

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN RE: COVIDIEN HERNIA MESH
PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION
NO. II,

This Document Relates To:

All Cases

MDL No. 1:22-md-03029-PBS

CASE MANAGEMENT ORDER NO. 2
(Confidentiality and Protective Order)

Before the Court is the Parties' Stipulated Confidentiality and Protective Order ("Protective Order"). After careful consideration, it is hereby ORDERED as follows:

1. Definitions.

"Action" or "Proceeding" means the above-captioned proceeding.

"Competitor" means any manufacturer of, or any entity involved in the sale of hernia mesh or pelvic mesh, and any person who, upon reasonable and good faith inquiry, could be determined to be employed by, to be a consultant doing research for, or otherwise to be retained by any manufacturer of, or any entity involved in the sale of, hernia mesh or pelvic mesh.

"Consultant" means an expert, consultant, or case-specific medical professional whom counsel has retained to assist in preparing for the trial of the Action, whether or not designated as a testifying expert.

"Designating Party" means the Party or non-party that designates Documents, Testimony, or Information as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL.

"Document" or "Documents" has the meaning set out in Massachusetts Rule of Civil Procedure 34(a) and includes electronically stored information.

"Information" includes the content of Documents or Testimony, as well as any matter derived therefrom or based thereon.

"Party/Parties" means the plaintiffs, defendants, and any other parties to this Action and, as applicable, the parties' respective corporate parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, successors, attorneys, principals, experts, consultants, representatives, directors, officers, and

employees. For purposes of this Protective Order, the terms “Party” and “Parties” shall also include any and all third parties who elect to avail themselves of, and agree to be bound by, the terms and conditions of this Protective Order by signing the Agreement attached hereto as Exhibit A.

“Producing Party” means any Party or non-party who discloses Documents, Testimony, or Information in this Proceeding.

“Protected Data” means any information that a party believes in good faith to be subject to federal, state, or foreign data protection laws or other privacy obligations. Protected Data constitutes highly sensitive materials requiring special protection. Examples of such data protection laws include, without limitation, The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act and the regulations thereunder, 45 CFR Part 160 and Subparts A and E of Part 164 (medical information); Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the Protection of Individuals with Regard to the Processing of Personal Data and on the Free Movement of Such Data, 1995 O.J. (L281/31) / Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the Protection of Natural Persons with Regard to the Processing of Personal Data and on the Free Movement of Such Data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (L119/1) (EU personal information); and French law 68-678 of 26 July 1968 (the “French Blocking Statute”).

“Qualified Person” means any person or entity authorized to receive or see CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL Information under the terms of this Order, as described in Paragraph 3(c) below.

“Receiving Party” means any Party to whom Documents, Testimony, or Information are disclosed in this Proceeding.

“Testimony” means all depositions, declarations or affidavits, or other pre-trial statements such as interrogatory answers and responses to requests for admission, whether or not given under oath, used in this Proceeding.

2. Introduction, Scope, and Applicability.

This Protective Order shall govern all hard copy and electronic Documents and Information disclosed in this Proceeding that are identified by the Designating Party as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL under this Order. The protections conferred by this Protective Order apply not only to Documents and Information designated as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL, but also (1) any information copied or

extracted from the designated material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of the designated material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by the Parties or their counsel that might reveal designated material. This Protective Order is applicable to all Parties (as defined in Paragraph 1), and all other signatories to the Agreement attached hereto as Exhibit A, the terms of which are deemed to be incorporated into this Order. It is expressly ordered that this Protective Order will not be used, in any manner or form, direct or indirect, as evidence in any trial or any hearing, or referred to in any trial or any hearing on the merits of this case, save and except a hearing which involves issues related to the enforcement of any provision of this Protective Order. This provision is an essential part of this Protective Order and is not severable from any remaining paragraph or provision thereof. Nothing herein shall be construed as an admission or concession by a Designating Party that any designated CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL Information constitutes material, relevant, or admissible evidence in this Proceeding.

3. Designation of Confidential and Highly Confidential Information.

a. **Confidential Information.** Any Party may designate as CONFIDENTIAL any Documents or Information the Designating Party believes in good faith constitutes or discloses (1) a “trade secret” or other confidential research, development, or commercial information that is suitable for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c)(1)(G); and (2) information that may be protected from disclosure under a party’s constitutional right of privacy such as confidential and private psychiatric, psychological, medical condition and/or employment information. A party designating information “Confidential” because it contains a “trade secret”

shall designate only information that meets the definition of trade secret contained in 18 U.S.C.A.

§ 1839 (West):

(3) the term “trade secret” means all forms and types of financial, business, scientific, technical, economic, or engineering information, including patterns, plans, compilations, program devices, formulas, designs, prototypes, methods, techniques, processes, procedures, programs, or codes, whether tangible or intangible, and whether or how stored, compiled, or memorialized physically, electronically, graphically, photographically, or in writing if—

(A) the owner thereof has taken reasonable measures to keep such information secret; and

(B) the information derives independent economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known to, and not being readily ascertainable through proper means by, another person who can obtain economic value from the disclosure or use of the information

b. **Highly Confidential Information.** A Party may designate as HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL¹ any Documents or Information the Designating Party believes in good faith that, if disclosed, the Documents or Information would cause substantial business harm to the competitive position of the Designating Party or Producing Party because it contains: (1) research and development material on a new product that has not been approved or cleared by the FDA or similar regulatory body, or (2) reflects a Party’s price competitiveness in the market, or (3) is nonpublic marketing or business strategies of a Party concerning a current or new product. Moreover, certain medical records and testimony related to sensitive matters such as the HIV status of individuals, history of sexually transmitted disease, incidents of sexual or physical abuse or rape, substance addiction and related treatment, and details related to instances of

¹ If a Party produces a document that it has designated as HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL in any particular production, it shall flag on the production report such document so that it is immediately apparent to the Party receiving the production that the Party has designated the document HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL.

institutionalization or hospitalization related to mental health and psychological conditions of an individual Plaintiff may also be designated as HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL. The disclosing party(s) will inform the Producing Party and Designating Party of its intent to disclose HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL information. To the extent that any disclosure is to any individual who is currently, or who at any time during the pendency of this Proceeding becomes, a consultant to a Competitor of the Producing Party or Designating Party in the pelvic organ mesh or hernia mesh business, or is a consultant to any entity actively investigating entering such businesses, the disclosing party(s) shall follow the procedures for disclosure of such materials in accordance with the terms set forth in Paragraph 8.

- c. **Qualified Persons.** “Qualified Persons” means:
1. For HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL Documents or Information:
 - i. retained counsel for the Parties in this litigation and their respective staff;
 - ii. retained experts or consultants (and their administrative or clerical staff) engaged in connection with this litigation;
 - iii. litigation vendors, court reporters, and other litigation support personnel;
 - iv. this Court and its staff and any other tribunal or dispute resolution officer duly appointed or assigned in connection with this litigation.
 - v. If a Party intends to show a witness other than those listed in Paragraphs 3.c.1.i-iv. above a Document or Information that has been marked HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL, the Party must notify opposing counsel 14 days in advance of the intended disclosure. The Parties shall then meet and confer promptly and attempt to agree upon whether the HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL Document or Information may be shown to the witness. If the Parties are unable to reach agreement, the Party asserting confidentiality may file an emergency motion for a protective order with Chief Magistrate

Judge Kelley. The movant will bear the burden of establishing why the document should not be disclosed to the witness.

2. For CONFIDENTIAL Documents or Information:
 - i. the persons identified in subparagraph 3(c)(1);
 - ii. the Party, if a natural person;
 - iii. if the Party is an entity, such officers or employees of the Party who are actively involved in the prosecution or defense of this Action;
 - iv. witnesses, prospective witnesses, or deponents in this Action;
 - v. any person for whom it appears on the face of the Document was an author, addressee, or intended or authorized recipient of the CONFIDENTIAL Document and who agrees to keep the information confidential, provided that such person may see and use the CONFIDENTIAL Document but not retain a copy.
3. Such other person as this Court may designate after notice and an opportunity to be heard.

Any Party designating any person as a Qualified Person shall reasonably ensure that such person observes the terms of this Protective Order and complies with the requirements of Paragraph 17 below with respect to signing the Agreement in Exhibit A. To the extent that this Court permits disclosure of the Producing Party's documents to treating physicians, nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the Non-Designating Party from discussing the contents of documents designated as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL with a treating physician who does not execute Exhibit A to the Protective Order, provided that (i) the Non-Designated Party first advises the treating physician that the documents are designated CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL under the Protective Order and therefore not in the public domain; and (ii) the

treating physician orally agrees not to disclose the contents of such documents to individuals who are not Qualified Persons.

4. Designation of Third-Party Documents

Any party subpoenaing third-party documents shall provide the third party with a copy of this Protective Order. Any third-party subpoena recipient may designate documents CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL under the terms of this Protective Order before producing such documents to the Receiving Party.

Upon receipt of Documents responsive to any third-party subpoena, the Receiving Party shall transmit one copy of the received Documents to opposing counsel as soon as practicable with unique Bates numbers. Any Documents received in response to any third-party subpoenas that have not already been designed by the third-party subpoena recipient as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL shall be immediately treated as CONFIDENTIAL and remain so for a period of ten (10) days from opposing counsel's receipt of the Documents. Counsel for all parties shall have ten (10) days from the receipt of the Documents to make their confidentiality designations, provided such documents contain CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL material as defined in this Order. The Designating Party shall specify by Bates number the Documents designated CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL. The most restrictive designation by any party shall apply.

After the Designating Party has made its confidentiality designations, the Receiving Party will reproduce via a data overlay any Documents with confidentiality designations using the same unique Bates number originally assigned to the Documents. To the extent that the Documents have been loaded into any Party's database or review platform without the confidentiality

designations, such documents will be destroyed and replaced with the data overlay or caused to be no longer accessible by the Party depending upon the capabilities of the document or review platform. Any other original copies of the Documents (without confidentiality designations) shall be destroyed.

5. Use of Confidential or Highly Confidential Documents or Information.

All CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL Documents or Information provided by any Party in the course of this litigation shall be used solely for the purpose of litigation preparation, trial(s), and appeal(s) of this Proceeding and for no other purpose, and shall not be disclosed except in accordance with the terms hereof. However, this paragraph does not apply to Documents or Information initially designated as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL that has been (a) de-designated by the Designating Party, (b) filed and not sealed by the Designating Party, (c) used in hearings or at trial by or with the consent of the Designated Party, (d) determined to not be confidential by this Court, or (e) is otherwise in the public domain.

6. Marking of Documents.

Documents produced in this litigation may be designated by the Designating Party as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL by marking each page of the Documents so designated with a stamp indicating that the Document is “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL.” The marking shall not cover any information or alter the Document in any way other than the mark itself. In lieu of marking the original of a Document, if the original is not provided, the Designating Party may mark the copies that are provided. Originals shall be preserved for inspection.

The Parties recognize that Documents or Information previously produced in another litigation may be produced in this Proceeding. Any Documents or Information previously produced and marked CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL in another litigation will be considered to have the same designations (i.e., CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL) and be subject to this Protective Order.

7. Designation and/or Disclosure at Depositions.

A party may designate the transcript of any deposition in this Action, or any portion thereof, including exhibits thereto, as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL by either so advising the Court Reporter and the Parties in real time during the deposition or by designating the entire transcript as such at the commencement of the deposition. However, the entire transcript and exhibits of any deponent who resides outside the United States shall automatically be designated as CONFIDENTIAL, without any notice required. The use of a HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL Document during the deposition shall not, in and of itself, render the entire transcript HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL. However, to the extent that a non-confidential or CONFIDENTIAL transcript includes one or more HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL Documents as exhibits, the Court Reporter shall note on the cover page that the transcript includes exhibits that are CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL Documents.

Any Party also may designate Information disclosed at a deposition as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL by notifying all Parties to this Action in writing no later than thirty (30) days following receipt of the final transcript that the transcript should be treated as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL thereafter. Each Party shall attach a copy of each such written notice to the face of the transcript and each copy thereof in that Party's

possession, custody, or control. All deposition transcripts shall be treated as HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL for a period of thirty (30) days after initial receipt of the transcript.

Upon receipt of the confidential designation, the Court Reporter shall indicate on the cover page of the transcript that the transcript is either Confidential or Highly Confidential pursuant to the Protective Order. Nothing herein shall preclude the Non-Designating Party from providing depositions designated CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL to Qualified Persons in accordance with terms set forth in Paragraph 3.

8. Disclosure to Qualified Persons.

a. **To Whom.** CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL Documents or Information shall not be disclosed or made available by the Receiving Party to persons other than Qualified Persons except as necessary to comply with applicable law or a valid order of a court of competent jurisdiction; *provided, however*, that if another court or an administrative agency subpoenas or otherwise orders production of a Document or Information designated as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL that a person has obtained under the terms of this Order, the person to whom the subpoena or other process is directed shall promptly, and, if possible within five (5) business days of service, notify counsel for the Designating Party and Producing Party in writing via email of all of the following: (i) the Documents or Information designated as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL that are requested for production in the subpoena; (ii) the date on which compliance with the subpoena is requested; (iii) the location at which compliance with the subpoena is requested; (iv) the identity of the party serving the subpoena; and (v) the case number, jurisdiction and index, docket, complaint, charge, civil action or other identification number, or other designation identifying the litigation, administrative

proceeding, or other proceeding in which the subpoena or other process has been issued. In no event shall a Document or Information designated CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL be produced prior to the expiration of fifteen (15) days following transmission of written notice to counsel for the Designating Party and Producing Party unless required to do so by the subpoena.

b. **Retention of Copies During This Litigation.** Outside counsel for the Receiving Party shall take reasonable and appropriate steps to ensure that CONFIDENTIAL and HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL Documents and Information are maintained in a secure environment and that reasonable and appropriate measures are taken when transmitting such Documents to Qualified Persons. In addition, printouts of HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL Documents and Information shall be maintained only in the offices of outside counsel for the Receiving Party, and to the extent supplied to experts described in subparagraph 3(c)(1)(ii), in the offices of those experts. Copies of Documents and Information and exhibits containing CONFIDENTIAL Documents and Information may be prepared by independent copy services, printers, or illustrators for the purpose of this Action.

9. Disclosure Requirements for Highly Confidential Information to Competitors.

Prior to disclosure, plaintiff(s) or other disclosing party will inform the Designating Party and Producing Party of its intent to disclose HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL Documents or Information to anyone who is currently, or who at any time during the pendency of this Action becomes, a consultant to a Competitor in the manner set forth below:

a. Provide at least ten (10) days' notice in writing to counsel for the Designating Party and Producing Party of the intent to so disclose such HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL Document or

Information, although the plaintiff(s) or other disclosing party is not required to identify the intended recipient of such materials.

b. Within ten (10) days thereafter, counsel for the plaintiff(s)/other disclosing party, Producing Party, and Designating Party shall attempt to resolve any disputes among them regarding the disclosure of the HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL material to the intended recipient.

c. If counsel are unable to resolve any dispute regarding such disclosure, within an additional seven (7) days, the Designating Party shall file a motion objecting to the proposed disclosure. In making such motion, it shall be the Designating Party's burden to demonstrate good cause for preventing the disclosure.

d. If the Court permits disclosure of the HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL Document or Information at issue, the Document or Information remains designated as HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL and the individual(s) receiving such information shall be bound by the requirements of this Protective Order.

10. Inadvertent Failure to Properly Designate Confidential or Highly Confidential Material.

Inadvertent production of any Document or Information without designation as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL will not be deemed to waive a Party's claim to its confidential nature or stop said Party from designating said Document or Information as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL at a later date. Disclosure of said Document or Information by another Party prior to such later designation shall not be deemed a violation of the provisions of this Order

11. Consent to Disclosure and Use in Examination.

Nothing in this Order shall prevent disclosure beyond the terms of this Order if the Designating Party consents to such disclosure, if the confidentiality status is terminated for failure to timely file a Motion to Preserve Confidentiality pursuant to the challenge process set forth in Paragraph 11 below, or if the Court, after notice to all affected Parties and nonparties, orders such disclosure.

12. Challenging the Designation.

a. **Confidential or Highly Confidential Documents or Information.** A Party shall not be obligated to challenge the propriety of a designation of CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL Documents or Information at the time such designation is made, and a failure to do so shall not preclude a subsequent challenge to the designation. In the event that any Party disagrees at any stage of these proceedings with the designation of any Document or Information (including portions of a document) as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL, the Parties shall first try to resolve the dispute in good faith on an informal basis, such as by production of redacted copies. If the dispute cannot be resolved, the objecting party may invoke this Protective Order by objecting in writing to the Designating Party and Producing Party and identifying by bates range the specific documents for with the objecting party is challenging the designation. The Designating Party and/or Producing Party shall then have fourteen (14) calendar days to move the Court for an order preserving the designated status of the disputed information (“Motion to Preserve Confidentiality”), unless additional time is agreed to. The Parties acknowledge that the process of challenging confidentiality designations and making Motions to Preserve Confidentiality is a time consuming and costly process for both the Designating and Non-Designating Parties, and they will act in good faith in making such challenges and motions. For

example, the Non-Designating Party will challenge only those documents for which there is legitimate need to remove or modify a confidentiality designation and specifically identify the challenged documents by bates range along with an explanation as to the reason(s) for such challenge². Similarly, the Designating Party shall make a good faith review of the challenged documents and make reasonable efforts to limit the documents for which it makes a Motion to Preserve Confidentiality. In addition, a senior lawyer for the Designating Party will review each document that is the subject of a Motion to Preserve Confidentiality prior to the filing of the motion. The disputed information shall remain CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL unless and until the Court orders otherwise. Failure to timely file a Motion to Preserve Confidentiality shall constitute a termination of the status of such item as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL Document or Information, unless the Parties otherwise agree or extend the time for filing a motion.

b. **Qualified Persons.** In the event that any Party in good faith disagrees with the designation of a person as a Qualified Person or the disclosure of particular CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL Documents or Information to such person, the Parties shall first try to resolve the dispute in good faith on an informal basis. If the dispute cannot be resolved, the objecting party shall move the Court for an order denying the disputed person: (i) status as a Qualified Person; or (ii) access to particular CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL Documents or Information. The objecting person shall have the burden of demonstrating that disclosure to the disputed person would expose the objecting party to the risk of serious harm.

² A legitimate need to remove or modify a confidentiality designation shall exist where there is evidence that the Designating Party systematically over designated documents as confidential where there was no basis in the document itself.

13. Manner of Use in Proceedings.

The Non-Designating Party may *provisionally* file Documents designated as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL utilizing the procedures outlined in Rule 11 of the Massachusetts Rules of Electronic Filing. Any courtesy copies of submissions containing CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL Documents sent to the Court must be prominently and clearly labelled as “Impounded.” Within thirty (30) days of the provisional filing (or such additional time as agreed upon by the Parties) the Designating Party shall provide to the Non-Designating Party in writing the identification of (a) those documents for which it agrees to withdraw its confidentiality designation, (b) those documents for which it agrees to substitute a redacted copy and withdraw its confidentiality designation regarding the remaining portion of the document (indicating the specific language it proposes to redact), and (c) those documents for which it maintains its confidentiality designation as to the entire document. The parties shall meet and confer to address any documents in categories (b) and (c) to discuss methods to avoid or limit public disclosure of documents for which no agreement can be reached. As to those documents in categories (b) and (c) the Designating Party shall file a Motion for Impoundment (indicating in the motion those documents which the Non-Designating Party does not oppose to impounding and those documents for which the Designating Party agrees to withdraw its confidentiality designation) within thirty (30) days of the meet and confer. The Documents that are the subject of such Motion for Impoundment shall remain CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL unless and until the Court orders otherwise. The Designating Party shall be permitted to appeal any order denying any Motion for Impoundment.

14. Redaction of Confidential Material.

The Parties recognize that the rules of the FDA and other U.S. governmental agencies, certain federal statutes, and other laws governing Protected Data that this Court holds apply may require redaction of certain information prior to production by the Producing Party and that the Producing Party will comply with those requirements in good faith. The Producing Party shall provide a brief description of the basis for any redaction of confidential material, such as by designating the basis for the redaction (e.g., “HIPPA”) within the redaction box on the face of the document.

15. Inadvertent or Mistaken Disclosure of Privileged Documents.

Inadvertent or mistaken production of documents or electronically stored information (“ESI”) (collectively “Inadvertently or Mistakenly Produced Documents”) subject to work-product or attorney-client privilege, or other legal privilege protecting information from discovery, shall not constitute in this or any other action a waiver or forfeiture of the privilege otherwise attaching to those documents or ESI, or the subject matter thereof, provided that the Producing Party shall notify the Receiving Party in writing as set forth herein. In the event that a party inadvertently or mistakenly produces documents or ESI subject to the attorney-client privilege, the work product doctrine, or other legal privilege, the Producing Party shall, within ten (10) days of the discovery of the inadvertent or mistaken disclosure, notify the other party in writing of the inadvertent or mistaken disclosure.

The Producing Party may, in the notice, request the return and/or destruction of the Inadvertently or Mistakenly Produced Documents. The part receiving such notice shall immediately and diligently act to retrieve the Inadvertently or Mistakenly Produced Documents,

and all copies, including any copies provided to experts or other outside consultants and any copies loaded to databases, and return them to the Producing Party or destroy them as agreed between the parties. All notes or other work product of the Receiving Party reflecting the contents of such materials shall be destroyed and not used.

If the Receiving Party elects to file a motion as set forth below, the Receiving Party, subject to the requirements below, may retain possession of the Inadvertently or Mistakenly Produced Documents as well as any notes or other work product of the Receiving Party reflecting the contents of such materials pending the resolution by the Court of the motion below, but shall segregate and not use them pending resolution of the motion. If the Receiving Party's motion is denied, the Receiving Party shall promptly comply with the immediately preceding provisions of this paragraph.

No use shall be made of such Inadvertently or Mistakenly Produced Documents during depositions or at trial, nor shall they be disclosed to anyone who was not given access to them prior to the request to return or destroy them, unless and until otherwise ordered by the Court.

The Receiving Party may, after receipt of the Producing Party's notice of inadvertent or mistaken production, move the Court to dispute the claim of privilege. The motion shall not assert as a ground for disputing privilege the fact or circumstances of the production of disclosed privileged information.

16. Return of Documents.

Upon termination of this Action, all CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL Documents and Information, all reproductions of such Documents and Information, and any notes, summaries, or descriptions of such Documents and Information in the possession of any of the

Qualified Persons specified in Paragraph 3, except subparagraph 3(c)(1)(iv), shall be returned to the Producing Party or destroyed, except as this Court may otherwise order or to the extent such information has been used as evidence at any trial or hearing. Notwithstanding this obligation to return or destroy Documents and Information, counsel may retain attorney work product, including document indices, so long as that work product does not duplicate verbatim substantial portions of the text of any CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL Information. Counsel may also retain CONFIDENTIAL Documents as required to comply with any malpractice Errors & Omissions obligations.

17. Ongoing Obligations.

Insofar as the provisions of this Protective Order, or any other protective orders entered in this Action, restrict the communication and use of the Documents and Information protected by it, such provisions shall continue to be binding after the conclusion of this Action, except that: (a) there shall be no restriction on documents that are used as exhibits in open court unless the Designating Party or Producing Party takes timely steps to maintain the confidentiality of said exhibits; and (b) a Party may seek the written permission of the Producing Party or order of the Court to modify this, or any other, Protective Order.

This Protective Order shall remain in full force and effect and each person subject to this Order shall continue to be subject to the jurisdiction of this Court, for the purposes of this Order, in perpetuity, and the Court shall not be divested of jurisdiction of any person or of the subject matter of this Order by the occurrence of conclusion of this Action, or by the filing of a notice of appeal, or other pleading which would have the effect of divesting this Court of jurisdiction of this matter generally.

18. Duty to Ensure Compliance.

Any Party designating any person as a Qualified Person shall have the duty to reasonably ensure that such person observes the terms of this Protective Order. Before being given access to any CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL Information each Qualified Person, other than the Court, the employees and staff of the Court, must execute the Exhibit A to this Protective Order and agree to submit to the jurisdiction of this Court.

Each Party's counsel shall maintain a list of Qualified Persons who have executed the Exhibit A to this Protective Order and shall produce that list to the Producing Party upon a motion for good cause shown as ordered by the Court. Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing in this Paragraph shall be construed to require any Party to disclose the identity of any expert or consultant not required to be disclosed under the Massachusetts Rules of Civil Procedure, or to require disclosure prior to the time that such expert and/or consultant is required to be disclosed under the Massachusetts Rules of Civil Procedure.

19. Treating Physicians

To the extent that this Court permits disclosure of the Producing Party's documents to treating physicians, a Non-Designating Party seeking to discuss the contents of documents designated as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL shall request that the treating physician execute Exhibit A to the Protective Order. However, nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the Non-Designating Party from discussing the contents of documents designated as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL with a treating physician who does not execute Exhibit A to the Protective Order, provided that (i) the Non-Designating Party first advises the treating physician that the documents are designated CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY

CONFIDENTIAL under the Protective Order and therefore not in the public domain; (ii) the treating physician orally agrees not to disclose the contents of such documents to individuals who are not Qualified Persons; and (iii) if shown or given documents designated as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL, the treating physician is not permitted to keep the documents or any copies.

20. Modification and Exceptions.

The Parties may, by stipulation, provide for exceptions to this Order and any Party may seek an order of this Court modifying this Protective Order.

SO ORDERED.

/s/M. Page Kelley

~~Hon. Paul D. Saris~~ M. Page Kelley

~~United States District Judge~~

United States Magistrate Judge

EXHIBIT A

AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND BY THE PROTECTIVE ORDER

I have read and understand the Protective Order entered in the above captioned case, and I agree to be bound by its terms. Specifically, and without limitation upon such terms, I agree not to use or disclose any CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL Documents or Information made available to me other than in accordance with this Protective Order.

I further agree and attest to my understanding that my obligation to honor the confidentiality of such CONFIDENTIAL and HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL Documents and Information will continue even after this Litigation concludes.

I further agree and attest to my understanding that, if I fail to abide by the terms of the Order, I may be subject to sanctions, including contempt of court, for such failure. I hereby agree to submit to the jurisdiction of this Court for enforcement of the undertaking I have made herein.

Dated: _____

Signed Name: _____

Printed Name: _____