Plaintiff and Counter-Defendant Berkshire Life Insurance Company of America ("Berkshire") and Defendant and Counter-Claimant Antonio Montalvo ("Montalvo"), by and through their respective counsel, hereby agree as follows:

1. INTRODUCTION

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1.1 PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS.

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 9 may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court 10 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 12.3, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file 16 confidential information under seal; Local Rule 141 sets forth the procedures that must be followed when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

1.2 GOOD CAUSE STATEMENT.

This action is likely to involve confidential medical information, confidential and/or private information of third parties, trade secrets and other valuable research, development, commercial, financial, technical and/or proprietary information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other 24 than prosecution of this action is warranted. Such confidential and/or proprietary materials and information consist of, among other things, confidential medical records, confidential business or financial information, information regarding confidential business practices, or other confidential research, development, or commercial information (including information implicating privacy rights of third

1 parties), information 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 9 information is justified in this matter. It is the intent of the parties that information 10 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. The parties believe the need for protection should be addressed by a court order, as opposed to a private agreement between the parties, to facilitate the orderly and efficient discovery of relevant information while minimizing the 16 potential for unauthorized disclosure or use of confidential and/or proprietary 17 materials and information. Moreover, the parties would like the ability to request that the Court rule on challenges to a party's confidentiality designation, should any challenges arise that the parties are unable to resolve by meeting and conferring.

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 (regardless of 2.2 24 how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under standards developed under Rule 26 of the Federal Rule of Civil 26 Procedure.

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- 2.4 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well as their support staff).
- Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or 2.5 items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as "CONFIDENTIAL" or as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."
- 2.6 Disclosure or Discovery Material: 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/or tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.
- 2.7 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter 16 pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action and who is not a past or a current employee or of a competitor of a Party's and who, at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party or a competitor of a Party's.
 - 2.8 House Counsel: attorneys, including those for Berkshire or its parent companies, affiliates, predecessors, successors, assignees, subsidiaries, directors, officers, employees, representatives, and all other entities or persons acting on behalf of Berkshire (hereinafter "Berkshire Entity Related Parties"), who are employees of a party to this action. House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.
 - 2.9 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

- 2.10 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party 2 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.
- 2.11 Party: any party to this action, and/or any Berkshire Entity Related 6 Parties, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).
- 2.12 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or 9 Discovery Material in this action.
- 2.13 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support 11 services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or 12 demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) 13 and their employees and subcontractors.
- any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is 2.14 Protected Material: 15 designated as "CONFIDENTIAL" or as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL" 16 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."
- 2.15 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material 18 from a Producing Party.

19 **3. SCOPE**

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only 21 Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or 22 extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or 23 compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or 24 presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material. 25 Pursuant to Local Rule 141.(b)(2), any use of Protected Material at trial shall be 26 governed by a separate agreement or order.

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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 for purposes of this Order 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.

DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

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. The Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written 16 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 as permitted under applicable court rules, statutes, and case law.

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

Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in 5.2 this Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise

1 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:

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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" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" to each page that 9 contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page 10 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 (either "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY").

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 16 indicated which material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection 17 and before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY". After the 19 inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the 20 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 "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" legend 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) 26 (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection being asserted (either "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY").

(b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, all protected testimony. When it is impractical to identify separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection, and when it appears that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the Party or Non-Party that sponsors, offers, or gives the testimony may invoke on the record (before the deposition or proceeding is concluded) a right to have up to 21 days after receipt of official (non-rough) transcripts from the court reporter to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is 10 sought and to specify the level of protection being asserted ("CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY"). 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.

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Transcript pages containing Protected Material must be separately bound by the court reporter, who must affix to the top of each such page the legend 16 "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY," as instructed by the Party or Non-Party offering or sponsoring the witness or presenting the testimony.

- (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 23 protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).
 - 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. 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.

1 Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable 2 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. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party's confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, 8 substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or 9 delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality 10 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 by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a 15 challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the challenge to 16 confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of the 17 Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith 18 and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other 19 forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of 20 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, 23 and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen 24 designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that 26 the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely manner.

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6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Local Rules 141.1 and 251 within 30 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process will not resolve their dispute. 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 30 days 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.

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The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the 16 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 as permitted under applicable court rules, 19 statutes, and case law. Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality 20 | 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.

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

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.

- Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless 7.2 otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party disclose any information item may or designated 10 "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 to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;
- (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the 16 Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);
 - 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;

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- (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this 24 litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);
 - (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered

1 by the court. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions 2 that reveal Protected Material must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order. If an issue arises and a specific witness refuses to sign Exhibit A, the parties agree they will meet and confer and attempt to resolve the issue.

- (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.
- 7.3 Disclosure of "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in 10 writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" only to:
- (a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation and who have signed the 16 "'Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;
 - House Counsel of a Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably (b) necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);
 - Experts (as defined in this Order) to whom disclosure is reasonably (c) necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);
 - (d) the Court and its personnel;
 - court reporters, their staffs, and Professional Vendors to whom (e) disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A); and
 - (f) the author of the document or the original source of the information.

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8. **PROTECTED** MATERIAL **SUBPOENAED** OR **ORDERED** PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION.

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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" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY", 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 16 the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this 17 action as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS" EYES ONLY" before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order 19 issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party's permission. 20 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.

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

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this action and designated as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." Such information produced 1 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:

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- (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.
- (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 19 discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving 20 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.

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

1 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. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

Any inadvertent disclosure or production of materials subject to the work product doctrine, attorney-client privilege, or any other applicable privilege or 9 protection shall not constitute or be deemed a waiver of any such privilege or 10 protection, provided that the Producing Party shall notify the Receiving Party in writing of such protection or privilege promptly after the Producing Party discovers 12 such materials have been inadvertently produced. A Party who receives any 13 | inadvertently disclosed information may not use or disclose such information in this or in any other proceeding, or to any third party. When a Producing Party gives 15 notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a 16 claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties include 17 those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). Pursuant to Federal 18 Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the 19 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.

MISCELLANEOUS 12.

- 12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the court in the future.
- 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. 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 addressed in this

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1 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, and/or any information contained in or derived from any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material and/or any information contained in or derived from any Protected Material must comply with 9 Local Rule 141 and any other applicable law that governs the filing of documents 10 under seal with the District Court.

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 16 format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the 17 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 Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected

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1	Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4
2	(DURATION).
3	IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.
4	Dated: August 26, 2016 MESERVE, MUMPER & HUGHES LLP Linda M. Lawson Allison Vana
5	Amson vana
6	Pyr /s/Allison Vana
7	By: <u>/s/ Allison Vana</u> Allison Vana Attorneys for Plaintiff and Counter-
8	Defendant BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA
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11	
12	Dated: August 26, 2016 WANGER JONES HELSLEY PC Scott D. Laird
13	Jena M. Harlos
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15	By: <u>/s/ Scott D. Laird</u> Scott D. Laird
16	Attorneys for Defendant and Counter-Claimant
17	ANTONIO MONTALVO
18	Filer's Attestation-Local Rule 131(e)
19	The filing attorney attests that she has obtained concurrence regarding the
20	filing of this document and its content from the signatories to this document.
21	ORDER
22	
23	Pursuant to the stipulation of the parties, IT IS HEREBY
24	ORDERED that:
25	1. The protective order is approved and entered;
26	2. The parties are advised that pursuant to the Local Rules of
2728	the United States District Court, Eastern District of California, any

documents which are to be filed under seal will require a written request which complies with Local Rule 141; and The party making a request to file documents under seal 3. shall be required to show good cause for documents attached to a nondispositive motion or compelling reasons for documents attached to a dispositive motion. Pintos v. Pacific Creditors Ass'n, 605 F.3d 665, 677-78 (9th Cir. 2009). IT IS SO ORDERED. Dated: August 29, 2016

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4	EXHIBIT A
5	ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND
6	I, [print or type full name], of
7	[print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury
8	that I have received a copy of, read in its entirety, and understand the Stipulated
9	Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Eastern
10	District of California in the case of <i>Berkshire Life Insurance Company of America v</i> .
11	Antonio Montalvo, Case No. 1:16-cv-00006-SAB. I agree to comply with and to be
12	bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and
13	acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment
14	in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner
15	any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any
16	person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order, and that
17	subject to the terms of the Stipulated Protective Order, I will use such information
18	that is disclosed to me only for purposes of this case.
19	I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court
20	for the Eastern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this
21	Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after
22	termination of this action.
23	I hereby appoint [print or type full name] of
24	[print or type full address and telephone
25	number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with this action
26	or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.
27	Date:
28	City and State where sworn and signed:

1	Printed name:
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2 3 4 5 6	Signature:
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