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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SHANNON WILLIAMS,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
CHRISTOPHER BAKER and UNITED  
STATES OF AMERICA,  
  
Defendants.

Case No. 1:16-cv-01540-ADA-HBK  
  
APPROVED AMENDED STIPULATED  
PROTECTIVE ORDER

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 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 12.3, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Local Rule 141 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.

The specific material contemplated to be protected from disclosure by this Order includes information that, if made public, might compromise the institutional safety and security of the federal prisons, and includes training material, video recording practices and policies, camera locations. This Order also seeks to protect material that is private and may be protected by one or more privileges including personnel file material, and reports of use of force complaints against

1 federal prison officers. Pursuant to E.D. Cal. L.R. 141(c)(3), the parties maintain that the need for  
2 protection in this matter should be addressed by a court order, as opposed to a private agreement  
3 between the parties, to avoid litigation and expenditure of resources concerning a potential motion  
4 for protective order pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c), and to provide a mechanism whereby third  
5 parties such as experts and deponents may be bound by this proposed Protective Order through the  
6 use of Exhibit A.

7 2. DEFINITIONS

8 2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of  
9 information or items under this Order.

10 2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is  
11 generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of  
12 Civil Procedure 26(c). This includes material described above that may need to be protected to  
13 maintain institutional safety and security, and material protected by one or more privileges including  
14 the official information privilege.

15 2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well  
16 as their support staff).

17 2.4 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it  
18 produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY  
19 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

20 2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium  
21 or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony,  
22 transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to  
23 discovery in this matter.

24 2.6 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the  
25 litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a  
26 consultant in this action.

27 2.65 HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or  
28 Items: extremely sensitive “Confidential Information or Items,” disclosure of which to another

1 Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by  
2 less restrictive means.

3 2.7 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action. House Counsel  
4 does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

5 2.8 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal  
6 entity not named as a Party to this action.

7 2.9 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action  
8 but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on  
9 behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

10 2.10 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees,  
11 consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

12 2.11 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery  
13 Material in this action.

14 2.12 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g.,  
15 photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing,  
16 storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

17 2.13 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as  
18 “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” This  
19 includes material described above that may need to be protected to maintain institutional safety and  
20 security, and material protected by one or more privileges including the official information  
21 privilege.

22 2.14 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a  
23 Producing Party.

### 24 3. SCOPE

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

1 However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following  
2 information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving  
3 Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of  
4 publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public record  
5 through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to the  
6 disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained the  
7 information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use of  
8 Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

9 4. DURATION

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

16 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

17 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or  
18 Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to  
19 limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The  
20 Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or  
21 oral or written communications that qualify – so that other portions of the material, documents,  
22 items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within  
23 the ambit of this Order.

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

28 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for

1 protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties  
2 that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

3 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (see,  
4 e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or  
5 Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated  
6 before the material is disclosed or produced.

7 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

8 (a) For information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but  
9 excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party  
10 affix the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES  
11 ONLY” to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on  
12 a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s)  
13 (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins), and must specify, for each portion, the level  
14 of protection being asserted.

15 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection  
16 need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it  
17 would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material  
18 made available for inspection shall be deemed “CONFIDENTIAL.” After the inspecting Party has  
19 identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which  
20 documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the  
21 specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY  
22 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” legend to each page that contains Protected  
23 Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the  
24 Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate  
25 markings in the margins), and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection being asserted.

26 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the  
27 Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other  
28 proceeding, all protected testimony, and specify the level of protection being asserted. When it is

1 impractical to identify separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection and it  
2 appears that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the Designating Party  
3 may invoke on the record (before the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding is concluded) a right  
4 to have up to 21 days to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is  
5 sought and to specify the level of protection being asserted. Only those portions of the testimony that  
6 are appropriately designated for protection within the 21 days shall be covered by the provisions of  
7 this Stipulated Protective Order. Alternatively, a Designating Party may specify, at the deposition or  
8 up to 21 days afterwards if that period is properly invoked, that the entire transcript shall be treated  
9 as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

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

15 Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page that the  
16 transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all pages (including  
17 line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material and the level of protection  
18 being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall inform the court reporter of these  
19 requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the expiration of a 21-day period for designation shall  
20 be treated during that period as if it had been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’  
21 EYES ONLY” in its entirety unless otherwise agreed. After the expiration of that period, the transcript  
22 shall be treated only as actually designated.

23 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other  
24 tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or  
25 containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY  
26 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” If only a portion or portions of the information  
27 or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected  
28 portion(s), and specify the level of protection being asserted.

1           5.3     Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to  
2 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s  
3 right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a  
4 designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in  
5 accordance with the provisions of this Order.

6     6.       CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

7           6.1     Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of  
8 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party’s confidentiality  
9 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens,  
10 or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a  
11 confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original  
12 designation is disclosed.

13          6.2     Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process  
14 by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each  
15 challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must  
16 recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph  
17 of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must  
18 begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication  
19 are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging  
20 Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and  
21 must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the  
22 circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen  
23 designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it  
24 has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party is  
25 unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely manner.

26          6.3     Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court  
27 intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality within 21  
28 days of the initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and

1 confer process will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be  
2 accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and  
3 confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party to make  
4 such a motion including the required declaration within 21 days (or 14 days, if applicable) shall  
5 automatically waive the confidentiality designation for each challenged designation. In addition, the  
6 Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality designation at any time if there is  
7 good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a deposition transcript or any  
8 portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a  
9 competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer  
10 requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

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

18 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

19 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or  
20 produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,  
21 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to  
22 the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has  
23 been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL  
24 DISPOSITION).

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

27 7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by  
28 the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any



1 information or item designated “CONFIDENTIAL” only to:

2 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees  
3 of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for  
4 this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is  
5 attached hereto as Exhibit A;

6 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the Receiving  
7 Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the  
8 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

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

12 (d) the court and its personnel;

13 (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and  
14 Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have  
15 signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

16 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably  
17 necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A),  
18 unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed  
19 deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately  
20 bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this  
21 Stipulated Protective Order.

22 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or  
23 other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

24 Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information  
25 or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a  
26 Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
27 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” only to those listed above who may receive “CONFIDENTIAL”  
28 Information or Items, but not to the parties in this case without further agreement or order of the

1 Court.

2 8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER  
3 LITIGATION

4 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels  
5 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY  
6 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” that Party must:

7 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a  
8 copy of the subpoena or court order;

9 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the  
10 other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this  
11 Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

12 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the  
13 Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

14 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena  
15 or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL”  
16 before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has  
17 obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and  
18 expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these  
19 provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to  
20 disobey a lawful directive from another court.

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

23 (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this  
24 action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” and “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’  
25 EYES ONLY.” Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is  
26 protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be  
27 construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

28 (b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-

1 Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the  
2 Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:

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

5 (2) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in  
6 this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the  
7 information requested; and

8 (3) make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

9 (c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14  
10 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the  
11 Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely  
12 seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or  
13 control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by  
14 the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of  
15 seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

16 10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

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

24 11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED  
25 MATERIAL

26 When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced  
27 material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties  
28 are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to

1 modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production  
2 without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the  
3 parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or information covered by  
4 the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement  
5 in the stipulated protective order submitted to the court.

6 12. MISCELLANEOUS

7 12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek  
8 its modification by the court in the future.

9 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order  
10 no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any  
11 information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no  
12 Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by  
13 this Protective Order.

14 12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a  
15 court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the  
16 public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected  
17 Material must comply with Local Rule 141. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant  
18 to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant to Local  
19 Rule 141, a sealing order will issue only upon a showing required by applicable law.

20 13. FINAL DISPOSITION

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

1 abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected  
2 Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all  
3 pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda,  
4 correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant  
5 and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies  
6 that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in  
7 Section 4 (DURATION).

8 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

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DATED: April 13, 2023


/S/ Carter C. White  
Carter C. White  
Attorney for Plaintiff  
U.C. Davis Civil Rights Clinic

DATED: April 13, 2023

/S/ Benjamin E. Hall (by permission)  
Benjamin E. Hall  
Assistant United States Attorney  
Attorney for Defendants

PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: April 13, 2023

  
HELENA M. BARCH-KUCHTA  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

1 EXHIBIT A

2 ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

3 I, \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name], of \_\_\_\_\_ [print or  
4 type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the  
5 Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Eastern  
6 District of California on [date] in the case of *Williams v. Baker, et al.*, No. 1:16-cv-01540-ADA-  
7 HBK. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and  
8 I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and  
9 punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any  
10 information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except  
11 in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

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

15 I hereby appoint \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name] of  
16 \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address and telephone number] as  
17 my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any proceedings related  
18 to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

19  
20 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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

22  
23 Printed name: \_\_\_\_\_

24  
25 Signature: \_\_\_\_\_