LGarde Inc v. Raytneon Space and Airborne Systems

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Disclosure or Discovery Material in this action.

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- 2.15. <u>Professional Vendors</u>: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.
- 2.16. <u>Protected Material</u>: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as "CONFIDENTIAL," "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY," or that contains Material Subject to Export Control Laws.
- 2.17. <u>Receiving Party</u>: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material. However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

4. **DURATION**

Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law.

5. <u>DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL</u>

5.1. Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. To the extent it is practical to do so, the Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited.

Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not qualify for the level of protection initially asserted, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

5.2. <u>Manner and Timing of Designations</u>. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

(a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL," "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" or "SUBJECT TO EXPORT CONTROL LAWS" to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection being asserted.

A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" and "SUBJECT TO EXPORT CONTROL LAWS." After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend ("CONFIDENTIAL," "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" or "SUBJECT TO EXPORT CONTROL LAWS") to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing

Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection being asserted.

(b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial er-trial proceedings, that the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, all protected testimony and specify the level of protection being asserted. When it is impractical to identify separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection and it appears that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the Designating Party may invoke on the record (before the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding is concluded) a right to have up to 21 days to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is sought and to specify the level of protection being asserted. Only those portions of the testimony that are appropriately designated for protection within the 21 days shall be covered by the provisions of this Stipulated Protective Order.

Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition, hearing or other proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other parties can ensure that only authorized individuals who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A) are present at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition shall not in any way affect its designation as "CONFIDENTIAL," "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" or "SUBJECT TO EXPORT CONTROL LAWS."

Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page that the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all pages (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material and the level of protection being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall inform the court reporter of these requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the expiration of a 21-

day period for designation shall be treated during that period as if it had been designated "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" and "SUBJECT TO EXPORT CONTROL LAWS" in its entirety unless otherwise agreed. After the expiration of that period, the transcript shall be treated only as actually designated.

- (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend "CONFIDENTIAL," "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" or "SUBJECT TO EXPORT CONTROL LAWS." If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s) and specify the level of protection being asserted.
- 5.3. <u>Inadvertent Failures to Designate</u>. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party's right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

6. <u>CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS</u>

6.1. <u>Timing of Challenges</u>. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party's confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a 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.

6.2. <u>Meet and Confer.</u> The Challenging Party shall initiate the
dispute resolution process by providing written notice of each designation it is
challenging and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to
whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the
challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific
paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each
challenge in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice
to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days
of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain
the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must
give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to
reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explai
the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the nex
stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer
process first or establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in
the meet and confer process in a timely manner.

challenge without court intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Civil Local Rule (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) within 21 days of the initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party to make such a motion including the required declaration within 21 days (or 14 days, if applicable) shall automatically waive the confidentiality designation for each challenged designation. In addition, the Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality designation at

any time if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a deposition transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party. Frivolous challenges and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to file a motion to retain confidentiality as described above, 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 until the court rules on the challenge.

7. <u>EXPORT CONTROL REQUIREMENTS</u>

- (a) The Receiving Party acknowledges that the Protected Materials received under this Protective Order may contain Materials Subject to Export Control Laws, including but not limited to technical data, as defined in ITAR 120.10, or, if not regulated by ITAR, technical data, as defined in EAR Part 772 (15 CFR 772) relating to export controlled items appearing on the Commerce Control List ("CCL") at EAR Part 774 (15 CFR 774).
- (b) The Receiving Party acknowledges that technical data, as defined in ITAR 120.10, relating to export controlled items appearing on the U.S. Munitions List (USML) at ITAR Part 121, may not be exported, disclosed or transferred, as defined in ITAR 120.17, to any foreign person (whether in the United States or abroad), as defined in ITAR 120.16. The Receiving Party further acknowledges that technical data, as defined in EAR Part 772 (15 CFR 772) relating to export controlled items appearing on the Commerce Control List ("CCL") at EAR Part

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27 28 774 (15 CFR 774) may not be exported out of the U.S. or to a foreign national in the U.S., as defined in EAR Part 772.

- The Producing Party shall be responsible for identifying any Material Subject to Export Control Laws, and the Receiving Party agrees to maintain adequate controls to prevent any foreign person, as defined in ITAR 120.16, or any foreign national, as defined in EAR Part 772, whether in the United States or abroad, from accessing the Producing Party's Protected Materials containing Materials Subject to Export Control Laws without first complying with all applicable export control laws and regulations of the United States, including the applicable laws and regulations relating to the export of technical data contained in ITAR Parts 120-130 (22 CFR 120-130), or EAR Parts 730-774(15 CFR 730-774), or otherwise make and document the determination that a licensing exemption under ITAR or EAR applies, as the case may be.
- The Receiving Party agrees to notify the Producing Party prior to (d) granting a foreign person, as defined in ITAR 120.16, or a foreign national, as defined in EAR Part 772, access to the Producing Party's Protected Materials that contain Material Subject to Export Control Laws, or placing such foreign person or foreign national on a project requiring receipt or review of the Producing Party's Protected Materials containing Material Subject to Export Control Laws.

ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL 8.

Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected 8.1. Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 14 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

Stipulated Protective Order

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Procedures for Approving or Objecting to Disclosure of." 8.4. HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" Information or

Items to Designated House Counsel or Experts. (a)(1) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the

Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to Designated House Counsel any information or item that has been designated "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL -ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" pursuant to paragraph 7.3(b) first must make a written request to the Designating Party that (1) sets forth the full name of the Designated House Counsel and the city and state of his or her residence, and (2) describes the Designated House Counsel's current and reasonably foreseeable future primary job duties and responsibilities in sufficient detail to determine if House Counsel is involved, or may become involved, in any competitive decisionmaking.

(a)(2) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to an Expert (as defined in this Order) any information or item that has been designated "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" pursuant to paragraph 7.3(c) first must make a written request to the Designating Party that (1) identifies the general categories of "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" information that the Receiving Party seeks permission to disclose to the Expert, (2) sets forth the full name of the Expert and the city and state of his or her primary residence, (3) attaches a copy of the Expert's current resume, (4) identifies the Expert's current employer(s), (5) identifies each person or entity from whom the Expert has received compensation or funding for work in his or her areas of expertise or to whom the expert has provided professional services, including in connection with a litigation, at any time during the preceding five years, and (6) identifies (by name and number of the case, filing date, and location of court) any litigation in connection with which the Expert has offered expert testimony,

including through a declaration, report, or testimony at a deposition or trial, during the preceding five years.

- (b) A Party that makes a request and provides the information specified in the preceding respective paragraphs may disclose the subject Protected Material to the identified Designated House Counsel or Expert unless, within 14 days of delivering the request, the Party receives a written objection from the Designating Party. Any such objection must set forth in detail the grounds on which it is based.
- with the Designating Party (through direct voice to voice dialogue) to try to resolve the matter by agreement within seven days of the written objection. If no agreement is reached, the Party seeking to make the disclosure to Designated House Counsel or the Expert may file a motion as provided in Civil Local Rule (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) seeking permission from the court to do so. Any such motion must describe the circumstances with specificity, set forth in detail the reasons why the disclosure to Designated House Counsel or the Expert is reasonably necessary, assess the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail, and suggest any additional means that could be used to reduce that risk. In addition, any such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration describing the parties' efforts to resolve the matter by agreement (i.e., the extent and the content of the meet and confer discussions) and setting forth the reasons advanced by the Designating Party for its refusal to approve the disclosure.

In any such proceeding, the Party opposing disclosure to Designated House Counsel or the Expert shall bear the burden of proving that the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail (under the safeguards proposed) outweighs the Receiving Party's need to disclose the Protected Material to its Designated House Counsel or Expert.

9. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL," "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" or "SUBJECT TO EXPORT CONTROL LAWS," that Party must:

- (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;
- (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and
- (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL," "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" or "SUBJECT TO EXPORT CONTROL LAWS" before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party's permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

10. <u>A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO B E PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION</u>

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a designation of the information.

Non-Party in this action and designated as "CONFIDENTIAL," "HIGHLY upon its request

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CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" or "SUBJECT TO EXPORT CONTROL LAWS." Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

- (b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:
- promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;
- 2. promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and
- 3. make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.
- (c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

11. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

12. <u>INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE</u> PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order submitted to the court, when Court approval in

13. MISCELLANEOUS

- 13.1. <u>Right to Further Relief</u>. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the court in the future.
- 13.2. <u>Right to Assert Other Objections</u>. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not

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addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

the Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(d) is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the Protected Material in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) unless otherwise instructed by the court.

14. <u>FINAL DISPOSITION</u>

Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the

1	Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain		
2	an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing		
3	transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, exper		
4	reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if		
5	such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain		
6	or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth		
7	in Section 4.		
8	IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.		
9	DATED: Sentember 7, 2011	JONES & DONOVAN	
10 11		8 00	
12		Duan Honovan	
13		BRYAN J. DONOVAN	
13		Attorneys for Plaintiff L'GARDE, INC.	
15.			
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17	DATED: September 7, 2011	SEYFARTH SHAW LLP	
18	- 		
19)	Aaron Belzer	
20			
21		Attorneys for Defendant RAYTHEON COMPANY	
22	PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.		
23	I P		
24	DATED:	Hon. Ronald S.W. Lew	
25		United States District Court Judge	
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1	Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain			
2	an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing			
3	transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert			
4	reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if			
5	such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain			
6	or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth			
7	in Section 4.			
8	IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.			
9	DATED G. A			
10	DATED: September 7, 2011 JONES & DONOVAN			
11				
12	BRIAN J. DONOVAN			
13	Attorneys for Plaintiff L'GARDE, INC.			
14	L GARDE, INC.			
15				
16	DATED: September 7, 2011 SEYFARTH SHAW LLP			
17	SETTAKTITSHAW ELF			
18				
19	Aaron Belzer			
20	Attorneys for Defendant RAYTHEON COMPANY			
21	RAT THEON COMPANY			
22	PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.			
23	DATED: September 14, 2011 Alicia L. Cosenberg			
24	Hon-Ronald-S.W. Lew			
25	United States-District-Gourt-Judge			
26	Magistrate			
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	20 Stipulated Protective Order			
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EXHIBIT A 2 ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND 3 [print or type full name], of 4 [print or type full address], declare 5 under penalty of perjury that I am a citizen or national of the United States, or am a lawful permanent resident in the United States. I further declare that I have read in 6 its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the 7 8 United States District Court for the Central District of California on [date] in the case of L'Garde, Inc. v. Raytheon Space and Airborne Systems, Case No. CV11-9 10 04592 RSWL (AGRx). I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to 11 12 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 13 14 that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order. 15 16 I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District 17 Court for the Central District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur 18 19 after termination of this action. I hereby appoint _____ [print or type full name] of 20 21 print or type full 22 address and telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in 23 connection with this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order. 24 25 Date: 26 City and State where sworn and signed: Printed name: 27 28 Signature:

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Stipulated Protective Order