

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

Eric Rios v. County of Los Angeles

Rios v. County of Los Angeles, No. 2:24-cv-04782-MEMF-MBK (C.D. Cal. May 27, 2025) · No. 2:24-cv-04782-MEMF-MBK · Decided May 27, 2025

OPINION

Eric Rios v. County of Los Angeles

PER CURIAM.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10 WESTERN DIVISION

11 12 ERIC RIOS, an individual, Case No. 2:24-cv-04782-MEMF-MBK 13 Plaintiff,

[PROPOSED] STIPULATED

14 v. PROTECTIVE ORDER

15 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, A

PUBLIC ENTITY, TY SHELTON

16 and DOES 1 TO 10, inclusive, 17 Defendants. 18 19 20

1. GENERAL

21 1.1 Purposes and Limitations. Discovery in this action is likely to involve 22 production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special 23 protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting 24 this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and 25 petition the Court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties 26 acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or 27 responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and 28 1 use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential 2 treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as 3 set forth in Section 12.3, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle 4 them to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the 5 procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party 6 seeks permission from the court to file material under seal. 7 1.2 Good Cause Statement. 8 This action involves information which is privileged or otherwise protected 9 from disclosure under state or federal statutes, case decisions or common law. 10 Specifically, this action concerns an incident on March 3, 2023, in which Plaintiff 11 ERIC RIOS alleges Defendants COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, and Deputy TY 12 SHELTON, used excessive force in violation of the 4th Amendment and also alleges 13 municipal liability, negligence, assault and battery, intentional

infliction of emotional 14 distress and violation of the Bane Act, including if this case were removed to or refiled 15 in state court in California. Defendants have denied the material allegations. Current 16 and anticipated future discovery requests include private and confidential information 17 of the parties and of third persons, medical records and other information the Parties 18 regard as private, and Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department investigative and 19 personnel records which Defendants contend contain sensitive and personal 20 information not generally made available to the public. Defendants contend that there 21 is good cause and a particularized need for a protective order to preserve the interests 22 of confidentiality in such materials, including the privacy in peace officer personnel 23 file records and associated investigative or confidential records for the following 24 reasons. 25 Defendants contend that, first, peace officers have a federal privilege of privacy 26 in their personnel file records: a reasonable expectation of privacy therein that is 27 underscored, specified, and arguably heightened by the Pitchess protective procedure 28 of California law. See *Sanchez v. Santa Ana Police Dept.*, 936 F.2d 1027, 1033-1034 1 (9th Cir. 1990); *Halton v. City of Stockton*, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14665, *2-3, 12- 2 13 (E.D. Cal. 2012) (concluding that "while "[f]ederal law applies to privilege based 3 discovery disputes involving federal claims," the "state privilege law which is 4 consistent with its federal equivalent significantly assists in applying [federal] 5 privilege law to discovery disputes"); *Soto v. City of Concord*, 162 F.R.D. 603, 613 6 n. 4, 616 (N.D. Cal. 1995) (peace officers have constitutionally-based "privacy rights 7 [that] are not inconsequential" in their police personnel records); cf. Cal. Penal 8 Code §§ 832.7, 832.8; Cal. Evid. Code §§ 1040-1047. Defendants contend that 9 uncontrolled disclosure of such personnel file information can threaten the safety of 10 party and non-party witnesses, officers, and their families/associates. 11 Defendants contend that, second, municipalities and law enforcement agencies 12 have federal deliberative process privilege, federal official information privilege, and 13 federal law enforcement investigatory privilege interests in the personnel files of their 14 peace officers – particularly as to those portions of peace officer personnel files that 15 contain critical self-analysis and internal deliberation/decision-making or 16 evaluation/analysis - potentially including but not limited to evaluative/analytical 17 portions of Internal Affairs type records or reports, evaluative/analytical portions of 18 supervisory records or reports, and/or reports prepared at the direction of counsel, or 19 for the purpose of obtaining or rendering legal advice. See *Sanchez*, 936 F.2d at 1033- 20 1034; *Maricopa Audubon Soc'y v. United States Forest Serv.*, 108 F.3d 1089, 1092- 21 1095 (9th Cir. 1997); *Soto*, 162 F.R.D. at 613, 613 n. 4; *Kelly v. City of San Jose*, 114 22 F.R.D. 654, 668-671 (N.D. Cal. 1987); *Hamstreet v. Duncan*, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 23 89702 (D. Or. 2007); *Admiral Ins. Co. v. United States Dist. Ct.*, 881 F.2d 1486, 1492, 24 1495 (9th Cir. 1988). 25 Additionally, Defendants contend that certain investigative and personnel file 26 records are restricted from disclosure pursuant to applicable California law, including 27 Cal. Penal Code 832.7(b)(5), and that uncontrolled release is likely to result in: 28 needless intrusion of officer privacy; impairment in the collection of third-party 1 witness information and statements

and related legitimate law enforcement 2 investigations/interests; and a chilling of open and honest discussion regarding and/or 3 investigation into alleged misconduct that can erode a public entity's ability to identify 4 and/or implement any remedial measures that may be required. Accordingly, 5 Defendants contend that, without a protective order preventing such, dissemination of 6 confidential information and records in the case can and will likely substantially 7 impair and harm defendant public entity's interests in candid self-critical analysis, 8 frank internal deliberations, obtaining candid information from witnesses, preserving 9 the safety of witnesses, preserving the safety of peace officers and peace officers' 10 families and associates, and protecting the privacy of peace officers. 11 The parties acknowledge that, on January 1, 2019, SB 1421, "The Right to 12 Know Act" and Assembly Bill 748 went into effect. Plaintiffs contend that these laws 13 made all use of force records "public" records that must be produced. See *Becerra v. 14 Superior Court*, (2020) 44 Cal.App.5th 897 (the records here must be produced under 15 Penal Code Section 832.7 and Gov. Code § 6254 as amended by Senate Bill 1421) 16 See also *Walnut Creek Police Officers' Association v. City of Walnut Creek*, (2019) 17 33 Cal.App.5th 940. 18 The Defendants have or likely will also assert claims of privilege with respect 19 to aspects of the subject police officers' background files that contain their respective 20 social security numbers, and sensitive personal information such as private contact 21 information, credit checks, family history information, DMV records, birth records, 22 DMV and educational records, and medical and/or mental health records. Defendants 23 contend that the County of Los Angeles Sheriff's Department has scrupulously 24 maintained the confidentiality of such information, and has invoked the official 25 information privilege with respect to such information. 26 Accordingly, to expedite the flow of information, to facilitate the prompt 27 resolution of disputes over confidentiality of discovery materials, to adequately 28 protect information the parties are entitled to keep confidential, to ensure that the 1 parties are permitted reasonable necessary uses of such material in preparation for and 2 in the conduct of trial, to address their handling at the end of the litigation, and serve 3 the ends of justice, a protective order for such information is justified in this matter. 4 It is the intent of the parties that information will not be designated as confidential for 5 tactical reasons and that nothing be so designated without a good faith belief that it 6 has been maintained in a confidential, non-public manner, and there is good cause 7 why it should not be part of the public record of this case.

8 2. DEFINITIONS

9 2.1 Action: *Eric Rios v. County of Los Angles, et al.*, Case No. 2:24-cv-04782-MEMF-MBK,

10 and this same case if it gets remanded to State Court. 11 2.2 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation 12 of information or items under this Order. 13 2.3 "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items: information (regardless of 14 how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection 15 under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c), and as specified above in the Good 16 Cause Statement. 17 2.4 Counsel: Outside

Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well as their 18 support staff). 19 2.5 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or 20 items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as 21

“CONFIDENTIAL.”

22 2.6 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless 23 of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, 24 among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or 25 generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter. 26 27 28 1 2.7 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter 2 pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as 3 an expert witness or as a consultant in this Action. 4 2.8 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this Action. 5 House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside 6 counsel. 7 2.9 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or 8 other legal entity not named as a Party to this action. 9 2.10 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party 10 to this Action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this Action and have 11 appeared in this Action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm that 12 has appeared on behalf of that party, including support staff. 13 2.11 Party: any party to this Action, including all of its officers, directors, 14 employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their 15 support staffs). 16 2.12 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or 17 Discovery Material in this Action. 18 2.13 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support 19 services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or 20 demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) 21 and their employees and subcontractors. 22 2.14 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is 23 designated as “CONFIDENTIAL.” 24 2.15 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from 25 a Producing Party.3. SCOPE 26 The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only 27 Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted 28 from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of 1 Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties 2 or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material. 3 Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by the orders of the 4 trial judge. This Order does not govern the use of Protected Material at trial. 5

6 4. DURATION

7 Once a case proceeds to trial, all of the court-filed information to be introduced 8 that was previously designated as confidential or maintained pursuant to this 9 protective order becomes public and will be presumptively available to all members 10 of the public, including the press, unless compelling reasons supported by specific 11 factual findings to proceed otherwise are made to the trial judge in advance of the 12 trial. See *Kamakana v. City and Cty. of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1180-81 (9th Cir. 13 2006) (distinguishing “good cause” showing for sealing documents

produced in 14 discovery from “compelling reasons” standard when merits-related documents are 15 part of court record). Accordingly, the terms of this protective order do not extend 16 beyond the commencement of the trial. 17

18 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

19 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. 20 Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this 21 Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies 22 under the appropriate standards. The Designating Party must designate for protection 23 only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that 24 qualify so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications 25 for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of 26 this Order. 27 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations 28 that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper 1 purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber the case development process or to impose 2 unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Designating Party 3 to sanctions. 4 If it comes to a Designating Party’s attention that information or items that it 5 designated for protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must 6 promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the inapplicable designation. 7 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in 8 this Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise 9 stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection 10 under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or 11 produced. 12 Designation in conformity with this Order requires: 13 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic 14 documents, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial 15 proceedings), that the Producing Party affix, at a minimum, the legend 16 “CONFIDENTIAL” (hereinafter “CONFIDENTIAL legend”), to each page that 17 contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page 18 qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected 19 portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins). 20 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents available for inspection 21 need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated 22 which documents it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and 23 before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be 24 deemed “CONFIDENTIAL.” After the inspecting Party has identified the documents 25 it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, 26 or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing 27 the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the “CONFIDENTIAL 28 legend” to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions 1 of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly 2 identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the 3 margins). 4 (b) for testimony given in depositions that the Designating Party identify 5 the Disclosure or Discovery Material on the

record, before the close of the deposition. 6 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and 7 for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on 8 the exterior of the container or containers in which the information is stored the legend 9 “CONFIDENTIAL.” If only a portion or portions of the information warrants 10 protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected 11 portion(s). 12 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent 13 failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the 14 Designating Party’s right to secure protection under this Order for such material. 15 Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable 16 efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this 17 Order. 18

19 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

20 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a 21 designation of confidentiality at any time that is consistent with the Court’s 22 Scheduling Order. 23 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute 24 resolution process under Local Rule 37-1, et seq, as modified by Judge Kaufman’s 25 Procedures. See <https://www.cacd.uscourts.gov/honorable-michael-b-kaufman>. Any 26 discovery motion must strictly comply with these procedures. 27 6.3 Burden. The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding 28 shall be on the Designating Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an 1 improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on 2 other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. Unless the Designating 3 Party has waived or withdrawn the confidentiality designation, all parties shall 4 continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled 5 under the Producing Party’s designation until the Court rules on the challenge. 6 // 7 // 8 // 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

1 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

2 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is 3 disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this 4 Action only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this Action. Such 5 Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the 6 conditions described in this Order. When the Action has been terminated, a Receiving 7 Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL DISPOSITION). 8 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a 9 location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons 10 authorized under this Order. 11 7.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless 12 otherwise ordered by the Court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a 13 Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated 14 “CONFIDENTIAL” only to: 15 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this Action, as 16 well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably 17 necessary to disclose the information for this Action; 18 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House

Counsel) of 19 the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action; 20 (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom 21 disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action and who have signed the 22 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); 23 (d) the Court and its personnel; 24 (e) court reporters and their staff; 25 (f) professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and Professional 26 Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action and who have 27 signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); 28 1 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or 2 a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information; 3 (h) during their depositions, witnesses, and attorneys for witnesses, in 4 the Action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary provided: (1) the deposing 5 party requests that the witness sign the form attached as Exhibit A hereto; and (2) they 6 will not be permitted to keep any confidential information unless they sign the 7 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), unless otherwise 8 agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the Court. Pages of transcribed 9 deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material may be 10 separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as 11 permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order; and 12 (i) any mediator or settlement officer, and their supporting personnel, 13 mutually agreed upon by any of the parties engaged in settlement discussions. 14

15 8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED

16 PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

17 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation 18 that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this Action as 19 “CONFIDENTIAL,” that Party must: 20 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall 21 include a copy of the subpoena or court order; 22 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to 23 issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena 24 or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of 25 this Stipulated Protective Order; and 26 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued 27 by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected. 28 1 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with 2 the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action 3 as “CONFIDENTIAL” before a determination by the court from which the subpoena 4 or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The 5 Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court 6 of its confidential material and nothing in these provisions should be construed as 7 authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this Action to disobey a lawful 8 directive from another court. 9

10 9. A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE

11 PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

12 (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non- 13 Party in this

Action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL.” Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections. (b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party’s confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party’s confidential information, then the Party shall: (1) promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party; (2) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this Action, 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, if requested. (c) If the Non-Party fails to seek a protective order from this Court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party’s confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the Court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this Court of its Protected Material. 9

10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

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

11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE

PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil

Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure

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

5 12. MISCELLANEOUS

6 12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any 7 person to seek its
modification by the Court in the future. 8 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to
the entry of this 9 Protective Order, no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to
10 disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this 11
Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any 12 ground to use
in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order. 13 12.3 Filing Protected
Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any 14 Protected Material must comply with Civil
Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may 15 only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order
authorizing the sealing of the specific 16 Protected Material at issue; good cause must be shown in
the request to file under 17 seal. If a Party's request to file Protected Material under seal is denied
by the Court, 18 then the Receiving Party may file the information in the public record unless 19
otherwise instructed by the Court. 20

21 13. FINAL DISPOSITION

22 After the final disposition of this Action, within 60 days of a written request by 23 the
Designating Party, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the 24 Producing
Party or destroy such material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected 25 Material" includes all
copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other 26 format reproducing or capturing any
of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected 27 Material is returned or destroyed, the
Receiving Party must submit a written 28 certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same
person or entity, to the 1 Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category,
where 2 appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed, and (2) affirms 3
that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, 4 summaries or any
other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. 5 Notwithstanding this
provision, counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all 6 pleadings, motion papers, trial,
deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, 7 correspondence, deposition and trial
exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, 8 and consultant and expert work product, even if
such materials contain Protected 9 Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute
Protected Material 10 remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4
(DURATION). 11 /// 12 /// 13 /// 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

1 || 14. VIOLATION OF ORDER

2 Any violation of this Order may be punished by any and all appropriate 3 || measures including,
without limitation, contempt proceedings and/or monetary 4 || sanctions. 5 6 || IT IS SO
STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD. 7 8 || DATED: May 27, 2025
CARRAZCO LAW, A.P.C. 9 /S/ Kent M. Henderson 10 Angel Carrazco, Jr. Kent M. Henderson,
Of Counsel 12 Attorneys for Plaintiff ERIC RIOS 13
DATED: May 27, 2025 SEKI, NISHIMURA & WATASE, PLC
14 15 /S/ Sara M. Greco 16 Joseph Esposito 17 Sara M. Greco Attorneys for Defendants

18 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES and TY
19 SHELTON
20 9, || SO ORDERED. 22
93 || DATED: _May 27 __, 2025 __ LAY
MICHAEL B. KAUFMAN
24 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
25 26 27 28 17