

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

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

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.