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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

KIM SPANGLER, Individually, and  
as the Personal Representative for  
DENNIS HOWARD BREWER,  
Deceased,

Plaintiff,

v.

COUNTY OF VENTURA;  
VENTURA COUNTY DEPUTY  
SHERIFF WILLIAM  
SCHNEEKLOTH (Serial No. 4218),  
and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. CV 16-09174-ODW (GJS)

Honorable Otis D. Wright II

**[PROPOSED] PROTECTIVE  
ORDER**

1. A. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential 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

1 information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable  
2 legal principles.

3  
4 B. GOOD CAUSE STATEMENT

5 This action is likely to involve the exchange of documents, items, materials  
6 and other information that contain sensitive and confidential information that  
7 derives actual or potential value from not being generally known to the public, are  
8 the subject of reasonable efforts to maintain their confidentiality, and for which  
9 special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than  
10 prosecution of this action is warranted. These records include materials relating to  
11 the investigation of the December 17, 2015 incident involving Decedent Dennis  
12 Howard Brewer's death, material relating to or regarding the personnel files and/or  
13 records of Deputy William Schneekloth of the Ventura Court Sheriff's Office,  
14 material relating to incidents involving Plaintiff or Decedent containing sensitive  
15 and private information regarding third parties, and relevant Ventura County policy,  
16 procedure, and/or training manuals. Such confidential materials and information  
17 consist of, among other things, documents and/or writings protected by the Official  
18 Information Privilege, the right to privacy guaranteed by in the Federal Constitution,  
19 First Amendment, California Constitution, Article I, Section I, and various  
20 California Government, Penal, and Evidence Code section, as well as information  
21 otherwise generally unavailable to the public, or which may be privileged or  
22 otherwise protected from disclosure under state or federal statutes, court rules, case  
23 decisions, or common law. Accordingly, to expedite the flow of information, to  
24 facilitate the prompt resolution of disputes over confidentiality of discovery  
25 materials, to adequately protect information the parties are entitled to keep  
26 confidential, to ensure that the parties are permitted reasonable necessary uses of  
27 such material in preparation for and in the conduct of trial, to address their handling  
28 at the end of the litigation, and serve the ends of justice, a protective order for such

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

6  
7 C. ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PROCEDURE FOR FILING UNDER SEAL

8 The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3, below, that this  
9 Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information  
10 under seal; Local Civil Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed  
11 and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court  
12 to file material under seal.

13 There is a strong presumption that the public has a right of access to judicial  
14 proceedings and records in civil cases. In connection with non-dispositive motions,  
15 good cause must be shown to support a filing under seal. *See Kamakana v. City and*  
16 *County of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1176 (9th Cir. 2006), *Phillips v. Gen. Motors*  
17 *Corp.*, 307 F.3d 1206, 1210-11 (9th Cir. 2002), *Makar-Welbon v. Sony Electronics,*  
18 *Inc.*, 187 F.R.D. 576, 577 (E.D. Wis. 1999) (even stipulated protective orders  
19 require good cause showing), and a specific showing of good cause or compelling  
20 reasons with proper evidentiary support and legal justification, must be made with  
21 respect to Protected Material that a party seeks to file under seal. The parties' mere  
22 designation of Disclosure or Discovery Material as CONFIDENTIAL does not—  
23 without the submission of competent evidence by declaration, establishing that the  
24 material sought to be filed under seal qualifies as confidential, privileged, or  
25 otherwise protectable—constitute good cause.

26 Further, if a party requests sealing related to a dispositive motion or trial, then  
27 compelling reasons, not only good cause, for the sealing must be shown, and the  
28 relief sought shall be narrowly tailored to serve the specific interest to be protected.

1 *See Pintos v. Pacific Creditors Ass'n*, 605 F.3d 665, 677-79 (9th Cir. 2010). For  
2 each item or type of information, document, or thing sought to be filed or introduced  
3 under seal in connection with a dispositive motion or trial, the party seeking  
4 protection must articulate compelling reasons, supported by specific facts and legal  
5 justification, for the requested sealing order. Again, competent evidence supporting  
6 the application to file documents under seal must be provided by declaration.

7 Any document that is not confidential, privileged, or otherwise protectable in  
8 its entirety will not be filed under seal if the confidential portions can be redacted.  
9 If documents can be redacted, then a redacted version for public viewing, omitting  
10 only the confidential, privileged, or otherwise protectable portions of the document,  
11 shall be filed. Any application that seeks to file documents under seal in their  
12 entirety should include an explanation of why redaction is not feasible.

## 13 14 2. DEFINITIONS

15 2.1 Action: *Kim Spangler v. County of Ventura, et al.*, Case No. CV 16-  
16 09174-ODW (GJS).

17 2.2 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the  
18 designation of information or items under this Order.

19 2.3 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of  
20 how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for  
21 protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c), and as specified above in  
22 the Good Cause Statement.

23 2.4 Counsel: Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well as  
24 their support staff).

25 2.5 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or  
26 items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as  
27 “CONFIDENTIAL.”

28 2.6 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless

1 of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including,  
2 among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or  
3 generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

4       2.7 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter  
5 pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as  
6 an expert witness or as a consultant in this Action.

7       2.8 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this Action.  
8 House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside  
9 counsel.

10       2.9 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association or  
11 other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

12       2.10 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a  
13 party to this Action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this Action and  
14 have appeared in this Action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm  
15 that has appeared on behalf of that party, and includes support staff.

16       2.11 Party: any party to this Action, including all of its officers, directors,  
17 employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their  
18 support staffs).

19       2.12 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or  
20 Discovery Material in this Action.

21       2.13 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation  
22 support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or  
23 demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium)  
24 and their employees and subcontractors.

25       2.14 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is  
26 designated as “CONFIDENTIAL.”

27       2.15 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery  
28 Material from a Producing Party.

1     3.     SCOPE

2             The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only  
3 Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or  
4 extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or  
5 compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or  
6 presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material.

7             Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by the orders of the  
8 trial judge. This Order does not govern the use of Protected Material at trial.

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10     4.     DURATION

11             Once a case proceeds to trial, information that was designated as  
12 CONFIDENTIAL or maintained pursuant to this protective order used or introduced  
13 as an exhibit at trial becomes public and will be presumptively available to all  
14 members of the public, including the press, unless compelling reasons supported by  
15 specific factual findings to proceed otherwise are made to the trial judge in advance  
16 of the trial. *See Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1180-81 (distinguishing “good cause”  
17 showing for sealing documents produced in discovery from “compelling reasons”  
18 standard when merits-related documents are part of court record). Accordingly, the  
19 terms of this protective order do not extend beyond the commencement of the trial.

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21     5.     DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

22             5.1     Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection.

23             Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection  
24 under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material  
25 that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The Designating Party must  
26 designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items or oral or  
27 written communications that qualify so that other portions of the material,  
28 documents, items or communications for which protection is not warranted are not

1 swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

2 Mass, indiscriminate or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations  
3 that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper  
4 purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber the case development process or to impose  
5 unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Designating  
6 Party to sanctions.

7 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it  
8 designated for protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must  
9 promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the inapplicable designation.

10 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in  
11 this Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise  
12 stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection  
13 under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or  
14 produced.

15 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

16 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic  
17 documents, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial  
18 proceedings), that the Producing Party affix at a minimum, the legend  
19 "CONFIDENTIAL" (hereinafter "CONFIDENTIAL legend"), to each page that  
20 contains protected material. If only a portion of the material on a page qualifies for  
21 protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s)  
22 (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

23 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents available for inspection  
24 need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated  
25 which documents it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and  
26 before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be  
27 deemed "CONFIDENTIAL." After the inspecting Party has identified the  
28 documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which

1 documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then,  
2 before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the  
3 “CONFIDENTIAL legend” to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a  
4 portion of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also  
5 must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings  
6 in the margins).

7 (b) for testimony given in depositions that the Designating Party identifies  
8 the Disclosure or Discovery Material on the record, before the close of the  
9 deposition all protected testimony.

10 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and  
11 for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on  
12 the exterior of the container or containers in which the information is stored the  
13 legend “CONFIDENTIAL.” If only a portion or portions of the information  
14 warrants protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the  
15 protected portion(s).

16 (d) in the case of depositions, Designating Party may designate all or any  
17 portion of the deposition testimony given regarding the Confidential Information in  
18 this litigation as Confidential Information orally during the deposition. Any  
19 questions intended to elicit testimony regarding the contents of the Confidential  
20 Information shall be conducted only in the presence of persons authorized to review  
21 the Confidential Information as provided in this Order. Any deposition transcript  
22 containing such questions and testimony shall be subject to the same protections and  
23 precautions applicable to the Confidential Information.

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25 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent  
26 failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive  
27 the Designating Party’s right to secure protection under this Order for such material.  
28 Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable

1 efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this  
2 Order.

3  
4 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

5 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a  
6 designation of confidentiality at any time that is consistent with the Court's  
7 Scheduling Order.

8 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute  
9 resolution process under Local Rule 37.1 et seq.

10 6.3 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on  
11 the Designating Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper  
12 purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other  
13 parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. Unless the Designating  
14 Party has waived or withdrawn the confidentiality designation, all parties shall  
15 continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is  
16 entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the Court rules on the  
17 challenge.

18  
19 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

20 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is  
21 disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this  
22 Action only for prosecuting, defending or attempting to settle this Action. Such  
23 Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the  
24 conditions described in this Order. When the Action has been terminated, a  
25 Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL  
26 DISPOSITION).

27 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a  
28 location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons

1 authorized under this Order.

2           7.2    Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless  
3 otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a  
4 Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated  
5 “CONFIDENTIAL” only to:

6           (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this Action, as  
7 well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably  
8 necessary to disclose the information for this Action;

9           (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of  
10 the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action;

11           (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom  
12 disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action and who have signed the  
13 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

14           (d) the court and its personnel;

15           (e) court reporters and their staff;

16           (f) professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and Professional  
17 Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action and who have  
18 signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

19           (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a  
20 custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information;

21           (h) during their depositions, witnesses, and attorneys for witnesses, in the  
22 Action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary provided: (1) the deposing party  
23 requests that the witness sign the form attached as Exhibit 1 hereto; and (2) they will  
24 not be permitted to keep any confidential information unless they sign the  
25 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), unless otherwise  
26 agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed  
27 deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material may  
28 be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except

1 as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order; and

2 (i) any mediator or settlement officer, and their supporting personnel,  
3 mutually agreed upon by any of the parties engaged in settlement discussions.

4

5 8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED  
6 IN OTHER LITIGATION

7 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation  
8 that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this Action as  
9 “CONFIDENTIAL,” 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  
14 subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include  
15 a copy of 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  
20 action as “CONFIDENTIAL” before a determination by the court from which the  
21 subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s  
22 permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking  
23 protection in that court of its confidential material and nothing in these provisions  
24 should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this Action  
25 to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

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1 9. A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE  
2 PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

3 (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a  
4 Non-Party in this Action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL.” Such information  
5 produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the  
6 remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be  
7 construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

8 (b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to  
9 produce a Non-Party’s confidential information in its possession, and the Party is  
10 subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party’s  
11 confidential information, then the Party shall:

12 (1) promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party  
13 that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality  
14 agreement with a Non-Party;

15 (2) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated  
16 Protective Order in this Action, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably  
17 specific description of the information requested; and

18 (3) make the information requested available for inspection by the  
19 Non-Party, if requested.

20 (c) If the Non-Party fails to seek a protective order from this court within  
21 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party  
22 may produce the Non-Party’s confidential information responsive to the discovery  
23 request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall  
24 not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the  
25 confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court.  
26 Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and  
27 expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

28

1     10.     UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

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

10  
11     11.     INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE  
12             PROTECTED MATERIAL

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

23  
24     12.     MISCELLANEOUS

25             12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any  
26 person to seek its modification by the Court in the future.

27             12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this  
28 Protective Order, no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to

1 disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this  
2 Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any  
3 ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

4 12.3 Filing Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any  
5 Protected Material must comply with Local Civil Rule 79-5. Protected Material  
6 may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the  
7 specific Protected Material at issue. If a Party's request to file Protected Material  
8 under seal is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the information  
9 in the public record unless otherwise instructed by the court.

10  
11 13. FINAL DISPOSITION

12 After the final disposition of this Action, as defined in paragraph 4, within 60  
13 days of a written request by the Designating Party, each Receiving Party must return  
14 all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in  
15 this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations,  
16 summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected  
17 Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving  
18 Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same  
19 person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies  
20 (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or  
21 destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies,  
22 abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any  
23 of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to  
24 retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing  
25 transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert  
26 reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such  
27 materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or  
28 constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in

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Section 4 (DURATION).

14. VIOLATION

Any violation of this Order may be punished by appropriate measures including, without limitation, contempt proceedings and/or monetary sanctions.

FOR GOOD CAUSE SHOWN, IT IS SO ORDERED.



DATED: July 5, 2017

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GAIL J. STANDISH  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_

declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Central District of California on \_\_\_\_\_ in the case of *Kim Spangler v. County of Ventura, et al.*, Case No. CV 16-09174-ODW (GJS). 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 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 that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Central District of California for enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ as my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

City and State where sworn and signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_