

DANIEL AND KAREN HAWKINS FAMILY TRUST

Certification of Trust (California Probate Code Section 18100.5)

Daniel T. Hawkins and Karen R. Hawkins hereby present this Certification of Trust, in lieu of providing a copy of the trust instrument, to establish the existence and terms of the trust, as set forth below.

1. Purpose of Certification of Trust. This Certification is intended to serve as a "Certification of Trust" under California Probate Code §18100.5, as amended. Its purpose is (1) to certify the existence of the Daniel and Karen Hawkins Family Trust (the "Trust") and the identity and powers of the Trustees, and (2) to summarize some of the more important provisions of the Trust so that the Trustees can deal with third parties, such as financial institutions, stock transfer agents, brokerage houses, insurance companies, and others, without disclosing the entire Trust, which is a private and confidential document.

2. Creation of the Trust. The trust instrument creating the Trust (the "Trust Agreement") was executed on October 30, 2007, by Daniel T. Hawkins and Karen R. Hawkins, as Settlers and as Trustees. The Trust continues in existence.

3. Trust Revocable. The Trust is revocable. The Settlers reserved the right to revoke, amend, or modify the trust instrument during their lifetimes. The Trust has not been revoked, modified, or amended in any manner that would cause the representations contained in this Certification of Trust to be incorrect.

4. The Trustees. The initial trustees of the Trust were Daniel T. Hawkins and Karen R. Hawkins. Daniel T. Hawkins and Karen R. Hawkins (the "Trustees") are the currently serving and acting trustees of the Trust. This Certification of Trust is being signed by all of the currently serving and acting trustees of the Trust.

5. Powers of the Trustees. The Trustees have all the powers described below, all powers granted by law (including all the powers set forth in Probate Code §16220 et seq.), and all powers reasonably necessary to carry out their duties as Trustees to administer, manage, protect, and invest the trust estate.

(a) To Accept Property. The Trustees may accept or receive additions and contributions to the trust estate from either Settlor or any other person and hold the property in trust under the provisions of the Trust Agreement. If the Trustees receive property from another fiduciary and if the Trustees believe the action to be in the best interests of the trust estate, the Trustees are authorized to waive an accounting from the fiduciary, to approve his or her actions, to consent to his or her proposed actions, and to consent to his or her discharge.

(b) To Disclaim or Reject Property. The Trustees may renounce or otherwise disclaim all or any part of any interest in property passing to the trust, by gift or bequest, and any right, power, privilege, or discretion granted the Trustees under the Trust Agreement. The Trustees may reject any property or interest in property passing to the trust,

including property that by reason of hazardous materials or substance the Trustees determine (after investigation at the expense of the trust) would be detrimental to the trust purpose.

(c) To Retain Property. The Trustees may retain trust property received at the inception of the trust or at any other time, from either Settlor or any other person until, in the judgment of the Trustees, disposition or distribution of the property should be made. The property may be retained even though the property is unproductive, is property in which a Trustee is personally interested or in which the Trustee owns an undivided interest personally or as trustee of another trust, or there is known or later discovered to be hazardous materials or substances requiring remedial action pursuant to environmental laws. Notwithstanding Probate Code §§16048 and 16049, the Trustees shall have no duty to dispose of any part of the trust property included in the trust at the time of its creation, or later added to the trust by either Settlor or another person, that would not be a proper investment for the Trustees to make. The Trustees may, without liability, continue to hold that property. The Trustees may hold trust property in bearer form so that title may pass by delivery, or in the name of any one Trustee or a nominee without indication of any fiduciary capacity by the nominee. The Trustees may keep all or part of the trust property at any place within the United States or abroad.

(d) To Invest and Reinvest Trust Property. The Trustees may invest and reinvest trust property (including income and principal) in any kind of property, whether real, personal, or mixed, including (1) real property (including leaseholds; royalty interests; interests in mines, oil and gas wells, timberlands, and other wasting assets), (2) intangible personal property (including common and preferred stock and all other kinds of securities (on margin or otherwise); investment company shares, mutual funds, index funds, common trust funds (including any common trust fund under the management of a corporate trustee) and other sole or collective business and investment vehicles; interests in partnerships (whether as a general or limited partner); commodities; governmental obligations of every kind; obligations of corporations or unincorporated associations; and patents, copyrights, trademarks, and other intangible rights), and (3) tangible personal property (including precious metals, works of art, and other collectibles). The Trustees are authorized to establish and maintain brokerage accounts, including margin accounts, for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, possessing, pledging, hypothecating, selling and otherwise disposing of, and generally dealing in and with any of the foregoing types of investments.

(e) To Purchase and Sell Trust Property. The Trustees may buy, purchase, acquire, sell, convey, dispose of, exchange, or otherwise transfer any trust property, or any interest in property, for cash or on credit, at public or private sale, with or without notice, and for the prices and upon the terms as the Trustees determine. The Trustees may grant or acquire options and rights of first refusal involving the acquisition or disposition of any trust property.

(f) To Manage Trust Property. The Trustees may manage, control, divide, develop, improve, repair, exchange, partition, change the character of, or abandon trust property or any interest in trust property. The Trustees may enter into a lease for any purpose as lessor or lessee with or without the option to purchase or renew and for a term within or extending beyond

the term of the trust. The Trustees may amend or extend existing leases. The Trustees may also demolish or remove buildings or other improvements on trust property.

(g) To Borrow Money and Encumber Trust Property. The Trustees may borrow money for any trust purpose from any person upon such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Trustees, and obligate the trust to make repayment from trust property. The Settlor or the Trustees may loan or advance funds to the trust, and the loans or advances together with the interest charged shall be treated as a first lien on the trust estate until repaid. The Trustees may also encumber, mortgage, or pledge trust property for a term within or extending beyond the term of the trust in connection with the exercise of any power vested in the Trustees, or to create restrictions, easements, or other servitudes on trust property.

(h) Providing Guarantees. The Trustees may guarantee any indebtedness incurred by either Settlor, or by any entity owned directly or indirectly by either Settlor or by the trust, as the Settlor may direct.

(i) To Make Loans. The Trustees may loan or advance trust property of any kind (including money) for any trust purpose to any person on terms and conditions as determined by the Trustees, subject to limitations stated in the Trust Agreement. The Trustees may make loans out of trust property to the current beneficiary on terms and conditions that the Trustees determine are fair and reasonable under the circumstances, and guarantee loans to the current beneficiary by encumbrances on trust property.

(j) To Purchase Liability Insurance. The Trustees may purchase and pay the premiums on policies to insure the property of the trust estate against damage or loss and to insure the Trustees against liability with respect to third persons. The Trustees shall not be liable for any omission to purchase any type or amount of insurance. The premiums shall be a proper expense to be charged against the trust.

(k) To Pay, Contest, and Settle Claims. The Trustees may pay or contest any claim; settle a claim by or against the trust by compromise, arbitration, or otherwise; and release, in whole or in part, any claim belonging to the trust.

(l) To Litigate. In accordance with their duties to enforce claims and defend actions as set forth in Probate Code §§16010 and 16011, the Trustees may prosecute or defend actions, claims, or proceedings for the protection of the trust estate and the Trustees in the performance of their duties.

(m) To Pay and Allocate Trust Expenses. The Trustees may pay taxes and other assessments imposed on the trust estate or trust income; reasonable compensation of the Trustees and of the employees and agents of the trust; and other expenses incurred in the collection, care, management, administration, and protection of the trust estate. In allocating the payment of expenses, the Trustees shall have the power to determine which expenses are chargeable to income or principal or partly to each. The Trustees are authorized, but not directed, to allocate and charge post-death expenses incurred in the administration of the trusts or sub-trusts to post-death income. In particular, all expenses of administration claimed as income

tax deductions may be entirely allocated to and charged against post-death income. In making these determinations, the Trustees shall be guided by the principles set forth in the California Uniform Principal and Income Act, but their final determination shall be binding.

(n) To Hire and Employ Persons. The Trustees may hire and employ persons (including individuals, corporations, partnerships, associations, and other companies), including accountants, attorneys, auditors, investment advisers, appraisers, or other agents or experts, even if they are associated or affiliated with a Trustee, to advise or assist the Trustees in the performance of their duties and obligations. The Trustees may grant discretionary authority to such persons, but may not delegate either the administration of the trust or acts that are not delegable except as expressly provided in the Trust Agreement.

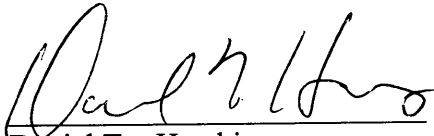
(o) To Maintain Custody. The Trustees may keep any or all of the trust property at any place in California or elsewhere, within the United States or abroad, or with a depository or custodian at those places. If no bank or trust company is acting as sole or a Cotrustee, the Trustees are authorized to appoint a bank or trust company as custodian for securities and any other trust assets. Any appointment shall terminate when a bank or trust company begins to serve as sole or as a Cotrustee under the Trust Agreement. The custodian shall keep the deposited property; collect and receive the income and principal; and hold, invest, disburse, or otherwise dispose of the property or its proceeds (specifically including selling and purchasing securities and delivering securities sold and receiving securities purchased) upon the order of the Trustees. The custodian shall not be liable to any person interested in the trust for any action taken pursuant to the order or instructions of the Trustees or their authorized agents.

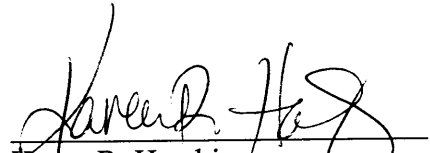
(p) To Execute and Deliver Instruments. The Trustees may execute and deliver all documents and instruments (including checks withdrawing or disbursing trust funds, stock powers, deeds and other conveyances, receipts, releases, contracts, and other agreements and transfer documents) which are needed to accomplish or facilitate the exercise of the powers vested in the Trustees, and to disclose the provisions of the Trust Agreement whenever in the Trustees' discretion disclosure is appropriate.

6. Signature Authority. The Trustees act by majority vote. Further, a majority of the Trustees have the power, acting together, to sign all documents exercising the powers of the Trustees, or to delegate, in writing, to one Trustee the authority to sign all documents exercising the powers of the Trustees. Under the Trust Agreement, no person other than a majority of the Trustees is required or needed to sign such documents for them to be effective as to the Trust.

7. Reliance by Third Parties. This Certification contains a true and correct representation of the terms of the Trust. All third parties dealing with the Trustees may rely on this Certification as a true statement of the provisions of the Trust as of the date this Certification is presented to the third party (regardless of the date of execution of this Certification), unless the third party has actual knowledge that the representations contained in this Certification are incorrect. A third party who acts in reliance upon this Certification of Trust without actual knowledge that the representations contained herein are incorrect is not liable to any person for so acting.

We declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on October 30, 2007, at Thousand Oaks, California.


Daniel T. Hawkins



Karen R. Hawkins

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)

COUNTY OF VENTURA)

On October 30, 2007, before me, Joyce Purvis, Notary Public, personally appeared Daniel T. Hawkins and Karen R. Hawkin proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same in their authorized capacities, and that by their signatures on the instrument the persons, or the entity upon behalf of which the persons acted, executed the instrument.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.


NOTARY PUBLIC

