UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

SHIRE, LLC, 14-CV-5694 Plaintiff, v. COREPHARMA, LLC, Camden, NJ May 18, 2015 Defendants. 11:01 a.m. SHIRE, LLC, 14-CV-6095 Plaintiff, v. AMERIGEN PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED, Defendants. SHIRE, LLC, 15-CV-1454 Plaintiff, V. PAR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC., et al., Defendants.

> TRANSCRIPT OF STATUS CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE JOEL SCHNEIDER UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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responsive information that needs to be looked at by all defendants, we can do that, but by clearly sharing everything and forcing outside counsel to review more documents than it needs to, documents that is not necessary to review, Your Honor, this is -- this can be unworkable.

And another point made by Shire's counsel is the prejudice that it will suffer if there is a expert report by defendants where we have allegedly inconsistent positions. Well, Your Honor, if that's the case, Shire is free to ask the expert in a deposition the questions it wants to ask as long it does not disclose improperly the confidential information that belongs to other defendants. Shire is free to ask the defendants as long -- ask defendants experts as long as it does not use another defendant's experts opining a formulation that is completely different from another defendant's and try to use that as evidence against that other defendants. Your Honor, that, again, is improper, because the defendant whose evidence is going to be used, the other defendant does not have the opportunity to get discovery on that. He cannot go depose the witnesses of the other defendants. There's no discovery on it, and the evidence will be highly prejudicial, and that's why Your Honor needs to prevent such misuse and such cross use of each other's confidential information.

THE COURT: Thank you, counsel.

MR. YANG: Thank you.

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its ruling, and I'll confirm it in an order of the Court. The issue before the Court is whether the existing discovery confidentiality order that's in place between Shire,

CorePharma, and Amerigen should be amended simply to include Par Pharma as an additional party to it or as Par Pharma suggests, paragraph 5 should be amended and a new paragraph 7 should be added. The amendment to paragraph 5 would prevent the sharing of confidential information amongst the defendants. Par Pharma has listed in its May 6, 2015 letter brief, docket number 48, page 3, the bullet points, the information that would not be shared.

Shire opposes the amendments. It's not entirely clear what the positions of CorePharma and Amerigen are as to the entirety of the issues. As to paragraph 5, I think both defendants object to the proposed amendment.

For the reason to be discussed for the Court -- by the Court, the Court is going to deny Par's application, and the Court is going to issue an order including the docket number from the Par case in the existing discovery confidentiality order. The Court believes that existing paragraph 5 is necessary to assure the efficient case management of these three cases and the orderly administration and handling of the case. If the Court adopts Par's suggestion, the Court believes that it would create intractable

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management problems dealing with depositions, expert reports,

the Markman hearing, et cetera.

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The Court has a lot of experience in these consolidated cases. This is the first time this issue has come up before this Court. In this Court's experience, it has not faced, and I hope it will continue to be the case, a problem with the sharing of confidential information between parties to a litigation.

The Court believes that paragraph 5 assures that no parties gain an unfair advantage and that it puts all parties on a level playing field. Frankly and candidly, the Court sees no material prejudice to Par from this ruling. Certainly, in every case, there's a risk of inadvertent disclosure, but again, as this Court has noted, in its experience, this has not been a problem. Paragraph 5 gives Par the protection it needs to assure that its information is not inadvertently disclosed and either intentionally or inadvertently misused for any purpose.

The Court wholeheartedly agrees with the suggestion made by CorePharma and Amerigen that if there are exceptional circumstances -- or exceptional might be too strong of a world. If there is good cause to limit the distribution of certain confidential information for a particular reason, there are provisions in the DCO where that can be accommodated, and certainly, this Court can entertain an application by any party

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if it seeks to limit the distribution of its confidential information to a greater degree than is already set forth in paragraph 5 of the DCO.

Par has suggested that there's prejudice to the extent there be increased costs. The Court does not give that argument any material weight. The increased cost in the context of the costs of handling this type of litigation in the Court's view would be immaterial or certainly not significant enough to warrant the degree and prejudice reflected in the case law.

The Court does not believe the addition of paragraph 7 is necessary. The Court is troubled by the fact that it would hamper plaintiff's ability to use relevant information against a defendant. I don't know how a Court can do that at this point in the case, but again, the Court has to emphasize that it has had a good deal of experience with these cases. The DCOs have gone smoothly. The Court hasn't experienced any problem witness this case. Granted, we're not that far along, but there seems to be no problems thus far with paragraph 5, and I would think that if paragraph 7 was significant and important enough for defendants in this type of litigation to have it included in a DCO, CorePharma and Amerigen would have raised it before Par raised it when it was brought into this litigation.

So for the reasons discussed, the Court is going to

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deny Par's application. The Court is going to order that all parties shall be subject to the same DCO that's already entered in the case. All parties will be subject to the same terms that currently exist without prejudice to any party's right to move for good cause to prevent a dissemination of especially secret or sensitive information or information that one party believes for one reason or another is completely inappropriate to be distributed or produced to either a co-defendant or Shire.

So that's the Court's ruling on the DCO issue.

I should add, although I appreciate Par's offering to submit additional authority to the Court on this issue, the parties had a full and fair opportunity to brief the issue, and no authority has been submitted to the Court where the suggestions that Par proposed have been adopted by the Court. I don't doubt that there have been cases where similar orders have been entered, but for all the Court knows, that was done by consent, and if the parties consent to amended DCO, as per Par's suggestion, that's fine with the Court, but we don't have that issue here.

So now that we're done with the DCO issue, let's move to the discovery issues in the case. I have the parties' letter briefs, and what I'd like to do is what I do in every case, start with the plaintiff. We'll deal with the plaintiff's issues case by case, and then we'll get to each