John Busker v.	WABTEC Corporation et al		Doc. 20		
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9	UNITED STATES	DISTRICT COURT			
	CENTRAL DISTRIC	CT OF CALIFORNIA			
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11	JOHN BUSKER, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated and the general public,	Case No. 2:15-cv-08194-ODW-AFM			
12	and the general public,	STIPULATED PROTECTIVE			
13	Plaintiffs,	ORDER			
14	vs.	DISCOVERY MATTER			
15	WABTEC CORPORATION, a Pennsylvania corporation; MARK MARTIN, an individual; and DOES 1	Assigned to the Hon. Otis D. Wright II, Dept. 11			
16	MARTIN, an individual; and DOES 1 through 100,				
17	Defendants.	Magistrate Judge: Hon. Alexander F. MacKinnon. Courtroom H			
18	2 61611661116	Complaint Filed: September 11, 2015			
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	STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER				

## 1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

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Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 14.4, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

## 1.1 Good Cause Statement

This action is likely to involve the disclosure of private personnel records and other confidential employee records for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecution of this action is warranted. Such private and confidential materials and information consist of, personnel records, including payroll and other employment records, information that is otherwise generally unavailable to the public, or which may be privileged or otherwise protected from disclosure under state or federal statutes, court rules, case decisions, or common law. Accordingly, to expedite the flow of information, to facilitate the prompt resolution of disputes over confidentiality of discovery materials, to adequately protect information the parties are entitled to keep confidential, to ensure that the parties are permitted reasonable necessary uses of such material in preparation for and in the conduct of trial, to address their handling at the end of the litigation, and serve the ends of justice, a protective order for such information is justified in this matter. It

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## is the intent of the parties that information will not be designated as confidential for tactical reasons and that nothing be so designated without a good faith belief that it has been maintained in a confidential, non-public manner, and there is good cause why it should not be part of the public record of this case.

#### 2. **DEFINITIONS**

- 2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.
- "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items: information designated as 2.2 "CONFIDENTIAL" (regardless of how it is generated, stored, or maintained) shall mean and include any document, thing, deposition testimony, interrogatory answers, responses to requests for admissions and requests for production, disclosures pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26, or other information provided in discovery or settlement communications and negotiations in this Action, which contains information that is non-public, confidential, and/or proprietary, whether personal, such as information regarding employees' personal and employment information including without limitation social security numbers and personal bank account numbers, or business related, such as information that constitutes, reflects, or concerns trade secrets, know-how or proprietary data, business, financial, or commercial information, the disclosure of which is likely to cause harm to the competitive position of the party making the confidentiality designation, including for example non-public customer lists, past product development, past business/strategic plans, past sales projections, past marketing plans, and non-public contracts. Certain limited types of "CONFIDENTIAL" information may be further designated, as defined and detailed below, as "Confidential Attorneys' Eyes Only Information."
  - Counsel: Outside Counsel of Record (as well as their support staff). 2.3
- 2.4 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY"

- 2.5 <u>Disclosure or Discovery Material</u>: all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.
- 2.6 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the litigation who (1) has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action, (2) is not a past or current employee of a Party, (3) is not a current employee of a party's competitor, and (4) at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party.
- 2.7 <u>"HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY"</u>
  Information or Items: extremely sensitive "Confidential Information or Items,"
  disclosure of which to another Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of
  serious competitive harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means. This
  type of information and items include, for example, pending patent applications,
  products currently in development and not yet commercially released, current
  business/strategic plans, future sales/financial projections, future marketing plans,
  detailed sales and financial data, or other highly sensitive or proprietary competitive or
  financial information.
- 2.8 <u>Non-Party</u>: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other entity not named as a Party to this action.
- 2.9 <u>Outside Counsel of Record</u>: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.
- 2.10 <u>Party</u>: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, and retained experts.
- 2.11 <u>Producing Party</u>: a Party or Non-Party that produces or provides Disclosure or Discovery Material in this action.

- 2.12 <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.
- 2.13 <u>Protected Material</u>: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as "CONFIDENTIAL," or as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."
- 2.14 <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

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." 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" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY") 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) <u>for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial</u> <u>proceedings</u>, 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 or 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

1	21 days from the date the deposition transcript is received by counsel for the
2	Designating Party to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which
3	protection is sought and to specify the level of protection being asserted. Only those
4	portions of the testimony that are appropriately designated for protection within the 21
5	days from the date the deposition transcript is received by counsel for the Designating
6	Party shall be covered by the provisions of this Stipulated Protective Order.
7	Alternatively, a Designating Party may specify, at the deposition or up to 21 days from
8	the date the deposition transcript is received by counsel for the Designating Party if
9	that period is properly invoked, that the entire transcript shall be treated as
10	"CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES
11	ONLY."

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" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."

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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" in its entirety unless otherwise agreed. After the expiration of that period, the transcript shall be treated only as actually designated.

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- (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" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." 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.
- Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent 5.3 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.

#### CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS 6.

- 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time that is consistent with the Court's Scheduling Order. 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 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process under Local Rule 37.1 et seg.
- The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the 6.3 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 or withdrawn the confidentiality designation, all parties shall continue to afford the

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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.

#### ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL 7.

7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected 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 13 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

- 7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:
- (a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record;
- (b) the officers, directors, and employees of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);
- (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);
  - (d) the court and its personnel;
- (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

(e) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a

and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

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and

1	custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information, including
2	if such author or recipient is a deponent, even if such deponent does not sign
3	Exhibit A.
4	8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN
5	OTHER LITIGATION
6	If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that
7	compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as
8	"CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY"
9	that Party must:
10	(a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification
11	shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;
12	(b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order
13	to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena
14	or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of
15	this Stipulated Protective Order; and
16	(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be
17	pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.
18	If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with
19	the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action
20	as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES
21	ONLY" before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued,
22	unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party's permission. The Designating
23	Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its
24	confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as
25	authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful
26	subpoena or directive from another court.

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- The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a (a)
- Non-Party in this action and designated as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY
- CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." 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:
    - 1. 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. 20
  - (c) Subject to applicable contractual provisions, if the Non-Party fails
- to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the 22
  - 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 25
- in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the 26
  - 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

## 10. 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.

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

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.

## 12. MISCELLANEOUS

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- 12.1 <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.
  - 12.2 <u>Right to Assert Other Objections</u>. By stipulating to the entry of this

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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 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.

- 12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from 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 all applicable Local Rules for the Central District of California. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue.
- 12.4 Court and Court Personnel. The Court and its personnel are not subject to this Order and are not required to sign Exhibit A.
- 12.5 Disclosure Prior to Entry of this Order. If a Party decides to produce information or documents subject to this Order before the Court has signed this Order, the Party may nonetheless designate such information or documents pursuant to this Order as if it had already been entered and, once the Order is executed, it will be deemed retroactive to the date of the Party's production of such information or documents.

#### 13. FINAL DISPOSITION

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 1 any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or 2 capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are 3 entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and 4 hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, 5 expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if 6 such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or 7 constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in 8 Paragraph 4. The Parties acknowledge that electronic discovery makes it difficult to 9 keep track of all discovery and therefore agree to use their best efforts to ensure 10 compliance with the letter and spirit of this provision. 11 /// 12 13 /// 14 /// 15 /// 16 /// 17 /// 18 /// 19 /// 20 /// 21 /// 22 /// 23 /// 24 /// 25 /// 26 /// 27 /// 28

1	I, Saman M. Rejali, attest that all other signatories listed, and on whose behalf			
2	this filing is submitted, concur in the filing's content and have authorized this filing.			
3	3			
4	IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNS	IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.		
5				
6	DATED: December 15, 2015 DONAH	OO & ASSOCIATES, PC		
7	<u> </u>	ichard E. Donahoo		
8	Q II	ard E. Donahoo h L. Kokonas		
9	9 Judi	th L. Camilleri		
10	O Atto	rneys for Plaintiff		
11	DATED: December 15, 2015 FOLEY,	BEZEK, BEHLE & CURTIS, LLP		
12				
13	<i>1</i>	homas G. Foley, Jr. mas G. Foley, Jr.		
14		n P. Karczag		
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18	B DATED: December 15, 2015 K&L GA	TES LLP		
19		aman M. Rejali		
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21		rneys for Defendants WABTEC		
22	$_{2}$	RPORATION and MICHAEL MARTIN		
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24	FOR GOOD CAUSE SHOWN, IT IS SO ORI	DERED		
25	5	Cely Mack-		
26	6 DATED: 12/15/2015	W 119		
27		Alexander F. MacKinnon		
28	8	Jnited States Magistrate Judge		

## 1 EXHIBIT A ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND 2 I, \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name], of 3 [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I 4 have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued 5 6 by the United States District Court for the Central District of California on in the case of John Busker v. Wabtec Corporation, et al., Case No. 2:15-7 cv-08194-ODW-AFM. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this 8 Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so 9 comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I 10 solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is 11 subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict 12 compliance with the provisions of this Order. 13 I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for 14 the Central District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this 15 Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after 16 termination of this action. 17 I hereby appoint \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name] of 18 [print or type full address and telephone 19 number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or 20 any proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order. 2.1 Date: 22 City and State where sworn and signed: 23

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Printed name:

[printed name]

Signature: