jurisdiction of this Court or any other federal court or a waiver of any jurisdictional arguments available to such claimant; provided, however, that any such recipient of documents or information produced under this Order shall submit to the jurisdiction of this Court for any violations of this Order; or
- m. Witnesses during deposition, who may be shown, but shall not be permitted to retain, Confidential Information; provided, however, that, unless otherwise agreed by the relevant Parties or ordered by the Court, no Confidential Information of one defendant may be shown to any witness who is a current employee of another defendant who is not otherwise authorized to receive the information under this Order.

34. In the absence of written permission from the Producing Party or an order of the Court, any Highly Confidential Information produced in accordance with the provisions of this Protective Order shall be used solely for purposes of this Litigation (except as provided by Paragraph 34.j) and its contents shall not be disclosed to any person unless that person falls within at least one of the following categories:

- a. Outside Counsel and In-House Counsel, and the attorneys, paralegals, stenographic, and clerical staff employed by such counsel. Information designated as Highly Confidential by any Defendant may be disclosed to In-House Counsel of another Defendant, provided that the In-House Counsel (i) has regular involvement in the Litigation (ii) disclosure to the individual is reasonably necessary to this Litigation, and (iii) the individual completes the certification contained in Exhibit

- A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound. Except as otherwise provided in this Order or any other Order in this Litigation, no other Employees of a Defendant may receive the Highly Confidential Information of another. Any information designated as Highly Confidential shall be disclosed to an In-House Counsel for any Plaintiff only to the extent Outside Counsel for that Plaintiff determines in good faith that disclosure to the In-House Counsel is reasonably necessary to the Litigation;
- b. Vendor agents retained by the parties or counsel for the parties, provided that the vendor agrees to be bound by this Protective Order and completes the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound;
 - c. Individual Parties that have produced the designated information;
 - d. Stenographic employees and court reporters recording or transcribing testimony in this Litigation;
 - e. The Court, any Special Master appointed by the Court, and any members of their staffs to whom it is necessary to disclose the information;
 - f. Formally retained independent experts and/or consultants, provided that the recipient agrees to be bound by this Protective Order and completes the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound;
 - g. Any individual(s) who authored, prepared, or previously reviewed or received the information;
 - h. State or federal law enforcement agencies, but only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound. Disclosure pursuant to this subparagraph will be made only after the Designating Party has been given ten (10) days' notice of the Receiving Party's intent to disclose, and a description of the materials the Receiving Party intends to disclose. If the Designating Party objects to disclosure, the Designating Party may request a meet and confer and may seek a protective order from the Court.
 - i. Plaintiff's counsel of record to any Plaintiff with a case pending in MDL 2804 shall be permitted to receive the Confidential Information of any Producing Party regardless of whether that attorney is counsel of record in any individual action against the Producing Party and there shall be no need for such counsel to execute such acknowledgment because such counsel is bound by the terms of this Protective Order;
 - j. Counsel for claimants in litigation pending outside this Litigation and arising from one or more Defendants' manufacture, marketing, sale, distribution, or dispensing of opioid products for use in this or such other action in which the Producing Party is a Defendant in that litigation, provided that the proposed recipient agrees to be bound by this Protective Order and completed the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound. Plaintiffs' Liaison Counsel shall disclose to all Defendants at the end of each month a cumulative list providing the identity of the counsel who have executed such acknowledgments and will receive Confidential and Highly Confidential Information pursuant to this Order

and a list of the case name(s), number(s), and jurisdiction(s) in which that counsel represents other claimants. Neither the receipt of information pursuant to this paragraph nor the provision of the certification shall in any way be deemed a submission, by the claimant represented by counsel in such outside litigation, to the jurisdiction of this Court or any other federal court or a waiver of any jurisdictional arguments available to such claimant, provided, however, that any such recipient of documents or information produced under this Order shall submit to the jurisdiction of this Court for any violations of this Order; or

- k. Witnesses during deposition, who may be shown, but shall not be permitted to retain, Confidential Information; provided, however, that, unless otherwise agreed by the relevant Parties or ordered by the Court, no Confidential Information of one defendant may be shown to any witness who is a current employee of another defendant who is not otherwise authorized to receive the information under this Order.

46. To the extent that a Producing Party uses or discloses to a third party its designated confidential information in a manner that causes the information to lose its confidential status, the Receiving Party is entitled to notice of the Producing Party's use of the confidential information in such a manner that the information has lost its confidentiality, and the Receiving Party may also use the information in the same manner as the Producing Party. To the extent that a Producing Party's Confidential or Highly Confidential Information becomes part of the public record in this proceeding, through no wrongful act on the part of the Receiving Party or the individual or individuals who caused the information to become public through the Court record, the specific testimony, document excerpts, or other evidence will become and remain public. However, a Receiving Party shall not unnecessarily attempt to insert materials designated as Confidential or Highly Confidential into the Court record solely for purposes of making them public. Once information is made public, it is not confidential even if continued to be marked as such by the Producing Party, and the Receiving Party may freely use such information. A Receiving Party does not need to challenge Confidential or Highly Confidential designations of specific testimony, documents, or other evidence excerpts that become part of the public record in this proceeding. A Receiving Party can also challenge a designation for other testimony or portions of the excerpted document or other evidence as set forth in paragraph 52 below.

52. A Receiving Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed. If the Receiving Party believes that portion(s) of a document or deposition are not properly designated as Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information, the Receiving Party will identify the specific information that it believes is improperly designated and notify the Producing Party, in writing, of its reasons why the confidentiality designation was not proper and must: (a) give the Producing Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain, in writing within seven (7) days, the basis of the chosen designation, and (b) offer to provide the Producing Party with multiple alternatives (dates and times) to meet and confer during the seven (7) day period following the date of the

Receiving Party's written challenge notification. Thereafter, if a Receiving Party elects to press a challenge to a confidentiality designation after considering the justification offered by the Producing Party, it shall notify the Producing Party, and the Receiving Party shall have seven (7) days from such notification to challenge the designation with the Court or Special Master. These time periods may be modified in emergent circumstances, as agreed to by the Challenging and Designating Parties, or as ordered by the Special Master or the Court. The ultimate burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Producing Party as if the Producing Party were seeking a Protective Order pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c) in the first instance. Until the Court rules on the challenge, all Parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation. In the event that a designation is changed by the Producing Party or by Court Order, the Producing Party shall provide replacement media, images, and associated production information as provided above. The parties are hereby notified that Discovery Ruling No. 20 Regarding Confidentiality Designations (Doc. 1650), as well as the "ARCOS Ruling" by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals (docket no. 1710), provide relevant legal standards, principles, and examples which should be followed and/or used as guidance relative to disputes over materials designated as Confidential or Highly Confidential at the discovery stage of the litigation.

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISION**

IN RE NATIONAL PRESCRIPTION	)	CASE NO. 17-MD-2804
OPIATE LITIGATION)	
	)	SPECIAL MASTER COHEN
This document relates to:)	
All Cases)	
	)	AMENDMENT TO CMO NO. 2
	)	<u>RE: INADVERTENT PRODUCTION</u>

The parties have agreed to make certain amendments to “Section IX. Inadvertent Production of Documents,” contained in the Court’s Case Management Order No. 2 (docket no. 441). The Court approves these amendments, which are set out in the attached document.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

/s/ David R. Cohen
David R. Cohen
Special Master

Dated: September 29, 2019

REPLACING SECTION IX OF CMO NO. 2 (docket no. 441)

IX. Inadvertent Production of Documents

53. Non-Waiver of Privilege. The parties agree that they do not intend to disclose information subject to a claim of attorney-client privilege, attorney work product protection, common-interest privilege, or any other privilege, immunity or protection from production or disclosure (“Privileged Information “). If, nevertheless, a Producing Party discloses Privileged Information, such disclosure (as distinct from use) shall be deemed inadvertent without need of further showing under Federal Rule of Evidence 502(b) and, pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d), shall not constitute or be deemed a waiver or forfeiture of the privilege or protection from discovery in this case or in any other federal or state proceeding by that party (the “Disclosing Party”). This Section shall be interpreted to provide the maximum protection allowed by Federal Rule of Evidence 502(b) and 502(d).

54. Notice of Production of Privileged Information.

a. Notice by Designating Party. If a Party or non-Party discovers that it has produced Privileged Information, it shall promptly notify the Receiving Party of the production in writing, shall identify the produced Privileged Information by Bates range where possible, shall identify the type of privilege claimed, and may demand that the Receiving Party return or destroy the Privileged Information.

b. Notice by Receiving Party. In the event that a Receiving Party receives information that it believes is subject to a good faith claim of privilege by the Designating Party, the Receiving Party shall immediately refrain from examining the information and shall promptly notify the Designating Party in writing that the Receiving Party possesses potentially Privileged Information. The Designating Party shall have seven (7) days to assert privilege over the identified information. If the Designating Party does not assert a claim of privilege within the 7-day period, the information in question shall be deemed non-privileged.

55. Recall of Privileged Information. If the Designating Party has notified the Receiving Party of production, or has confirmed the production called to its attention by the Receiving Party, the Receiving Party shall within fourteen (14) days of receiving such notification or confirmation: (1) destroy or return to the Designating Party all copies or versions of the produced Privileged Information requested to be returned or destroyed; (2) delete from its work product or other materials any quoted or paraphrased portions of the produced Privileged Information; and (3) ensure that produced Privileged Information is not disclosed in any manner to any Party or non-Party. The following procedures shall be followed to ensure all copies of such ESI are appropriately removed from the Receiving Party’s system:

- i. Locate each recalled document in the document review/production database and delete the record from the database;
- ii. If there is a native file link to the recalled document, remove the native file from the network path;

- iii. If the database has an image load file, locate the document image(s) loaded into the viewing software and delete the image file(s) corresponding to the recalled documents. Remove the line(s) corresponding to the document image(s) from the image load file;
- iv. Apply the same process to any additional copies of the document or database where possible;
- v. Locate and destroy all other copies of the document, whether in electronic or hardcopy form. To the extent that copies of the document are contained on write-protected media, such as CDs or DVDs, these media shall be discarded, with the exception of production media received from the recalling party, which shall be treated as described herein;
- vi. If the document was produced in a write-protected format, the party seeking to recall the document shall, at its election, either (i) provide a replacement copy of the relevant production from which the document has been removed, in which case the receiving party shall discard the original production media; or (ii) allow the receiving party to retain the original production media, in which case the receiving party shall take steps to ensure that the recalled document will not be used; and
- vii. Confirm that the recall of ESI under this procedure is complete by way of letter to the party seeking to recall ESI.

56. Notwithstanding the above, the Receiving Party may segregate and retain one copy of the clawed back information solely for the purpose of disputing the claim of privilege. The Receiving Party shall not use any produced Privileged Information in connection with this Litigation or for any other purpose other than to dispute the claim of privilege. The Receiving Party may file a motion disputing the claim of privilege and seeking an order compelling production of the material at issue; the Designating Party may oppose any such motion, including on the grounds that inadvertent disclosure does not waive privilege.

57. Within 14 days of the notification that such Privileged Information has been returned, destroyed, sequestered, or deleted (“Clawed-Back Information”), the Disclosing Party shall produce a privilege log with respect to the Clawed-Back Information.

58. If, for any reason, the Designating Party and Receiving Party (or parties) do not resolve their disagreement after conducting the mandatory meet and confer, the Receiving Party may request a conference with the Special Master pursuant to the procedures set forth in Case Management Order One and established by the Special Master. The Designating Party bears the burden of establishing the privileged or protected nature of any Privileged Information. For circumstances where the Parties are unable to reach an agreement, the procedure for submission to the Special Master is as follows:

- i. Receiving Party shall file its Motion to Compel and request for *in camera* submission to the Special Master with carbon copy to include only counsel for Receiving Party and Designating Party;

- ii. Designating Party shall file its opposition on a schedule agreed to by the Designating and Receiving Parties or as set by the Special Master, with carbon copy to Receiving Party's counsel;
- iii. The Receiving Party shall file its reply (if any) on a schedule agreed to by the Designating and Receiving Parties or as set by the Special Master, with carbon copy to include only counsel for the Receiving Party and the Designating Party;
- iv. If necessary, a hearing shall be conducted just between the Designating Party, the Receiving Party, and the Special Master.

59. Nothing contained herein is intended to or shall serve to limit a party's right to conduct a review of documents, ESI or information (including metadata) for relevance, responsiveness and/or segregation of privileged and/or protected information before production. Nothing in this Order shall limit the right to request an in-camera review of any Privileged Information.

60. [REMOVED BY AGREEMENT OF THE PARTIES]

61. Nothing in this Order overrides an attorney's ethical responsibilities to refrain from examining or disclosing materials that the attorney knows or reasonably should know to be privileged and to inform the other Party that such materials have been produced.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISION

**IN RE: NATIONAL PRESCRIPTION OPIATE
LITIGATION**

This document relates to:

“Track Two Cases”

MDL No. 2804

Case No. 17-md-2804

Special Master David Cohen

**PROTECTIVE ORDER REGARDING DISCLOSURE
BY PLAINTIFFS OF CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL RECORDS**

WHEREAS, Distributor Defendants¹ served discovery upon the Track Two bellwether Plaintiffs which potentially requires the disclosure of protected health information governed by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (hereinafter referred to as “HIPAA”); *R.K. v. St. Mary's Med. Ctr., Inc.*, 229 W. Va. 712, 735 S.E.2d 715 (2012); and

WHEREAS, this Court has addressed procedural safeguards to such disclosure throughout this litigation. *See e.g., Case Management Order No. 2: Protective Order* (Doc #: 441) (Doc #: 1357); *Track One Discovery Order Regarding Health-Related Information* (Doc #: 703); *Discovery Ruling No. 7* (Doc #: 1051); *November 21, 2018 Order* (Doc #: 1147); *Order Governing Production of Medical and Pharmacy Claims Data in Track One Cases* (Doc #: 1421); *Order Governing Production of Non-Party OptumRx, Inc.'s Pharmacy Claims Data for Track One Cases* (Doc #: 1635); *Order Governing Production Of Non-Party Humana Health Plan of Ohio, Inc.'s Medical And Pharmacy Claims Data For Track One Cases* (Doc #: 1641); *Amendment to CMO*

¹ The Distributor Defendants are AmerisourceBergen Drug Corporation, Cardinal Health, Inc. and McKesson Corporation.

No. 2 Re. Confidentiality and Protective Order (Doc # 2688); *Amendment to CMO No. 2 Re: Inadvertent Production* (Doc #: 2687); *Agreed Order Governing Privilege* (Doc #: 2882); and

WHEREAS, the bellwether Plaintiffs desire to efficiently advance this litigation while preserving the privacy rights of the general public; and

WHEREAS, federal law provides this Court with the authority to compel the disclosure of protected health information while providing adequate safeguards; and

WHEREAS, the Plaintiffs and Distributor Defendants agree to the provisions below; now therefore

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the following provisions shall govern the production of protected health information in the Track Two Cases:

1. **Findings.** The Court hereby makes the following findings with respect to the production of protected health information:

- a. Good cause exists for the entry of this Order.
- b. Alternative methods of obtaining this information are not available or would not be effective.
- c. The public interest and the need for disclosure of this information, subject to the restrictions set forth herein, outweigh the potential injury to the patient, the physician-patient relationship, and the treatment services.
- d. The bellwether Plaintiffs shall produce relevant protected health information not implicated by Title 42, Part 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations ("Part 2"), without redaction.

e. Only those individuals who require the information for purposes of this litigation (as described below) may receive protected health information produced pursuant to this Order.

f. The procedures set forth herein are necessary to limit disclosure for the protection of the patient, the physician-patient relationship, and the treatment services.

3. **Designation.** Protected health information produced pursuant to this Order shall be produced with the following legend appearing in either the title of the electronic file or on the face of the document: "HIPAA PROTECTED HEALTH INFORMATION - ACCESS RESTRICTED TO ATTORNEYS AND EXPERTS."

4. **Restrictions on Disclosure.** All parties shall safeguard and maintain the confidentiality of this information pursuant to the terms of the HIPAA protective order (*see* docket no. 441, CMO-2 at 32-34), and shall limit disclosure to attorneys and experts for the parties, unless otherwise ordered by the Court. Specifically, no person shall, without leave of Court, use any material produced pursuant to this Ruling in connection with any formal or informal third-party discovery of individuals or entities revealed, including but not limited to: (i) requests to or about individuals whose records are produced; and (ii) requests to health care providers or administrators concerning the treatment of individuals described therein. In sum, no person shall contact or attempt to contact any individual identified in the medical records, or their family members or medical providers or other related staff, for the purpose of obtaining additional information related to this case, without leave of Court. Nothing in this order shall prohibit a party from conducting otherwise-allowed discovery from or relating to a person as to whom HIPAA-protected data has

been produced based on other information obtained, either in discovery or otherwise, concerning that person.

All protected health information produced pursuant to this Order shall be disclosed only to: (i) Outside Counsel for the parties in this action; (ii) in-house counsel for Defendants in this action with responsibility for overseeing this litigation; (iii) consulting and testifying experts retained specifically to provide services in this action; and (iv) court personnel and staff, including the Special Masters appointed in this action and their assistants. No other individuals shall be permitted to access protected health information, and all parties shall institute reasonable and appropriate steps to prevent against unauthorized disclosure.

5. **Breach Notification.** In the event that any Party learns of the unauthorized disclosure of protected health information subject to this Order, such Party shall provide prompt notification of the breach to counsel for each of the Track Two Plaintiffs, such notice to include: (1) the date of the breach; (2) the circumstances of the breach; (3) the identity or identities of the unauthorized recipients; and (4) all steps taken or planned to remedy the breach.

6. **Limitations on Use.** All protected health information produced pursuant to this Order has been produced solely for purposes of this litigation, and shall only be used for purposes of this litigation.

7. **Restrictions on Third-Party Discovery.** All prior restrictions on the use of protected health information in connection with third party discovery remain in effect, including the limitations on third party discovery set forth in Discovery Ruling No. 7, as clarified by the Special Master.

Entered this the 13th day of December, 2019.

/s/David R. Cohen
Special Master

ATTACHMENT B



United States Department of Justice

*United States Attorney
Southern District of West Virginia*

*Robert C. Byrd United States Courthouse
300 Virginia Street, East
Suite 4000
Charleston, WV 25301
1-800-659-8726*

*Mailing Address
Post Office Box 1713
Charleston, WV 25326
304-345-2200
FAX: 304-347-5443*

April 17, 2020

Laura Flahive Wu
Covington & Burling LLC
850 Tenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001-4956

Re: Subpoena in City of Huntington v. AmerisourceBergen Drug Corp., et al.,
Civil Action No. 3:17-01362, and Cabell County Commission v.
AmerisourceBergen Drug Corp., et al., Civil Action No. 3:17-01665
(S.D. W. Va.)

Dear Ms. Wu:

I represent the United States, including the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI"), with respect to the subject case.

This letter responds to defendants' request and subpoenas for a deposition and documents from FBI Agent Darren B. Cox regarding his work with the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force ("Task Force"), which was served upon the United States on or about April 3, 2020, via a request for authorization made pursuant to United States ex rel. Touhy v. Ragen, 340 U.S. 462, 468-70 (1951). Ex. A. Under 28 C.F.R. § 16.22, I am the official responsible for consulting with the FBI and authorizing any disclosure in response to your request. Federal regulations require me to consider whether disclosure is appropriate under the applicable rules of procedure and law concerning privilege. 28 C.F.R. § 16.26(a).

As a preliminary matter, DOJ has serious concerns about defendants' decision to serve the foregoing subpoenas—which seek information regarding Agent Cox's professional activities and responsibilities—on Agent Cox at his home, rather than to ask the United States Department of Justice ("DOJ") or the FBI to accept service on his behalf. In fact, we understand that defendants' process server went to Agent Cox's home on two separate occasions and both times initiated in-person contact with both Agent Cox and his spouse, eventually serving the subpoenas on Agent Cox personally. Such actions jeopardized the health and safety of Agent Cox and his family. Initiating such unnecessary person-to-person contact with Agent Cox and his family subjected them and the community to an increased risk of COVID-19 transmission, undermining the social distancing order issued by the State of Virginia on March 23, 2020. Moreover, by publicizing the home address of an active FBI agent, defendants may have endangered Agent Cox and his family and disrupted his ongoing investigations and cases. In the future, when defendants seek discovery from an employee or agent of the United States, including DOJ, FBI, or the Drug Enforcement

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April 17, 2020
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Administration (“DEA”), please comply with the process set forth in Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(i). The United States reserves its right to challenge the subpoenas for improper service and other deficiencies if necessary.

We also question the timing of these subpoenas. The United States first received Touhy requests from plaintiffs for discovery in the above-captioned cases back in October 2019. Yet defendants waited five months—a month before the April 30, 2020 discovery cutoff and in the midst of a global pandemic that has impacted the abilities of businesses and government, including the FBI, to conduct business as usual – to serve these subpoenas. As explained below, this national emergency renders the FBI unable to provide any substantive responses to these subpoenas at the present time.

Defendants seek both documents and a May 4, 2020 deposition from Agent Cox, who worked with the Task Force between approximately November 2012 and April 2015. Agent Cox remains an active agent, but he left his Task Force assignment in 2015. Although in some circumstances, the FBI has issued limited Touhy authorization for current and former agents to give deposition testimony about certain activities during their past assignments, such authorization is not possible here, at this time, for several reasons.

First, for the duration of this national emergency, Agent Cox is prohibited from attending an in-person deposition due to, among other things, state stay-at-home and social distancing orders. Second, with regard to the possible production of documents, the FBI is currently not in a position to search for documents sought by the subpoena and to review and process them.¹ As set forth in the attached Declaration of Nancy Wiegand (Exhibit B), the FBI employees responsible for locating, reviewing, and processing responsive documents are not currently working: they have not been designated as essential such that they must go to work despite the national emergency, and they are not authorized to work remotely due to their need to work with discovery tools and systems that can only be accessed in FBI space. Thus, even if arrangements for a telephonic or video deposition before a remote court reporter were feasible, there would be no documents available to prepare Agent Cox for his deposition or for the parties to use to depose him. And the United States would strenuously object to Agent Cox appearing for a second or continued deposition if the FBI ultimately produces documents in response to the subpoena.

Finally, I must make clear that once emergency conditions lift, the FBI is not committing to produce any documents responsive to the subpoena or to authorize a deposition of Agent Cox. The FBI is obligated to withhold documents or testimony that are classified or subject to privileges and protections such as the attorney-client privilege, the work product doctrine, the deliberative process privilege, and the informant’s privilege. See 28 C.F.R. § 16.26(b)(1)-(5). The FBI is also prohibited from releasing information if “[d]isclosure

¹ Agent Cox has no documents responsive to the subpoena in his personal possession, custody, or control.

Laura Flahive Wu

April 17, 2020

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would reveal investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes, and would interfere with enforcement proceedings or disclose investigative techniques and procedures the effectiveness of which would thereby be impaired.” 28 C.F.R. § 16.26(b)(5). The applicable regulations prohibit the FBI from disclosing official information without express DOJ authorization. 28 C.F.R. § 16.22(a). The authority of federal agencies to regulate the disclosure of information by their employees is well-established. *Touhy*, 340 U.S. at 468-70 (holding that federal employee could not be held in contempt for refusing to produce subpoenaed documents when refusal was based on regulations prohibiting the disclosure of official information without prior authorization.)

The foregoing concerns and the unpredictable nature of this national emergency render the FBI unable to commit to a timeline for a further response to defendants’ third-party discovery requests. We do not know when the FBI’s discovery processing employees will be authorized to come back to work, and do not know how long it may take them to locate and review responsive documents after they resume operations. At that point, the FBI will undoubtedly also be facing a significant backlog of competing requests received before and during this time of national emergency.

Accordingly, due to the lack of resources and the current national emergency caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the FBI can neither authorize nor deny your *Touhy* request for documents by the return date of April 20, 2020, or the deposition of Agent Cox on May 4, 2020. We would be pleased to discuss with you an extension to these deadlines contingent on the abatement of the national emergency and the return to work of FBI’s discovery employees, or some other alternative resolution of these matters. Please contact Fred Westfall at the U.S. Attorney’s Office, Fred.Westfall@usa.doj.gov, and Lisa Hsiao at the Department of Justice, Lisa.K.Hsiao@usdoj.gov to discuss any further questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Michael B. Stuart". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

MICHAEL B. STUART

United States Attorney

Southern District of West Virginia

Acting Under Authority Conferred by 28 U.S.C. § 515

FBW/fbwjr

Enclosures

Laura Flahive Wu

April 17, 2020

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cc: xALLDEFENDANTS-MDL2804-Service@arnoldporter.com
mdl2804discovery@motleyrice.com

EXHIBIT A

COVINGTON

BEIJING BRUSSELS DUBAI FRANKFURT JOHANNESBURG
LONDON LOS ANGELES NEW YORK PALO ALTO
SAN FRANCISCO SEOUL SHANGHAI WASHINGTON

Covington & Burling LLP
One CityCenter
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By Electronic Mail

April 3, 2020

Kelly Phipps
Trial Attorney
U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Division
Commercial Litigation Branch, Fraud Section
Three Constitution Square
175 N Street, NE Room 9.1817
Washington, DC 20002
kelly.e.phipps@usdoj.gov

Re: *Touhy* Request in *City of Huntington v. AmerisourceBergen Drug Corporation, et al.*, Civil Action No. 3:17-01362, and *Cabell County Commission v. AmerisourceBergen Drug Corporation, et al.*, Civil Action No. 3:17-01665 (S.D.W. Va.)

Counsel:

I write on behalf of Defendants in the matters of *City of Huntington v. AmerisourceBergen Drug Corporation, et al.*, Civil Action No. 3:17-cv-01362, and *Cabell County Commission v. AmerisourceBergen Drug Corporation, et al.*, Civil Action No. 3:17-01665, pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of West Virginia. In connection with that lawsuit, we have served corrected subpoenas seeking documents and testimony from Darren Cox, who we understand led the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force (“Task Force”). Copies of the subpoenas and accompanying attachments are attached for your reference as Exhibits 1 through 3.

This letter is submitted pursuant to 28 C.F.R. § 16.21 *et seq.*, the Department of Justice *Touhy* regulations. Because these subpoenas are directed at an FBI agent and head of a DOJ task force, compliance is subject to the *Touhy* process. The basis for this request is set forth below, with reference to the requirements imposed by the *Touhy* regulations.

I. Summary of Information Sought and Its Relevance to This Proceeding

The case before the Southern District of West Virginia involves claims by the City of Huntington and Cabell County against distributors of pharmaceutical products and other medical supplies. Plaintiffs allege, among other things, that distributors created a public nuisance by shipping prescription opioids to these two jurisdictions in a manner that violated their duties under the federal Controlled Substances Act (“CSA”).

COVINGTON

April 3, 2020

Page 2

Plaintiffs' allegations span a broad timeframe, including the time period in which the Task Force was active. Based on public press releases, we understand that the Task Force investigated prescription drug diversion in multiple jurisdictions including those of Plaintiffs in this action. We also understand that the Task Force's actions were part of a dedicated effort to curb the current opioid crisis.

Given the Task Force's role in investigating and combatting prescription drug abuse in the Huntington area, the discovery Defendants seek from Mr. Cox is crucial to Defendants' ability to defend against Plaintiffs' allegations. For example, discovery concerning the Task Force's investigation of unlawful diversion and communications regarding the source of any increase in drug-related crimes is crucial to responding to Plaintiffs' allegations regarding causation as well as assessing the reasonableness of Defendants' conduct. Likewise, discovery concerning the formation, organization, and mission of the Task Force is crucial to understanding the nature of the opioid-related harms Plaintiffs are facing as well as the Defendants alleged role in causing them.

As summarized below, we request testimony relating to Plaintiffs' allegations that Defendants caused opioid misuse and abuse, which in turn allegedly caused harm in their jurisdictions.

A. Information Sought from Mr. Cox

Defendants request documents and testimony from Mr. Cox relating, but not limited, to the following topics:

- Mr. Cox's knowledge of the Task Force's creation, organization, and finances;
- Mr. Cox's knowledge of the Task Force's communications with any representative of the City of Huntington or Cabell County regarding or relating to prescription opioids or illicit opioids;
- Mr. Cox's knowledge of any and all efforts to combat diversion, respond to the opioid epidemic, or partner with other persons or entities to combat the opioid epidemic in the City of Huntington or Cabell County;
- Mr. Cox's knowledge of the Task Force's efforts to investigate or track the illegal entry, distribution, trafficking, diversion, or use of prescription opioids or illicit opioids in the City of Huntington or Cabell County;
- Mr. Cox's knowledge of the Task Force's efforts to track the sources of the prescription and illicit opioids that caused problems in the City of Huntington or Cabell County;
- Mr. Cox's knowledge of the Task Force's communications with the DEA or any other federal agency regarding prescription opioids, illicit opioids, the opioid epidemic, the Defendants, ARCOS data, or suspicious order reports; and

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April 3, 2020

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- Mr. Cox's knowledge of the identities of the individuals or entities the Task Force has investigated for unlawfully producing, transporting, diverting, selling, or trafficking Prescription Opioids and/or Illicit Opioids within or into the City of Huntington or Cabell County.

II. Disclosure is Warranted Under 28 C.F.R. § 16.26

Pursuant to DOJ's *Touhy* regulations, the Deputy or Associate Attorney General assesses the following considerations in determining whether disclosure is warranted:

- (a)(1) Whether such disclosure is appropriate under the rules of procedure governing the case or matter in which the demand arose;
- (a)(2) Whether disclosure is appropriate under the relevant substantive law of privilege.

Defendants' request satisfies both of these considerations. The requested testimony directly concerns the allegations in this lawsuit. Plaintiffs allege that Defendants, distributors of prescription drugs, violated regulatory duties arising under the CSA, that Defendants are responsible for the influx of prescription opioids into their communities, and that Defendants should be responsible for a myriad of harms allegedly caused in jurisdictions throughout the Appalachian region. As a result, the requested information is relevant to determining the reasonableness of Defendants' conduct as well as the Defendants' role, if any, in causing opioid misuse and/or prescription drug diversion.

DOJ's *Touhy* regulations prohibit disclosure, subject to certain exceptions, if any of the following is true:

- (b)(1) Disclosure would violate a statute, such as the income tax laws, 26 U.S.C. 6103 and 7213, or a rule of procedure, such as the grand jury secrecy rule, F.R.Cr.P., Rule 6(e),
- (b)(2) Disclosure would violate a specific regulation[,]
- (b)(3) Disclosure would reveal classified information, unless appropriately declassified by the originating agency,
- (b)(4) Disclosure would reveal a confidential source or informant, unless the investigative agency and the source or informant have no objection,
- (b)(5) Disclosure would reveal investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes, and would interfere with enforcement proceedings or disclose investigative techniques and procedures the effectiveness of which would thereby be impaired, [or]
- (b)(6) Disclosure would improperly reveal trade secrets without the owner's consent.

This request is not intended to implicate any of these considerations. This request is within the scope of ordinary subpoena practice and does not seek disclosure of information

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April 3, 2020

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prohibited from disclosure by statute or regulation; nor does it seek information that is classified or that would reveal a confidential source or informant. Nor do Defendants request investigatory records that would interfere with ongoing law enforcement proceedings. Further, in an abundance of caution and to avoid any concern that disclosure of investigatory records would reveal “investigative techniques and procedures the effectiveness of which would thereby be impaired,” Defendants suggest that the information be provided as highly confidential pursuant to the protective order governing this matter.

* * *

Please contact me directly at 212-841-1176 or lflahivewu@cov.com if you have any questions concerning this subpoena or require additional information.

Sincerely,

/s/ Laura Flahive Wu
Laura Flahive Wu

*Counsel for Defendant
McKesson Corporation*

EXHIBIT 1

AO 88A (Rev. 02/14) Subpoena to Testify at a Deposition in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Southern District of West Virginia

City of Huntington; Cabell County Commission

Plaintiff

v.

AmerisourceBergen Drug Corporation, et al.

Defendant

Civil Action No. 3:17-01362; 3-17-01665

SUBPOENA TO TESTIFY AT A DEPOSITION IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: Darren B. Cox
6730 Little Falls Road, Arlington, VA 22213-1213
(Name of person to whom this subpoena is directed)

Testimony: YOU ARE COMMANDED to appear at the time, date, and place set forth below to testify at a deposition to be taken in this civil action. If you are an organization, you must designate one or more officers, directors, or managing agents, or designate other persons who consent to testify on your behalf about the following matters, or those set forth in an attachment:

Table with 2 columns: Place (Flaherty Sensabaugh Bonasso PLLC, 200 Capitol Street, Charleston, WV 25301, or another mutually convenient location) and Date and Time (05/04/2020 9:00 am)

The deposition will be recorded by this method: stenography and video

Production: You, or your representatives, must also bring with you to the deposition the following documents, electronically stored information, or objects, and must permit inspection, copying, testing, or sampling of the material:

The following provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. 45 are attached – Rule 45(c), relating to the place of compliance; Rule 45(d), relating to your protection as a person subject to a subpoena; and Rule 45(e) and (g), relating to your duty to respond to this subpoena and the potential consequences of not doing so.

Date: 04/02/2020

CLERK OF COURT

OR

/s/Jeffrey M. Wakefield

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Attorney's signature

The name, address, e-mail address, and telephone number of the attorney representing (name of party) McKesson Corporation, who issues or requests this subpoena, are:

Jeff Wakefield, Flaherty Sensabaugh Bonasso PLLC, 200 Capitol Street, Charleston, WV 25301, jwakefield@flahertylegal.com, (304) 347-4231

Notice to the person who issues or requests this subpoena

If this subpoena commands the production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things before trial, a notice and a copy of the subpoena must be served on each party in this case before it is served on the person to whom it is directed. Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(a)(4).

AO 88A (Rev. 02/14) Subpoena to Testify at a Deposition in a Civil Action (Page 2)

Civil Action No. 3:17-01362; 3-17-01665

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 45.)

I received this subpoena for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
on *(date)* _____.

I served the subpoena by delivering a copy to the named individual as follows: _____
_____ on *(date)* _____; or

I returned the subpoena unexecuted because: _____

Unless the subpoena was issued on behalf of the United States, or one of its officers or agents, I have also
tendered to the witness the fees for one day's attendance, and the mileage allowed by law, in the amount of
\$ _____.

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ 0.00.

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc.:

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45 (c), (d), (e), and (g) (Effective 12/1/13)**(c) Place of Compliance.**

(1) For a Trial, Hearing, or Deposition. A subpoena may command a person to attend a trial, hearing, or deposition only as follows:

- (A) within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; or
- (B) within the state where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person, if the person
 - (i) is a party or a party's officer; or
 - (ii) is commanded to attend a trial and would not incur substantial expense.

(2) For Other Discovery. A subpoena may command:

- (A) production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things at a place within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; and
- (B) inspection of premises at the premises to be inspected.

(d) Protecting a Person Subject to a Subpoena; Enforcement.

(1) Avoiding Undue Burden or Expense; Sanctions. A party or attorney responsible for issuing and serving a subpoena must take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to the subpoena. The court for the district where compliance is required must enforce this duty and impose an appropriate sanction—which may include lost earnings and reasonable attorney's fees—on a party or attorney who fails to comply.

(2) Command to Produce Materials or Permit Inspection.

(A) Appearance Not Required. A person commanded to produce documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things, or to permit the inspection of premises, need not appear in person at the place of production or inspection unless also commanded to appear for a deposition, hearing, or trial.

(B) Objections. A person commanded to produce documents or tangible things or to permit inspection may serve on the party or attorney designated in the subpoena a written objection to inspecting, copying, testing, or sampling any or all of the materials or to inspecting the premises—or to producing electronically stored information in the form or forms requested. The objection must be served before the earlier of the time specified for compliance or 14 days after the subpoena is served. If an objection is made, the following rules apply:

- (i) At any time, on notice to the commanded person, the serving party may move the court for the district where compliance is required for an order compelling production or inspection.
- (ii) These acts may be required only as directed in the order, and the order must protect a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer from significant expense resulting from compliance.

(3) Quashing or Modifying a Subpoena.

(A) When Required. On timely motion, the court for the district where compliance is required must quash or modify a subpoena that:

- (i) fails to allow a reasonable time to comply;
 - (ii) requires a person to comply beyond the geographical limits specified in Rule 45(c);
 - (iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or waiver applies; or
 - (iv) subjects a person to undue burden.
- (B) When Permitted.** To protect a person subject to or affected by a subpoena, the court for the district where compliance is required may, on motion, quash or modify the subpoena if it requires:

(i) disclosing a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information; or

(ii) disclosing an unretained expert's opinion or information that does not describe specific occurrences in dispute and results from the expert's study that was not requested by a party.

(C) Specifying Conditions as an Alternative. In the circumstances described in Rule 45(d)(3)(B), the court may, instead of quashing or modifying a subpoena, order appearance or production under specified conditions if the serving party:

- (i) shows a substantial need for the testimony or material that cannot be otherwise met without undue hardship; and
- (ii) ensures that the subpoenaed person will be reasonably compensated.

(e) Duties in Responding to a Subpoena.

(1) Producing Documents or Electronically Stored Information. These procedures apply to producing documents or electronically stored information:

(A) Documents. A person responding to a subpoena to produce documents must produce them as they are kept in the ordinary course of business or must organize and label them to correspond to the categories in the demand.

(B) Form for Producing Electronically Stored Information Not Specified. If a subpoena does not specify a form for producing electronically stored information, the person responding must produce it in a form or forms in which it is ordinarily maintained or in a reasonably usable form or forms.

(C) Electronically Stored Information Produced in Only One Form. The person responding need not produce the same electronically stored information in more than one form.

(D) Inaccessible Electronically Stored Information. The person responding need not provide discovery of electronically stored information from sources that the person identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective order, the person responding must show that the information is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause, considering the limitations of Rule 26(b)(2)(C). The court may specify conditions for the discovery.

(2) Claiming Privilege or Protection.

(A) Information Withheld. A person withholding subpoenaed information under a claim that it is privileged or subject to protection as trial-preparation material must:

- (i) expressly make the claim; and
- (ii) describe the nature of the withheld documents, communications, or tangible things in a manner that, without revealing information itself privileged or protected, will enable the parties to assess the claim.

(B) Information Produced. If information produced in response to a subpoena is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material, the person making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies it has; must not use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved; must take reasonable steps to retrieve the information if the party disclosed it before being notified; and may promptly present the information under seal to the court for the district where compliance is required for a determination of the claim. The person who produced the information must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.

(g) Contempt.

The court for the district where compliance is required—and also, after a motion is transferred, the issuing court—may hold in contempt a person who, having been served, fails without adequate excuse to obey the subpoena or an order related to it.

EXHIBIT 2

AO 88B (Rev. 02/14) Subpoena to Produce Documents, Information, or Objects or to Permit Inspection of Premises in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Southern District of West Virginia

City of Huntington; Cabell County Commission

Plaintiff

v.

AmerisourceBergen Drug Corporation, et al.

Defendant

Civil Action No. 3:17-01362; 3-17-01665

SUBPOENA TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS, INFORMATION, OR OBJECTS OR TO PERMIT INSPECTION OF PREMISES IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: Darren B. Cox
6730 Little Falls Road, Arlington, VA 22213-1213

(Name of person to whom this subpoena is directed)

Production: YOU ARE COMMANDED to produce at the time, date, and place set forth below the following documents, electronically stored information, or objects, and to permit inspection, copying, testing, or sampling of the material: All documents, communications, and electronically stored information identified and described in Attachment A to this subpoena.

Place: Flaherty Sensabaugh Bonasso PLLC 200 Capitol Street, Charleston, WV 25301, or another mutually convenient location	Date and Time: 04/20/2020 9:00 am
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Inspection of Premises: YOU ARE COMMANDED to permit entry onto the designated premises, land, or other property possessed or controlled by you at the time, date, and location set forth below, so that the requesting party may inspect, measure, survey, photograph, test, or sample the property or any designated object or operation on it.

Place:	Date and Time:
--------	----------------

The following provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. 45 are attached – Rule 45(c), relating to the place of compliance; Rule 45(d), relating to your protection as a person subject to a subpoena; and Rule 45(e) and (g), relating to your duty to respond to this subpoena and the potential consequences of not doing so.

Date: 04/02/2020

CLERK OF COURT

OR

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

/s/ Jeffrey M. Wakefield

Attorney's signature

The name, address, e-mail address, and telephone number of the attorney representing (name of party) _____
McKesson Corporation, who issues or requests this subpoena, are:
Jeff Wakefield, Flaherty Sensabaugh Bonasso PLLC, 200 Capitol Street, Charleston, WV 25301,
jwakefield@flahertylegal.com (304) 347-1234

Notice to the person who issues or requests this subpoena

If this subpoena commands the production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things or the inspection of premises before trial, a notice and a copy of the subpoena must be served on each party in this case before it is served on the person to whom it is directed. Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(a)(4).

AO 88B (Rev. 02/14) Subpoena to Produce Documents, Information, or Objects or to Permit Inspection of Premises in a Civil Action (Page 2)

Civil Action No. 3:17-01362; 3-17-01665

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 45.)

I received this subpoena for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
on *(date)* _____.

I served the subpoena by delivering a copy to the named person as follows: _____
_____ on *(date)* _____; or

I returned the subpoena unexecuted because: _____
_____.

Unless the subpoena was issued on behalf of the United States, or one of its officers or agents, I have also
tendered to the witness the fees for one day's attendance, and the mileage allowed by law, in the amount of
\$ _____.

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____ 0.00 .

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____
_____ *Server's signature*

_____ *Printed name and title*

_____ *Server's address*

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc.:

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45 (c), (d), (e), and (g) (Effective 12/1/13)**(c) Place of Compliance.**

(1) For a Trial, Hearing, or Deposition. A subpoena may command a person to attend a trial, hearing, or deposition only as follows:

- (A) within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; or
- (B) within the state where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person, if the person
 - (i) is a party or a party's officer, or
 - (ii) is commanded to attend a trial and would not incur substantial expense.

(2) For Other Discovery. A subpoena may command:

- (A) production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things at a place within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; and
- (B) inspection of premises at the premises to be inspected.

(d) Protecting a Person Subject to a Subpoena; Enforcement.

(1) Avoiding Undue Burden or Expense; Sanctions. A party or attorney responsible for issuing and serving a subpoena must take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to the subpoena. The court for the district where compliance is required must enforce this duty and impose an appropriate sanction—which may include lost earnings and reasonable attorney's fees—on a party or attorney who fails to comply.

(2) Command to Produce Materials or Permit Inspection.

(A) *Appearance Not Required.* A person commanded to produce documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things, or to permit the inspection of premises, need not appear in person at the place of production or inspection unless also commanded to appear for a deposition, hearing, or trial.

(B) *Objections.* A person commanded to produce documents or tangible things or to permit inspection may serve on the party or attorney designated in the subpoena a written objection to inspecting, copying, testing, or sampling any or all of the materials or to inspecting the premises—or to producing electronically stored information in the form or forms requested. The objection must be served before the earlier of the time specified for compliance or 14 days after the subpoena is served. If an objection is made, the following rules apply:

- (i) At any time, on notice to the commanded person, the serving party may move the court for the district where compliance is required for an order compelling production or inspection.
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(A) *When Required.* On timely motion, the court for the district where compliance is required must quash or modify a subpoena that:

- (i) fails to allow a reasonable time to comply;
- (ii) requires a person to comply beyond the geographical limits specified in Rule 45(c);
- (iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or waiver applies; or
- (iv) subjects a person to undue burden.

(B) *When Permitted.* To protect a person subject to or affected by a subpoena, the court for the district where compliance is required may, on motion, quash or modify the subpoena if it requires:

- (i) disclosing a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information; or

- (ii) disclosing an unretained expert's opinion or information that does not describe specific occurrences in dispute and results from the expert's study that was not requested by a party.

(C) *Specifying Conditions as an Alternative.* In the circumstances described in Rule 45(d)(3)(B), the court may, instead of quashing or modifying a subpoena, order appearance or production under specified conditions if the serving party:

- (i) shows a substantial need for the testimony or material that cannot be otherwise met without undue hardship; and
- (ii) ensures that the subpoenaed person will be reasonably compensated.

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- (i) expressly make the claim; and
- (ii) describe the nature of the withheld documents, communications, or tangible things in a manner that, without revealing information itself privileged or protected, will enable the parties to assess the claim.

(B) *Information Produced.* If information produced in response to a subpoena is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material, the person making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies it has; must not use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved; must take reasonable steps to retrieve the information if the party disclosed it before being notified; and may promptly present the information under seal to the court for the district where compliance is required for a determination of the claim. The person who produced the information must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.

(g) Contempt.

The court for the district where compliance is required—and also, after a motion is transferred, the issuing court—may hold in contempt a person who, having been served, fails without adequate excuse to obey the subpoena or an order related to it.

ATTACHMENT A

Requests for Production to Darren Cox

DEFINITIONS

The following terms shall have the meanings set forth below. Notwithstanding any definition set forth below, each word, term, or phrase used in these Requests is intended to have the broadest meaning permitted under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Local Rules of Procedure for the Southern District of West Virginia.

1. "Communication" has the full meaning ascribed to it by Local Rule of Civil Procedure 26.2(c)(1), and means any transmission of information (whether formal or informal) by one or more Persons and/or between two or more Persons by means including, but not limited to, telephone conversations, letters, faxes, electronic mail, text messages, instant messages, other computer linkups, written memoranda, and face-to-face conversations.
2. "Document" has the full meaning ascribed to it by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 34(a) and Local Rule of Civil Procedure 26.2(c)(2), and means the complete original (or complete copy where the original is unavailable) and each non-identical copy (where different from the original because of notes made on the copy or otherwise) of any writing or record, including, but not limited to, all written, typewritten, handwritten, printed, or graphic matter of any kind or nature, however produced or reproduced, any form of collected data for use with electronic data processing equipment, and any mechanical or electronic visual or sound recordings or text messages in Your possession, custody, or control. "Documents" include, but are not limited to, books, papers, contracts, memoranda, invoices, correspondence, notes, studies, reports, manuals, photographs, drawings, charts, graphs, data compilations, other writings, microfilm, microfiche, audio recordings, video recordings, electronic mail, and any other information stored in electronic form, and each different version or copy of each Document, including, but not limited to, drafts.
3. "Defendants" means all defendants named in *City of Huntington v. AmerisourceBergen Drug Corp., et al.*, Civil Action No. 3:17-01362, and *Cabell County Commission v. AmerisourceBergen Drug Corp., et al.*, Civil Action No. 3:17-01665, as of the date of this notice.
4. "Prescription Opioids" means FDA-approved pain-reducing medications that consist of natural, synthetic, or semisynthetic chemicals that bind to opioid receptors in the brain or body to produce an analgesic effect, including but not limited to prescription medications containing hydrocodone, oxycodone, fentanyl, and hydromorphone, that may be obtained by patients in the state of West Virginia only through prescriptions filled by dispensers duly licensed and regulated.
5. "Illicit Opioids" means substances comprised of or containing natural, synthetic, or semisynthetic chemicals that bind to opioid receptors in the brain or body that are not

approved by FDA, including but not limited to heroin, fentanyl, carfentanil, other fentanyl-type analogs, and counterfeit opioid medications.

6. "ARCOS Data" means data reported by DEA Registrants pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 827 through the Automation of Reports and Consolidated Orders System.
7. "Suspicious Order Report(s)" means a report filed by DEA Registrants pursuant to 21 C.F.R. § 1301.74(b).

INTRODUCTION

Should You consider any of the Documents requested to be confidential such that they should not be generally disseminated to the public or released to the press, we ask that You designate them as such under the Protective Orders in the MDL (copies attached) and the parties will deal with them accordingly.

All of the following requests are intended to encompass Documents maintained in electronic or paper form, and "correspondence" or "Communications" include emails, letters or other papers, and memoranda reflecting oral Communications.

As these Documents will be shared with other counsel and parties, we ask that You produce copies of them in electronic or paper form. Please let Defendants know if there are charges or fees for searching or copying and, if so, also advise whether You will provide an invoice for the cost after production or if prepayment is required.

Unless otherwise indicated, the Relevant Time Period applicable to these requests is 1996 to the present.¹

DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED

1. All Documents concerning the meaning of the term "suspicious orders" in connection with orders for controlled substances, including but not limited to all Documents reflecting Your position, or the position of the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force, regarding the meaning of "suspicious orders."
2. All Documents describing, relating to, or reflecting efforts made by You, or by the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force, to access or utilize ARCOS Data, Suspicious Order Reports, and/or West Virginia Controlled Substance Automated Prescription Program data to combat the diversion or misuse of Prescription Opioids in the City of Huntington, Cabell County, or any town, village, or city within Cabell County.
3. All Documents referring or relating to the unlawful use, misuse, abuse, sale, diversion, production, transportation, distribution, purchase, and/or trafficking of Prescription or

¹ Should the Court issue a ruling establishing a different time period for discovery, Defendants will revise the Relevant Time Period accordingly.

Illicit Opioids within or into the City of Huntington, Cabell County, or any town, village, or city within Cabell County.

4. All Documents discussing or identifying the source(s) of Illicit Opioids consumed in the City of Huntington, Cabell County, or any town, village, or city within Cabell County, including but not limited to all Documents identifying China, Mexico, or other actors as responsible for transporting Illicit Opioids.
5. All Documents and data referring, tracking, or relating to any arrests, investigations, and indictments for crimes relating to the unlawful use, misuse, abuse, sale, diversion, production, transportation, distribution, purchase, and/or trafficking of Prescription or Illicit Opioids within or into the City of Huntington, Cabell County, or any town, village, or city within Cabell County.
6. All Documents discussing, referring, or relating to Your efforts, or the efforts of the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force, to combat the unlawful use, misuse, abuse, sale, diversion, production, transportation, distribution, purchase, and/or trafficking of Prescription or Illicit Opioids within or into the City of Huntington, Cabell County, or any town, village, or city within Cabell County.
7. All Documents and Communications identifying, discussing, or relating to the individuals or entities You suspect or know have unlawfully produced, transported, diverted, sold, and/or trafficked Prescription or Illicit Opioids within or into the City of Huntington, Cabell County, or any town, village, or city within Cabell County.
8. All Documents referring or relating to Your efforts, or the efforts of the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force, to suspend, revoke, or seek the suspension or revocation of registrations or licenses of, or fine or otherwise sanction any distributors, doctors, pharmacies, pharmacists, healthcare providers or other persons or entities because of the alleged diversion or trafficking of Prescription Opioids within or into the City of Huntington, Cabell County, or any town, village, or city within Cabell County.
9. All Documents discussing, referring, or relating to Your efforts, or the efforts of the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force, to facilitate intelligence sharing and promote coordinated strategies to combat the use, misuse, abuse, sale, diversion, production, transportation, distribution, purchase, and/or trafficking of Prescription or Illicit Opioids within or into the City of Huntington, Cabell County, or any town, village, or city within Cabell County.
10. All Documents that state, discuss, reflect, or suggest recommendations for actions to be taken by You, the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force, or any federal, state, or local agency within the City of Huntington, Cabell County, or any town, village, or city within Cabell County, to combat the use, misuse, abuse, sale, diversion, production, transportation, distribution, purchase, and/or trafficking of Prescription or Illicit Opioids.
11. All Documents concerning the structure and operation of the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force, including but not limited to organizational charts and all Documents discussing the operation of the Task Force's initiatives and programs.

12. All Documents reflecting the finances of the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force, including but not limited to budgets, expense reports, and Documents concerning the Task Force's funding.
13. All Documents concerning and/or relating to the creation of the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force.
14. All Documents concerning and/or relating to Your participation, or the participation of the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force, in the U.S. Department of Justice's Appalachian Regional Prescription Opioid Strike Force, the U.S. Department of Justice's Health Care Crimes Task Force, U.S. Department of Justice's Prescription Interdiction & Litigation Task Force, the Central West Virginia Task Force, the West Virginia Mountain Region Drug Task Force, the Mon Valley Drug Task Force, the Mon Metro Drug & Violent Crime Task Force, the Mountain Lakes Drug and Violent Crime Unit, the Hancock/Brooke/Weirton Drug & Violent Crime Task Force, Ohio Valley Drug & Violent Crime Task Force, the Appalachia High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area, the National City-County Task Force on the Opioid Epidemic, or any other task force, organization, and/or committee with responsibilities relating to Prescription Opioids or Illicit Opioids in the State of West Virginia.
15. All Documents and Communications referring or relating to any assistance, grants, subgrants, or funding that the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force provided to the City of Huntington, Cabell County, or any town, village, or city within Cabell County, to combat drug-related crime, respond to the opioid epidemic, or form a joint task force to combat the opioid epidemic.
16. All Documents discussing, referring, or relating to any trainings provided by the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force.
17. All Documents discussing, referring, or identifying all initiatives or programs developed by the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force to combat the unlawful prescribing, dispensing, use, misuse, abuse, sale, diversion, production, transportation, distribution, purchase, or trafficking of Prescription or Illicit Opioids within or into the City of Huntington, Cabell County, or any town, village, or city within Cabell County, including all Documents relevant to the Task Force's decision to implement, continue, or discontinue any initiative or program.
18. All Documents referring or relating to any Defendant, including but not limited to all Communications between You or the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force and any Defendant.
19. All Documents and Communications between You, or the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force, and any federal, state, or local agency (including but not limited to the West Virginia Board of Pharmacy, the West Virginia Board of Medicine, the West Virginia Board of Osteopathic Medicine, the West Virginia Board of Dentistry, the West Virginia State Board of Examiners for Licensed Practical Nurses, the West Virginia State Board of Examiners for Registered Professional Nurses, the DEA, the Department of

Justice, the FBI, other federal, state, and local law enforcement entities), and the City of Huntington, Cabell County, or any town, village, or city within Cabell County regarding Illicit Opioids, Prescription Opioids, diversion, or the opioid epidemic. Included within this response are all Documents and Communications regarding efforts to combat drug-related crime, respond to the opioid epidemic, or form a joint task force to combat the opioid epidemic.

20. All Communications between You, or the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force, and any person or entity that are responsive to any request above (No. 1 through 19), including but not limited to all Communications regarding Illicit Opioids, Prescription Opioids, diversion, and the opioid epidemic.

EXHIBIT 3

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISION

**IN RE: NATIONAL PRESCRIPTION
OPIATE LITIGATION**

This document relates to:

All Cases

Case No.: 1:17-md-2804-DAP

Honorable Dan Aaron Polster

CASE MANAGEMENT ORDER NO. 2 : PROTECTIVE ORDER

I. Scope of Order

1. Disclosure and discovery activity in this proceeding may involve production of confidential, proprietary, and/or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation would be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the Court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order ("Protective Order" or "Order"). Unless otherwise noted, this Order is also subject to the Local Rules of this District and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on matters of procedure and calculation of time periods. Unless otherwise stated, all periods of time provided for in this Order are calculated as calendar days

2. This Protective Order shall govern all hard copy and electronic materials, the information contained therein, and all other information produced or disclosed during this proceeding, captioned as *In re: National Prescription Opiate Litigation* (MDL No. 2804), Case No. 1:17-CV-2804, which includes any related actions that have been or will be originally filed in this Court, transferred to this Court, or removed to this Court and assigned there ("the Litigation"). All materials produced or adduced in the course of

discovery, including all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations thereof, whether revealed in a document, deposition, other testimony, discovery response or otherwise, by any Party to this Litigation (the "Producing Party") to any other party or parties (the "Receiving Party"). This Protective Order is binding upon all the Parties to this Litigation, including their respective corporate parents, subsidiaries and affiliates and their respective attorneys, principals, agents, experts, consultants, representatives, directors, officers, and employees, and others as set forth in this Protective Order.

3. Third parties who so elect may avail themselves of, and agree to be bound by, the terms and conditions of this Protective Order and thereby become a Producing Party for purposes of this Protective Order.

4. The entry of this Protective Order does not preclude any party from seeking a further order of this Court pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c).

5. Nothing herein shall be construed to affect in any manner the admissibility at trial or any other court proceeding of any document, testimony, or other evidence.

6. This Protective Order does not confer blanket protection on all disclosures or responses to discovery and the protection it affords extends only to the specific information or items that are entitled to protection under the applicable legal principles for treatment as confidential.

II. Definitions

7. Party. "Party" means any of the parties in this Litigation at the time this Protective Order is entered, including officers and directors of such parties. If additional parties are added other than parents, subsidiaries or affiliates of current parties to this Litigation, then their ability to receive Confidential Information and/or Highly Confidential

Information as set forth in this Protective Order will be subject to them being bound, by agreement or Court Order, to this Protective Order.

8. Discovery Material. "Discovery Material" means any information, document, or tangible thing, response to discovery requests, deposition testimony or transcript, and any other similar materials, or portions thereof. To the extent that matter stored or recorded in the form of electronic or magnetic media (including information, files, databases, or programs stored on any digital or analog machine-readable device, computers, Internet sites, discs, networks, or tapes) ("Computerized Material") is produced by any Party in such form, the Producing Party may designate such matters as confidential by a designation of "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL" on the media. Whenever any Party to whom Computerized Material designated as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL is produced reduces such material to hardcopy form, that Party shall mark the hardcopy form with the corresponding "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL" designation.

9. Competitor. Competitor means any company or individual, other than the Designating Party, engaged in the design; development; manufacture; regulatory review process; dispensing; marketing; distribution; creation, prosecution, pursuit, or other development of an interest in protecting intellectual property; and/or licensing of any product or services involving opioids; provided, however, that this section shall not be construed as limiting the disclosure of Discovery Material to an Expert in this Litigation, so long as the notice required under Paragraph 38 is provided to the Designating Party prior to any such disclosure where required, and so long as no Discovery Material produced by one Defendant is shown to any current employee or consultant of a different Defendant,

except as provided in Paragraphs 33 or 34.

10. Confidential Information. "Confidential Information" is defined herein as information that the Producing Party in good faith believes would be entitled to protection on a motion for a protective order pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c) on the basis that it constitutes, reflects, discloses, or contains information protected from disclosure by statute or that should be protected from disclosure as confidential personal information, medical or psychiatric information, personnel records, Confidential Protected Health Information, protected law enforcement materials (including investigative files, overdose records, narcane, coroner's records, court records, and prosecution files), research, technical, commercial or financial information that the Designating Party has maintained as confidential, or such other proprietary or sensitive business and commercial information that is not publicly available. Public records and other information or documents that are publicly available may not be designated as Confidential Information. In designating discovery materials as Confidential Information, the Producing Party shall do so in good faith consistent with the provisions of this Protective Order and rulings of the Court. Nothing herein shall be construed to allow for global designations of all documents as "Confidential."

11. Highly Confidential Information. "Highly Confidential Information" is defined herein as information which, if disclosed, disseminated, or used by or to a Competitor of the Producing Party or any other person not enumerated in Paragraphs 32 and 33, could reasonably result in possible antitrust violations or commercial, financial, or business harm. In designating discovery materials as Highly Confidential Information, the Producing Party shall do so in good faith consistent with the provisions of this Protective

Order and rulings of the Court. Nothing herein shall be construed to allow for global designations of all documents as “Highly Confidential.”

12. Manufacturer Defendant: Manufacturer Defendant means any Defendant in this litigation that manufactures any Opioid Product for sale or distribution in the United States.

13. Distributor Defendant: Distributor Defendant means any Defendant in this litigation that distributes any Opioid Product in the United States other than a product they manufacture or license for manufacture.

14. Retail Defendant: Retail Defendant means any Defendant in this litigation that sells or distributes any Opioid Product directly to consumers in the United States.

15. Receiving Party. “Receiving Party” means a Party to this Litigation, and all employees, agents, and directors (other than Counsel) of the Party that receives Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

16. Producing Party. “Producing Party” means a Party to this Litigation, and all directors, employees, and agents (other than Counsel) of the Party or any third party that produces or otherwise makes available Discovery Material to a Receiving Party, subject to paragraph 3.

17. Protected Material. “Protected Material” means any Discovery Material, and any copies, abstracts, summaries, or information derived from such Discovery Material, and any notes or other records regarding the contents of such Discovery Material, that is designated as “Confidential” or “Highly Confidential” in accordance with this Protective Order.

18. Outside Counsel. “Outside Counsel” means any law firm or attorney who

represents any Party for purposes of this litigation.

19. In-House Counsel. “In-House Counsel” means attorney employees of any Party.

20. Counsel. “Counsel,” without another qualifier, means Outside Counsel and In- House Counsel.

21. Independent Expert. “Independent Expert” means an expert and/or independent consultant formally retained, and/or employed to advise or to assist Counsel in the preparation and/or trial of this Litigation, and their staff who are not employed by a Party to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information for the purpose of this Litigation.

22. This Litigation. “This Litigation” means all actions in MDL No. 2804, *In re: National Prescription Opiate Litigation* or hereafter subject to transfer to MDL No. 2804.

III. Designation and Redaction of Confidential Information

23. For each document produced by the Producing Party that contains or constitutes Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information pursuant to this Protective Order, each page shall be marked “CONFIDENTIAL—SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER”, or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” or comparable notices.

24. Specific discovery responses produced by the Producing Party shall, if appropriate, be designated as Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information by marking the pages of the document that contain such information with the notation “CONFIDENTIAL—SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER”, or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” or comparable notices.

25. Information disclosed through testimony at a deposition taken in connection with this Litigation may be designated as Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information by designating the portions of the transcript in a letter to be served on the court reporter and opposing counsel within thirty (30) calendar days of the Producing Party's receipt of the certified transcript of a deposition. The court reporter will indicate the portions designated as Confidential or Highly Confidential and segregate them as appropriate. Designations of transcripts will apply to audio, video, or other recordings of the testimony. The court reporter shall clearly mark any transcript released prior to the expiration of the 30-day period as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—SUBJECT TO FURTHER CONFIDENTIALITY REVIEW." Such transcripts will be treated as Highly Confidential Information until the expiration of the 30-day period. If the Producing Party does not serve a designation letter within the 30-day period, then the entire transcript will be deemed not to contain Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information and the "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL—SUBJECT TO FURTHER CONFIDENTIALITY REVIEW" legend shall be removed.

26. In accordance with this Protective Order, only the persons identified under Paragraphs 33 and 34, below, along with the witness and the witness's counsel may be present if any questions regarding Confidential Information or Highly Confidential are asked. This paragraph shall not be deemed to authorize disclosure of any document or information to any person to whom disclosure is prohibited under this Protective Order.

27. A Party in this Litigation may designate as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL" any document, material, or other information produced by, or testimony given by, any other person or entity that the designating Party reasonably believes

qualifies as the designating Party's Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information pursuant to this Protective Order. The Party claiming confidentiality shall designate the information as such within thirty (30) days of its receipt of such information. Any Party receiving information from a third party shall treat such information as Highly Confidential during this thirty (30) day period while all Parties have an opportunity to review the information and determine whether it should be designated as confidential. Any Party designating third party information as Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information shall have the same rights as a Producing Party under this Protective Order with respect to such information.

28. This Protective Order shall not be construed to protect from production or to permit the "Confidential Information" or "Highly Confidential Information" designation of any document that (a) the party has not made reasonable efforts to keep confidential, or (b) is at the time of production or disclosure, or subsequently becomes, through no wrongful act on the part of the Receiving Party or the individual or individuals who caused the information to become public, generally available to the public through publication or otherwise.

29. In order to protect against unauthorized disclosure of Confidential Information and Highly Confidential Information, a Producing Party may redact certain Confidential or Highly Information from produced documents, materials or other things. The basis for any such redaction shall be stated in the Redaction field of the metadata produced pursuant to the Document Production Protocol or, in the event that such metadata is not technologically feasible, a log of the redactions. Specifically, the Producing Party may redact:

(i) Personal Identifying Information. The names, home addresses, personal email addresses, home telephone numbers, Social Security or tax identification numbers, and other private information protected by law of (a) current and former employees (other than employees' names and business contact information) and (b) individuals in clinical studies or adverse event reports whose identity is protected by law.

(ii) Privileged Information. Information protected from disclosure by the attorney-client privilege, work product doctrine, or other such legal privilege protecting information from discovery in this Litigation. The obligation to provide, and form of, privilege logs will be addressed by separate Order.

(iii) Third Party Confidential Information. If agreed to by the Parties or ordered by the Court under Paragraph 78, information that is protected pursuant to confidentiality agreements between Designating Parties and third parties, as long as the agreements require Designating Parties to redact such information in order to produce such documents in litigation.

30. To the extent any document, materials, or other things produced contain segregated, non-responsive Confidential or Highly Confidential Information concerning a Producing Party's non-opioid products (or, in the case of Plaintiffs, concerning programs, services, or agencies not at issue in this litigation), the Producing Party may redact that segregated, non-responsive, Confidential or Highly Confidential information except (a) that if a Producing Party's non-opioid product is mentioned in direct comparison to the Producing Party's opioid product, then the name and information about that product may not be redacted or (b) if the redaction of the name and information about the Producing Party's non-opioid product(s) would render the information pertaining to Producing Party's opioid product meaningless or would remove the context of the information about

Producing Party's opioid product, the name and information about the other product may not be redacted. Nothing in this paragraph shall restrict Plaintiffs' right and ability to request information about such other products nor restrict Defendants' right to object to or otherwise seek protection from the Court concerning any such request.

31. Pursuant to 21 C.F.R. §§ 314.430(e) & (f) and 20.63(f), the names of any person or persons reporting adverse experiences of patients and the names of any patients who were reported as experiencing adverse events that are not redacted shall be treated as confidential, regardless of whether the document containing such names is designated as CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION. No such person shall be contacted, either directly or indirectly, based on the information so disclosed without the express written permission of the Producing Party.

IV. Access to Confidential and Highly Confidential Information

32. General. The Receiving Party and counsel for the Receiving Party shall not disclose or permit the disclosure of any Confidential or Highly Confidential Information to any third person or entity except as set forth in Paragraphs 33 and 34.

33. In the absence of written permission from the Producing Party or an order of the Court, any Confidential Information produced in accordance with the provisions of this Protective Order shall be used solely for purposes of this Litigation (except as provided by Paragraph 33.I) and its contents shall not be disclosed to any person unless that person falls within at least one of the following categories:

- a. Outside Counsel and In-House Counsel, and the attorneys, paralegals, stenographic, and clerical staff employed by such counsel;
- b. Vendor agents retained by the parties or counsel for the parties, provided

that the vendor agrees to be bound by this Protective Order and completes the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound;

- c. Individual Parties;
- d. Present or former officers, directors, and employees of a Party, provided that former officers, directors, or employees of the Designating Party may be shown documents prepared after the date of his or her departure only to the extent counsel for the Receiving Party determines in good faith that the employee's assistance is reasonably necessary to the conduct of this Litigation and provided that such persons have completed the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound. Nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to permit the showing of one defendant's Confidential Information to an officer, director, or employee of another defendant, except to the extent otherwise authorized by this Order;
- e. Stenographic employees and court reporters recording or transcribing testimony in this Litigation;
- f. The Court, any Special Master appointed by the Court, and any members of their staffs to whom it is necessary to disclose the information;
- g. Formally retained independent experts and/or consultants, provided that the recipient agrees to be bound by this Protective Order and completes the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound;
- h. Any individual(s) who authored, prepared, or previously reviewed or received the information;

- i. To the extent contemplated by Case Management Order One, dated April 11, 2018 (Dkt. No. 232), those liability insurance companies from which any Defendant has sought or may seek insurance coverage to (i) provide or reimburse for the defense of the Litigation and/or (ii) satisfy all or part of any liability in the Litigation.
- j. State or federal law enforcement agencies, but only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound. Disclosure pursuant to this subparagraph will be made only after the Designating Party has been given ten (10) days' notice of the Receiving Party's intent to disclose, and a description of the materials the Receiving Party intends to disclose. If the Designating Party objects to disclosure, the Designating Party may request a meet and confer and may seek a protective order from the Court.
- k. Plaintiff's counsel of record to any Plaintiff with a case pending in MDL 2804 shall be permitted to receive the Confidential Information of any Producing Party regardless of whether that attorney is counsel of record in any individual action against the Producing Party and there shall be no need for such counsel to execute such acknowledgement because such counsel is bound by the terms of this Protective Order;
- l. Counsel for claimants in litigation pending outside this Litigation and arising from one or more Defendants' manufacture, marketing, sale, or distribution of opioid products for use in this or such other action in which the Producing Party is a Defendant in that litigation, provided that the proposed recipient agrees to be bound by this Protective Order and completed the certification

contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound. Plaintiffs' Liaison Counsel shall disclose to all Defendants at the end of each month a cumulative list providing the identity of the counsel who have executed such acknowledgements and will receive Confidential and Highly Confidential Information pursuant to this Order and a list of the case name(s), number(s), and jurisdiction(s) in which that counsel represents other claimants. Neither the receipt of information pursuant to this paragraph nor the provision of the certification shall in any way be deemed a submission, by the claimant represented by counsel in such outside litigation, to the jurisdiction of this Court or any other federal court or a waiver of any jurisdictional arguments available to such claimant, provided, however, that any such recipient of documents or information produced under this Order shall submit to the jurisdiction of this Court for any violations of this Order.; or

- m. Witnesses during deposition, who may be shown, but shall not be permitted to retain, Confidential Information; provided, however, that, unless otherwise agreed by the relevant Parties or ordered by the Court, no Confidential Information of one defendant may be shown to any witness who is a current employee of another defendant who is not otherwise authorized to receive the information under this Order.

34. In the absence of written permission from the Producing Party or an order of the Court, any Highly Confidential Information produced in accordance with the provisions of this Protective Order shall be used solely for purposes of this Litigation (except as provided by Paragraph 34.j) and its contents shall not be disclosed to any person unless

that person falls within at least one of the following categories:

- a. Outside Counsel and In-House Counsel of any Plaintiff, and the attorneys, paralegals, stenographic, and clerical staff employed by such counsel. Information designated as Highly Confidential by any Defendant may be disclosed to one In-House counsel of another Defendant, provided that the In-House counsel (i) has regular involvement in the Litigation, (ii) disclosure to the individual is reasonably necessary to this Litigation, and (iii) the individual completes the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound. Except as otherwise provided in this Order or any other Order in this Litigation, no other Employees of a Defendant may receive the Highly Confidential information of another. Any information designated as Highly Confidential shall be disclosed to an In-House Counsel for any Plaintiff only to the extent Outside Counsel for that Plaintiff determines in good faith that disclosure to the In-House Counsel is reasonably necessary to the Litigation;
- b. Vendor agents retained by the parties or counsel for the parties, provided that the vendor agrees to be bound by this Protective Order and completes the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound;;
- c. Individual Parties that have produced the designated information;
- d. Stenographic employees and court reporters recording or transcribing testimony in this Litigation;
- e. The Court, any Special Master appointed by the Court, and any members of their staffs to whom it is necessary to disclose the information;

- f. Formally retained independent experts and/or consultants, provided that the recipient agrees to be bound by this Protective Order and completes the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound;
- g. Any individual(s) who authored, prepared or previously reviewed or received the information;
- h. State or federal law enforcement agencies, but only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound. Disclosure pursuant to this subparagraph will be made only after the Designating Party has been given ten (10) days' notice of the Receiving Party's intent to disclose, and a description of the materials the Receiving Party intends to disclose. If the Designating Party objects to disclosure, the Designating Party may request a meet and confer and may seek a protective order from the Court.
- i. Plaintiff's counsel of record to any Plaintiff with a case pending in MDL 2804 shall be permitted to receive the Confidential Information of any Producing Party regardless of whether that attorney is counsel of record in any individual action against the Producing Party and there shall be no need for such counsel to execute such acknowledgement because such counsel is bound by the terms of this Protective Order;
- j. Counsel for claimants litigation pending outside this Litigation and arising from one or more Defendants' manufacture, marketing, sale, or distribution of opioid products for use in this or such other action in which the Producing Party is a Defendant in that litigation, provided that the proposed recipient

agrees to be bound by this Protective Order and completes the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound. Plaintiffs' Liaison Counsel shall disclose to all Defendants at the end of each month a cumulative list providing the identity of the counsel who have executed such acknowledgements and will receive Confidential and Highly Confidential Information pursuant to this Order and a list of the case name(s), number(s), and jurisdiction(s) in which that counsel represents other claimants. Neither the receipt of information pursuant to this paragraph nor the provision of the certification shall in any way be deemed a submission, by the claimant represented by counsel in such outside litigation, to the jurisdiction of this Court or any other federal court or a waiver of any jurisdictional arguments available to such claimant; or

- k. Witnesses during deposition, who may be shown, but shall not be permitted to retain, Highly Confidential Information; provided, however, that, unless otherwise agreed by the relevant Parties or ordered by the Court, no Highly Confidential Information of one defendant may be shown to any witness who is a current employee of another defendant who is not otherwise authorized to receive the information under this Order.

35. With respect to documents produced to Plaintiffs, documents designated as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL" will be treated in the same manner as documents designated "CONFIDENTIAL," except that Plaintiffs may not disclose Highly Confidential Information to In-House Counsel (or current employees) of any Competitor of the Producing Party, except as otherwise provided in this Order or any other Order in this Litigation.

36. In the event that In-House Counsel (or current employees) of any Competitor of the Producing Party is present at the deposition of an employee or former employee of the Producing Party, prior to a document designated as Highly Confidential being used in the examination, such In-House Counsel (current employees) of any Competitor of the Producing Party shall excuse himself or herself from the deposition room without delaying or disrupting the deposition.

V. Confidentiality Acknowledgment

37. Each person required under this Order to complete the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound, shall be provided with a copy of this Protective Order, which he or she shall read, and, upon reading this Protective Order, shall sign an Acknowledgment, in the form annexed hereto as Exhibit A, acknowledging that he or she has read this Protective Order and shall abide by its terms. These Acknowledgments are strictly confidential. Unless otherwise provided in this Order, Counsel for each Party shall maintain the Acknowledgments without giving copies to the other side. The Parties expressly agree, and it is hereby ordered that, except in the event of a violation of this Protective Order, there will be no attempt to seek copies of the Acknowledgments or to determine the identities of persons signing them. If the Court finds that any disclosure is necessary to investigate a violation of this Protective Order, such disclosure will be pursuant to separate court order. Persons who come into contact with Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information for clerical or administrative purposes, and who do not retain copies or extracts thereof, are not required to execute Acknowledgements, but must comply with the terms of this Protective Order.

VI. Litigation Experts and Consultants.

38. Formally Retained Independent Experts and Consultants. Subject to the provisions of this Protective Order, all Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information may be disclosed to any formally retained independent expert or consultant who has agreed in writing pursuant to Paragraph 37 or on the record of a deposition to be bound by this Protective Order. The party retaining an independent expert or consultant shall use diligent efforts to determine if the independent expert or consultant is currently working with or for a Competitor of a Producing Party in connection with a Competitor's opioid product. Prior to the initial disclosure of any information designated as Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information to an expert or consultant who is currently working with or for a Competitor of the Producing Party in connection with a Competitor's opioid product, the party wishing to make such a disclosure ("Notifying Party") shall provide to counsel for the Producing Party in writing, which may include by e-mail, a statement that such disclosure will be made, identifying the general subject matter category of the Discovery Material to be disclosed, providing the nature of the affiliation with the Competitor entity and name of the Competitor entity, and stating the general purpose of such disclosure; the specific name of the formally retained independent expert or consultant need not be provided. The Producing Party shall have seven (7) days from its receipt of the notice to deliver to the Notifying Party its good faith written objections (if any), which may include e-mail, to such disclosure to the expert or consultant.

39. Absent timely objection, the expert or consultant shall be allowed to receive Confidential and Highly Confidential Information pursuant to the terms of this Protective Order. Upon and pending resolution of a timely objection, disclosure to the expert or

consultant shall not be made. If the Notifying Party desires to challenge to the Producing Party's written objection to the expert or consultant, the Notifying Party shall so inform the Producing Party in writing, within ten (10) days of receipt of the Producing Party's written objection, of its reasons for challenging the objection. The expert or consultant shall then be allowed to receive Confidential and Highly Confidential Information pursuant to the terms of this Protective Order after seven (7) days from receipt of the Producing Party's timely challenge to the written objection to the expert or consultant, unless within that seven day period, the Producing Party seeks relief from the Court pursuant to the procedures for discovery disputes set forth in Section 9(o) of Case Management Order One, or the Parties stipulate to an agreement. Once a motion is filed, disclosure shall not occur until the issue is decided by the Court and, if the motion is denied, the appeal period from the Court order denying the motion has expired. In making such motion, it shall be the Producing Party's burden to demonstrate good cause for preventing such disclosure.

VII. Protection and Use of Confidential and Highly Confidential Information

40. Persons receiving or having knowledge of Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information by virtue of their participation in this proceeding, or by virtue of obtaining any documents or other Protected Material produced or disclosed pursuant to this Protective Order, shall use that Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information only as permitted by this Protective Order. Counsel shall take reasonable steps to assure the security of any Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information and will limit access to such material to those persons authorized by this Protective Order.

41. Nothing herein shall restrict a person qualified to receive Confidential

Information and Highly Confidential Information pursuant to this Protective Order from making working copies, abstracts, digests and analyses of such information for use in connection with this Litigation and such working copies, abstracts, digests and analyses shall be deemed to have the same level of protection under the terms of this Protective Order. Further, nothing herein shall restrict a qualified recipient from converting or translating such information into machine-readable form for incorporation in a data retrieval system used in connection with this Litigation, provided that access to such information, in whatever form stored or reproduced, shall be deemed to have the same level of protection under the terms of this Protective Order.

42. All persons qualified to receive Confidential Information and Highly Confidential Information pursuant to this Protective Order shall at all times keep all notes, abstractions, or other work product derived from or containing Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information in a manner to protect it from disclosure not in accordance with this Protective Order, and shall be obligated to maintain the confidentiality of such work product and shall not disclose or reveal the contents of said notes, abstractions or other work product after the documents, materials, or other thing, or portions thereof (and the information contained therein) are returned and surrendered pursuant to Paragraph 46. Nothing in this Protective Order requires the Receiving Party's Counsel to disclose work product at the conclusion of the case.

43. Notwithstanding any other provisions hereof, nothing herein shall restrict any Party's Counsel from rendering advice to that Counsel's clients with respect to this proceeding or a related action in which the Receiving Party is permitted by this Protective Order to use Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information and, in the course thereof, relying upon such information, provided that in rendering such advice, Counsel

shall not disclose any other Party's Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information other than in a manner provided for in this Protective Order.

44. Nothing contained in this Protective Order shall prejudice in any way the rights of any Party to object to the relevancy, authenticity, or admissibility into evidence of any document or other information subject to this Protective Order, or otherwise constitute or operate as an admission by any Party that any particular document or other information is or is not relevant, authentic, or admissible into evidence at any deposition, at trial, or in a hearing

45. Nothing contained in this Protective Order shall preclude any Party from using its own Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information in any manner it sees fit, without prior consent of any Party or the Court.

46. To the extent that a Producing Party uses or discloses to a third party its designated confidential information in a manner that causes the information to lose its confidential status, the Receiving Party is entitled to notice of the Producing Party's use of the confidential information in such a manner that the information has lost its confidentiality, and the Receiving Party may also use the information in the same manner as the Producing Party.

47. If a Receiving Party learns of any unauthorized disclosure of Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information, it shall immediately (a) inform the Producing Party in writing of all pertinent facts relating to such disclosure; (b) make its best effort to retrieve all copies of the Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information; (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Protective Order; and (d) request such person or persons execute the Acknowledgment that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

48. Unless otherwise agreed or ordered, this Protective Order shall remain in force after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal of this Litigation.

49. Within ninety (90) days after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal of this Litigation, or such other time as the Producing Party may agree in writing, the Receiving Party shall return all Confidential Information and Highly Confidential Information under this Protective Order unless: (1) the document has been offered into evidence or filed without restriction as to disclosure; (2) the Parties agree to destruction to the extent practicable in lieu of return;¹ or (3) as to documents bearing the notations, summations, or other mental impressions of the Receiving Party, that Party elects to destroy the documents and certifies to the producing party that it has done so.

50. Notwithstanding the above requirements to return or destroy documents, Plaintiffs' outside counsel and Defendants' outside counsel may retain (1) any materials required to be retained by law or ethical rules, (2) one copy of their work file and work product, and (3) one complete set of all documents filed with the Court including those filed under seal, deposition and trial transcripts, and deposition and trial exhibits. Any retained Confidential or Highly Confidential Discovery Material shall continue to be protected under this Protective Order. An attorney may use his or her work product in subsequent litigation, provided that the attorney's use does not disclose or use Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information.

¹ The parties may choose to agree that the Receiving Party shall destroy documents containing Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information and certify the fact of destruction, and that the Receiving Party shall not be required to locate, isolate and return e-mails (including attachments to e-mails) that may include Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information, or Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information contained in deposition transcripts or drafts or final expert reports.

VIII. Changes in Designation of Information

51. If a Party through inadvertence produces any Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information without labeling or marking or otherwise designating it as such in accordance with the provisions of this Protective Order, the Producing Party may give written notice to the Receiving Party that the document or thing produced is deemed "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL" and should be treated as such in accordance with the provisions of this Protective Order, and provide replacement media, images, and any associated production information to conform the document to the appropriate designation and facilitate use of the revised designation in the production. The Receiving Party must treat such documents and things with the noticed level of protection from the date such notice is received. Disclosure, prior to the receipt of such notice of such information, to persons not authorized to receive such information shall not be deemed a violation of this Protective Order. Any Producing Party may designate as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL" or withdraw a "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL" designation from any material that it has produced consistent with this Protective Order, provided, however, that such redesignation shall be effective only as of the date of such redesignation. Such redesignation shall be accomplished by notifying Counsel for each Party in writing of such redesignation and providing replacement images bearing the appropriate description, along with the replacement media, images, and associated production information referenced above. Upon receipt of any redesignation and replacement image that designates material as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL", the Receiving Party shall (i) treat such material in accordance with this Protective Order; (ii) take reasonable steps to notify any persons known to have possession of any such material of such redesignation under this

Protective Order; and (iii) promptly endeavor to procure all copies of such material from any persons known to have possession of such material who are not entitled to receipt under this Protective Order. It is understood that the Receiving Party's good faith efforts to procure all copies may not result in the actual return of all copies of such materials.

52. A Receiving Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed. If the Receiving Party believes that portion(s) of a document are not properly designated as Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information, the Receiving Party will identify the specific information that it believes is improperly designated and notify the Producing Party, in writing or voice-to-voice dialogue, of its good faith belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Producing Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain, in writing within seven (7) days, the basis of the chosen designation. If a Receiving Party elects to press a challenge to a confidentiality designation after considering the justification offered by the Producing Party, it shall notify the Producing Party and the Receiving Party shall have seven (7) days from such notification to challenge the designation by commencing a discovery dispute under the procedures set forth in Section 9(o) of Case Management Order One. The ultimate burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Producing Party as if the Producing Party were seeking a Protective Order pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c) in the first instance. Until the Court rules on the challenge, all Parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation. In the event that a designation is changed by the Producing Party or by Court Order, the Producing Party shall provide replacement media,

images, and associated production information as provided above.

IX. Inadvertent Production of Documents

53. Non-Waiver of Privilege. The parties agree that they do not intend to disclose information subject to a claim of attorney-client privilege, attorney work product protection, common-interest privilege, or any other privilege, immunity or protection from production or disclosure ("Privileged Information"). If, nevertheless, a Producing Party discloses Privileged Information, such disclosure (as distinct from use) shall be deemed inadvertent without need of further showing under Federal Rule of Evidence 502(b) and shall not constitute or be deemed a waiver or forfeiture of the privilege or protection from discovery in this case or in any other federal or state proceeding by that party (the "Disclosing Party"). This Section shall be interpreted to provide the maximum protection allowed by Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d).

54. Notice of Production of Privileged Information. If a Party or non-Party discovers that it has produced Privileged Information, it shall promptly notify the Receiving Party of the production in writing, shall identify the produced Privileged Information by Bates range where possible, and may demand that the Receiving Party return or destroy the Privileged Information. In the event that a Receiving Party receives information that it believes is subject to a good faith claim of privilege by the Designating Party, the Receiving Party shall immediately refrain from examining the information and shall promptly notify the Designating Party in writing that the Receiving Party possesses potentially Privileged Information. The Designating Party shall have seven (7) days to assert privilege over the identified information. If the Designating Party does not assert a claim of privilege within the 7-day period, the information in question shall be deemed non-privileged.

55. Recall of Privileged Information. If the Designating Party has notified the Receiving Party of production, or has confirmed the production called to its attention by the Receiving Party, the Receiving Party shall within fourteen (14) days of receiving such notification or confirmation: (1) destroy or return to the Designating Party all copies or versions of the produced Privileged Information requested to be returned or destroyed; (2) delete from its work product or other materials any quoted or paraphrased portions of the produced Privileged Information; and (3) ensure that produced Privileged Information is not disclosed in any manner to any Party or non-Party. The following procedures shall be followed to ensure all copies of such ESI are appropriately removed from the Receiving Party's system:

- i. Locate each recalled document in the document review/production database and delete the record from the database;
- ii. If there is a native file link to the recalled document, remove the native file from the network path;
- iii. If the database has an image load file, locate the document image(s) loaded into the viewing software and delete the image file(s) corresponding to the recalled documents. Remove the line(s) corresponding to the document image(s) from the image load file;
- iv. Apply the same process to any additional copies of the document or database, where possible;
- v. Locate and destroy all other copies of the document, whether in electronic or hardcopy form. To the extent that copies of the document are contained on write-protected media, such as CDs or DVDs, these media shall be discarded, with the exception of production media received from the recalling party, which shall be treated as

described herein;

vi. If the document was produced in a write-protected format, the party seeking to recall the document shall, at its election, either (i) provide a replacement copy of the relevant production from which the document has been removed, in which case the receiving party shall discard the original production media; or (ii) allow the receiving party to retain the original production media, in which case the receiving party shall take steps to ensure that the recalled document will not be used; and

vii. Confirm that the recall of ESI under this procedure is complete by way of letter to the party seeking to recall ESI.

56. Notwithstanding the above, the Receiving Party may segregate and retain one copy of the clawed back information solely for the purpose of disputing the claim of privilege. The Receiving Party shall not use any produced Privileged Information in connection with this Litigation or for any other purpose other than to dispute the claim of privilege. The Receiving Party may file a motion disputing the claim of privilege and seeking an order compelling production of the material at issue; the Designating Party may oppose any such motion, including on the grounds that inadvertent disclosure does not waive privilege.

57. Within 14 days of the notification that such Privileged Information has been returned, destroyed, sequestered, or deleted ("Clawed-Back Information"), the Disclosing Party shall produce a privilege log with respect to the Clawed-Back Information. Within 14 days after receiving the Disclosing Party's privilege log with respect to such Clawed-Back Information, a receiving party may notify the Disclosing Party in writing of an objection to a claim of privilege or work-product protection with respect to the Clawed-Back Information. Within 14 days of the receipt of such notification, the Disclosing Party

and the objecting party shall meet and confer in an effort to resolve any disagreement concerning the Disclosing Party's privilege or work-product claim with respect to such Clawed-Back Information. The parties may stipulate to extend the time periods set forth in this paragraph.

58. If, for any reason, the Disclosing Party and Receiving Party (or parties) do not resolve their disagreement after conducting the mandatory meet and confer, the Receiving Party may request a conference with the Court pursuant to the procedures set forth in Case Management Order One. The Disclosing Party bears the burden of establishing the privileged or protected nature of any Privileged Information.

59. Nothing contained herein is intended to or shall serve to limit a party's right to conduct a review of documents, ESI or information (including metadata) for relevance, responsiveness and/or segregation of privileged and/or protected information before production. Nothing in this Order shall limit the right to request an in-camera review of any Privileged Information.

60. In the event any prior order or agreement between the parties and/or between the parties and a non-party concerning the disclosure of privileged and/or work product protected materials conflicts with any of the provisions of this Order, the provisions of this Stipulated Order shall control.

61. Nothing in this Order overrides any attorney's ethical responsibilities to refrain from examining or disclosing materials that the attorney knows or reasonably should know to be privileged and to inform the Disclosing Party that such materials have been produced.

X. Filing and Use at Trial of Protected Material

62. Only Confidential or Highly Confidential portions of relevant documents

are subject to sealing. To the extent that a brief, memorandum, or pleading references any document designated as Confidential or Highly Confidential, then the brief, memorandum or pleading shall refer the Court to the particular exhibit filed under seal without disclosing the contents of any confidential information. If, however, the confidential information must be intertwined within the text of the document, a party may timely move the Court for leave to file both a redacted version for the public docket and an unredacted version for sealing.

63. Absent a Court-granted exception based upon extraordinary circumstances, any and all filings made under seal shall be submitted electronically and shall be linked to this Stipulated Protective Order or other relevant authorizing order. If both redacted and unredacted versions are being submitted for filing, each version shall be clearly named so there is no confusion as to why there are two entries on the docket for the same filing.

64. If the Court has granted an exception to electronic filing, a sealed filing shall be placed in a sealed envelope marked "CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER." The sealed envelope shall display the case name and number, a designation as to what the document is, the name of the party on whose behalf it is submitted, and the name of the attorney who has filed the sealed document. A copy of this Stipulated Protective Order, or other relevant authorizing order, shall be included in the sealed envelope.

65. A Party that intends to present Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information at a hearing shall bring that issue to the Court's and Parties' attention without disclosing the Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information. The Court may thereafter make such orders, including any stipulated orders, as are necessary to govern the use of Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information

at the hearing. The use of any Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information at trial shall be governed by a separate stipulation and/or court order.

XI. Information or Highly Confidential Information Requested by Third Party; Procedure Following Request.

66. If any person receiving Discovery Material covered by this Protective Order (the "Receiver") is served with a subpoena, a request for information, or any other form of legal process that purports to compel disclosure of any Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information covered by this Protective Order ("Request"), the Receiver must so notify the Designating Party, in writing, immediately and in no event more than five (5) court days after receiving the Request. Such notification must include a copy of the Request.

67. The Receiver also must immediately inform the party who made the Request ("Requesting Party") in writing that some or all the requested material is the subject of this Protective Order. In addition, the Receiver must deliver a copy of this Protective Order promptly to the Requesting Party.

68. The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested persons to the existence of this Protective Order and to afford the Designating Party in this case an opportunity to protect its Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and the expense of seeking protection of its Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information, and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging the Receiver in this Litigation to disobey a lawful directive from another court. The obligations set forth in this paragraph remain in effect while the Receiver has in its possession, custody or control Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information by the other Party in this Litigation.

69. Materials that have been designated as Confidential or Highly Confidential Discovery Material shall not be provided or disclosed to any third party in response to a request under any public records act, or any similar federal, state or municipal law (collectively, the "Public Disclosure Laws"), and are exempt from disclosure pursuant to this Protective Order. If a Party to this Litigation receives such a request, it shall (i) provide a copy of this Protective Order to the Requesting Party and inform it that the requested materials are exempt from disclosure and that the Party is barred by this Protective Order from disclosing them, and (ii) promptly inform the Designating Party that has produced the requested material that the request has been made, identifying the name of the Requesting Party and the particular materials sought. If the Designating Party seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not disclose such material until the Court has ruled on the request for a protective order. The restrictions in this paragraph shall not apply to materials that (i) the Designating Party expressly consents in writing to disclosure; or (ii) this Court has determined by court order to have been improperly designated as Confidential or Highly Confidential Discovery Material. The provisions of this section shall apply to any entity in receipt of Confidential or Highly Confidential Discovery Material governed by this Protective Order. Nothing in this Protective Order shall be deemed to (1) foreclose any Party from arguing that Discovery Material is not a public record for purposes of the Public Disclosure Laws; (2) prevent any Party from claiming any applicable exemption to the Public Disclosure Laws; or (3) limit any arguments that a Party may make as to why Discovery Material is exempt from disclosure.

XII.HIPAA-Protected Information

70. General. Discovery in this Litigation may involve production of "Protected Health Information" as that term is defined and set forth in 45 C.F.R. § 160.103, for which special protection from public disclosure and from any purpose other than prosecuting this Action is warranted

71. "Protected Health Information" shall encompass information within the scope and definition set forth in 45 C.F.R. § 160.103 that is provided to the Parties by a covered entity as defined by 45 C.F.R. § 160.103 ("Covered Entities") or by a business associate of a Covered Entity as defined by 45 C.F.R. § 160.103 ("Business Associate") in the course of the Litigation, as well as information covered by the privacy laws of any individual states, as applicable.

72. Any Party who produces Protected Health Information in this Litigation shall designate such discovery material "Confidential Protected Health Information" in accordance with the provisions of this Protective Order.

73. Unless otherwise agreed between counsel for the Parties, the designation of discovery material as "Confidential Protected Health Information" shall be made at the following times: (a) for documents or things at the time of the production of the documents or things; (b) for declarations, correspondence, expert witness reports, written discovery responses, court filings, pleadings, and other documents, at the time of the service or filing, whichever occurs first; (c) for testimony, at the time such testimony is given by a statement designating the testimony as "Confidential Protected Health Information" made on the record or within thirty (30) days after receipt of the transcript of the deposition. The designation of discovery material as "Confidential Protected Health

Information” shall be made in the following manner: (a) for documents, by placing the notation “Confidential Protected Health Information” or similar legend on each page of such document; (b) for tangible things, by placing the notation “Confidential Protected Health Information” on the object or container thereof or if impracticable, as otherwise agreed by the parties; (c) for declarations, correspondence, expert witness reports, written discovery responses, court filings, pleadings, and any other documents containing Protected Health Information, by placing the notation “Confidential Protected Health Information” both on the face of such document and on any particular designated pages of such document; and (d) for testimony, by orally designating such testimony as being “Confidential Protected Health Information” at the time the testimony is given or by designating the portions of the transcript in a letter to be served on the court reporter and opposing counsel within thirty (30) calendar days after receipt of the certified transcript of the deposition.

74. Pursuant to 45 C.F.R. § 164.512(e)(1), all Covered Entities and their Business Associates (as defined in 45 C.F.R. § 160.103), or entities in receipt of information from such entities, are hereby authorized to disclose Protected Health Information pertaining to the Action to those persons and for such purposes as designated in herein. Further, all Parties that are entities subject to state privacy law requirements, or entities in receipt of information from such entities, are hereby authorized to disclose Protected Health Information pertaining to this Action to those persons and for such purposes as designated in herein. The Court has determined that disclosure of such Protected Health Information is necessary for the conduct of proceedings before it and that failure to make the disclosure would be contrary to public interest or to the detriment of one or more parties to the proceedings.

75. The Parties shall not use or disclose Protected Health Information for any purpose other than the Litigation, including any appeals. The Parties may, inter alia, disclose Protected Health Information to (a) counsel for the Parties and employees of counsel who have responsibility for the Litigation; (b) the Court and its personnel; (c) Court reporters; (d) experts and consultants; and (e) other entities or persons involved in the Litigation.

76. Within sixty days after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal, the Parties, their counsel, and any person or entity in possession of Protected Health Information received pursuant to this Order shall destroy or return to the Covered Entity or Business Associate such Protected Health Information.

77. Nothing in this Order authorizes the parties to obtain Protected Health Information through means other than formal discovery requests, subpoenas, depositions, pursuant to a patient authorization, or any other lawful process.

XIII. Information Subject to Existing Obligation of Confidentiality Independent of this Protective Order.

78. In the event that a Party is required by a valid discovery request to produce any information held by it subject to an obligation of confidentiality in favor of a third party, the Party shall, promptly upon recognizing that such third party's rights are implicated, provide the third party with a copy of this Protective Order and (i) inform the third party in writing of the Party's obligation to produce such information in connection with this Litigation and of its intention to do so, subject to the protections of this Protective Order; (ii) inform the third party in writing of the third party's right within fourteen (14) days to seek further protection or other relief from the Court if, in good faith, it believes such information to be confidential under the said obligation and either objects to the Party's

production of such information or regards the provisions of this Protective Order to be inadequate; and (iii) seek the third party's consent to such disclosure if that third party does not plan to object. Thereafter, the Party shall refrain from producing such information for a period of fourteen (14) days in order to permit the third party an opportunity to seek relief from the Court, unless the third party earlier consents to disclosure. If the third party fails to seek such relief, the Party shall promptly produce the information in question subject to the protections of this Protective Order, or alternatively, shall promptly seek to be relieved of this obligation or for clarification of this obligation by the Court.

XIV. Miscellaneous Provisions

79. Nothing in this Order or any action or agreement of a party under this Order limits the Court's power to make any orders that may be appropriate with respect to the use and disclosure of any documents produced or use in discovery or at trial.

80. Nothing in this Protective Order shall abridge the right of any person to seek judicial review or to pursue other appropriate judicial action to seek a modification or amendment of this Protective Order.

81. In the event anyone shall violate or threaten to violate the terms of this Protective Order, the Producing Party may immediately apply to obtain injunctive relief against any person violating or threatening to violate any of the terms of this Protective Order, and in the event the Producing Party shall do so, the respondent person, subject to the provisions of this Protective Order, shall not employ as a defense thereto the claim that the Producing Party possesses an adequate remedy at law.

82. This Protective Order shall not be construed as waiving any right to assert a claim of privilege, relevance, or other grounds for not producing Discovery

Material called for, and access to such Discovery Material shall be only as provided for by separate agreement of the Parties or by the Court.

83. This Protective Order may be amended without leave of the Court by agreement of Outside Counsel for the Parties in the form of a written stipulation filed with the Court. The Protective Order shall continue in force until amended or superseded by express order of the Court, and shall survive and remain in effect after the termination of this Litigation.

84. Notwithstanding any other provision in the Order, nothing in this Protective Order shall affect or modify Defendants' ability to review Plaintiffs' information and report such information to any applicable regulatory agencies.

85. This Order is entered based on the representations and agreements of the parties and for the purpose of facilitating discovery. Nothing herein shall be construed or presented as a judicial determination that any documents or information designated as Confidential or Highly Confidential by counsel or the parties is subject to protection under Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or otherwise until such time as the Court may rule on a specific document or issue.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: 5/15/18

/s/Dan Aaron Polster
Honorable Dan Aaron Polster
United States District Judge

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISION

**IN RE: NATIONAL PRESCRIPTION
OPIATE LITIGATION**

This document relates to:

All Cases

Case No.: 1:17-md-2804-DAP

Honorable Dan Aaron Polster

EXHIBIT A TO CASE MANAGEMENT ORDER NO. _____

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND BY PROTECTIVE ORDER

The undersigned agrees:

I declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Protective Order (CMO No. __) that was issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio on _____, 2018 in *In re: National Prescription Opiate Litigation* (the "Protective Order").

I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of the Protective Order, and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to the Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of the Protective Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio for the purposes of enforcing terms of the Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of these proceedings.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISION**

IN RE NATIONAL PRESCRIPTION	)	CASE NO. 17-MD-2804
OPIATE LITIGATION)	
	)	SPECIAL MASTER COHEN
This document relates to:)	
<i>All Cases</i>)	
	)	AMENDMENTS TO CMO NO. 2
	)	RE: CONFIDENTIALITY AND
	)	<u>PROTECTIVE ORDER</u>

The parties have agreed to make certain amendments to various paragraphs contained in the Court's Case Management Order No. 2 (docket no. 441) which address confidentiality and Protective Order issues. The parties submitted other proposed amendments upon which they could not agree. The Special Master now adopts the parties' agreed-upon revisions and also resolves the parties' disagreements, and amends CMO-2 accordingly, as set out in the attached document.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

/s/ David R. Cohen

David R. Cohen
Special Master

Dated: September 29, 2019

AMENDMENTS TO CONFIDENTIALITY & PROTECTIVE ORDER PROVISIONS
OF CMO NO. 2 (docket no. 441)

6. This Protective Order does not confer blanket protection on all disclosures or responses to discovery and the protection it affords extends only to the specific information or items that are entitled to protection under the applicable legal principles for treatment as confidential. Parties shall not be overly broad in designating materials as Confidential or Highly Confidential under this Protective Order. If a Party is repetitively, overly broad in designating materials as Confidential or Highly Confidential, that Party risks having large categories of such designations denied protection. The Court expects and will assume that the attorney submitting the designation has reviewed it and does so subject to Rule 11.

10. Confidential Information. “Confidential Information” is defined herein as information that the Producing Party in good faith believes would be entitled to protection on a motion for a protective order pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c) on the basis that it constitutes, reflects, discloses, or contains information protected from disclosure by statute, or that should be protected from disclosure as confidential personal information, medical or psychiatric information, personnel records, Confidential Protected Information, protected law enforcement materials (including investigative files, overdoes records, Narcan records, coroner’s records, court records, and prosecution files), research, technical, commercial or financial information that the Designating Party has maintained as confidential, or such other proprietary or sensitive business and commercial information that is not publicly available. Public records and other information or documents that are publicly available may not be designated as Confidential Information. In designating discovery materials as Confidential Information, the Producing Party shall do so only after review of the documents or information by an attorney who has, in good faith, determined that the material would be entitled to protection on a motion for a protective order pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c), that the material is not otherwise publicly available, and that the material is not “stale” or old to a point where it is not entitled to protection consistent with the provisions of this Protective Order and rulings of the Special Master and the Court. Nothing herein shall be construed to allow for global designations of all documents as “Confidential.”

11. Highly Confidential Information. “Highly Confidential Information” is defined herein as information which, if disclosed, disseminated, or used by or to a Competitor of the Producing Party or any other person not enumerated in Paragraphs 32 and 33, could reasonably result in possible antitrust violations or commercial, financial, or business harm. In designating discovery materials as Highly Confidential Information, the Producing Party shall do so only after review of the documents or information by an attorney who has, in good faith, determined that the material would be entitled to protection on a motion for a protective order pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c), that the Producing Party has made reasonable efforts to keep the material confidential, that the material is not otherwise publicly available, and that the material is not “stale” or old to a point where it is not entitled to protection consistent with the provisions of this Protective Order and rulings of the Special Master and the Court. Nothing herein shall be construed to allow for global designations of all documents as “Highly Confidential.”

25. Information disclosed through testimony at a deposition taken in connection with this Litigation may be designated as Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information by designating the portions of the transcript in a letter to be served on the court reporter and opposing counsel within thirty (30) calendar days of the Producing Party's receipt of the certified transcript of a deposition. The court reporter will indicate the portions designated as Confidential or Highly Confidential and segregate them as appropriate. Designations of transcripts will apply to audio, video, or other recordings of the testimony. The court reporter shall clearly mark any transcript released prior to the expiration of the 30-day period as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL-SUBJECT TO FURTHER CONFIDENTIALITY REVIEW." Such transcripts will be treated as Highly Confidential Information until the expiration of the 30-day period. If the Producing Party does not serve a designation letter within the 30-day period, then the entire transcript will be deemed not to contain Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information and the "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL-SUBJECT TO FURTHER CONFIDENTIALITY REVIEW" legend shall be removed. Any Confidential or Highly Confidential designations of deposition testimony by a party shall occur only if an attorney for that party has, in good faith, determined that the material is entitled to protection on a motion for a protective order pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c), that the Producing Party has made reasonable efforts to keep the material confidential, that the material is not otherwise publicly available, and that the material is not "stale" or old to a point where it is not entitled to protection consistent with the provisions of this Protective Order and the rulings of the Special Master and the Court. The Designating Party shall make page and line designations of deposition testimony; global designation of deposition testimony as Confidential or Highly Confidential is not permitted.

26. In accordance with this Protective Order, only the persons identified under Paragraphs 33 and 34 below, along with the witness and the witness's counsel, may be present if any questions regarding Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information are asked. This paragraph shall not be deemed to authorize disclosure of any document or information to any person to whom disclosure is prohibited under this Protective Order.

27. A Party in this Litigation may designate as "Confidential" or "Highly Confidential" any document, material, or other information produced by, or testimony given by, any other person or entity that the designating Party reasonably believes qualifies as the designating Party's Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information pursuant to this Protective Order. Any such designation may only be made after an attorney for the Designating Party has, in good faith, determined that the material would be entitled to protection on a motion for a protective order pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c), that the Producing Party has made reasonable efforts to keep the material confidential, that the material is not otherwise publicly available, and that the material is not "stale" or old to a point where it is not entitled to protection consistent with the provisions of this Protective Order and rulings of the Special Master and the Court. The Party claiming confidentiality shall designate the information as such within thirty (30) days of its receipt of such information. Any Party receiving information from a third party shall treat such

information as Highly Confidential during this thirty (30) day period while all Parties have an opportunity to review the information and determine whether it should be designated as confidential. Any Party designating third party information as Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information shall have the same duties and rights as a Producing Party under this Protective Order with respect to such information.

28. This Protective Order shall not be construed to protect from production any document, or to permit the “Confidential Information” or “Highly Confidential Information” designation of any document, that (a) the party has not made reasonable efforts to keep confidential, or (b) is at the time of production or disclosure, or subsequently becomes, through no wrongful act on the part of the Receiving Party or the individual or individuals who caused the information to become public, generally available to the public through publication or otherwise.

29. In order to protect against unauthorized disclosure of Confidential Information and Highly Confidential Information, a Producing Party may redact certain Confidential or Highly Confidential Information from produced documents, materials or other things. The basis for any such redaction shall be stated in the Redaction field of the document and/or in the metadata produced pursuant to the Document Production Protocol or, in the event that such metadata is not technologically feasible, a log of the redactions. Specifically, the Producing Party may redact or de-identify:

(i) Personal Identifying Information. The names, home addresses, personal email addresses, home telephone numbers, Social Security or tax identification numbers, and other private information protected by law of (a) current and former employees (other than employees’ names and business contact information), (b) individuals in clinical studies or adverse event reports whose identity is protected by law, (c) undercover law enforcement personnel and confidential informants, and (d) patient identified information that is protected by 42 CFR 2.12 and associated regulations consistent with the Order Governing Production of Medical and Pharmacy Claims Data in Track One Cases [Dkt. 1421].

(ii) Privileged Information. Information protected from disclosure by the attorney-client privilege, work-product doctrine, or other such legal privilege protecting information from discovery in this Litigation. The obligation to provide, and form of, privilege logs will be addressed by separate Order.

(iii) Third Party Confidential Information. If agreed to by the Parties or ordered by the Court under Paragraph 78, information that is protected pursuant to confidentiality agreements between Designating Parties and third parties, as long as the agreements require Designating Parties to redact such information in order to produce documents in litigation.

Plaintiffs may withhold or redact the following specific protected information: (a) records of ongoing criminal investigations, and (b) records or information provided to the party by DEA, FBI, or other state or federal law enforcement agency that such agency designates is of a sensitive nature. The fact of redacting or withholding does not create a presumption that the redaction or withholding is valid, and Receiving Parties can challenge redactions freely after providing

appropriate notice to the Producing Party and (if applicable) the agency asserting the privilege or confidentiality redaction.

33. In the absence of written permission from the Producing Party or an order of the Court, any Confidential Information produced in accordance with the provisions of this Protective Order shall be used solely for purposes of this Litigation (except as provided by Paragraph 33.L) and its contents shall not be disclosed to any person unless that person falls within at least one of the following categories:

- a. Outside Counsel and In-House Counsel, and the attorneys, paralegals, stenographic, and clerical staff employed by such counsel;
- b. Vendor agents retained by the parties or counsel for the parties, provided that the vendor agrees to be bound by this Protective Order and completes the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound;
- c. Individual Parties;
- d. Present or former officers, directors, and employees of a Party, provided that former officers, directors, or employees of the Designating Party may be shown documents prepared after the date of his or her departure only to the extent counsel for the Receiving Party determines in good faith that the employee's assistance is reasonably necessary to the conduct of this Litigation and provided that such persons have completed the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound. Nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to permit the showing of one defendant's Confidential Information to an officer, director, or employee of another defendant, except to the extent otherwise authorized by this Order;
- e. Stenographic employees and court reporters recording or transcribing testimony in this Litigation;
- f. The Court, any Special Master appointed by the Court, and any members of their staffs to whom it is necessary to disclose the information;
- g. Formally retained independent experts and/or consultants, provided that the recipient agrees to be bound by this Protective Order and completes the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound;
- h. Any individual(s) who authored, prepared, or previously reviewed or received the information;
- i. To the extent contemplated by Case Management Order One, dated April 11, 2018 (Dkt. No. 232), those liability insurance companies from which any Defendant has sought or may seek insurance coverage to (i) provide or reimburse for the defense of the Litigation and/or (ii) satisfy all or part of any liability in the Litigation.
- j. State or federal law enforcement agencies, but only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound. Disclosure pursuant to this subparagraph will be made only after the Designating Party has been given ten (10) days' notice of the Receiving Party's intent to disclose, and a description of the materials the Receiving Party intends to disclose. If the Designating Party objects to disclosure, the

Designating Party may request a meet and confer and may seek a protective order from the Court.

- k. Plaintiff's counsel of record to any Plaintiff with a case pending in MDL 2804 shall be permitted to receive the Confidential Information of any Producing Party regardless of whether that attorney is counsel of record in any individual action against the Producing Party and there shall be no need for such counsel to execute such acknowledgment because such counsel is bound by the terms of this Protective Order;
- l. Counsel for claimants in litigation pending outside this Litigation and arising from one or more Defendants' manufacture, marketing, sale, distribution, or dispensing of opioid products for use in this or such other action in which the Producing Party is a Defendant in that litigation, provided that the proposed recipient agrees to be bound by this Protective Order and completed the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound. Plaintiffs' Liaison Counsel shall disclose to all Defendants at the end of each month a cumulative list providing the identity of the counsel who have executed such acknowledgments and will receive Confidential and Highly Confidential Information pursuant to this Order and a list of the case name(s), number(s), and jurisdiction(s) in which that counsel represents other claimants. Neither the receipt of information pursuant to this paragraph nor the provision of the certification shall in any way be deemed a submission, by the claimant represented by counsel in such outside litigation, to the jurisdiction of this Court or any other federal court or a waiver of any jurisdictional arguments available to such claimant; provided, however, that any such recipient of documents or information produced under this Order shall submit to the jurisdiction of this Court for any violations of this Order; or
- m. Witnesses during deposition, who may be shown, but shall not be permitted to retain, Confidential Information; provided, however, that, unless otherwise agreed by the relevant Parties or ordered by the Court, no Confidential Information of one defendant may be shown to any witness who is a current employee of another defendant who is not otherwise authorized to receive the information under this Order.

34. In the absence of written permission from the Producing Party or an order of the Court, any Highly Confidential Information produced in accordance with the provisions of this Protective Order shall be used solely for purposes of this Litigation (except as provided by Paragraph 34.j) and its contents shall not be disclosed to any person unless that person falls within at least one of the following categories:

- a. Outside Counsel and In-House Counsel, and the attorneys, paralegals, stenographic, and clerical staff employed by such counsel. Information designated as Highly Confidential by any Defendant may be disclosed to In-House Counsel of another Defendant, provided that the In-House Counsel (i) has regular involvement in the Litigation (ii) disclosure to the individual is reasonably necessary to this Litigation, and (iii) the individual completes the certification contained in Exhibit

- A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound. Except as otherwise provided in this Order or any other Order in this Litigation, no other Employees of a Defendant may receive the Highly Confidential Information of another. Any information designated as Highly Confidential shall be disclosed to an In-House Counsel for any Plaintiff only to the extent Outside Counsel for that Plaintiff determines in good faith that disclosure to the In-House Counsel is reasonably necessary to the Litigation;
- b. Vendor agents retained by the parties or counsel for the parties, provided that the vendor agrees to be bound by this Protective Order and completes the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound;
 - c. Individual Parties that have produced the designated information;
 - d. Stenographic employees and court reporters recording or transcribing testimony in this Litigation;
 - e. The Court, any Special Master appointed by the Court, and any members of their staffs to whom it is necessary to disclose the information;
 - f. Formally retained independent experts and/or consultants, provided that the recipient agrees to be bound by this Protective Order and completes the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound;
 - g. Any individual(s) who authored, prepared, or previously reviewed or received the information;
 - h. State or federal law enforcement agencies, but only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound. Disclosure pursuant to this subparagraph will be made only after the Designating Party has been given ten (10) days' notice of the Receiving Party's intent to disclose, and a description of the materials the Receiving Party intends to disclose. If the Designating Party objects to disclosure, the Designating Party may request a meet and confer and may seek a protective order from the Court.
 - i. Plaintiff's counsel of record to any Plaintiff with a case pending in MDL 2804 shall be permitted to receive the Confidential Information of any Producing Party regardless of whether that attorney is counsel of record in any individual action against the Producing Party and there shall be no need for such counsel to execute such acknowledgment because such counsel is bound by the terms of this Protective Order;
 - j. Counsel for claimants in litigation pending outside this Litigation and arising from one or more Defendants' manufacture, marketing, sale, distribution, or dispensing of opioid products for use in this or such other action in which the Producing Party is a Defendant in that litigation, provided that the proposed recipient agrees to be bound by this Protective Order and completed the certification contained in Exhibit A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound. Plaintiffs' Liaison Counsel shall disclose to all Defendants at the end of each month a cumulative list providing the identity of the counsel who have executed such acknowledgments and will receive Confidential and Highly Confidential Information pursuant to this Order

and a list of the case name(s), number(s), and jurisdiction(s) in which that counsel represents other claimants. Neither the receipt of information pursuant to this paragraph nor the provision of the certification shall in any way be deemed a submission, by the claimant represented by counsel in such outside litigation, to the jurisdiction of this Court or any other federal court or a waiver of any jurisdictional arguments available to such claimant, provided, however, that any such recipient of documents or information produced under this Order shall submit to the jurisdiction of this Court for any violations of this Order; or

- k. Witnesses during deposition, who may be shown, but shall not be permitted to retain, Confidential Information; provided, however, that, unless otherwise agreed by the relevant Parties or ordered by the Court, no Confidential Information of one defendant may be shown to any witness who is a current employee of another defendant who is not otherwise authorized to receive the information under this Order.

46. To the extent that a Producing Party uses or discloses to a third party its designated confidential information in a manner that causes the information to lose its confidential status, the Receiving Party is entitled to notice of the Producing Party's use of the confidential information in such a manner that the information has lost its confidentiality, and the Receiving Party may also use the information in the same manner as the Producing Party. To the extent that a Producing Party's Confidential or Highly Confidential Information becomes part of the public record in this proceeding, through no wrongful act on the part of the Receiving Party or the individual or individuals who caused the information to become public through the Court record, the specific testimony, document excerpts, or other evidence will become and remain public. However, a Receiving Party shall not unnecessarily attempt to insert materials designated as Confidential or Highly Confidential into the Court record solely for purposes of making them public. Once information is made public, it is not confidential even if continued to be marked as such by the Producing Party, and the Receiving Party may freely use such information. A Receiving Party does not need to challenge Confidential or Highly Confidential designations of specific testimony, documents, or other evidence excerpts that become part of the public record in this proceeding. A Receiving Party can also challenge a designation for other testimony or portions of the excerpted document or other evidence as set forth in paragraph 52 below.

52. A Receiving Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed. If the Receiving Party believes that portion(s) of a document or deposition are not properly designated as Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information, the Receiving Party will identify the specific information that it believes is improperly designated and notify the Producing Party, in writing, of its reasons why the confidentiality designation was not proper and must: (a) give the Producing Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain, in writing within seven (7) days, the basis of the chosen designation, and (b) offer to provide the Producing Party with multiple alternatives (dates and times) to meet and confer during the seven (7) day period following the date of the

Receiving Party's written challenge notification. Thereafter, if a Receiving Party elects to press a challenge to a confidentiality designation after considering the justification offered by the Producing Party, it shall notify the Producing Party, and the Receiving Party shall have seven (7) days from such notification to challenge the designation with the Court or Special Master. These time periods may be modified in emergent circumstances, as agreed to by the Challenging and Designating Parties, or as ordered by the Special Master or the Court. The ultimate burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Producing Party as if the Producing Party were seeking a Protective Order pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c) in the first instance. Until the Court rules on the challenge, all Parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation. In the event that a designation is changed by the Producing Party or by Court Order, the Producing Party shall provide replacement media, images, and associated production information as provided above. The parties are hereby notified that Discovery Ruling No. 20 Regarding Confidentiality Designations (Doc. 1650), as well as the "ARCOS Ruling" by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals (docket no. 1710), provide relevant legal standards, principles, and examples which should be followed and/or used as guidance relative to disputes over materials designated as Confidential or Highly Confidential at the discovery stage of the litigation.

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISION**

IN RE NATIONAL PRESCRIPTION	)	CASE NO. 17-MD-2804
OPIATE LITIGATION)	
	)	SPECIAL MASTER COHEN
This document relates to:)	
All Cases)	
	)	AMENDMENT TO CMO NO. 2
	)	<u>RE: INADVERTENT PRODUCTION</u>

The parties have agreed to make certain amendments to “Section IX. Inadvertent Production of Documents,” contained in the Court’s Case Management Order No. 2 (docket no. 441). The Court approves these amendments, which are set out in the attached document.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

/s/ David R. Cohen

David R. Cohen
Special Master

Dated: September 29, 2019

REPLACING SECTION IX OF CMO NO. 2 (docket no. 441)

IX. Inadvertent Production of Documents

53. Non-Waiver of Privilege. The parties agree that they do not intend to disclose information subject to a claim of attorney-client privilege, attorney work product protection, common-interest privilege, or any other privilege, immunity or protection from production or disclosure (“Privileged Information”). If, nevertheless, a Producing Party discloses Privileged Information, such disclosure (as distinct from use) shall be deemed inadvertent without need of further showing under Federal Rule of Evidence 502(b) and, pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d), shall not constitute or be deemed a waiver or forfeiture of the privilege or protection from discovery in this case or in any other federal or state proceeding by that party (the “Disclosing Party”). This Section shall be interpreted to provide the maximum protection allowed by Federal Rule of Evidence 502(b) and 502(d).

54. Notice of Production of Privileged Information.

a. Notice by Designating Party. If a Party or non-Party discovers that it has produced Privileged Information, it shall promptly notify the Receiving Party of the production in writing, shall identify the produced Privileged Information by Bates range where possible, shall identify the type of privilege claimed, and may demand that the Receiving Party return or destroy the Privileged Information.

b. Notice by Receiving Party. In the event that a Receiving Party receives information that it believes is subject to a good faith claim of privilege by the Designating Party, the Receiving Party shall immediately refrain from examining the information and shall promptly notify the Designating Party in writing that the Receiving Party possesses potentially Privileged Information. The Designating Party shall have seven (7) days to assert privilege over the identified information. If the Designating Party does not assert a claim of privilege within the 7-day period, the information in question shall be deemed non-privileged.

55. Recall of Privileged Information. If the Designating Party has notified the Receiving Party of production, or has confirmed the production called to its attention by the Receiving Party, the Receiving Party shall within fourteen (14) days of receiving such notification or confirmation: (1) destroy or return to the Designating Party all copies or versions of the produced Privileged Information requested to be returned or destroyed; (2) delete from its work product or other materials any quoted or paraphrased portions of the produced Privileged Information; and (3) ensure that produced Privileged Information is not disclosed in any manner to any Party or non-Party. The following procedures shall be followed to ensure all copies of such ESI are appropriately removed from the Receiving Party’s system:

- i. Locate each recalled document in the document review/production database and delete the record from the database;
- ii. If there is a native file link to the recalled document, remove the native file from the network path;

- iii. If the database has an image load file, locate the document image(s) loaded into the viewing software and delete the image file(s) corresponding to the recalled documents. Remove the line(s) corresponding to the document image(s) from the image load file;
- iv. Apply the same process to any additional copies of the document or database where possible;
- v. Locate and destroy all other copies of the document, whether in electronic or hardcopy form. To the extent that copies of the document are contained on write-protected media, such as CDs or DVDs, these media shall be discarded, with the exception of production media received from the recalling party, which shall be treated as described herein;
- vi. If the document was produced in a write-protected format, the party seeking to recall the document shall, at its election, either (i) provide a replacement copy of the relevant production from which the document has been removed, in which case the receiving party shall discard the original production media; or (ii) allow the receiving party to retain the original production media, in which case the receiving party shall take steps to ensure that the recalled document will not be used; and
- vii. Confirm that the recall of ESI under this procedure is complete by way of letter to the party seeking to recall ESI.

56. Notwithstanding the above, the Receiving Party may segregate and retain one copy of the clawed back information solely for the purpose of disputing the claim of privilege. The Receiving Party shall not use any produced Privileged Information in connection with this Litigation or for any other purpose other than to dispute the claim of privilege. The Receiving Party may file a motion disputing the claim of privilege and seeking an order compelling production of the material at issue; the Designating Party may oppose any such motion, including on the grounds that inadvertent disclosure does not waive privilege.

57. Within 14 days of the notification that such Privileged Information has been returned, destroyed, sequestered, or deleted (“Clawed-Back Information”), the Disclosing Party shall produce a privilege log with respect to the Clawed-Back Information.

58. If, for any reason, the Designating Party and Receiving Party (or parties) do not resolve their disagreement after conducting the mandatory meet and confer, the Receiving Party may request a conference with the Special Master pursuant to the procedures set forth in Case Management Order One and established by the Special Master. The Designating Party bears the burden of establishing the privileged or protected nature of any Privileged Information. For circumstances where the Parties are unable to reach an agreement, the procedure for submission to the Special Master is as follows:

- i. Receiving Party shall file its Motion to Compel and request for *in camera* submission to the Special Master with carbon copy to include only counsel for Receiving Party and Designating Party;

- ii. Designating Party shall file its opposition on a schedule agreed to by the Designating and Receiving Parties or as set by the Special Master, with carbon copy to Receiving Party's counsel;
- iii. The Receiving Party shall file its reply (if any) on a schedule agreed to by the Designating and Receiving Parties or as set by the Special Master, with carbon copy to include only counsel for the Receiving Party and the Designating Party;
- iv. If necessary, a hearing shall be conducted just between the Designating Party, the Receiving Party, and the Special Master.

59. Nothing contained herein is intended to or shall serve to limit a party's right to conduct a review of documents, ESI or information (including metadata) for relevance, responsiveness and/or segregation of privileged and/or protected information before production. Nothing in this Order shall limit the right to request an in-camera review of any Privileged Information.

60. [REMOVED BY AGREEMENT OF THE PARTIES]

61. Nothing in this Order overrides an attorney's ethical responsibilities to refrain from examining or disclosing materials that the attorney knows or reasonably should know to be privileged and to inform the other Party that such materials have been produced.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISION

**IN RE: NATIONAL PRESCRIPTION OPIATE
LITIGATION**

This document relates to:

“Track Two Cases”

MDL No. 2804

Case No. 17-md-2804

Special Master David Cohen

**PROTECTIVE ORDER REGARDING DISCLOSURE
BY PLAINTIFFS OF CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL RECORDS**

WHEREAS, Distributor Defendants¹ served discovery upon the Track Two bellwether Plaintiffs which potentially requires the disclosure of protected health information governed by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (hereinafter referred to as “HIPAA”); *R.K. v. St. Mary's Med. Ctr., Inc.*, 229 W. Va. 712, 735 S.E.2d 715 (2012); and

WHEREAS, this Court has addressed procedural safeguards to such disclosure throughout this litigation. *See e.g., Case Management Order No. 2: Protective Order* (Doc #: 441) (Doc #: 1357); *Track One Discovery Order Regarding Health-Related Information* (Doc #: 703); *Discovery Ruling No. 7* (Doc #: 1051); *November 21, 2018 Order* (Doc #: 1147); *Order Governing Production of Medical and Pharmacy Claims Data in Track One Cases* (Doc #: 1421); *Order Governing Production of Non-Party OptumRx, Inc.'s Pharmacy Claims Data for Track One Cases* (Doc #: 1635); *Order Governing Production Of Non-Party Humana Health Plan of Ohio, Inc.'s Medical And Pharmacy Claims Data For Track One Cases* (Doc #: 1641); *Amendment to CMO*

¹ The Distributor Defendants are AmerisourceBergen Drug Corporation, Cardinal Health, Inc. and McKesson Corporation.

No. 2 Re. Confidentiality and Protective Order (Doc # 2688); *Amendment to CMO No. 2 Re: Inadvertent Production* (Doc #: 2687); *Agreed Order Governing Privilege* (Doc #: 2882); and

WHEREAS, the bellwether Plaintiffs desire to efficiently advance this litigation while preserving the privacy rights of the general public; and

WHEREAS, federal law provides this Court with the authority to compel the disclosure of protected health information while providing adequate safeguards; and

WHEREAS, the Plaintiffs and Distributor Defendants agree to the provisions below; now therefore

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the following provisions shall govern the production of protected health information in the Track Two Cases:

1. **Findings.** The Court hereby makes the following findings with respect to the production of protected health information:

- a. Good cause exists for the entry of this Order.
- b. Alternative methods of obtaining this information are not available or would not be effective.
- c. The public interest and the need for disclosure of this information, subject to the restrictions set forth herein, outweigh the potential injury to the patient, the physician-patient relationship, and the treatment services.
- d. The bellwether Plaintiffs shall produce relevant protected health information not implicated by Title 42, Part 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations ("Part 2"), without redaction.

e. Only those individuals who require the information for purposes of this litigation (as described below) may receive protected health information produced pursuant to this Order.

f. The procedures set forth herein are necessary to limit disclosure for the protection of the patient, the physician-patient relationship, and the treatment services.

3. **Designation.** Protected health information produced pursuant to this Order shall be produced with the following legend appearing in either the title of the electronic file or on the face of the document: "HIPAA PROTECTED HEALTH INFORMATION - ACCESS RESTRICTED TO ATTORNEYS AND EXPERTS."

4. **Restrictions on Disclosure.** All parties shall safeguard and maintain the confidentiality of this information pursuant to the terms of the HIPAA protective order (*see* docket no. 441, CMO-2 at 32-34), and shall limit disclosure to attorneys and experts for the parties, unless otherwise ordered by the Court. Specifically, no person shall, without leave of Court, use any material produced pursuant to this Ruling in connection with any formal or informal third-party discovery of individuals or entities revealed, including but not limited to: (i) requests to or about individuals whose records are produced; and (ii) requests to health care providers or administrators concerning the treatment of individuals described therein. In sum, no person shall contact or attempt to contact any individual identified in the medical records, or their family members or medical providers or other related staff, for the purpose of obtaining additional information related to this case, without leave of Court. Nothing in this order shall prohibit a party from conducting otherwise-allowed discovery from or relating to a person as to whom HIPAA-protected data has

been produced based on other information obtained, either in discovery or otherwise, concerning that person.

All protected health information produced pursuant to this Order shall be disclosed only to: (i) Outside Counsel for the parties in this action; (ii) in-house counsel for Defendants in this action with responsibility for overseeing this litigation; (iii) consulting and testifying experts retained specifically to provide services in this action; and (iv) court personnel and staff, including the Special Masters appointed in this action and their assistants. No other individuals shall be permitted to access protected health information, and all parties shall institute reasonable and appropriate steps to prevent against unauthorized disclosure.

5. **Breach Notification.** In the event that any Party learns of the unauthorized disclosure of protected health information subject to this Order, such Party shall provide prompt notification of the breach to counsel for each of the Track Two Plaintiffs, such notice to include: (1) the date of the breach; (2) the circumstances of the breach; (3) the identity or identities of the unauthorized recipients; and (4) all steps taken or planned to remedy the breach.

6. **Limitations on Use.** All protected health information produced pursuant to this Order has been produced solely for purposes of this litigation, and shall only be used for purposes of this litigation.

7. **Restrictions on Third-Party Discovery.** All prior restrictions on the use of protected health information in connection with third party discovery remain in effect, including the limitations on third party discovery set forth in Discovery Ruling No. 7, as clarified by the Special Master.

Entered this the 13th day of December, 2019.

/s/David R. Cohen
Special Master

EXHIBIT B

DECLARATION OF NANCY H. WIEGAND

I, Nancy H. Wiegand, hereby state and declare as follows:

1. I am the Section Chief of the Discovery Management Section (DMS), Litigation Branch in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI), Office of the General Counsel (OGC), at FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C. I have been a member of the FBI's Senior Executive Service since 2012 when I was selected to serve as the Section Chief of DMS. Prior to my selection as Section Chief, I served as the Unit Chief of the Civil Litigation Unit II for nine years. I have subsequently served as the acting Deputy General Counsel of the Litigation Branch and in 2016 was selected for a three-year Joint Duty Assignment (JDA) to the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) as the Deputy General Counsel for Litigation and Oversight. I returned to my current position at the FBI in October 2019.
2. The statements contained in this declaration are based upon my personal knowledge, my review and consideration of information available to me in my official capacity, and on information obtained from other FBI employees.
3. This declaration is submitted in support of Defendants' motion to stay the captioned matter, including all deadlines, until June 15, 2020. This date is subject to revision depending on whether the COVID-19 national health emergency is still in effect.
4. DMS provides expertise and support to legal teams on the identification, preservation, collection, processing, review, management and/or production of FBI information and records in response to legal demands in civil, criminal, congressional, and administrative matters. The Section

consists of three units: Discovery Unit I (DU I), Discovery Unit II (DU II), and the Discovery Counsel Unit (DCU).

5. As noted above, there are two separate Discovery Units within the DMS, referred to collectively as the DU. The DU is responsible for locating, reviewing, and processing for release any and all responsive material. The DU is also tasked with conducting a line-by-line review for privileged information of the responsive material before it can be released outside of the FBI. A line-by-line review is a burdensome manual task where the assigned employee is responsible for reviewing every word on every page of a document, looking for any privileged information, which also includes recognizing that information on one page that normally does not qualify as privileged information on its own could be privileged when combined with information from another page of the document. The DU is also tasked with redacting information covered by various government privileges to protect classified information, FBI informants, grand jury material, personal identifiers, and other information. Only after this careful review with appropriate redactions supporting the assertion of privileges may information be released outside of the FBI.

6. The work of the DU is highly dependent on a suite of eDiscovery technical tools. These tools can only be accessed in FBI space on a classified system. Legal IT professionals are tasked with identifying and retrieving responsive electronically stored information (ESI). ESI includes emails, text messages, instant messages, Word documents, and other electronic documents stored on FBI systems. The ESI is ingested into our eDiscovery review platform where it is processed for review by the paralegal staff. The paralegals use the eDiscovery review platform to review and tag responsive documents and then redact as appropriate. FBI agency counsel also access the eDiscovery review platform to review the proposed redactions. The information is then exported out of the system for production to the plaintiff. These systems reside on the FBI classified network and cannot be accessed remotely.

7. Pursuant to standard procedure, the DU may need to coordinate a classification review of responsive documents with the FBI's Information Management Division, Classification Unit. The Classification Unit is not part of OGC. The Classification Unit is responsible for reviewing documents for national security classification purposes. This includes reviewing documents responsive to civil or criminal discovery proceedings and special administrative reviews requested by other FBI components.

8. Due to COVID-19 concerns, the Classification Unit has been shut down until April 13, 2020 at which time they will reassess the situation. It should be noted that even if the Classification Unit is able to assume normal operations on April 13, 2020, there will be a startup delay and a backlog of work which will impact their ability to perform classification reviews for the DU in a timely manner.

9. On January 31, 2020, Health and Human Services Secretary Alex M. Azar II declared a public health emergency for the United States to aid the nation's healthcare community in responding to COVID-19. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization publicly characterized COVID-19 as a pandemic.¹ On March 13, 2020, the President declared a National Emergency in an effort to address the spread of COVID-19.² Further, on March 16, 2020, the President announced new guidelines to slow the spread of the virus, to include avoiding groups of more than 10 people and closing schools in many communities.³ This guidance follows recommendations by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) to engage in social distancing.⁴

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19): Situation Summary." www.cdc.gov, accessed March 13, 2020.

² See <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/proclamation-declaring-national-emergency-concerning-novel-coronavirus-disease-covid-19-outbreak/> (last accessed Mar. 17, 2020).

³ See The President's Coronavirus Guidelines for America, https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/03.16.20_coronavirus-guidance_8.5x11_315PM.pdf (last accessed Mar. 17, 2020).

⁴ See, e.g., Centers for Disease Control "Interim Guidance for Businesses and Employers" <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/guidance-business-response.html> (last accessed Mar. 17, 2020).

10. The United States Office of Personnel Management (OPM) has been issuing guidance to address how the Federal Government can implement measures to protect its workforce and the American public. Specifically, on March 7, 2020, OPM recommended the “incorporation of telework and ‘social distancing’ in COOP [Continuity of Operations] and emergency planning [to] allow the Federal Government to continue functioning efficiently and effectively, while ensuring the health and safety of employees.”⁵ Further, on March 15, 2020, the Acting Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued guidance to Federal agencies in the National Capital Region (NCR) to implement maximum telework flexibilities. OMB’s guidance asked agencies “to offer maximum telework flexibilities to all current telework eligible employees, consistent with operational needs of the departments and agencies as determined by their heads.”⁶

11. On March 17, 2020, the Acting of Director of OMB issued further guidance to agency heads to aggressively slow the spread of COVID-19 by directing, among other things, “[T]he Government must immediately adjust operations and services to minimize face-to-face interactions....” “Exceptions may be needed when continued operations and services are necessary to protect public health and safety, including law enforcement and criminal-justice functions. Non-mission-critical⁷ functions that cannot be performed remotely or that require in-person interactions may be postponed or significantly curtailed.”⁸

⁵ United States Office of Personnel Management Memorandum “Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19); Additional Guidance” (March 7, 2020), <https://www.chcoc.gov/content/coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19-additional-guidance> (last accessed Mar. 17, 2020). See also United States Office of Personnel Management Memorandum “Updated Guidance on Telework Flexibilities in Response to Coronavirus” (March 12, 2020), <https://www.chcoc.gov/sites/default/files/M-20-13.pdf> (last accessed Mar. 17, 2020).

⁶ Memorandum from the Acting Director of The Office of Management and Budget to the Heads of Departments and Agencies “Updated Guidance for National Capital Region on Telework Flexibilities in Response to Coronavirus” (March 15, 2020), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/M20-15-Telework-Guidance-OMB.pdf> (last accessed Mar. 17, 2020).

⁷ A mission-critical position is one whose functions absolutely cannot be put on hold.

⁸ Memorandum from the Acting Director of The Office of Management and Budget to the Heads of Departments and Agencies “Federal Agency Operational Alignment to Slow the Spread of Coronavirus COVID-19” (March 17, 2020), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/M20-16.pdf> (last accessed Mar. 24, 2020).

12. On March 30, 2020, the Governors of Maryland and Virginia and the Mayor of Washington, D.C. issued stay-at-home orders, prohibiting residents from leaving their homes except for essential trips.⁹

Violation of these orders range from fines to imprisonment Id. The majority of FBI Headquarters employees, which includes DMS personnel, live in the National Capital Region.

13. The FBI is implementing these guidelines to protect its employees and their communities, and to ensure that it can continue to protect the American people during this national emergency.

14. Those employees designated as non-mission critical and non-telework capable due to the nature of their duties, work location, or technology, may be approved for what OPM/OMB refer to as “weather and safety leave (administrative leave).”

15. Based on the above guidance, I have designated all DMS staff as non-mission critical and non-telework capable and placed them on administrative leave effective March 23, 2020 until further notice.

16. As a result, discovery staff is unavailable for consultation and the taskings necessary to help determine what types of searches can be conducted, what responsive information exists, what burdens would be related to the searches and the review of the resulting information, whether information found might be classified, what privileges may be at issue within any responsive documents, and related information that would be necessary to assist government counsel in responding to discovery requests. In addition, discovery staff is unavailable for reviewing other agencies’ discovery documents for potential FBI equities.

⁹ Maryland Executive Order 20-03-30-01 www.governor.maryland.gov, (last accessed Mar. 31, 2020); www.governor.virginia.gov, Executive Order Number Fifty-five (2020) (last accessed Mar. 31, 2020); www.coronavirus.dc.gov, Mayor’s Order 2020-054 (last accessed Mar. 31, 2020).

17. If DMS is able to resume normally operations by mid-May 2020, there will be a startup delay and backlog of work. As such, the FBI will not be able to perform the work necessary to meet discovery deadlines scheduled through at least June 15, 2020.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 3rd day of April 2020.

WIEGAND.NANCY.H.F73M47K81
Y.H.F73M47K81

Digitally signed by
WIEGAND.NANCY.H.F73M47K81
DN: c=US, o=U.S. Government,
ou=NSS, ou=FBI, ou=People,
cn=WIEGAND.NANCY.H.F73M47K81
Date: 2020.04.03 13:36:39 -04'00'

Nancy H. Wiegand
Section Chief
Discovery Management Section
Office of the General Counsel
Federal Bureau of Investigation

ATTACHMENT C

From: [Flahive Wu, Laura](#)
T: [Hsiao, Lisa K.](#); [Westfall, Fred \(USAWVS\)](#)
Cc: [Chaput, Isaac](#); [Mincer, Jonathan](#); [Jeffrey Wakefield - Flaherty Sensabaugh Bonasso PLLC \(jwakefield@flahertylegal.com\)](#)
Subject: RE: Huntington v. AmerisourceBergen Drug Corp., et al.
Date: Monday, May 11, 2020 3:28:07 PM

Thank you, Lisa.

Laura Flahive Wu

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From: Hsiao, Lisa K. <Lisa.K.Hsiao@usdoj.gov>
Sent: Monday, May 11, 2020 2:59 PM
To: Flahive Wu, Laura <lflahivewu@cov.com>; Westfall, Fred (USAWVS) <Fred.Westfall@usdoj.gov>
Cc: Chaput, Isaac <Ichaput@cov.com>; Mincer, Jonathan <JMincer@cov.com>; Jeffrey Wakefield - Flaherty Sensabaugh Bonasso PLLC (jwakefield@flahertylegal.com) <jwakefield@flahertylegal.com>
Subject: RE: Huntington v. AmerisourceBergen Drug Corp., et al.

[EXTERNAL]

Laura,

Thank you for reaching out. I will confer with the client and get back to you as soon before Friday as is practicable.

Regards,
Lisa Hsiao

Lisa K. Hsiao

Senior Litigation Counsel
U.S. Department of Justice
Consumer Protection Branch
450 5th Street, N.W. Suite 6400-South
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 532-4892 (direct)
(202) 532-5114 (cell)

Lisa.K.Hsiao@usdoj.gov

From: Flahive Wu, Laura <lflahivewu@cov.com>
Sent: Monday, May 11, 2020 12:57 PM
To: Hsiao, Lisa K. <LHsiao@civ.usdoj.gov>; Westfall, Fred (USAWVS) <FWestfall@usa.doj.gov>
Cc: Chaput, Isaac <IChaput@cov.com>; Mincer, Jonathan <JMincer@cov.com>; Jeffrey Wakefield - Flaherty Sensabaugh Bonasso PLLC (jwakefield@flahertylegal.com) <jwakefield@flahertylegal.com>
Subject: RE: Huntington v. AmerisourceBergen Drug Corp., et al.

(I am resending due to an error in Fred's email address.)

From: Flahive Wu, Laura
Sent: Monday, May 11, 2020 12:56 PM
To: 'Fred.Westfall@usa.doj.gov' <Fred.Westfall@usa.doj.gov>; 'Lisa.K.Hsiao@usdoj.gov' <Lisa.K.Hsiao@usdoj.gov>
Cc: Chaput, Isaac <IChaput@cov.com>; Mincer, Jonathan <JMincer@cov.com>; Jeffrey Wakefield - Flaherty Sensabaugh Bonasso PLLC (jwakefield@flahertylegal.com) <jwakefield@flahertylegal.com>
Subject: Huntington v. AmerisourceBergen Drug Corp., et al.

Fred and Lisa,

Thank you for our productive conversation on April 22 about the subpoenas we served on Darren Cox regarding his role on the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force in City of Huntington v. AmerisourceBergen Drug Corp., et al. As we mentioned on our call, we have sought relief from the demanding case deadlines in the case. Today, the Court granted us partial relief, extending the deadline for document productions from April 30 to June 12. (See attached.)

The Court also set a deadline of this Friday, May 15, for the parties to file motions regarding outstanding discovery disputes, including those involving third parties. We therefore may need to file a motion by this Friday to preserve our rights, depending on where we are with subpoena responses.

We look forward to hearing from you with any updates.

Best regards,

Laura

Laura Flahive Wu

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ATTACHMENT D

From: [Hsiao, Lisa K.](#)
To: [Flahive Wu, Laura](#); [Westfall, Fred \(USAWVS\)](#)
Cc: [Chaput, Isaac](#); [Mincer, Jonathan](#); [Jeffrey Wakefield - Flaherty Sensabaugh Bonasso PLLC \(jwakefield@flahertylegal.com\)](#); [Hines, Jocelyn C.](#)
Subject: RE: Huntington v. AmerisourceBergen Drug Corp., et al.
Date: Friday, May 15, 2020 11:47:15 AM

Laura,

Thank you for summarizing yesterday's discussion. I have one minor correction – I mistakenly characterized the Task Force reports that the FBI has agreed to produce as monthly, when they are in fact quarterly. While the FBI appreciates that it has the option of producing unredacted versions of those reports under an Attorneys' Eyes Only designation, it strongly prefers to protect law enforcement-sensitive information by performing the proper redactions in the first instance, and so is working towards that goal for now.

I have asked the FBI to search for the types of budget documents you requested, and I believe they have identified someone who can start searching for those documents next week. We will let you know what they find.

Have a good weekend,
Lisa Hsiao

Lisa K. Hsiao

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From: Flahive Wu, Laura <lflahivewu@cov.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 14, 2020 5:35 PM
To: Hsiao, Lisa K. <LHsiao@civ.usdoj.gov>; Westfall, Fred (USAWVS) <FWestfall@usa.doj.gov>
Cc: Chaput, Isaac <IChaput@cov.com>; Mincer, Jonathan <JMincer@cov.com>; Jeffrey Wakefield - Flaherty Sensabaugh Bonasso PLLC (jwakefield@flahertylegal.com) <jwakefield@flahertylegal.com>
Subject: RE: Huntington v. AmerisourceBergen Drug Corp., et al.

Lisa,

Thank you again for making the time to speak with us today; we appreciate your efforts, and those of the FBI, to respond to the subpoena notwithstanding the constrained resources in the current

environment. You informed us during the call that the FBI served as coordinator for the Huntington Violent Crime & Drug Task Force between 2012 and 2018, and that the FBI has been able to locate task force monthly reports beginning in April 2012. We understand that FBI is still reviewing the reports but is willing to produce them, and anticipates making that production by around June 12.

As we discussed, based on your description of the task force monthly reports, we are willing to accept production of the reports as largely satisfying the requests in the subpoena. We also inquired whether the FBI has located any budget-related documents; you informed us that you would look into that request and get back to us.

We also discussed the issue of sensitive information that may need to be redacted from the task force monthly reports. As I mentioned, one option to relieve some of the burden of reviewing for such sensitive information is for the FBI to produce them initially under the attorney-eyes only amendment to the protective order that has been entered in this case. I've attached the amendment here for your reference.

Finally, you informed us that the FBI is willing to authorize Mr. Cox or another task force representative to provide general testimony regarding task force activities. As I mentioned, the parties are still determining how to proceed with depositions in this matter and we will follow up with you when we have more information in that regard.

Best regards,

Laura

Laura Flahive Wu

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Sent: Thursday, May 14, 2020 3:33 PM
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Cc: Chaput, Isaac <IChaput@cov.com>; Mincer, Jonathan <JMincer@cov.com>; Jeffrey Wakefield - Flaherty Sensabaugh Bonasso PLLC (jwakefield@flahertylegal.com) <jwakefield@flahertylegal.com>
Subject: RE: Huntington v. AmerisourceBergen Drug Corp., et al.

[EXTERNAL]

Laura,

Are you available this afternoon to talk about the FBI's position regarding your request below? Fred

Westfall and I could do a call at 4:30 if that works for you all. If that time is ok, please provide a call-in.

Thanks,
Lisa Hsiao

Lisa K. Hsiao

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From: Flahive Wu, Laura <lflahivewu@cov.com>
Sent: Monday, May 11, 2020 3:27 PM
To: Hsiao, Lisa K. <LHsiao@civ.usdoj.gov>; Westfall, Fred (USAWVS) <FWestfall@usa.doj.gov>
Cc: Chaput, Isaac <IChaput@cov.com>; Mincer, Jonathan <JMincer@cov.com>; Jeffrey Wakefield - Flaherty Sensabaugh Bonasso PLLC (jwakefield@flahertylegal.com) <jwakefield@flahertylegal.com>
Subject: RE: Huntington v. AmerisourceBergen Drug Corp., et al.

Thank you, Lisa.

Laura Flahive Wu

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