

Exhibit 1-K

EXHIBIT A

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

*IN RE BROILER CHICKEN ANTITRUST
LITIGATION*

This Document Relates To:

All End-User Consumer Plaintiff Actions

No. 1:16-cv-08637 TMD

**END-USER CONSUMER PLAINTIFFS'
FOURTH CONSOLIDATED AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

[REDACTED PUBLIC VERSION]

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Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves individually and on behalf of a plaintiff class (the Class) consisting of all persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these), but excluding chicken marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in the United States from at least as early as January 1, 2008 until the present (the Class Period). Plaintiffs bring this action for injunctive relief under Section 1 of the Sherman Act, and for treble damages under the antitrust laws, unfair competition laws, consumer protection laws, and unjust enrichment common laws of the several states against defendants, and demands a trial by jury.

I. NATURE OF ACTION

1. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that in order to maintain price stability and increase profitability, beginning at least as early as January 1, 2008, defendants and their co-conspirators conspired and combined to fix, raise, maintain, and stabilize the price of Broilers. The principal (but not exclusive) method by which defendants implemented and executed their conspiracy was by coordinating their output and limiting production with the intent and expected result of increasing prices of Broilers in the United States. In furtherance of their conspiracy, defendants exchanged detailed, competitively sensitive, and closely-guarded non-public information about prices, capacity, sales volume, and demand, including through Agri Stats, Inc. Plaintiffs are further informed and believe that defendants fraudulently concealed their anticompetitive conduct from Plaintiffs and the Classes for the states set forth below in furtherance of the conspiracy, and as a result there may be other methods by which defendants carried out their conspiracy which presently are not known to Plaintiffs. For instance, it was not publicly known until November 2016 that certain defendants and their co-conspirators

apparently manipulated and artificially inflated a widely used Broiler price index, the Georgia Dock. These allegations are based on information and belief and the investigation of counsel, except for those allegations about Plaintiffs, which are based on personal knowledge.

2. Broilers constitute approximately 98 percent of all chicken meat sold in the United States. Defendants are the leading suppliers of Broilers in an industry with over \$30 billion in annual wholesale revenue. The Broiler industry is highly concentrated, with a small number of large producers in the United States controlling supply. Defendants collectively control approximately 90 percent of the wholesale Broiler market. Since the 1950s, the production of Broilers has become highly industrialized and commoditized.

3. Historically, the Broiler industry was marked by boom and bust cycles where, in response to rising prices, producers increased production, which caused an oversupply and resulting decrease in pricing. However, that market pattern changed markedly in 2008. By their wrongful conduct as alleged in this complaint, defendants not only materially reduced or eliminated the historical boom and bust cycle of the Broiler industry, they propped up Broiler prices during periods of rapidly falling input costs by, among other means, coordinating supply restrictions and manipulating one or more Broiler price indices.

4. In 2007, Pilgrim's and Tyson attempted to cut their production levels enough to cause industry prices to rise. However, despite Pilgrim's and Tyson's combined 40% market share, their production cuts in 2007 were not enough to increase prices through supply cuts because other Broiler companies increased their production.

5. As a result, in January 2008 Pilgrim's and Tyson changed tactics and concluded that only through broader cooperation among major producers in the Broiler industry could supply be cut enough to force prices to increase. In January 2008, both Pilgrim's and Tyson

made clear to the Broiler industry that neither Pilgrim's nor Tyson would continue to cut production while their competitors used the opportunity to take away Pilgrim's and Tyson's market share. A few days after attending an industry event in late January 2008, Tyson's CEO announced Tyson would be raising prices because "we have no choice [but] to raise prices substantially." A day later, a Pilgrim's executive announced publicly that Pilgrim's would be cutting its production and "the rest [] of the market is going to have to pick-up a fair share in order for the production to come out of the system."

6. Subsequently, as described in detail below, the other defendants followed Pilgrim's and Tyson's call to arms and made substantial cuts to their own production. However, unlike Pilgrim's and Tyson's prior production cuts, in 2008 the defendants did not rely solely on the ordinary mechanisms available to temporarily reduce production, which would have permitted production to be quickly ramped up if prices rose. Instead, defendants cut their ability to ramp up production for *18 months or more* by destroying Broiler breeder hens in their Broiler breeder flocks responsible for supplying the eggs producer defendants raise into Broilers. This destruction of the Broiler breeder flock was unparalleled and the consequences continue to reverberate in the Broiler industry to the present day. Further, when some defendants in 2010 became "undisciplined" and began gradually increasing their production, defendants made a second wave of coordinated production cuts in 2011 and 2012, which included further substantial destruction of industry Broiler breeder flocks. Defendants continued to limit the United States Broiler supply in subsequent years by destroying eggs, relying upon one another's production to meet customer needs, and exporting excess Broiler breeder flocks to Mexico, even when doing so was against their independent economic interest.

7. The consequence of defendants' cuts in 2008 and 2011-2012 has been a nearly 50% increase in Broiler wholesale prices by one measure since 2008, despite input costs (primarily corn and soybeans) *falling* roughly 20% to 23% over the same time period. The rise in Broiler prices relative to input costs has led to record profits for defendants.

8. To effectuate their conspiracy, defendants turned to a modernized version of an antitrust conspiracy in the Broiler industry during the 1970s. During the 1970s, major Broiler producers held a weekly conference call to discuss production levels and prices for Broilers. After the Department of Justice and civil antitrust plaintiffs sued, that practice was stopped. However, by January 2008, modern technology provided a way for defendants to share detailed production and pricing information without industry-wide conference calls. Producers now electronically transfer vast amounts of production data to Agri Stats which, while supposedly anonymous, in fact provide defendants with sufficient detail to determine with reasonable accuracy producer-level data on production, cost, and general efficiencies. This permits the defendants to share, on a weekly and/or monthly basis, their confidential production and pricing information, including forward-looking production information, which is easily forecasted on Broiler breeder flock data that is reported and shared.

9. From late 2014 into 2016, Broiler input costs fell significantly. Economic theory predicts that in a competitive market, all else being equal, Broiler prices similarly would fall. However, prices remained artificially inflated due to defendants' and their Broiler co-conspirators' agreement to artificially restrict production and their manipulation of the Georgia Dock Broiler price index, published by the Georgia Department of Agriculture ("GDA"). The facts surrounding this episode were unknown to Plaintiffs and the public until November 2016, when it became public that the United States Department of Agriculture ("USDA") had

requested in July 2016 that the GDA investigate and verify the accuracy of the Broiler prices provided to the GDA by several defendants. When the GDA declined to do so, citing the industry's and its own lack of interest in verifying prices, USDA began publishing its own Broiler price statistic, which confirmed that the Georgia Dock price was inflated over already supra-competitive prices.

10. There are numerous “plus factors” in the Broiler industry during the Class Period including, but not limited to, the following: (a) extensive information sharing through Agri Stats, (b) numerous opportunities to collude in a variety of forums, (c) a coordinated change from contracts with fixed Broiler prices to Broiler prices that float with the Broiler spot market, (d) inter-Defendant trades and purchases that often are against independent self-interest, and (e) multiple industry characteristics which facilitate collusion, such as high vertical integration, high barriers to entry, high Broiler industry consolidation and concentration, inelastic supply and demand, a lack of significant substitutes for Broilers, and a history of government investigations and collusive conducts.

11. Defendants' restriction of Broiler supply had the intended purpose and effect of increasing Broiler prices to Plaintiffs and the Classes. First, as defendants themselves acknowledge, supply and demand in the Broiler industry are inelastic. Therefore, a coordinated decrease in supply as alleged herein necessarily will result in an increase in prices. As one industry consultant noted, “[b]ecause of the inelastic nature of the supply and demand [of Broilers,] a reduction in supply will produce an outcome more preferable to the industry than maintaining supply with a lower price.”

12. Second, as acknowledged by industry experts and defendants themselves, pricing in virtually all Broiler sales is tied to spot market prices, which are publicly known and available

through industry price indices. An expert economist has testified that “internal [defendant] documents show that virtually all chicken products, even if they’re not sold spot, are tied to the spot prices. . . .”

13. Therefore, defendants knew and intended that their coordinated limitation and reduction in Broiler supply would artificially increase all Broiler prices – for spot market and contract sales – above the level they would have been absent the conduct alleged herein.

14. As a result of defendants’ unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs and the Classes paid artificially inflated prices for Broilers during the Class Period. Such prices exceeded the amount they would have paid if the price for Broilers had been determined by a competitive market. Thus, plaintiffs and Class members were injured by defendants’ conduct.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

15. Plaintiffs bring this state law class action on behalf of all the Classes to recover actual and/or compensatory damages, double and treble damages as permitted, pre- and post-judgment interest, costs, and attorneys’ fees for the injury caused by defendants’ conduct in restricting the supply of Broilers and increasing the price of Broilers. Plaintiffs seek damages in excess of \$5,000,000. Plaintiffs bring this action under Section 16 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. § 26) to secure injunctive relief against defendants for violating Section 1 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. § 1). This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1337, and Sections 4 and 16 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 15(a) and 26.

16. Plaintiffs also assert claims for actual and exemplary damages and injunctive relief pursuant to state antitrust, unfair competition, and consumer protection laws, and seek to obtain restitution, recover damages, and secure other relief against defendants for violation of those state laws. Plaintiffs and the classes also seek attorneys’ fees, costs, and other expenses under federal and state laws. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action

pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(d) and 1367, in that: (i) this is a class action in which the matter or controversy exceeds the sum of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and in which some members of the proposed classes are citizens of a state different from some defendants; and (ii) plaintiffs' state law claims form part of the same case or controversy as their federal claims under Article III of the United States Constitution.

17. Venue is appropriate in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), (c) and (d) because one or more defendants resided or transacted business in this District, is licensed to do business or is doing business in this District, and because a substantial portion of the affected interstate commerce described herein was carried out in this District.

18. This Court has personal jurisdiction over each Defendant because, *inter alia*, each defendant: (a) transacted business throughout the United States, including in this District; (b) manufactured, sold, shipped, and/or delivered substantial quantities of Broilers throughout the United States, including this District; (c) had substantial contacts with the United States, including this District; and/or (d) engaged in an antitrust conspiracy that was directed at and had a direct, foreseeable, and intended effect of causing injury to the business or property of persons residing in, located in, or doing business throughout the United States, including this District.

19. The activities of the defendants and all co-conspirators, as described herein, were within the flow of, were intended to, and did have direct, substantial, and reasonably foreseeable effects on the foreign and interstate commerce of the United States.

III. PARTIES

A. Plaintiffs

20. Plaintiff Jason Liebich is a resident of Phoenix, Arizona and a citizen of the United States. Mr. Liebich has purchased multiple Broilers produced by Tyson and Foster Farms

from his local Safeway, Fry's, Bashas, and AJ's stores for personal use during the Class Period and suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint.

21. Plaintiff Linda Cheslow is a resident of Santa Rosa, California and citizen of the United States. Ms. Cheslow has purchased multiple Broilers produced by Tyson and Foster Farms from her local Safeway, Raley's, Lucky's, Food Maxx and G&G Market stores for personal use during the Class Period and suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint.

22. Plaintiff Abraham Drucker is a resident of San Francisco, California, and a citizen of the United States. Mr. Drucker has purchased multiple Broilers produced by Foster Farms as well as by defendants through Costco's Kirkland brand from his local Safeway and Costco stores for personal use during the Class Period and suffered antitrust injury as a result.

23. Plaintiff Christopher Gilbert is a resident of Stamford, Connecticut. During the Class Period, Mr. Gilbert has indirectly purchased Broilers produced by Perdue from his local Stop & Shop stores in the state of New York for personal use during the Class Period and suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint.

24. Plaintiff Ian Adams is a resident of Honolulu, Hawaii and a citizen of the United States. During the Class Period, Mr. Adams purchased multiple Broilers for personal use from Costco which, on information and belief, were supplied by Pilgrim's Pride and Foster Farms. During the Class Period, he has also purchased multiple Broilers produced by Perdue, Foster Farms, and Sanderson Farms for personal use from his local Wal-Mart, Target, and Safeway stores. Mr. Adams thus suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint.

25. Plaintiff Marilyn Stangeland is a resident of Illinois and citizen of the United States. During the Class Period, Ms. Stangeland has purchased Broilers produced by Tyson and Perdue from her local Jewel in the State of Illinois for personal use during the Class Period and suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint.

26. Plaintiff Daniel M. Percy is a resident of Maquoketa, Iowa and citizen of the United States. Mr. Percy has purchased multiple Broilers produced by Tyson from his local Walmart store and Fairway Finer Foods for personal use during the Class Period and suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint.

27. Plaintiff Kristin Davis is a resident of Palm City, Florida and citizen of the United States. Ms. Davis has purchased multiple Broilers produced by Tyson and Perdue from her local Publix for personal use during the Class Period and suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint.

28. Plaintiffs Leslie and David Weidner are residents of Shawnee, Kansas. During the Class Period, they have purchased Broilers produced by Tyson from their local grocery store in the States of Kansas and Missouri for personal use during the Class Period and suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint.

29. Plaintiff Matthew Hayward is a resident of Cambridge, Massachusetts and a citizen of the United States. Mr. Hayward has purchased multiple Broilers produced by Perdue from his local Star Market stores for personal use during the Class Period and suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint.

30. Plaintiff Dorothy Monahan is a resident of Pontiac, Michigan and citizen of the United States. Ms. Monahan has purchased multiple Broilers produced by Tyson, Perdue, Pilgrim's Pride, Sanderson Farms, Mountaire Farms, and Simmons Foods from her local stores,

including Kroger and Hollywood Markets, for personal use during the Class Period and suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint.

31. Plaintiff Joshua Madsen is a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota and citizen of the United States. Mr. Madsen has purchased multiple Broilers from Costco which, on information and belief, were supplied by Pilgrim's Pride and Foster Farms. He has also purchased multiple Broilers produced by Tyson, Perdue, and Foster Farms from his local Target and Cub Foods stores. These purchases were for personal use during the Class Period, and Mr. Madsen suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint.

32. Plaintiff Natalie Wilbur is a resident of Derry, New Hampshire and citizen of the United States. Ms. Wilbur has purchased multiple Broilers produced by Tyson, Perdue, and Pilgrim's Pride from her local grocery stores for personal use during the Class Period and suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint.

33. Plaintiff Alison Pauk is a resident of Albuquerque, New Mexico. During the Class Period, Ms. Pauk purchased Broilers produced by Tyson, Pilgrim's, and Foster Farms from her local Smith's, Albertsons, Costco, Walmart, and Sprouts (formerly Sunflower) in the State of New Mexico for personal use during the Class Period and suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint.

34. Plaintiff Michael Perry is a resident of Las Vegas, Nevada and citizen of the United States. Mr. Perry has purchased multiple Broilers produced by Tyson, Foster Farms, and Sanderson Farms from his local grocery stores, including Ralph's, Smith's, Albertsons, Vons, and Glaziers, for personal use during the Class Period and suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint.

35. Plaintiff William David Marino is a resident of Sunset Beach, North Carolina and citizen of the United States. Mr. Marino has purchased multiple Broilers produced by Tyson, Pilgrim's, Perdue, Foster Farms, and Sanderson from his local Food Lion, Albertsons, Wal-Mart, and Costco grocery stores for personal use during the Class Period and suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint.

36. Plaintiff Eric Thomas is a resident of Lake Oswego, Oregon and citizen of the United States. Mr. Thomas has purchased multiple Broilers produced by Tyson, Perdue, and Foster Farms from his local Whole Foods, Trader Joes, Albertsons, and Fred Meyer for personal use during the Class Period and suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint

37. Plaintiff Kenneth Cote is a resident of North Providence, Rhode Island and citizen of the United States. Mr. Cote has purchased multiple Broilers produced by Tyson and Perdue from his local Stop & Shop, Shaw's, and Shore's Markets for personal use during the Class Period and suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint.

38. Plaintiff Catherine Senkle is a resident of Sioux Falls, South Dakota and citizen of the United States. Ms. Senkle has purchased multiple Broilers produced by Tyson, Perdue and Pilgrim's from her local Hy-vee, Fairway and Walmart stores for personal use during the Class Period and suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint.

39. Plaintiff Margo Stack is a resident of Nashville, Tennessee and citizen of the United States. During the Class period, she has purchased multiple Broilers produced by Perdue and Tyson from her local Publix and Kroger stores for personal use during the Class Period and suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint.

40. Plaintiff James Flasch is a resident of Appleton, Wisconsin and citizen of the United States. Mr. Flasch has purchased multiple Broilers produced by Tyson and Perdue from his local Pick 'n Save and Copps Food Stores for personal use during the Class Period and suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint.

41. Plaintiff Miron Sittig is a resident of Iowa, Louisiana and citizen of the United States. Ms. Sittig has purchased multiple Broilers produced by Tyson, Pilgrim's, Perdue, Foster Farms, and Sanderson Farms from Market Basket, Kroger's, and Sam's Club for personal use during the Class Period and suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint.

42. Plaintiff Dina Morris is a resident of York, Maine and citizen of the United States. Ms. Morris has purchased multiple Broilers produced by Tyson and Perdue from Shaw's, Hannaford's, and Walmart for personal use during the Class Period and suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint.

43. Plaintiff Kenneth Michael Pitre is a resident of Gulfport, Mississippi and citizen of the United States. Mr. Pitre has purchased multiple Broilers in Mississippi produced by one or more of the Defendants for personal use during the Class Period and suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint.

44. Plaintiff Dianne Spell is a resident of Salem, Missouri and citizen of the United States. Ms. Spell has purchased multiple Broilers produced by Tyson, Perdue, and Sanderson Farms from Walmart, Town & Country, Country Mark, Publix, Winn Dixie, and Sam's Club for personal use during the Class Period and suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint.

45. Plaintiff Angela Ashby is a resident of Omaha, Nebraska and citizen of the United States. Ms. Ashby has purchased multiple Broilers produced by Tyson and Perdue from Hy-vee, Walmart, Fairway, BagNSave, Target, No Frills, Bakers, Super Saver, Family Fare, Costco, Aldi, and Sam's Club for personal use during the Class Period and suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint.

46. Plaintiff Christina Hall is a resident of York, South Carolina and citizen of the United States. Ms. Hall has purchased multiple Broilers produced by Tyson and Perdue from Bi-lo and Wal-Mart for personal use during the Class Period and suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint.

47. Plaintiff Richard Heftel is a resident of Provo, Utah and citizen of the United States. Mr. Heftel has purchased multiple Broilers produced by Tyson and Foster Farms from Smith's, Walmart, Costco, and Albertsons, for personal use during the Class Period and suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint.

48. Plaintiff Stephen Holt is a resident of Albany, New York, and lived in Washington, D.C. during the Class Period. He is a citizen of the United States. Mr. Holt has purchased multiple Broilers in Washington, D.C. produced by one or more Defendants for personal use during the Class Period and suffered antitrust injury as a result of the violations alleged in this Complaint.

B. Defendants

1. Koch Foods Defendants

49. Koch Foods, Inc. is a privately held Delaware corporation with its corporate headquarters in Park Ridge, Illinois. It has its sales office in Flowood, Mississippi and its export office in Chattanooga, Tennessee. During the Class Period, Koch Foods, Inc. sold Broilers in

interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

50. JCG Foods of Alabama, LLC is an Alabama corporation with its headquarters in Park Ridge, Illinois, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, JCG Foods of Alabama, LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

51. JCG Foods of Georgia, LLC is a Georgia corporation with its headquarters in Park Ridge, Illinois, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, JCG Foods of Georgia, LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

52. Koch Meat Co., Inc. is an Illinois corporation with its headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, Koch Meat Co., Inc. sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

53. Defendants Koch Foods, Inc., JCG Foods of Alabama, LLC, JCG Foods of Georgia, LLC, and Koch Meat Co, Inc. are collectively referred to as “Koch Foods.”

2. Tyson Defendants

54. Tyson Foods, Inc. is a publicly traded Delaware corporation headquartered in Springdale, Arkansas. During the Class Period, Tyson Foods, Inc. and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

55. Tyson Chicken, Inc. is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Springdale, Arkansas and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tyson Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, Tyson

Chicken, Inc. sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

56. Tyson Breeders, Inc. is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Springdale, Arkansas and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tyson Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, Tyson Breeders, Inc. sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

57. Tyson Poultry, Inc. is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Springdale, Arkansas and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tyson Poultry, Inc. During the Class Period, Tyson Poultry, Inc. sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

58. Defendants Tyson Foods, Inc., Tyson Chicken, Inc., Tyson Breeders, Inc., and Tyson Poultry, Inc. are collectively referred to as “Tyson.”

3. Pilgrim’s Pride Corporation

59. Pilgrim’s Pride Corporation (hereinafter “Pilgrim’s”) is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Greeley, Colorado. JBS USA Holdings, Inc. holds a 75.3% controlling interest in Pilgrim’s. JBS USA Holdings and Pilgrim’s are subsidiaries of JBS SA, a Brazilian corporation headquartered in Sao Paulo, Brazil. During the Class Period, Pilgrim’s sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

60. Around December 1, 2008, Pilgrim’s filed a voluntary Chapter 11 petition in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Texas. Effective December 28, 2009, Pilgrim’s was discharged from bankruptcy under a plan of reorganization that paid all creditors in full largely due to rising Broiler prices leading to increased profits at Pilgrim’s. Pilgrim’s participated in the conspiracy alleged herein throughout the Class Period through the

actions of many of Pilgrim's most senior executives, including former CEO Dr. Don Jackson and current President & CEO Bill Lovette, and others with responsibility for Broilers.

61. After its discharge from bankruptcy, Pilgrim's reaffirmed its participation in the conspiracy, in part by calls-to-arms and pledges by and between defendants that were followed by actions that resulted in further idling of production capacity, reduced production, and price increases. Other specific post-discharge actions taken by Pilgrim's in furtherance of the conspiracy are alleged (see below) and are consistent with the actions taken by all of the Defendants and Pilgrim's throughout the Class Period.

62. Regardless of whether Pilgrim's participated in the conspiracy throughout the Class Period or joined or reaffirmed membership in the conspiracy immediately after its discharge from bankruptcy, this Complaint seeks to recover damages from Pilgrim's only for Pilgrim's post-discharge conduct, and in no way seeks to violate any orders of the above-referenced Bankruptcy Court. However, by operation of law, the damages arising from Pilgrim's post-discharge conduct include damages incurred by Plaintiffs and the Classes throughout the Class Period. This Complaint also seeks to recover damages from the other defendants for Pilgrim's pre-discharge conspiratorial conduct. Therefore, plaintiffs plead only a single Class Period as to all defendants, but damages as to Pilgrim's are governed by the principles of joint and several liability as noted above.

4. Perdue Defendants

63. Perdue Farms, Inc. is a privately held Maryland corporation headquartered in Salisbury, Maryland. During the Class Period, Perdue Farms, Inc. and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

64. Perdue Foods LLC is a privately held Maryland limited liability company headquartered in Salisbury, Maryland. Perdue Foods LLC is a subsidiary of Perdue Farms, Inc. During the Class Period, Perdue Foods, LLC and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

65. Defendants Perdue Farms, Inc. and Perdue Foods LLC are collectively referred to as “Perdue.”

5. Sanderson Farms Defendants

66. Sanderson Farms, Inc. is a publicly held Mississippi corporation headquartered in Laurel, Mississippi. During the Class Period, Sanderson Farms, Inc. and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

67. Sanderson Farms, Inc. (Foods Division) is a Mississippi corporation located in Laurel, Mississippi, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sanderson Farms, Inc. During the Class Period, Sanderson Farms, Inc. (Foods Division) sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

68. Sanderson Farms, Inc. (Production Division) is a Mississippi corporation located in Laurel, Mississippi, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sanderson Farms, Inc. During the Class Period, Sanderson Farms, Inc. (Production Division) sold or supplied for sale Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

69. Sanderson Farms, Inc. (Processing Division) is a Mississippi corporation located in Laurel, Mississippi, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sanderson Farms, Inc. During the Class Period, Sanderson Farms, Inc. (Processing Division) sold Broilers in interstate commerce,

directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States. Defendants Sanderson Farms, Inc., Sanderson Farms, Inc. (Foods Division), Sanderson Farms, Inc. (Production Division), and Sanderson Farms, Inc. (Processing Division) are collectively referred to as “Sanderson Farms.”

6. Wayne Farms, LLC

70. Wayne Farms, LLC is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Oakwood, Georgia. It is an operating affiliate of its parent company, Continental Grain Company, a privately held company in Arlon, Belgium. During the Class Period, Wayne Farms, LLC and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

7. Mountaire Farms Defendants

71. Mountaire Farms, Inc. is a privately held Delaware corporation with its headquarters in Millsboro, Delaware. During the Class Period, Mountaire Farms, Inc. and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

72. Mountaire Farms, LLC is a privately held Arkansas corporation located in Little Rock, Arkansas, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mountaire Farms, Inc. During the Class Period, Mountaire Farms, LLC and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

73. Mountaire Farms of Delaware, Inc. is a privately held Delaware corporation located in Millsboro, Delaware, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mountaire Farms, Inc.

During the Class Period, Mountaire Farms of Delaware, Inc. and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

74. Defendants Mountaire Farms, Inc., Mountaire Farms, LLC, and Mountaire Farms of Delaware, Inc. are collectively referred to as “Mountaire.”

8. Peco Foods

75. Peco Foods, Inc. is a privately held Alabama corporation headquartered in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. During the Class Period, Peco Foods, Inc. and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

9. Foster Farms

76. Foster Farms, LLC is a privately held California corporation headquartered in Modesto, California. During the Class Period, Foster Farms, LLC and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

77. Foster Poultry Farms is a privately held California corporation headquartered in Livingston, California. Foster Poultry Farms is a related entity of Foster Farms, LLC. During the Class Period, Foster Poultry Farms and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates was engaged in the processing, distribution, sale, pricing, and/or marketing of Broilers, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

78. Defendants Foster Farms, LLC and Foster Poultry Farms are collectively referred to as “Foster Farms.”

10. House of Raeford Farms

79. House of Raeford Farms, Inc. is a privately held North Carolina corporation headquartered in Rose Hill, North Carolina. During the Class Period, House of Raeford operated in part through a division referred to as “Columbia Farms,” which is a group of Broiler facilities and operations originally named Columbia Farms, Inc. and Columbia Farms of Georgia, Inc. when purchased by House of Raeford in 1998. During the Class Period, House of Raeford Farms, Inc. and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

11. Simmons Foods

80. Simmons Foods, Inc. is a privately held Arkansas corporation headquartered in Siloam Springs, Arkansas. During the Class Period, Simmons Foods, Inc. and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

81. Simmons Prepared Foods, Inc. is a privately held Arkansas company headquartered in Siloam Springs, Arkansas. During the Class Period, Simmons Foods, Inc. exclusively sold the chicken it produced to Simmons Prepared Foods, Inc., which in turn resold the chicken in various forms to its customers. Simmons Prepared Foods, Inc. and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates was engaged in the processing, distribution, sale, pricing, and/or marketing of Broilers, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

82. Defendants Simmons Foods, Inc. and Simmons Prepared Foods, Inc. are collectively referred to as “Simmons” or “Simmons Foods.”

12. Fieldale Farms

83. Fieldale Farms Corporation is a privately held Georgia corporation headquartered in Baldwin, Georgia. During the Class Period, Fieldale Farms Corporation and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

13. George's Defendants

84. George's, Inc. is a privately held Arkansas corporation headquartered in Springdale, Arkansas. During the Class Period, George's, Inc. and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

85. George's Farms, Inc. is a privately held Arkansas corporation headquartered in Springdale, Arkansas, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of George's Inc. During the Class Period, George's Farms, Inc. and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold and/or supplied Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

86. Defendants George's, Inc. and George's Farms, Inc. are collectively referred to as "George's."

14. O.K. Foods Defendants

87. Defendant O.K. Foods, Inc. is an Arkansas corporation headquartered in Fort Smith, Arkansas. O.K. Foods, Inc. is a subsidiary of Industrias Bachoco S.A., a Brazilian corporation headquartered in Sao Paulo, Brazil. During the Class Period, O.K. Foods, Inc. and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate

commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

88. O.K. Farms, Inc. is an Arkansas corporation headquartered in Fort Smith, Arkansas, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of O.K. Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, O.K. Farms, Inc. and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

89. O.K. Industries, Inc. is an Arkansas corporation headquartered in Fort Smith, Arkansas, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of O.K. Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, O.K. Industries, Inc. and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

90. Defendants O.K. Foods, Inc., O.K. Farms, Inc., and O.K. Industries, Inc. are collectively referred to as “O.K. Foods.”

15. Claxton Poultry Defendants

91. Claxton Poultry Farms, Inc. is a Georgia corporation located in Claxton, Georgia. During the Class Period, Claxton Poultry Farms, Inc. and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

92. Norman W. Fries, Inc., d/b/a Claxton Poultry Farms, Inc. is a Georgia corporation located in Claxton, Georgia. During the Class Period, Norman W. Fries, Inc. and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the

United States. Defendants Claxton Poultry Farms, Inc. and Norman W. Fries, Inc. are collectively referred to as “Claxton Poultry.”

16. Harrison Poultry Defendants

93. Harrison Poultry, Inc. is a Georgia corporation located in Bethlehem, Georgia. During the Class Period, Harrison Poultry, Inc. and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

17. Mar-Jac Poultry Defendants

94. Mar-Jac Poultry, Inc. is a Delaware corporation located in Gainesville, Georgia. During the Class Period, Mar-Jac Poultry, Inc. and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

95. Mar-Jac Poultry MS, LLC is a Mississippi limited liability corporation located in Gainesville, Georgia. During the Class Period, Mar-Jac Poultry MS, LLC and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

96. Mar-Jac Poultry AL, LLC is an Alabama limited liability corporation located in Gainesville, Georgia. During the Class Period, Mar-Jac Poultry AL, LLC and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

97. Mar-Jac AL/MS, Inc. is a Delaware corporation located in Gainesville, Georgia. During the Class Period, Mar-Jac AL/MS, Inc. and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or

controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

98. Mar-Jac Poultry, LLC is a Delaware corporation located in Gainesville, Georgia. During the Class Period, Mar-Jac Poultry, LLC and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

99. Mar-Jac Holdings, LLC is a Delaware corporation located in Gainesville, Georgia and is the parent company of Mar-Jac Poultry, Inc., Mar Jac Poultry MS LLC, Mar-Jac AL, LLC, Mar-Jac AL/MS, LLC, and Mar-Jac Poultry, LLC. During the Class Period, Mar-Jac Holdings, LLC and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

100. Defendants Mar-Jac Poultry, Inc., Mar-Jac Poultry MS, LLC, Mar-Jac Poultry AL, LLC, Mar-Jac AL/MS, Inc., Mar-Jac Poultry, LLC and Mar-Jac Holdings, LLC are collectively referred to as “Mar-Jac Poultry.”

18. Defendant Agri Stats

101. Agri Stats, Inc. is an Indiana corporation located in Fort Wayne, Indiana and is a subsidiary of Eli Lilly & Co. Eli Lilly & Co. is an Indiana corporation located in Indianapolis, Indiana. Throughout the Class Period, Agri Stats acted as a co-conspirator of defendants by facilitating the exchange of confidential, proprietary, and competitively sensitive data among defendants and their co-conspirators.

102. “Defendant” or “defendants” as used herein, includes, in addition to those named specifically above, all of the named defendants’ predecessors, including Broilers companies that merged with or were acquired by the named defendants and each named defendant’s wholly

owned or controlled subsidiaries or affiliates that sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States during the Class Period.

103. To the extent that subsidiaries and divisions within each defendant's corporate family sold or distributed Broilers to direct purchasers, these subsidiaries played a material role in the conspiracy alleged in this Complaint because defendants wished to ensure that the prices paid for such Broilers would not undercut the artificially raised and inflated pricing that was the aim and intended result of defendants' coordinated and collusive behavior as alleged herein. Thus, all such entities within the corporate family were active, knowing participants in the conspiracy alleged herein, and their conduct in selling, pricing, distributing and collecting monies from plaintiffs and the members of the Classes for Broilers was known to and approved by their respective corporate parent named as a defendant in this Complaint. For the avoidance of doubt, previously unnamed subsidiaries for defendants are specifically identified as co-conspirators below.

IV. AGENTS AND CO-CONSPIRATORS

1. Producer Co-Conspirator Allen Harim.

104. Harim USA, Ltd. is a privately held Delaware corporation with its corporate headquarters in Seaford, Delaware. During the Class Period, Harim USA Ltd. and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

105. Allen Harim Foods, LLC is a privately held Delaware limited liability company with its corporate headquarters in Seaford, Delaware, and with facilities and operations in Delaware, Maryland and North Carolina. Allen Harim Foods, LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary

of Harim USA Ltd. During the Class Period, Allen Harim Foods, LLC and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

106. Allen Harim Farms, LLC is a privately held Delaware limited liability company with its corporate headquarters in Seaford, Delaware, and with facilities and operations in Delaware, Maryland and North Carolina. Allen Harim Farms, LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Harim USA Ltd. During the Class Period, Allen Harim Farms, LLC and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

107. Producer Co-Conspirators Harim USA, Ltd., Allen Harim Foods, LLC, and Allen Harim Farms, LLC are collectively referred to as “Allen Harim.”

2. Producer Co-Conspirator Amick Farms.

108. Amick Farms, LLC is a privately held Delaware limited liability company with its corporate headquarters in Batesburg-Leesville, South Carolina, and with facilities in South Carolina, Maryland and Delaware. Amick Farms, LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of OSI Group, LLC, a privately held Delaware corporation with its corporate headquarters in Aurora, Illinois. During the Class Period, Amick Farms, LLC and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

109. The Amick Company, Inc. is a privately held South Carolina corporation with its corporate headquarters in Batesburg-Leesville, South Carolina and is a wholly owned subsidiary of OSI Group, LLC. During the Class Period, The Amick Company, Inc. and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

Amick-OSI Broilers, LLC is a privately held Delaware limited liability company with its corporate headquarters in Batesburg-Leesville, South Carolina and is a wholly owned subsidiary of OSI Group, LLC. During the Class Period, Amick-OSI Broilers, LLC and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

110. Amick-OSI Processing, LLC is a privately held Delaware limited liability company with its corporate headquarters in Batesburg-Leesville, South Carolina and is a wholly owned subsidiary of OSI Group, LLC. During the Class Period, Amick-OSI Processing, LLC and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

111. Producer Co-Conspirator Amick Farms, LLC, The Amick Company, Inc., Amick-OSI Broilers, LLC, and Amick-OSI Processing, LLC are collectively referred to as “Amick.”

3. Producer Co-Conspirator Keystone Foods.

112. Keystone Foods, Inc. is a subsidiary of Marfrig Alimentos, S.A., a Brazilian company, with its corporate headquarters in Huntsville, Alabama. During the Class Period, Keystone Foods, Inc. and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

113. Keystone Foods Corporation is a subsidiary of Keystone Foods, Inc. and Marfrig Alimentos, S.A., a Brazilian company. During the Class Period, Keystone Foods Corporation and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

114. Keystone Foods Equity Group is a subsidiary of Keystone Foods, Inc. and Marfrig Alimentos, S.A., a Brazilian company. During the Class Period, Keystone Foods Equity Group and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

115. Keystone Foods LLC is a subsidiary of Keystone Foods, Inc. and Marfrig Alimentos, S.A., a Brazilian company. During the Class Period, Keystone Foods LLC and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

116. Equity Group Kentucky Division LLC, formerly known as Cagle's-Keystone Foods, L.L.C., is a Delaware limited liability company with its headquarters in Franklin, Kentucky and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Grow-Out Holdings LLC. During the Class Period, Equity Group Kentucky Division LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

117. Equity Group – Georgia Division LLC is a Delaware limited liability company with its headquarters in Camilla, Georgia and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Grow-Out Holdings LLC. During the Class Period, Equity Group – Georgia Division LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States. Producer co-conspirators Keystone Foods, Inc., Keystone Foods Corporation, Keystone Foods Equity Group, Keystone Foods LLC, Equity Group Kentucky Division LLC, and Equity Group – Georgia Division LLC are collectively referred to as “Keystone Foods.”

4. Producer Co-Conspirator Case Farms.

118. Case Foods, Inc. is a privately held Delaware corporation with its corporate headquarters in Troutman, North Carolina. During the Class Period, Case Foods, Inc. and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

119. Case Farms, LLC is a privately held Delaware limited liability company with its corporate headquarters in Troutman, North Carolina, and with facilities and operations in Ohio and North Carolina. Case Farms, LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Case Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, Case Farms, LLC and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

120. Case Farms Processing, Inc. is a privately held North Carolina corporation with its corporate headquarters in Troutman, North Carolina, and with facilities and operations in North Carolina. Case Farms Processing, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Case Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, Case Farms Processing, Inc. and/or its predecessors, wholly owned or controlled subsidiaries, or affiliates sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

121. Producer co-conspirators Case Foods, Inc., Case Farms, LLC, and Case Farms Processing, Inc. are collectively referred to as “Case Foods.”

122. Among the Defendant families included in this Complaint, various subsidiaries and related entities actively participated in the conspiracy alleged herein and are therefore are co-conspirators, including the following:

a. Koch Foods

- i. JCG Industries, Inc. is an Illinois corporation with its headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, JCG Industries, Inc. sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- ii. JCG Properties L.L.C. is an Illinois limited liability company with its headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, JCG Properties L.L.C. sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- iii. JCG Land Holdings, LLC is an Illinois limited liability company with its headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, JCG Land Holdings, LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- iv. JCG Foods LLC is a Delaware limited liability company with its headquarters in Park Ridge, Illinois, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, JCG Foods LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- v. Koch Foods of Cumming LLC, formerly known as Greko, L.L.C. is a Georgia limited liability company with its headquarters in Cumming, Georgia, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, Koch Foods of Cumming LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- vi. Koch Foods of Gainesville LLC, formerly known as Gress Foods LLC is a Georgia limited liability company with its headquarters in Gainesville, Georgia, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, Koch Foods of Gainesville LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- vii. JCG Farms of Georgia LLC is a Georgia limited liability company with its headquarters in Park Ridge, Illinois, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, JCG Farms of Georgia LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- viii. Koch Foods of Mississippi LLC is a Mississippi limited liability company with its headquarters in Morton, Mississippi, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, Koch Foods of Mississippi LLC sold

Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

- ix. Koch Farms of Mississippi LLC is a Mississippi limited liability company with its headquarters in Morton, Mississippi, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, Koch Farms of Mississippi LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- x. Koch Freezers LLC is a Mississippi limited liability company with its headquarters in Morton, Mississippi, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, Koch Freezers LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- xi. Koch Foods of Alabama LLC is an Alabama limited liability company with its headquarters in Montgomery, Alabama, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, Koch Foods of Alabama LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- xii. Koch Foods of Ashland LLC is an Alabama limited liability company with its headquarters in Montgomery, Alabama, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, Koch Foods of Ashland LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States. Koch Foods of Gadsden LLC is an Alabama limited liability company with its headquarters in Montgomery, Alabama, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, Koch Foods of Gadsden LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- xiii. Koch Foods of Cincinnati LLC, f/k/a Preferred Foods, LLC is an Ohio limited liability company with its headquarters in Fairfield, Ohio, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, Koch Foods of Cincinnati LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- xiv. Koch Farms of Alabama LLC is an Alabama limited liability company with its headquarters in Montgomery, Alabama, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, Koch Farms of Alabama LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- xv. Koch Farms of Ashland LLC is an Alabama limited liability company with its headquarters in Montgomery, Alabama, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, Koch Farms of Ashland LLC sold

Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

- xvi. Koch Farms of Gadsden LLC is an Alabama limited liability company with its headquarters in Montgomery, Alabama, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, Koch Farms of Gadsden LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- xvii. JCG Farms of Alabama LLC is an Alabama limited liability company with its headquarters in Park Ridge, Illinois, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, JCG Farms of Alabama LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- xviii. Koch Foods LLC is a Tennessee limited liability company with its headquarters in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, Koch Foods LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- xix. Koch Foods of Chattanooga LLC is a Tennessee limited liability company with its headquarters in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, Koch Foods of Chattanooga LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- xx. Koch Foods of Morristown LLC is a Tennessee limited liability company with its headquarters in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, Koch Foods of Morristown LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- xxi. Koch Farms LLC is a Tennessee limited liability company with its headquarters in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, Koch Farms LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- xxii. Koch Farms of Chattanooga LLC is a Tennessee limited liability company with its headquarters in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, Koch Farms of Chattanooga LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- xxiii. Koch Farms of Morristown LLC is a Tennessee limited liability company with its headquarters in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, Koch Farms of Morristown LLC sold

Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

- xxiv. Koch Properties of Mississippi LLC is a Mississippi limited liability company with its headquarters in Morton, Mississippi, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Koch Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, Koch Properties of Mississippi LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

b. Tyson

- i. Tyson Sales and Distribution, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its headquarters in Springdale, Arkansas, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tyson Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, Tyson Sales and Distribution, Inc. sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

c. Perdue

- i. Perdue Foods, Inc. (presently dissolved) was a Maryland corporation with its headquarters in Salisbury, Maryland and was a wholly owned subsidiary of Perdue Farms, Inc. During the Class Period, Perdue Foods, Inc. sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- ii. Harvestland Holdings, LLC (presently merged) was a Maryland limited liability company with its headquarters in Salisbury, Maryland and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Perdue Farms, Inc. During the Class Period, Harvestland Holdings, LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- iii. Perdue Food Products, Inc. (presently merged) was a Maryland limited liability company with its headquarters in Salisbury, Maryland and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Perdue Farms, Inc. During the Class Period, Perdue Food Products, Inc. sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- iv. Perdue Farms, LLC is a Maryland limited liability company with its headquarters in Salisbury, Maryland and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Perdue Farms, Inc. During the Class Period, Perdue Farms, LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- v. Perdue Farms Incorporated (presently merged) was a Maryland limited liability company with its headquarters in Salisbury, Maryland and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Perdue Farms, Inc. During the Class Period, Perdue Farms Incorporated sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

d. Wayne Farms

- i. WFSP Foods, LLC is an Alabama limited liability company with its headquarters in Decatur, Alabama, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tyson Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, WFSP Foods, LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

e. George's

- i. George's Chicken, LLC is an Arkansas limited liability company with its headquarters in Springdale, Arkansas, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of George's, Inc. During the Class Period, George's Chicken, LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- ii. George's Family Farms, LLC is an Arkansas limited liability company with its headquarters in Springdale, Arkansas, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of George's, Inc. During the Class Period, George's Family Farms, LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- iii. George's Foods, LLC is an Arkansas limited liability company with its headquarters in Springdale, Arkansas, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of George's, Inc. During the Class Period, George's Foods, LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- iv. George's of Missouri, Inc. is an Arkansas corporation with its headquarters in Springdale, Arkansas, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of George's, Inc. During the Class Period, George's of Missouri, Inc. sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- v. George's Processing, Inc. is an Arkansas corporation with its headquarters in Springdale, Arkansas, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of George's, Inc. During the Class Period, George's Processing, Inc. sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

f. Peco

- i. Peco Farms of Mississippi, LLC is a Mississippi limited liability company with its headquarters in Jackson, Mississippi and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Peco Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, Peco Farms of Mississippi, LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

g. Pilgrim's

- i. PFS Distribution Company is a Delaware company with its headquarters in Arlington, Texas and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Pilgrim's Pride Corporation. During the Class Period, PFS Distribution Company sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- ii. Merit Provisions, LLC is a Delaware limited liability company with its headquarters in Dallas, Texas and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Pilgrim's Pride Corporation. During the Class Period, Merit Provisions, LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- iii. GC Properties, LLC is a Georgia limited liability company with its headquarters in Powder Springs, Georgia and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Pilgrim's Pride Corporation. During the Class Period, GC Properties, LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- iv. Pilgrim's Pride of Nevada, Inc. is a Nevada corporation with its headquarters in Greeley, Colorado and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Pilgrim's Pride Corporation. During the Class Period, Pilgrim's Pride of Nevada, Inc. sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- v. PPC Marketing, Ltd. is a Texas company with its headquarters in Pittsburg, Texas and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Pilgrim's Pride Corporation. During the Class Period, PPC Marketing, Ltd. sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- vi. Pilgrim's Pride Corporation of West Virginia, Inc. is a West Virginia corporation with its headquarters in Greeley, Colorado and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Pilgrim's Pride Corporation. During the Class Period, Pilgrim's Pride Corporation of West Virginia, Inc. sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

h. Foster Farms

- i. Foster International Trading Company, Inc. is a corporation affiliated with Foster Farms, LLC and/or Foster Poultry Farms. During the Class Period, Foster International Trading Company, Inc. sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly-owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- ii. Napoleon Poultry Supply, LLC is a Delaware limited liability company with its headquarters in Livingston, California and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Foster

Farms, LLC. During the Class Period, Napoleon Poultry Supply, LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

i. OK Foods

- i. O.K. Broiler Farms Limited Partnership (presently dissolved) was an Arkansas limited partnership with its headquarters in Fort Smith, Arkansas and was a wholly owned subsidiary of O.K. Foods, Inc. During the Class Period, O.K. Broiler Farms Limited Partnership sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

j. House of Raeford

- i. House of Raeford Farms of Louisiana, LLC is a Louisiana limited liability company with its headquarters in Shreveport, Louisiana and is a wholly owned subsidiary of House of Raeford Farms, Inc. During the Class Period, House of Raeford Farms of Louisiana, LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- ii. Johnson Breeders, Inc. is a North Carolina corporation with its headquarters in Rose Hill, North Carolina and is a wholly owned subsidiary of House of Raeford Farms, Inc. During the Class Period, Johnson Breeders, Inc. sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States. Columbia Farms of Georgia, Inc. is a South Carolina corporation with its headquarters in Lavonia, Georgia and is a wholly owned subsidiary of House of Raeford Farms, Inc. During the Class Period, Columbia Farms of Georgia, Inc. sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- iii. Raeford Farms of Louisiana, LLC is a Louisiana limited liability company with its headquarters in Arcadia, Louisiana and is a wholly owned subsidiary of House of Raeford Farms, Inc. During the Class Period, Raeford Farms of Louisiana, LLC sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.
- iv. Columbia Farms, Inc. is a South Carolina corporation with its headquarters in Columbia, South Carolina and is a wholly owned subsidiary of House of Raeford Farms, Inc. During the Class Period, Columbia Farms, Inc. sold Broilers in interstate commerce, directly or through its wholly owned or controlled affiliates, to purchasers in the United States.

123. When appropriate in the context, Case Foods, Keystone Foods, Amick Farms, Allen Harim, and the subsidiaries and affiliates identified immediately above for certain

defendant families, are referred to collectively in this Complaint as the “Producer Co-Conspirators.”

124. Various other persons, firms and corporations not named as defendants have participated as co-conspirators with defendants and have performed acts and made statements in furtherance of the conspiracy. The defendants are jointly and severally liable for the acts of their co-conspirators whether or not named as defendants in this Complaint.

125. Whenever reference is made to any act of any corporation, the allegation means that the corporation engaged in the act by or through its officers, directors, agents, employees or representatives while they were actively engaged in the management, direction, control or transaction of the corporation’s business or affairs. Each of the defendants named herein acted as the agent or joint-venturer of or for the other defendants with respect to the acts, violations and common course of conduct alleged herein.

126. Defendants are also liable for acts done in furtherance of the alleged conspiracy by companies they acquired through mergers and acquisitions.

V. TRADE AND COMMERCE

127. During the Class Period, each defendant, directly or through its subsidiaries or other affiliates, sold Broilers in the United States in a continuous and uninterrupted flow of interstate commerce and foreign commerce, including through and into this judicial district.

128. During the Class Period, defendants collectively controlled a majority of the market for Broilers in the United States.

129. Defendants’ business activities substantially affected interstate trade and commerce in the United States and caused antitrust injury in the United States.

VI. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Background on Broilers

1. “Broilers”

130. As used in this Complaint, “Broilers” are chickens raised for meat consumption to be slaughtered before the age of 13 weeks, and which may be sold in a variety of forms, including fresh or frozen, raw or cooked, whole or in parts, or as a meat ingredient in a value added product, but excluding chicken that is grown, processed, and marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.

2. Broilers are a commodity.

131. According to a 2012 report by Focus Management Group, Broilers “are a commodity product with little or no product differentiation based on the processors.” Defendants acknowledge that Broilers are a commodity. For instance, Pilgrim’s CEO commented in February 2014 that “I would add too, our business . . . the [Broiler] chicken business per se is a commodity business.”

3. The United States Broiler market is a national market worth tens of billions of dollars annually.

132. According to the U.S. Poultry & Egg Association, the value of wholesale U.S. Broilers produced in 2014 was \$32.7 billion, up six percent from 2013. The market value varied between \$21.8 and \$30.7 billion from 2008-2013.

133. About 50-70% of Broilers are sold under contract with a customer, about 10-20% are sold on the spot market, and roughly 17-20% are exported.

134. According to expert testimony in July 2011 in *Adams v. Pilgrim’s Pride*,¹ spot market Broilers are “anything left over [that is] sold fresh” within three days. Broiler industry

¹ No. 2:09-cv-00397 (W.D. Tex.).

executives sometimes refer to the Broiler spot market as the “sell it or smell it market,” meaning that if the Broiler isn’t sold within three days, then it will rot. According to Janette Barnard, founder of a spot market trading platform called The Poultry Exchange, “there are no secrets in the spot market, very few anyway. As soon as a sales manager picks up the phone and calls a customer or trader, the word is out and other people will soon know that X company has one load available.”

135. Exports of Broilers from the United States account for approximately 45% of all United States meat exports. Broilers produced in the U.S. are exported to well over 100 different countries, with the major export markets including Mexico, Canada, Hong Kong, and China. Some of the exports from the United States include products less desirable to United States consumers, such as chicken feet or dark meat, but exports also increasingly include white meats and other products widely consumed in the United States.

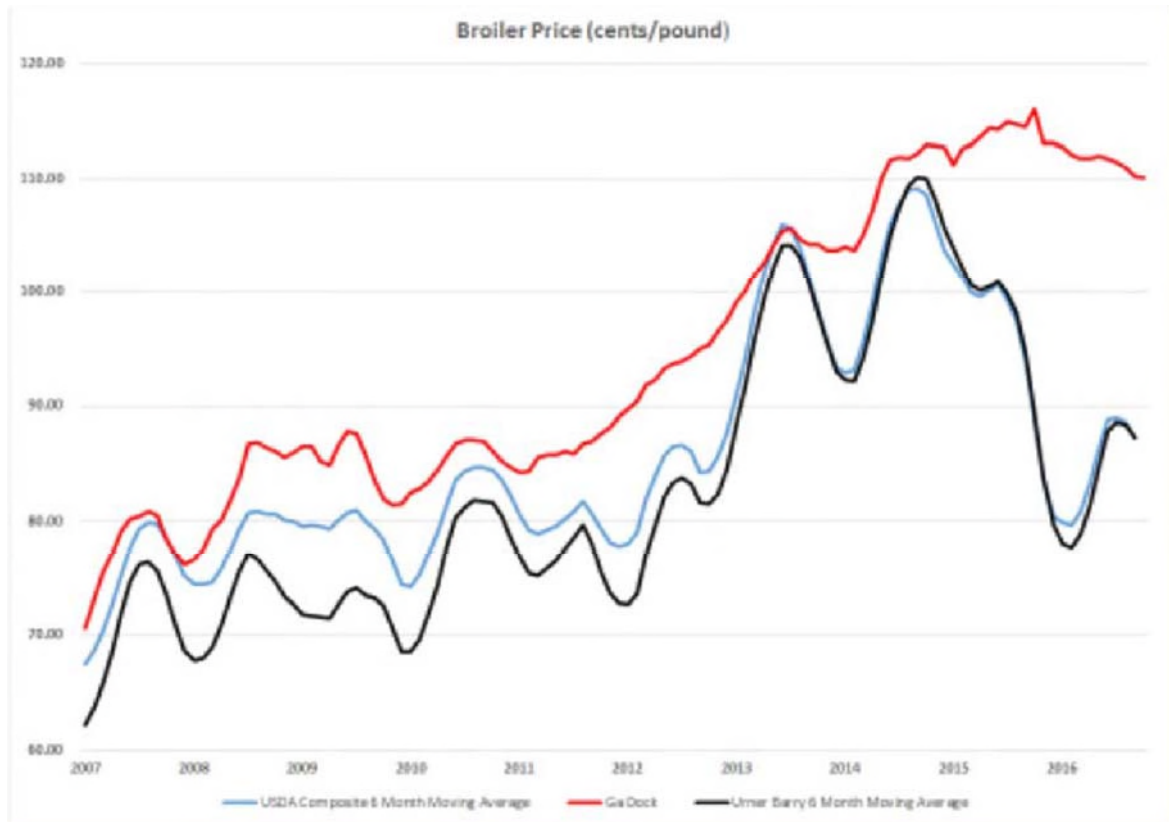
136. Exports of Broilers from the United States have increased since 2007 both in quantity and value. Before the Class Period, in 2006 exports constituted only 14.8% of U.S. exports and increased to 16.5% by 2007. But between 2008-2014 export levels were never lower than 18.5% of U.S. production levels, dropping down to 16% in 2015 due to export bans by countries due to Avian Flu concerns.

137. While this Complaint does not seek damages for Broilers sold into export commerce, Broilers exported from the United States decrease available supply and increase Broiler prices in the United States. Therefore, exports by defendants were an important mechanism used by defendants to affect their United States-based Broiler market conspiracy.

4. Broiler prices have risen steadily since 2008.

138. Broiler prices were significantly elevated during the Class Period due to defendants’ conduct. This is contrary to pricing patterns prior to the Class Period, and contrary to

what would be expected in a competitive market. For instance, during much of the Great Recession, Broiler prices steadily rose despite flat or declining input costs. Similarly, Broiler prices during the 2015 through 2016 time period remained artificially inflated and failed to account for the historic drop in corn and soybean prices, which constitute 50 to 70 percent of Broiler input costs.



139. As of November 2013, a Bloomberg News compilation of industry analyst forecasts predicted Broiler prices would drop 7.1% in 2014 due to a 50% fall in corn prices, but instead, Broiler prices *increased* 9.2%. Since January 1, 2008, by one measure, Broiler prices have been at or near all-time highs roughly half of the time, even though the 2008-2009 period was during the Great Recession.

5. Overview of the Georgia Dock, USDA Composite, Urner Barry, and EMI Broiler prices indices.

140. Broiler prices are reported primarily by three entities: Urner Barry (a commodity price reporting service), the Georgia Department of Agriculture (aka “Georgia Dock,”), and the USDA. Additionally, as discussed below, Agri Stats collects detailed pricing information through its subsidiary Express Markets, Inc. (“EMI”). Urner Barry collects and publishes daily price information for Broilers, while for the USDA’s Composite index, USDA collects and publishes on Broiler price information on a weekly basis. USDA’s Composite price index is publicly available for free. Urner Barry’s Broiler price information is subscription-based, so all Broiler producers and many Broiler purchasers subscribe for a fee. The USDA and Urner Barry’s Broiler price indices are based upon a system of double verification, which includes telephonic and written surveys of all or nearly all Broiler producers, but also verification of reported prices from Broiler purchasers such as brokers, and customers. The Georgia Dock price survey methodology, which contrasts materially with those of the USDA and Urner Barry, is discussed below.

141. The most detailed price report is not publicly available and is produced by Agri Stats and its subsidiary, EMI. According to a May 2010 FarmEcon study, EMI’s pricing report² includes “pricing data on whole birds and chicken parts that is considerably more detailed than

² Agri Stats subsidiary EMI was formed around 2000 to compete with the price reporting service of Urner Barry. Unlike Agri Stats reports for defendants, EMI releases daily pricing data to both defendants and potential purchasers of Broilers, though the reporting service costs thousands of dollars and is not publicly available. EMI reports capture all transactions by Broiler producers, who automatically transmit invoice information electronically from each transaction to EMI. The reports include all sales volume information from the previous day, including the size of containers, type of cut, whether the product was chilled with ice or CO₂, the price, and numerous other pieces of information.

the USDA,” Urner Barry, or Georgia Dock reports, as it is based on actual sales invoices from Broiler companies.

142. Published prices for Broilers from Urner Barry, Georgia Dock, and USDA relate to the spot market for Broilers. However, prices for Broilers, whether sold under contract or on the spot market, generally move with spot market prices as reported by Georgia Dock or Urner Barry.

143. Statements by Broiler company executives and industry experts confirm that Broiler sales, whether by contract or on the spot market, are tied to spot market pricing. For instance, Sanderson Farms CEO Joe Sanderson explained in a May 2008 speech that Sanderson Farms’ contract sales to retail customers have prices tied to the Georgia Dock price survey and Sanderson Farms’ contract sales to food distributors are “based on formulas tied to the Urner Barry.” Similarly, expert economist Dr. Colin A. Carter from the University of California (Davis) testified that “internal Pilgrim’s documents show that virtually all chicken products, even if they’re not sold spot, are tied to the spot prices. . . . 83 percent of Pilgrim’s chicken sales are reflecting the spot price within a given year. So there’s only about 16 percent of their sales that are not tied to the spot market over a relatively short period of time.” Further, because half of “fixed contracts” actually had terms tied to Broiler spot market prices, Dr. Carter concluded that 92% of Pilgrim’s Broiler sales were tied to Broiler spot market prices such as Georgia Dock.

144. As a consequence of the inelasticity of supply and demand in the Broiler industry (discussed below) and the availability of the spot market price indices (discussed above), public price increase announcements by defendants were unnecessary. Defendants knew and intended that a decrease in supply pursuant to their agreement would increase Broiler spot market prices, and therefore that all Broiler prices would increase.

B. The Georgia Dock price index is highly susceptible to collusion, and was manipulated in furtherance of the conspiracy.

145. The Georgia Dock price is compiled on a weekly basis by the GDA. For decades, it has been used by producers and others as a benchmark to set Broiler prices. Until very recently, little if any information was publicly available regarding how the GDA compiles the Georgia Dock price. In fact, defendants intentionally disseminated misinformation that the Georgia Dock price is derived through a complex algorithm and is an accurate and reliable measure of actual Broiler transaction prices. Public revelations in early November 2016, however, indicate for the first time that the Georgia Dock price index not only may be unreliable, but that its survey methodology makes it susceptible to manipulation by Broiler producers.

146. To compile the Georgia Dock price index, according to an internal GDA document provided recently to the New York Times through an open records request, “each participating [Broiler producer] company is called [by the GDA] on Wednesday every week to report the price offered to companies in which they have contracts in place with.” A single price is given by each Broiler producer company and it is accepted without any verification of actual invoices, double-verification with purchasers, or any other form of auditing to verify accuracy. Remarkably, in response to a recent press inquiry, the GDA justified its failure to audit any self-reported data from Defendants by stating, “We don’t see any reason they would submit information that wasn’t truthful.”

147. Despite the GDA’s public statements about confidence in the Georgia Dock price index, the GDA employee who collected prices each week from Broiler companies, Arty Schronce, was deeply concerned. In a September 2016 internal GDA memorandum (hereinafter, “September 2016 Schronce Memorandum”) disclosed publicly for the first time on November 17, 2016, in a Washington Post article, Mr. Schronce wrote that he “continue[d] to have concerns

about” the Georgia Dock, had “voiced concerns in the past,” and that he thought the Georgia Dock price index was “a flawed product that is a liability to the Georgia Department of Agriculture.” Mr. Schronce also noted, “I was told that poultry companies know what they are doing and all I need to do is to gather and consolidate the info I am provided. However, I have come to question the validity of some of the information provided.” Mr. Schronce also reported that the Broiler companies reporting prices to him gave “lackadaisical and rude responses to my requests for information,” such as responding “just keep em’ the same” when asked for a company’s updated Broiler price.

148. The Broiler companies that participated in the Georgia Dock price survey during the relevant time period all own at least one Broiler processing facility located within the State of Georgia. They included defendants Pilgrim’s, Tyson, Fieldale Farms, Perdue, Sanderson Farms, Koch Foods, Wayne Farms, Claxton Poultry, Mar-Jac Poultry, and Harrison Poultry. According to the GDA, each weekly price report from these Broiler producers is weighted to account for the particular company’s market share of Broilers processed in Georgia (referred to by GDA as that company’s “voice”). A preliminary calculation is made based on the single price quotation from each company, then “[a]ny company that provides a whole bird quote that is more than one cent above or below the initial dock price calculation will not be included in the calculation for the whole bird dock price that week. Its voice is taken out of the formula and the dock price is recalculated without it” (hereinafter, the “One Cent Rule”). According to internal GDA documents, the One Cent Rule is meant “to shield [] one company having the ability to greatly influence the price up or down.”

149. The price quoted by each company to the GDA is based on 2.5-to-3 pound whole Broilers, but only a handful of companies who report to GDA actually process 2.5-to-3 pound

birds in Georgia, so internal GDA documents state that Broiler companies “are supposed to adjust their whole bird quote as if they are producing that sized bird.” Once the final Georgia Dock whole bird price is calculated, then the GDA uses a formula to calculate prices for different Broiler cuts and parts of those whole birds, but that calculation is based *entirely* on the *single* original price that each Broiler company provided to the GDA each Wednesday. Historically, the Georgia Dock price was roughly comparable to the prices reflected by the Urner Barry, EMI, and USDA Composite indices. However, beginning around January 2015, the Georgia Dock price began to depart significantly from the pricing reflected by the EMI, Urner Barry, and USDA Composite indices.³

150. The significant difference between the Georgia Dock price index and other Broiler price indices in recent years cannot be explained by only one or two outlier companies reporting artificially high Broiler prices to the GDA, as the One Cent Rule requires that outlier prices deviating by more than one cent from the initial dock price be excluded from the final Georgia Dock price. Instead, the deviation of the Georgia Dock price index from other indices – indices that are themselves based on verified sales by defendants – can only be attributed to all or nearly all participating Broiler producers collectively submitting artificially high and identical or very nearly identical Broiler prices to the GDA.

151. The September 2016 Schronce Memorandum confirms the significance of the One Cent Rule. Mr. Schronce’s memorandum noted that after a January 2016 article about the Georgia Dock price index in the Wall Street Journal, one “company appears to basically not take part in the Whole Bird Dock Price process. They seem to deliberately submit a low bid that they

³ To be clear, plaintiffs allege that prices reported in the EMI, Urner Barry, and USDA Composite price indices during the Class Period were also supra-competitive and artificially inflated by the conduct of defendants and their co-conspirators, as alleged in this Complaint.

know will be kicked out. However, they can claim that they are submitting something lower. In essence, they can take advantage of a high whole bird price while maintaining that they want it to be lower.”

152. To facilitate their control of the Georgia Dock price, defendants convinced the GDA to convene a “Georgia Dock Advisory Committee” composed of senior executives from eight defendants to advise the GDA on the Georgia Dock price. The Georgia Dock Advisory Committee recently included Gus Arrendale (CEO, Fieldale Farms), Mike Welch (CEO & President, Harrison Poultry), Jerry Lane (Former CEO, Claxton Poultry), Jayson Penn (EVP Sales & Operations, Pilgrim’s), Pete Martin (VP of Operations, Mar-Jac), Vernon Owenby (Plant Manager (Cumming, GA), Tyson), Steve Clever (VP of Fresh Sales, Wayne Farms), and Dale Tolbert (VP of Sales, Koch Foods). Prior to November 10, 2016, the existence and conduct of this secret Georgia Dock Advisory Committee was not known to plaintiffs. In his September 2016 Schronce Memorandum, Mr. Schronce wrote, “I have questions about the ‘Advisory Board’ and its role over an office of a state regulatory agency that is supposed to be independent. I was told I could not make any changes without clearing them with the Advisory Board.”

153. USDA publishes a weekly report on poultry production and prices called the Broiler Market News Report (“USDA BMNR”), which until very recently included a re-print of the GDA’s separately compiled Georgia Dock price. According to the November 17, 2016 Washington Post article, the GDA stated that “a review process began in December 2015 after ‘serious concerns’ emerged” with the Georgia Dock price. Sometime in the first half of 2016, the USDA began investigating how the Georgia Dock price survey was conducted.

154. On July 19-20, 2016, high level USDA officials met with GDA representatives in Atlanta, Georgia to discuss the Georgia Dock price. The USDA officials shared their conclusion

that GDA could no longer simply accept Broiler prices from defendants without verification, and instead would have to verify invoice-level data to confirm reported prices. On July 20-21, 2016, USDA officials requested that the GDA provide the USDA with data from Broiler producers to “test and review” the Georgia Dock price for accuracy. On July 22, 2016 USDA’s weekly BMNR publication noted that beginning on August 5, 2016, GDA “will be issuing a new weekly market report for negotiated Georgia broiler/fryer whole birds and bird parts, which will replace the current [Georgia Dock price].” The GDA did not comply with USDA’s August 5 deadline, however, and in the August 5 USDA BMNR all price information from the GDA, Georgia Dock was removed and only a hyperlink to the GDA’s website was included.

155. During the weeks after the July 19-20 meeting with the USDA, the GDA coordinated closely with Defendants and the Georgia Poultry Federation – the Broiler industry’s representative – to determine how to deal with the USDA’s inquiry into the Georgia Dock price. Within the GDA, high-level officials began to raise antitrust concerns regarding the Georgia Dock. For instance, a July 27, 2016, report from GDA Director of Regulatory Compliance & Budget Alec Asbridge to GDA Commissioner Gary Black concluded that “[t]he top 10 poultry producing companies now control over 80% of the industry output. The combination of vertical integration, limited competition and lowered production periods has led to steady prices that have shown to be fairly resistant to changing market conditions. **These factors alone illicit** [sic] **anti-trust review.**” (Emphasis added.)

156. GDA Director Asbridge’s July 27, 2016, report also noted that over time, the GDA became a vehicle for defendants to “report[] a weighted average price per pound on broilers [Georgia Dock price] based off of contracts that have been determined at the private level and **reported without regulatory oversight.** The **formulas to calculate weighted average**

prices have been determined on the private level and have not been standardized since the inception of the [GDA Poultry Market News division] in 1968, which there is no written record of.” (Emphasis added.) In other words, it was Defendants themselves who wrote the rules and formulas that make up the Georgia Dock price, not the GDA.

157. Director Asbridge’s July 27, 2016, report also concluded that “[t]he extent of the use of the [Georgia Dock price] in contract negotiations is presently unknown but inquiries made by media and other governmental entities indicate that **it is utilized on a more regular basis than previously expected.**” (Emphasis added.) In short, the GDA had been publishing the Georgia Dock price for decades, but until the last few months, apparently did not know the scope of reliance on the Georgia Dock price. Notably, a revised and highly sanitized version of the July 27, 2016 report from Director Asbridge to GDA Commissioner Black was circulated internally at GDA on August 5, 2016. The sanitized August 5 report removed references to the existence of factors in the Broiler industry eliciting “antitrust review” and to the fact that the Georgia Dock price was reported for decades by GDA “without regulatory oversight.”

158. On August 12, 2016, GDA Director Asbridge provided Georgia Poultry Federation President Mike Giles with the sanitized version of the report and asked Giles to review it before the GDA sent it to the USDA, “to ensure what I presented is accurate and best represents industry’s concern with only reporting a spot price.” As noted elsewhere in this Complaint, the Georgia Poultry Federation represents the poultry industry in Georgia, and most defendants are members. Remarkably, the GDA also noted in a separate email the same day to Giles and the Georgia Poultry Federation that “[t]he GDA is in agreement with the poultry industry that there is no desire to review invoices for verification of data reported,” even though the information and means to do so are readily at hand – defendants and their co-conspirators

already report such invoice information to Agri Stats on a daily basis. According to a subsequent email dated August 24, 2016, Georgia Poultry Federation President Giles called GDA Director Asbridge back and gave “his and industry’s sign off on the dock price summary report. We can move forward with sending to USDA.” GDA Director Asbridge also proposed another meeting between GDA and the Georgia Poultry Federation to discuss recommendations about verifying Georgia Dock data.

159. On October 6, 2016, a USDA press release noted the expansion of its National Whole Broiler/Fryer report, which included new weekly price information regarding 2.5-to-3 pound Broilers that replaced the same weight Broiler previously reported by the Georgia Dock price. Importantly, the new USDA price roughly matched the Uner Barry price, suggesting that the Georgia Dock price continues to be subject to manipulation by defendants and their producer co-conspirators and does not reflect actual market prices.

160. In an email dated October 7, 2016, a GDA official reported to the USDA that it had not determined how to proceed with new verification procedures for the Georgia Dock price, as it was “cultivating multiple opinions on usefulness as well as playing with various algorithms.”

161. On November 3, 2016, the New York Times published the first account of the USDA’s inquiry into the Georgia Dock, based on information received via Freedom of Information Act and open records requests for internal USDA and GDA documents. Subsequently, a November 8, 2016, article by the Washington Post provided additional detail on the inquiry, including a comment from the USDA that “they discontinued publishing the Georgia Dock price ‘when data from the source report could not be independently verified.’” In the Washington Post article, Sanderson Farms CFO Mike Cockrell was quoted as saying “the

Georgia Dock has come to be a trusted reflection of the supply and demand for retail stores.” In a press release cited in a Bloomberg News article on November 17, 2016, Tyson stated that “[w]hen the Georgia Department of Agriculture asks us for pricing data, we provide accurate information based on actual and recent transactions.” Sanderson Farms’ and Tyson’s continued defense of the Georgia Dock price index as one that customers should trust shows that defendants continue their efforts to conceal the conspiracy alleged in this Complaint.

C. Agri Stats conspired to act as a vehicle for collusion, and to facilitate the monitoring, adoption and enforcement of defendants’ conspiracy.

162. Agri Stats consciously committed to a common scheme to restrain and stabilize the price and supply of Broilers. Agri Stats operated not just as a central clearing house for the Broiler conspirators, but also purposefully collected and re-circulated the defendant producers’ competitively-sensitive data in a form (approved by defendants) easily disaggregated by producers and their respective plants.

163. The producers then used this information to reach agreement on supply constraints to fix or raise prices, and Agri Stats and the producers used this information to enforce the agreement among competitors. Agri Stats thus knowingly provided, and defendants used Agri Stats as, both a method to collude and a mechanism by which to enforce the conspiracy.

1. Agri Stats claims to collect and provide comparative industry data while preserving individual company confidentiality.

164. Agri Stats claims its mission is to “[i]mprove the bottom line profitability for our participants by providing accurate and timely comparative data while preserving confidentiality of individual companies.” Agri Stats describes itself as a “benchmarking” service, which it says “allows organizations to develop plans on how to adopt best practice, usually with the aim of increasing some aspect of performance.”

165. Every defendant and producer co-conspirator is known to participate in Agri Stats and provides and receives the detailed information described herein. Additionally, certain entities acquired by defendants have previously participated in Agri Stats, including Cagle's, Inc., BC Natural Chicken, Peterson Farms, and Townsend's.

166. Upon information and belief, in the wake of a \$1.3 billion jury verdict in 2004 against Tyson for a conspiracy to manipulate pay to cattle farmers, increased fears of antitrust liability led Tyson to withdraw from Agri Stats. However, in or around January 2008, Tyson resumed its participation in Agri Stats.

167. Upon information and belief, Agri Stats' data collection involves direct electronic submissions from the producers on a daily, weekly, and monthly basis, comprised of financial, production, capacity, cost, and numerous other categories of information by each Broiler producer. At each of defendants' Broiler complexes, an employee is responsible for submitting its data to Agri Stats. Agri Stats relies upon a detailed audit process to verify the accuracy of data from each complex, sometimes directly contacting defendants to verify data.

168. While Agri Stats' reports are a closely guarded secret by defendants and their producer co-conspirators, based on public comments by defendants' senior executives and other information, and after an extensive investigation, plaintiffs believe and allege that Agri Stats reports include at a minimum the following categories of information:

- a. Name of genetics company used for primary breeder stock;
- b. Hatchery capacity, costs, and age of Broiler breeder flocks;
- c. Feed manufacturing, delivery and formulation data, including corn and soybean meal costs;
- d. Growout information for Broiler "flocks" provided to contract farmers, including the number of Broilers placed, chick mortality by week and overall percentage, chick cost, days between flocks provided to contract farmers (aka, "down time"), feed conversion rate (pounds of feed per pound of Broiler), average daily weight

gain by chicks, live pounds produced per square foot of grower house, grower compensation, including average grower payment in cents per pound and cents per square foot, breed composition of flock (breed or cross-breed of flocks), detailed information on numerous mechanical aspects of Broiler housing, and numerous other detailed cost, mortality, and operational information about disease, transportation, labor, and other grow out related information;

- e. Slaughter, processing, and further processing information, including pay for processing plant workers, total production volume, market age of Broilers at slaughter, weight of Broilers at slaughter, birds per man hour, processing line speeds, and labor hours per pound;
- f. Inventory levels of Broilers;
- g. Sales data for finished product form and type, such as type of cut (whole bird, cut-up, deboned), various packaging forms (such as bulk, tray pack, etc.), and data segmented into various categories (such as exports, retail, food service, etc.); and
- h. Financial information, such as monthly operating profit per live pound, sales per live pound, and cost per live pound.

169. Agri Stats purports to maintain the confidentiality and anonymity of individual companies' data by providing each company a report identifying only that company's specific Broiler complexes by name, but not identifying by name other Broiler producers' complexes described in the report. For instance, in May 2008 Sanderson Farms CEO Joe Sanderson claimed "[w]e use Agri Stats, which some of you are probably familiar with. Agri Stats is a benchmarking service that we submit data to. Almost everyone in our industry does as well. And we get the data back. It's anonymous – the data is anonymous, so we don't know whose numbers the numbers belong to, but we can see performance indicators all over the industry."

- 2. **Agri Stats purposefully provides comparative data in a form easily disaggregated by the producer defendants, allowing the communication of information to be used to depress supply and raise prices.**

170. While Agri Stats touts its service as "preserving confidentiality of individual companies" – this was only true vis-à-vis the public. In fact, reflected in each report, Agri Stats' "Confidentiality Policy" provides: "The Agri Stats' reports produced and received by the

Participant are intended solely for the internal use of Agri Stats' Participants. The data and information contained in the reports shall not be disseminated or distributed to other persons or entities without the expressed written consent of Agri Stats."

171. Agri Stats thus facilitates the Broiler producers' access to "massive amounts" of each other's competitively sensitive information. According to an expert witness for Pilgrim's in contract-farmer litigation against Pilgrim's, "[p]robably no one in the industry would know better than [Agri Stats economist] Mike Donahue [as to whether Broiler production increased in 2008] because EMI is the same company as Agri Stats, which is the company that gathers operating statistics from virtually every company in the chicken industry. And they know definitively how many breeders are out there, how many pullets are out there, how many broilers are produced every week, and head count and pounds, everything else. They have massive amounts of statistics. And that's why they're so effective at reporting all of this [production information]."

172. Although Agri Stats reports are not public, some parts have found their way into the public record. One such instance is a presentation by Dr. Steve Bolen, an executive with Cobb-Vantress, a bird genetics company wholly owned by Tyson Foods, Inc. Below is a single Agri Stats page that was made available by Dr. Bolen in a presentation:

Agristats Boneless Breast Yield



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Jun 2, 2014 - 13:39 BONELESS BREAST W/O SKIN YIELD - ADJ FOR CONDIMENTS Book Page: 138

173. Each line in the above table is for a broiler production complex, which is a small geographic area, with all production facilities typically located within a 50-mile radius of a broiler company's feed mill and processing plant. The above table is for a single month – March 2014. The report provides the various yields of the lines defendants' facilities for various cuts of meat (breast, fillets and tenders). This table illustrates the incredible detail of the Agri Stats reports.

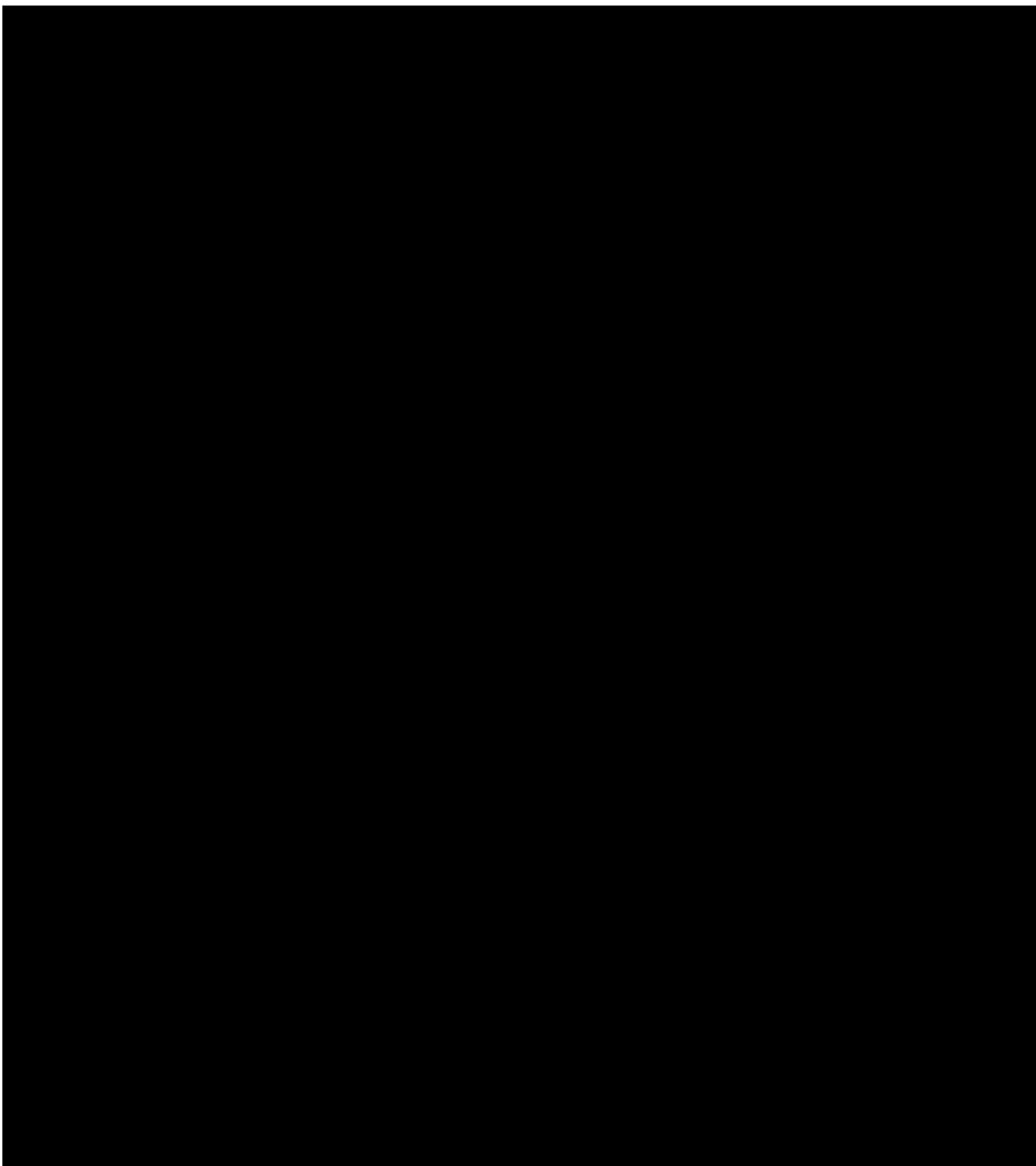
174. Upon information and belief, Agri Stats' reports are so detailed that a reasonably informed producer can discern the identity of competitors' individual Broiler complexes, and it is common knowledge among producers that others can do so. For example, the specific type or size of a Broiler house, breed of chick, average bird size, and production levels listed in Agri

Stats data for complexes allows an industry insider to identify each defendant's individual Broiler complexes.

175. Moreover, Agri Stats reported information from so few producers, that certain regions clearly revealed the identity of participants. For example, on information and belief, the Pacific Northwest region of Agri Stats' reports (Region 10) is composed solely of defendant Foster Farms' three complexes.

176. Industry participants have testified that they were readily able to easily connect the information supplied with the individual companies whose confidentiality is supposedly preserved. Some defendants refer to the task of determining the identity of individual competitor's data as [REDACTED]."

177. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]



178. Sanderson, like other defendants, then used this type of information [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] :

3. Agri Stats produced weekly reports based on current data to facilitate contemporaneous agreement and enforcement.

179. As the Supreme Court long-ago held in *American Column & Lumber Co. v. United States*,⁴ “[g]enuine competitors do not make daily, weekly and monthly reports of the minutest details of their business to their rivals.” The co-conspirators here violated these very

⁴ *American Column & Lumber Co. v. United States*, 257 U.S. 377 (1921).

basic tenets. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Moreover, information provided by survey participants was not historical (based on data that was more than three months old). For example, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

180. Similarly, in some reports, Agri Stats shows the number of egg laying hens, or pullets, that a competitor is placing on farms. This largely determines the number of eggs that will be laid, and therefore how many chickens will be hatched and grown – a key marker of future production.

181. Agri Stats also produced a top-secret monthly report, called the “Bottom Line Report,” circulated only to the CEOs, CFOs, and a few other top executives at defendants and producer co-conspirators. The contents of the Bottom Line Report are a closely guarded secret by company executives.

182. The Bottom Line Report contains one row for each Broiler company reporting to Agri Stats. The Report then lists for each company, by column, operating profit dollars, profit percentage, corporate SG&A (aka overhead), interest expense, and other key operational information.

183. While each company receives a report that only identifies their respective name, top executives at each company know their competitors well enough to pick out recurring unique data points enabling them to identify their competitors on the Bottom Line Report. Furthermore, Tyson, Pilgrim’s, and Sanderson are public companies which report some aggregated data

publicly, which can be matched up against the far more detailed information in the Bottom Line Report to identify competitors' data. In other instances, a company's reported interest expense data can be matched up against information already known about each defendant's and producer co-conspirator's debt level.

184. The sharing of this highly-sensitive data is purposefully circulated by Agri Stats to each producers' top executives, each of whom accept the data, for the purpose of facilitating communication to reach agreement on supply, constraints, and price.

4. Agri Stats meets with each Producer to facilitate the communications in furtherance of the conspiracy and to enforce its purpose.

185. Even if a producer is unable to individually identify competitors on the Bottom Line Report, Agri Stats' employees identify the data belonging to particular competitors at individual quarterly meetings or numerous trade association meetings where Agri Stats executives present on a regular basis.

186. For instance, Agri Stats meets with each defendant and its executives quarterly and makes a detailed presentation about Broilers company and industry data.

187. At these presentations, Agri Stats leads detailed discussions about, *inter alia*:

- a. Industry profitability and the key factors that contribute thereto, including items such as size and average age of Broiler breeder flock, average hatchability of eggs, mortality rates, average bird rate, feed cost, and other performance factors based on data from defendants and producer co-conspirators;
- b. The overall profit of the company and industry, including rankings of companies, overall industry average, and top and bottom third of the industry; and
- c. How much the industry was over- or undersupplying the market, its estimate of demand, and other information based on the data defendants provided.

188. During the Q&A portion of the meeting, Agri Stats would often be asked to confirm – and did confirm directly or indirectly – the identity of a particular competitor in an Agri Stats report.

189. Further, since Agri Stats travelled between each defendant and producer co-conspirator regularly and discussed each Defendant's and Producer Co-Conspirator's non-public, proprietary data, Agri Stats was in a unique position to share information among defendants and producer co-conspirators and to enforce agreement.

190. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

5. Agri Stats circulated color-coded books to producers, sharing the actual data submitted by competitors without anonymizing it first.

191. Agri Stats publishes color-coded data compilations, known as "books," specifically tailored for each Broiler producer based on data submitted to Agri Stats. Agri Stats advertises these "books" on its website:⁵



⁵ <http://agristats.com/partnership> (last visited Jan. 29, 2018).

192. Agri Stats maintained at least six “books” for each defendant: (1) the light-blue “Live” book, with information on the defendant’s breeders, hatchery feed and grow-out; (2) the red “Sales” book, with information on the defendant’s current and year- to-date sales; (3) the light-green “Production” book, with information on the defendant’s yields; (4) the brown “Profit” book, with information on the defendant’s profits and losses; (5) the mustard-yellow “Rendering” book, with information on the defendant’s rendering facilities; and (6) the “Bottom Line” book, with information on the totality of the defendant’s sales, revenues and costs.

193. Anyone at Agri Stats had the ability to pull one or more defendant’s “books” and relay that information to other defendants.

194. On information and belief, Agri Stats has shipped copies of one defendant’s “books” to other defendants on a number of occasions. Despite the impropriety and illegality of this practice, when it was discovered following a routine review of shipping information, no one at Agri Stats was held accountable nor were the “books” returned to Agri Stats.

6. Agri Stats and its data surveys facilitate agreements on supply constraints, rather than competition.

195. On several occasions, Broiler producers (primarily Sanderson Farms) have referenced Agri Stats information on earnings calls or in public statements. For instance:

- a. Sanderson Farms reported in May 2008 that “every year we review our operations and every facet within Agristats . . . we set operational goals every year . . . and [we] try to improve our operations within this benchmarking service we call Agristats.”
- b. Sanderson Farms CEO Joe Sanderson commented on a December 2009 earnings call that “my judgment is that based on what I see in Agr[i] stats nobody is planning on, pullet placements say no ramp up and what I’ve gleaned from Agr[i] stats, people are not planning on ramping up. I see a lot of information from Agr[i] stats that tells me that nobody is going to ramp up.”
- c. Sanderson Farms CEO Joe Sanderson commented in a May 2011 earnings call that “my judgment is that there will be some others that are going to have to make some adjustments that I believe cuts will be forthcoming in our industry based on

the losses we see in Agri Stats.” Asked later on the call by an analyst why he had said on the call and a few months earlier that he “feel[s] confident that we are going to see cutbacks” based on Agri Stats data, Sanderson indicated “industry participants expected that [the market would improve in June and July] and I think they wanted to carry their production into June and July and see if the market would reward them for that it appears right now. . . . And then once you get past July 4 . . . I think then you will start seeing reduced egg sets. . . . Typically in my experience the first cut is not enough and you go back and look at 2008, I think the industry started cutting back maybe in June and that cut back was not enough and then they made another cut in the late fall and I believe the industry became profitable in January.”

- d. At a May 19, 2010 BMO Conference, Tyson compared its operating profit per live pound statistic from Agri Stats against what it said were the total of 121 plants in the Agri Stats survey.
- e. Tyson Foods noted in a December 2014 investor presentation that “[t]he point being is that when you talk about the chicken cycle, most people will look at the cyclical nature. It’s very profitable right now. And we will not hit the top of the top, because within the profitability segmentation right now, the most profitable segments are in fact big bird, and secondly, tray pack. We can tell that through Agri Stats. Now at the same time, when there is more poultry available and the industry may not be as profitable, we would not expect to be anywhere close to what the bottom of that cycle would be.”

196. Similarly, Agri Stats has referred to the secret exchange of information it facilitates among defendants. In many instances, acting as co-conspirator and not a neutral data provider, Agri Stats specifically suggests how much Broiler production should be cut based on Agri Stats data:

- a. In July 2012 trial testimony in a contract-farmer lawsuit against Pilgrim’s, testimony revealed that a November 2008 Agri Stats report “made statements to the effect that it thought the industry was 5-percent oversupplied . . . relative . . . to demand.”
- b. Agri Stats holds regular “poultry outlook conferences” for meat industry executives. For instance, Agri Stats hosted an April 23, 2015 conference in Atlanta, Georgia for which an agenda indicated a presentation by Agri Stats Vice President Sue Trudell would be provided concerning the “broiler market situation and outlook” and an analysis of feed and macroeconomic factors. Such presentations are restricted from circulation outside the invited participants to EMI’s poultry outlook conference and are not publicly available.

- c. Defendant Sanderson Farms invites Agri Stats employees to present about the industry to Sanderson's own investors, such as an October 18, 2013, presentation by Agri Stats Vice President Sue Trudell.
- d. In January 2009 Agri Stats Vice President Mike Donohue commented that "We [i.e., Broiler producers] are an industry that is in demand. . . . We have a product that people want and continue to consume." (Emphasis added.)
- e. Agri Stats subsidiary EMI also holds regular invitation-only "Analytics Web Conference" calls.
- f. Agri Stats Vice President Donohue also frequently appears at industry events, such as the Spring 2011 IPE conference. Donohue provided comments as part of an annual "market intelligence" forum about various industry performance metrics. Additionally, Donohue's co-panelist, Broiler industry insider Paul Aho, explicitly suggested "[t]he market is calling for around a 5% reduction in chicken production" in order for producers to achieve higher prices in 2011.
- g. Donohue also authors articles for the Agri Stats publication EMI Vital Signs. For instance, the sole "sample" publication available on EMI's website is a May 2013 article in EMI Vital Signs by Donohue, which analyzes whether Broiler producers could continue to achieve high profit levels. Donohue carefully analyzed Agri Stats data concerning pricing, inventory, and production levels, ultimately concluding "[w]hen supply and demand factors are in good shape the industry can get a good return on investment and for the short and medium term it appears that there is certainly room for optimism in these factors."
- h. Donohue helps forecast supply and demand for the Broiler industry by using Agri Stats data on breeder placements and inventory. For instance, at the US Poultry & Egg Association's Hatchery-Breeder Clinic in January 2012, Donohue noted that chicken breast prices were at a particularly high level and "[i]t's not just cutbacks in production that have already occurred but seasonal demand later this year which may set the industry up for an even better first half of 2012," he said. "I hope this carries over into the latter half of 2012 based on some of the production forecasts that can be made based on breeder placements and inventories." Donohue also noted a concern that "if the industry chose to do so, it could ramp up production within a 10-week period of time. The industry could blow apart any recover[y] in the short term by filing up incubators again," but noted that Agri Stats data indicates the industry is slaughtering breeder flocks at 59 to 60 weeks (instead of the typical 65 weeks), which suggested to him the industry was managing its production carefully.

197. Agri Stats calculates profitability of the defendants and co-conspirators, which is in turn used by the defendants in computing executive bonuses. At least two defendants, Sanderson Farms and Wayne Farms, use Agri Stats as a basis to calculate executive bonuses.

The use of Agri Stats to form executive bonuses provides a second layer of assurance to the conspiracy – not only can co-conspirators monitor compliance with their agreements to stabilize price through the Agri Stats reports, executives will be compensated accordingly.

198. Joe Sanderson, then-CEO and Chairman of Sanderson Farms, stated publicly that “we live and die by Agristats. And I trust them and we trust Sue Trudell [the Vice President of Express Markets, a division of Agri Stats].”

199. Agri Stats has profited from collecting and reporting defendants’ confidential business information, including by charging substantial fees of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to each defendant. Around March 2014, Agri Stats was acquired by the Eli Lilly and Company, which has allowed Eli Lilly to sell drugs and vaccines to Broiler producers based on the information Eli Lilly obtains through Agri Stats about producers’ operations.

200. There is no plausible, non-conspiratorial justification for defendants, with Agri Stats’ agreement, to secretly share highly confidential and proprietary information about their pricing, capacity, production, and costs on a weekly basis at the level of detail at which they do. In a competitive market, such proprietary, competitively sensitive information would be a closely guarded secret. Economic theory suggests that the routine exchange among competitors of such sensitive internal company information reduces the intensity of competition.

7. In the alternative, defendants’ agreement to exchange information violates the antitrust laws under a rule of reason analysis.

201. This action challenges, as an alternate theory of liability, under Section 1 of the Sherman Act and the various state laws, defendants’ agreement to unlawfully exchange competitively sensitive information amongst Broiler Producers.

202. Defendants ostensibly compete in the Broiler industry for sales of chickens to customers. The agreement, to exchange competitively sensitive information through the service

EMI and Agri Stats, has enabled defendants to reduce competition in the sale of Broiler chickens where they purport to compete head to head.

a. The Unlawful Agreements

203. Agri Stats and the Broiler producers agreed to reciprocally exchange competitively sensitive business information. Agri Stats provides a number of reports to the Broiler producers on a regular basis. The Agri Stats books provide competitors with current information on prices. For example, one report, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

204. Agri Stats also owns Express Markets, or EMI, a service which provides weekly pricing reports to the chicken industry [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

205. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

206. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

207. [REDACTED]

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208. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

209. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

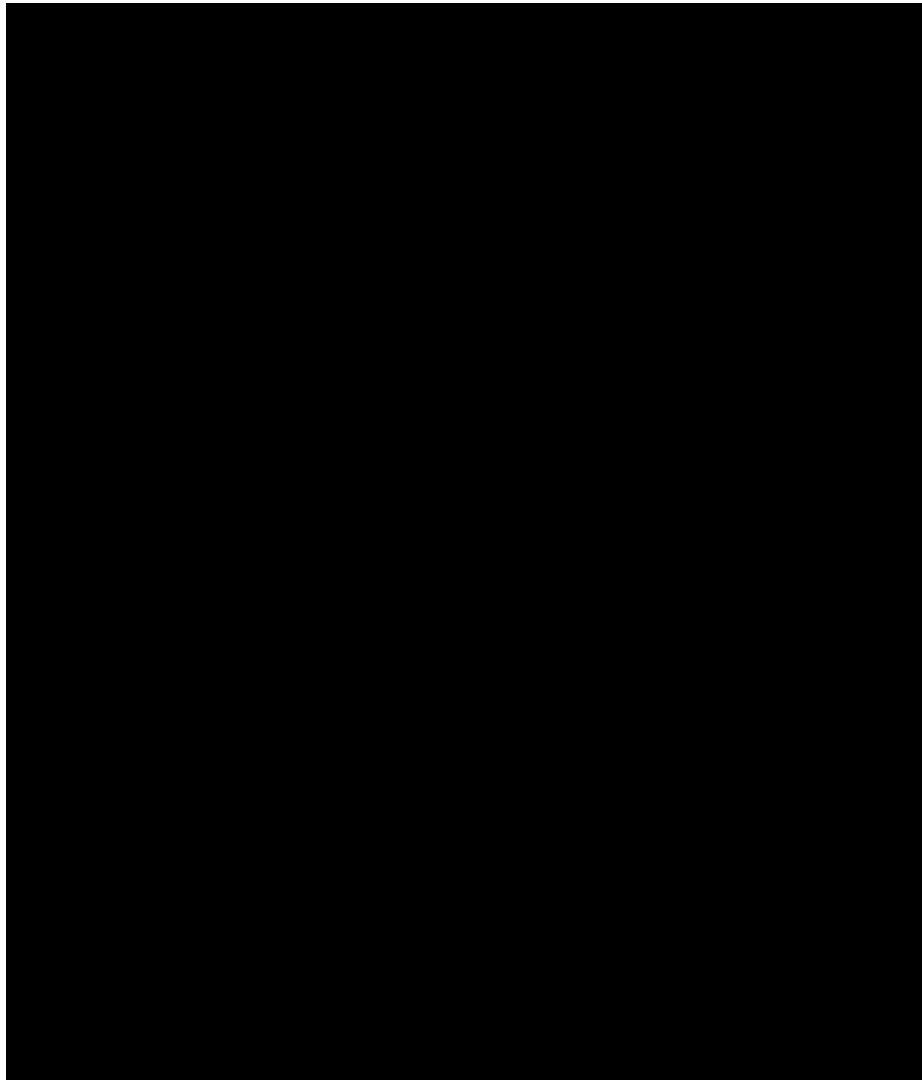
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

210. This guidance on production cuts was provided at the request of Broiler producers in fora of Broiler producers for their own benefit and based on their own competitively sensitive internal data. Thus, Agri Stats and Express Markets were the means through which the Broiler companies exchanged their own data in order to ensure they were getting useful and consistent recommendations for production levels that would maximize industry profitability. Exchanging this information did, in fact, reduce production levels in the industry.

211. The exchanges of this information have allowed the Broiler producers to better understand the availability of their competitors' inventory, their costs, their supply and pricing to competitors. The defendants furnished this competitively sensitive information with the understanding that it would be reciprocated. That is, one defendant would not have provided information to Agri Stats, without the understanding that the reports it received would also contain the information of its competitors.

212. Each of the defendants in this litigation subscribed to the Agri Stats service. The following chart reflects the amounts paid by each of the defendants to the Agri Stats / EMI subscriptions:



213. These amounts far exceed those paid to other reporting services in the broiler industry, and of course exceed those paid to the USDA (as the USDA makes its data available for free to the public and other industry participants).

214. Defendants' regular information exchanges, directly and through Agri Stats/EMI, reflected concerted action between horizontal competitors in the Broiler market.

b. Defendants' information exchanges had the likely effect of harming competition.

(1) Defendants have market power – the ability to harm competition – in the market for broilers.

215. One tool that courts use to assess the competitive effects of concerted action is defining a relevant market – the zone of competition among the agreeing rivals in which the agreement may affect competition. A relevant market contains both a product dimension (the “product market”) and a geographic dimension (the “geographic market”). The case concerns the sale of chickens for meat consumption in the United States.

216. There is a single market for chickens for meat consumption (Broilers). Prices for Broilers sold in the United States are quoted in whole bird or disassembled parts, with adjustments for transportation, product form (i.e., degree of processing or added value), and packaging at the time of sale.

217. The relevant geographic market is the United States.

(2) There are high barriers to entry in the market for chicken for meat consumption.

218. As detailed in section VI.E, high barriers to entry exist, precluding other entrants or would-be competitors from entering the market for chickens raised for consumption.

(3) The defendants have market power in the highly concentrated market for chicken for meat consumption.

219. The Broiler defendants possess market power in the market for raw chicken for consumption. Defendants and their co-conspirators control 90 percent of the market for chicken for meat consumption.

8. The information exchanges orchestrated by Agri Stats are of the type that is likely to harm competition when carried out by parties with market power.

220. The market for chicken for consumption is characterized by high barriers to entry and a history of interdependent price and supply.

221. Competition is likely to be harmed when competitors with market power in concentrated markets, such as the market at issue, directly exchange strategic information about current and forward-looking plans for prices and supply. The strategic information exchanged between the defendants was competitively sensitive and a material factor in negotiations. Price, capacity, supply and costs are crucial aspects of competition. When chicken producers that are competing for the same customers exchange their strategic plans, comfort replaces uncertainty and reduces incentives to lower price or compete on other aspects of raw chicken.

222. The information exchange took place in private settings and involved the exchange of confidential, non-public information.

9. Defendants' information exchanges corrupted the competitive process.

223. Defendants used the strategic information obtained through the Agri Stats and Express Markets reports to reduce the uncertainty that they each should have faced from not knowing what their competitors were doing in the market. This strategic information was a material factor in their decisions to reduce supply and stabilize the price of chicken. Thus, this knowledge tainted what should have been their independent decisions about the supply and price of chicken.

10. Defendants' unlawful information exchanges have no pro-competitive justifications.

224. Defendants' unlawful information exchanges through Agri Stats and Express Markets were not reasonably necessary to further any procompetitive purpose. The information directly and privately shared between high-level executives was disaggregated, company specific, forward-looking, confidential, and related to a core characteristic of competition between them.

D. Defendants coordinated production cuts to stabilize and then increase the price of Broilers from 2008, then continued depressing broiler supply to maintain artificially high prices.

225. As alleged in this Complaint, defendants engaged in a conspiracy to fix, raise, stabilize, and maintain the price of Broilers throughout the Class Period. Defendants' acts, practices, and course of conduct in furtherance of their conspiracy evolved over time and included but were not limited to the following: engaging in continuous communications on confidential and proprietary business matters to eliminate price competition; allocating market shares; restricting supply of Broilers; using input costs and other events as a pretext for industry-wide production cuts; manipulating one or more publicly reported Broiler price indices; and concocting mechanisms to nullify competitive sales processes to their customers. Examples of defendants' conduct are described in detail below.

226. In 2008, Pilgrim's retained consultant Bain & Company to analyze its business operations. Bain outlined a strategy for Pilgrim's to help reshape the dynamic of the Broiler industry. The Bain plan suggested that Pilgrim's management needed to take action to reduce supply in the Broiler industry, similar to other industries which in the then-recent past had been able to restrict production and increase prices.

227. Defendants adopted the euphemism “capacity discipline” or simply “discipline” to refer to their agreement to limit Broiler production. The key to “production discipline” and “capacity discipline” is widespread participation by the industry. Broiler companies will not reap outsized profits if only one or a few Broiler companies exercise discipline by cutting production. Put differently, if a single Broiler company reduces Broiler capacity, there is no guarantee that competitors will do the same, and therefore the company acting alone has simply ceded market share to its competitors. However, if other Broiler companies similarly exercise discipline and reduce capacity and production, Broiler purchasers will be faced with resulting higher prices, which they will have no choice but to pay. The alternative – to not purchase Broilers – is not an option for most of defendants’ customers.

228. Thus, exercising capacity discipline will only benefit a Broiler company if it knows or is reasonably sure that its competitors will do likewise. Absent such assurance, it would be against each Broiler company’s independent self-interest to cut capacity and production. In defendants’ case, their shared commitment to capacity discipline was made feasible and rational by their knowledge that each had agreed to engage in the same capacity limitations. As explained in this Complaint, defendants repeatedly confirmed to each other that they remained committed to this agreement by publicly (and privately) discussing their plans to continue exercising “capacity discipline,” so long as others did the same.

229. Broiler producers have several mechanisms to reduce the supply of Broilers.

230. Given Broiler producers’ vertical integration and control of breeder farms, hatcheries, growout farms, and slaughter houses, they have several methods to manipulate supply, including the following:

231. Reduce the size of Broiler breeder flocks through two measures: (1) retire and kill off Broiler breeders at an earlier age than would normally be the optimum age for doing so and/or (2) reducing purchases of breeder pullets from genetics companies that supply them. Such reductions in Broiler breeder flock purchases by Broiler companies effectively forces genetics companies to in turn reduce their own stocks of parent and grandparent Broiler breeders (the one from which broiler company pullets are supplied). Such reductions by the genetics companies extend into a period of years the time it takes to materially increase the supplies of Broilers.

232. Reduce “egg sets” or “egg placements” (i.e., number of eggs placed in incubators) by destroying such eggs and selling them to a rendering plant, which causes a reduction in production within roughly seven weeks, but this does not reduce the size of Broiler breeder flock itself and does not prevent a producer from being able to ramp up production in the short or medium term should it subsequently decide it wants to quickly ramp up production;

233. “Break eggs” at hatcheries by destroying the eggs prior to setting them in incubators;

234. Pull (i.e., destroy) eggs already set in incubators sometime before the 21 days necessary for eggs to hatch;

235. Destroy newly hatched chicks at hatcheries before delivery to farmers for grow-out;

236. Reduce the number or health of chicks delivered to contract farmers for growout, including by manipulation of the genetics of chicks or providing an inferior type of Broiler to farmers for grow-out of Broilers into mature Broilers; Extend the period of time between pickup of mature Broilers for slaughter and delivery of new chicks to contract-farmers for grow-out (a/k/a, “days between flocks”);

237. Reduce the size of birds at slaughter, including by slaughtering birds before they reach full maturity or weight;

238. Slow down, temporarily close, or permanently close Broiler processing plants; and

239. Export hatching eggs and/or day-old chicks outside the United States.

240. Historically, when Broiler producers “cut production,” they did so through short-term cuts that targeted the end of the supply chain, such as slaughtering Broilers early, destroying eggs before incubation, killing newly hatched chicks before delivery to contract farmers, and/or increasing the days between flocks delivered to contract farmers. Broiler companies historically did not cut their Broiler breeder flocks (except for normal seasonal variations), however, because doing so would leave a producer unable to ramp up production in the short or medium term should market conditions improve.

241. With respect to the *type* of production cuts used by Broiler producers, the period from 2008 through the present is characterized by both traditional production cuts (short-term in nature), as well as by unprecedented reductions in Broiler breeder flocks by Broiler producers. As discussed below, Broiler producers made substantial and unprecedented cuts to Broiler breeder flocks in 2008 and 2011 that prevented them from being able to meaningfully increase supply for years to follow.

1. Pre-Class Period events.

242. In 2007, the two largest Broiler producers, Pilgrim’s and Tyson, reduced their production of Broilers, but only a few other Broiler producers followed their lead, namely Foster Farms (4.8% reduction in Ready-to-Cook (“RTC”) pounds), Peco Foods (5.4% reduction in RTC pounds), and Perdue (unspecified cuts). However, cuts by only five industry participants were not enough to affect industry supply sufficient to increase prices meaningfully. Industry

publications noted that oversupply of Broilers was due to overproduction by Sanderson Farms, Mountaire Farms, and House of Raeford Farms. Due to the resulting oversupply of Broilers, prices fell in late 2007 and into early 2008. In addition, production cuts in 2007 followed the typical pattern of focusing on short-term reductions in production, such as slaughtering Broilers early, but not on longer-term cuts to Broiler breeder flocks.

243. The failure of the 2007 shorter-term production cuts to raise prices made Tyson and Pilgrim's realize that their unilateral supply cuts would never be enough to raise industry prices without a broader industry supply cut by most of their competitors, and further, that cuts that did not reduce Broiler breeder flocks left the industry vulnerable to near-term increases in supply. Tyson and Pilgrim's realized that by making cuts that were not followed by their smaller competitors, they were essentially giving away market share to those competitors.

2. 2008-2009 production cuts.

244. On January 23-25, 2008, defendants attended the IPE conference in Atlanta, Georgia. According to the IPE, attendees representing over 99.4% of the production of the major Broiler companies participated in the IPE. Numerous employees from defendants attended the conference, including defendants' senior executives.

245. On a January 28, 2008, earnings call, Tyson CEO Dick Bond declared bluntly "we have no choice [but] to raise prices substantially." However, the commodity nature of Broilers does not allow one producer to successfully raise market prices in the absence of widespread reductions in supply relative to the then-current demand, so Bond's comment did not make sense absent an intention (or knowledge) on his part that defendants would coordinate a reduction in supply across the Broiler industry. After learning in 2007 that its production cuts alone could not force up industry prices, Tyson also sent a clear message to its co-defendants and co-conspirators: we are not making production cuts until you do.

246. In response, Pilgrim's issued a call to action for its competitors to reduce their production of Broilers to allow prices to recover. On a January 29, 2008, earnings call, Pilgrim's CFO Rick Cogdill said the industry was oversupplying Broilers and it was hurting market prices. Cogdill explained that his company had done its part in 2007 by reducing production 5%, so "the rest [] of the market is going to have to pick-up a fair share in order for the production to come out of the system." During the call, Cogdill went on to explain that Pilgrim's alone could not reduce supply enough to help market prices recover and its past efforts to reduce supply had merely led to smaller players increasing their market share at Pilgrim's expense. Cogdill went even further in describing specifically how he thought the industry needed to coordinate production cuts in order to drive up market pricing, including making the following statements urging Pilgrim's competitors to do their part in reducing Broiler industry supplies:

- a. "[A]ctions are going to have to be taken one way or the other through the industry to pass along these costs. We were the leader in cutting production last year to help drive that. . . . [W]e've got to make sure that we get the supply in line with demand at an acceptable price, not just in line with what the customer wants to buy at a cheap price."
- b. When asked by an analyst "do you have an estimate internally of what the state of oversupply in the industry might be? What you would hope to see cut from others that would make you feel like the industry was more rational?" Pilgrim's CFO Cogdill replied "It's really hard to say that the faster we get to production adjustment the quicker the recovery could happen. . . . And if the industry doesn't react soon enough it will have to react stronger in the end."
- c. "[W]e have walked away from sales in certain cases, where the pricing just did not make any sense. So we are trying to hold the line. We are losing at times the competitive bids. . . . So we are trying to take a leadership position from a pricing perspective."
- d. JP Morgan analyst Pablo Zuanic asked "[D]o you and Tyson have the evidence that your production call backs lead to significant price improvements last year[?]. . . . Clearly, there are more producers who are not following you. On my mask [sic], according to USDA, the industry was up 5% in the December quarter. . . . So, it means that the rest of the industry was up about 9% in the December quarter. So there is evidence that rest of the industry is not following you. You guys are the leaders. You know that this worked last year. . . . Is it just that last

year we did it for the industry, and they didn't follow and now it's their turn?" In response, CFO Cogdill noted, "I think you kind of hit on it there. . . . It's not like we had 5% of surplus capacity that we could just reduce our operations and not feel that . . . I mean we cannot be the ones that are out there continually reducing production, and let the other producers capitalize on that. I mean if it's 5% last year, 5% this year, 5% next year, you can see that that's a spiral to the demise of our company, which we are not willing to accept."

247. On a January 31, 2008, earnings call, Sanderson Farms CEO Joe Sanderson explained that he anticipated the industry would cut production. Asked about Broiler industry cuts by an analyst, Sanderson replied "we could see some reductions in production." Asked to expand on his comments by another analyst, CEO Sanderson said he thought a production cut was "probable" and "if it's bad and ugly and deep in February, March and April, you'll see the production cuts take place during that period of time. There's still 25% of the industry still making money but I would expect to see those reductions come over the next 90 to 120 days." Upon information and belief, CEO Sanderson's basis for the statement that "25% of the industry [was] still making money" was through the secret sharing of information by defendants through Agri Stats.

248. Around March 4, 2008, senior executives from defendants met at an executive committee meeting of the National Chicken Council's Board of Directors including Pilgrim's CEO Clint Rivers, Tyson Senior VP Donnie Smith, and Fieldale Farms President Thomas Hensley.

249. Only a month and a half after installing its new CEO, Pilgrim's again led the charge to cut overall industry supplies, but this time it backed up its rhetoric with production cuts. On March 12, 2008, Pilgrim's announced a massive closure of its Broiler processing plants. Just five days after taking over the position of Pilgrim's CEO, Clint Rivers, publicly announced the closure of seven Broiler facilities in order to reduce industry oversupply, stating "we believe [these] actions . . . are absolutely necessary to help bring supply and demand into better balance.

. . . That portion of the demand for our products that exists solely at pricing levels below the cost of production is no longer a demand that this industry can continue to supply.” (Emphasis added.)

250. Normal supply and demand would suggest that in the wake of massive supply cuts by Pilgrim’s, other Broiler producers would jump into the massive gap in supply that Pilgrim’s closures left. However, just the opposite occurred. Following Pilgrim’s announcement, a series of production cuts were publicly announced by other defendants between April 3 and April 11, 2008.

- a. On April 3, 2008, Fieldale Farms announced a 5% production cut. In connection with the cut, Executive Vice President Thomas Hensley commented that Fieldale has had trouble passing on cost increases to both foodservice and retail customers. “Every time we try [to increase prices], one of our competitors comes in with a price lower than our previous price,” Hensley said. Fieldale, which has been absorbing feed-cost increases, hopes its move will help ease continuing price pressure. “We can’t sell [some of] the chickens at a price higher than the cost,” Hensley said. “We’re hoping this cut puts supply and demand back into better balance.”
- b. On April 9, 2008, Simmons Foods announced a 6% reduction in production throughout its processing plants. Simmons Prepared Foods President David Jackson said in a press release that “[r]ecent U.S. chicken market price levels have not allowed processors to recover the spiraling costs of corn and soy meal. . . . This increased cost burden has yet to be reflected in domestic poultry prices.” On April 9, 2008, BMO Capital Markets analyst Kenneth Zaslow welcomed Simmons’ production cut, saying in a note to investors that production cuts across smaller companies in the Broiler industry would be positive for Broiler prices.
- c. On April 10, 2008, Cagle’s Inc. announced a 4% reduction in processing of Broilers. According to a press release from Cagle’s President and CEO, Doug Cagle, “[c]urrent chicken prices have failed to reflect the tremendous increase in the cost of feed. Ingredient prices, mostly corn and soybean meal, have increased over 80 percent in the last two years raising the cost to produce chicken by more than \$.17 a pound. These are unprecedented times and given current USDA forecasts it appears that high feed costs are here for the foreseeable future. The cut back in production will not effect [sic] our customers with existing commitments but will reduce product being sold through less profitable commodity outlets.”
- d. Between April 3-11, 2008, Wayne Farms, O.K. Foods, and Koch Foods each announced 2-8% reductions in production.

- e. A number of other Broiler companies cut their production between April 1, 2008 and May 28, 2008, but did not publicly announce those cuts. Instead, these Broiler companies communicated such cuts to their co-conspirators through Agri Stats and/or other means of communication. For instance, at his BMO Capital Markets Conference presentation on May 28, 2008, Sanderson Farms CEO Joe Sanderson stated, “we have seen for the last 6 or 7 weeks . . . some companies in our industry announce cutbacks. There have been I think six companies have announced cutbacks. I know some companies have cut back and have not announced.” Such knowledge of non-public production cuts by competitors is highly suggestive of secret communication among Broiler companies.

251. After witnessing a steady stream of its competitors’ close production capacity between April 3 and 11, Pilgrim’s saw that other industry participants were contributing to reducing industry supply. Pilgrim’s decided it could now take further steps to reduce industry supply.

252. On April 11, 2008, Pilgrim’s suggested it might close its large El Dorado, Arkansas processing plant, which employed 1,620 workers.

253. On April 14, 2008, Pilgrim’s announced a further production cut of 5% of egg sets.

254. On April 29, 2008, Tyson CEO Dick Bond described the change in the industry in response to an analyst question, noting, “[y]ou are right. I think the industry has changed. Diane, I don’t think the industry will be up that much anymore, we have seen some sizable declines here lately in egg sets and placements. So, we’re going to be up a little bit but probably not a significant amount, not as much as we might have once anticipated.”

255. Despite the large number of coordinated production cuts announced by producers in April 2008, Pilgrim’s concluded these cuts were not sufficient. Therefore, Pilgrim’s CEO Clint Rivers encouraged further action by the industry at a May 15, 2008 speech at the BMO Capital Markets Third Annual Ag & Protein Conference, which was attended by Sanderson Farms CEO Joe Sanderson and CFO Mike Cockrell, Tyson CEO Richard Bond, and Pilgrim’s

CFO Richard Cogdill. CEO Rivers announced that he hoped to see the Broiler industry continue to cut production to help the industry return to profitability, stating, “he would like the industry to trim total production by 3%-4%, calling it a prudent move in light of recent price volatility in the grain markets.” He also noted that “[t]he cuts need to be fairly deep.”

256. A May 21, 2008, Wall Street Journal article noted that conditions in the industry were starting to change. “Three things are making analysts more optimistic: Companies are cutting production, weekly egg-set numbers are declining (egg sets are fertile eggs placed in incubators), and prices are responding positively to the thinning supply lines.” The article also noted “[i]t is unusual for egg sets to decline at this time of year.” The reason such a reduction was unusual in May is that egg sets result in Broilers that are ready for market approximately 10 weeks later, which in this case would have been first week of August, and is still the peak of the high-demand summer grilling season.

257. During an earnings call on May 22, 2008, Sanderson Farms CEO Joe Sanderson was asked if he thought industry cuts were sufficient to keep the industry profitable in the fall. In response, Sanderson noted, “[w]e don’t know yet. We will make a cut as we always do after Labor Day. We will make a 4-5% cut following Labor Day as we always do going into Thanksgiving, Christmas, and January we reduce our egg sets and around Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Years and Martin Luther King. That is a period of slow demand for us, and we don’t announce that, but we always do it. It is just a period when we take down days and we will do that. But if we think more is needed, we will evaluate that sometime in August, and if need be will do it. We cut back in 2006, we cut back in ’97-98. I don’t know if we announced it or not, but we will do what we need to do.” Sanderson provided no explanation why it was choosing to publicly disclose its “regular” production cut if it had never done so in the past.

258. Six days later, on May 28, 2008, CEO Sanderson attended the BMO Capital Markets Conference Presentation. One or more of Sanderson Farms' competitors attended the same conference. Sanderson explained to the attendees that the company tracks egg set data closely and it had observed many companies cutting production "for the last 6 or 7 weeks."

259. In early June 2008, Pilgrim's CEO Clint Rivers continued to keep up the drumbeat for further production cuts, noting in a June 4, 2008, presentation that "[o]ur supply in chicken, we are oversupply. . . we need to see some balance in the supply. . . . Simply put, at this time there is still too much breast meat available to drive market pricing significantly higher."

260. Other CEOs picked up on Pilgrim's call for further action. A few weeks later on June 19, 2008, Broiler industry executives participated in a media conference call intended to lobby the federal government to limit the ethanol subsidy. According to one report, Mark Hickman, Chairman of the National Chicken Council and CEO of Peco Foods, told participants that "the poultry industry is entering a second phase of production cutbacks, following a 1 percent to 2 percent cutback in production earlier this year. 'We are hearing talk that this was not nearly enough, so liquidation is in round two.'" Upon information and belief, "liquidation" is a reference to the need for Defendants' decision to reduce Broiler breeder flocks to affect longer-term supply restraint in the industry, rather than mere short-term production cuts like breaking eggs or slaughtering Broilers earlier to reduce weight.

261. As noted above, Agri Stats' subsidiary EMI issues regular reports to its clients, which are not publicly available. However, EMI's website currently has available a "sample" report available from June 20, 2008. The sample report notes that "[b]eginning in April [2008], the weekly hatchery data started to show declines in egg sets and chick placements relative to year-earlier, which confirms the announced intentions to reduce Broiler production and will

result in slaughter falling below year-ago by mid-June.” The same report also notes that “[i]t is unclear how long the slaughter declines will continue, and if other companies will choose to cut production as well making them deeper than initially thought. Those who have announced cutbacks indicate they will continue until margins normalize. At this time we expect to see the declines continue until at least late 2009, and cuts could be deeper than now projected.”

262. Three days later, on June 23, 2008, Wayne Farms announced an additional six percent production cut. Wayne Farms President & CEO Elton Maddox said in a statement, “[s]oaring feed ingredient costs aggravated by the government’s food for fuel mandate has created the need for us to rationalize our business.” Like many other executives, Maddox cited ethanol subsidies as the reason for the production cuts. Wayne Farms’ announcement came only three days after Agri Stats suggested further cuts were needed and four days after Peco Foods CEO Hickman suggested further cuts were needed.

263. On June 23-25, 2008, USPOULTRY held its annual Financial Management Seminar. Defendants’ senior executives attended the seminar.

264. On July 2, 2008, Foster Farms announced it was abandoning plans to build a new Broiler plant in northeastern Colorado that it had previously announced in April 2008 would employ about 1,000 people. In a statement, Foster Farms CEO Don Jackson noted “[i]n these difficult conditions with costs escalating primarily due to grain and fuel prices and chicken prices lagging it does not make economic sense to go forward with expansion at this time.”

265. On July 7, 2008, O.K. Foods announced a 7.5% reduction in egg sets, citing “record high prices for corn and soybean meal, which it attributes to the U.S. government’s mandated ethanol policies along with recent flooding in the Midwest ‘Corn Belt’ region.”

266. On July 20-22, 2008, the National Chicken Council held a three-day “Chicken Marketing Seminar” attended by defendants’ senior executives. The event was billed as a marketing seminar that “includes social networking events and recreational opportunities, including a golf tournament.”

267. On July 31, 2008, Tyson cancelled a contract with Petit Jean Poultry for the processing of Broilers at Petit’s Buffalo, Missouri plant. Tyson subsequently told the City of Buffalo that no amount of incentives could convince it to renew its contract with Petit.

268. On August 11, 2008, Pilgrim’s announced the closure of its Clinton, Arkansas, processing plant and a further processing facility in Bossier City, Louisiana.⁶ Pilgrim’s press release noted the closures “are part of the company’s ongoing effort to operate more efficiently and return to profitability amid high feed costs and an oversupply of chicken on the market.” The closure of the Clinton processing plant represented an additional 1.25% incremental increase of the company’s previously announced production cuts. Pilgrim’s stated that it would keep both plants idled until “industry margins can be sustained at more normalized levels of profitability.” Pilgrim’s also noted that “[w]ith Labor Day approaching and no indication that the actions taken to date by Pilgrim’s Pride or other industry members are having a positive effect on selling prices for our products, it is now clear that more significant decisive action is necessary.”

269. In August 2008, House of Raeford announced that it would begin reducing its Broiler production by 5%. The company said in a statement that “[t]he current obstacles that face

⁶ “Further processing plants” are facilities that process whole or cut-up Broilers into products for end users, such as chicken nuggets. Notably, further processing plants alone are not a bottleneck for the supply of Broilers and were not the focus of defendants’ coordination to reduce and restrict Broiler supplies as alleged herein. During the Class Period, some defendants have increased the amount of further processing they perform internally in order to capture profits that had previously been earned by third party further processors who purchased unprocessed Broilers from defendants. A few further processing plant closures are noted in this Complaint where they were closed in conjunction with processing plants.

our industry require that supply be brought in line with demand.” The announcement was remarkable for House of Raeford, which had pursued a strategy of aggressive production growth that resulted in the company doubling its Broiler production from 2001 to 2007.

270. On an August 26, 2008 earnings call, Sanderson Farms CEO Joe Sanderson stated that “[s]o long as this weakness continues, the poultry industry will need to cut production further until supply is in line with demand.” When asked later whether the industry had already made enough production cuts, he noted “we kind of thought we were going to see reductions in July . . . [based on] 213/214 [million] eggs sets back in April and that really did not materialize. When you look at USDA slaughter numbers in July, they were 100% and 101% and now we’re looking at egg sets of 206 and 207 million that are going to show up sometime in October or November. We’ll see when we get there. Those are barely impressive cuts. My suspicion is, as I’ve told you in May, the industry typically make the cut [sic] and it’s tentative. We’ll have to see if it works. . . . I’m very skeptical that those cuts are going to be enough to return us margins to cover these grain costs.”

271. On September 23, 2008, Pilgrim’s announced the layoff of 100 employees at its El Dorado, Arkansas processing plant. By September 2008, Broiler industry publication Watts PoultryUSA reported that “[m]ost U.S. broiler integrators ha[d] announced plans to close small operations, consolidate complexes and further processing plants and to reduce output by 3 percent to 5 percent to ‘maximize efficiency.’”

272. On October 3, 2008, defendants’ senior executives attended the National Chicken Council’s Annual Meeting. Agri Stats CEO Bill Snyder moderated a CEO panel that included Pilgrim’s, Tyson’s, Perdue’s, and Sanderson Farms’ CEOs. Explaining Pilgrim’s desire to push

through an industry-wide price increase, Pilgrim's CEO Clint Rivers told panel members and the audience "[w]e need to get those [input] costs pushed through, but we've yet to see that happen."

273. On October 10, 2008, Pilgrim's gave an interview to the Associated Press regarding a USDA report of falling egg sets in the Broiler industry. Spokesman Gary Rhodes noted that "[t]his is very positive news for the industry and may signal that the industry is taking a more rationalized approach to production heading into the fall."

274. During Fall 2008, Sanderson Farms also implemented its previously announced "fall cuts" a month early and delayed the opening of a new deboning facility.

275. On October 18, 2008, Wayne Farms President & CEO Elton Maddox released a statement announcing the closure of the company's College Park, Georgia plant, resulting in the layoff of over 600 employees. Maddox cited "changing market conditions" and a need to "maximize efficiencies" as justification for the plant closure.

276. On a November 10, 2008, Tyson earnings call, CEO Dick Bond claimed that Tyson would not be making additional production cuts because it had already done its part to reduce industry supply with prior production cuts in 2007 and earlier. However, D.A. Davidson & Co. analyst Tim Ramey asked "Dick, a year ago you talked about price encourage [sic] then I was out with Donnie Smith four five months ago, you guys talked about well we're not going to be the one to cut." Tyson didn't respond directly, but cited Tyson's attention to "supply and demand."

277. On November 12, 2008, industry analyst Ken Zaslow noted that "many companies, such as Pilgrim's, have pledged to cut production, but Tyson increased its volume about 6 percent in the quarter. . . . The industry has cut about 10 to 12 percent of its production."

278. Despite claims to the contrary on its November 2008 earnings call, Tyson substantially reduced production in December 2008. First, on December 18, 2008, Tyson announced the canceling of a deboning contract with Petit Jean Poultry at Petit's Little Rock, Arkansas processing plant that resulted in the layoff of 700 employees by Petit. Second, by December 23, 2008, it was reported that Tyson had cut its production by 5%. Asked by a reporter about the cuts, Tyson spokesman Gary Mickelson stated that "[w]hile we would rather not share details of our current poultry production levels, we can tell you we continue to closely evaluate market conditions in an effort to match customer demand with our supply." Tyson also noted that it had reduced production "in recent years through the closing or sale of poultry plants and by running the company's remaining operations at reduced capacity utilization."

279. On a January 26, 2009, Tyson earnings call, an analyst asked why Tyson cut production in December 2008 after claiming it would not do so in its November 2008 earnings call. Tyson's Senior VP Donnie Smith replied that Tyson's inventory growth had triggered it to cut production in December 2008.

280. On January 28-30, 2009, Defendants' senior executives attended the 2009 International Poultry Expo in Atlanta, Georgia. In a February 18, 2009 interview, Tyson Senior Group Vice President Donnie Smith noted that "[a]cross our industry, we're down about six percent versus where we were a year ago. We're seeing an impact from that on market prices . . . the industry fundamentals are improving."

281. In late February 2009, a report noted that Pilgrim's had cut another 9-10% of its production. According to the same report, Tyson told the audience at a February 2009 investors' conference that it did not intend to reduce its production further because "[u]sing WATT PoultryUSA data on ready-to-cook (RTC) pounds, our numbers have declined 5-7% from 2000

to 2008 on RTC pounds while at the same time the industry has grown 31%. Over time, we have done plenty of cutting back.” In other words, Tyson felt it had already taken its fair share of needed production cuts, so competitors needed to take further actions. However, as indicated below, Tyson’s statements about not reducing production appear to be posturing, because generally Tyson did reduce its production during the 2008-2015 time period in line with other producers, apparently hoping the threat of it not reducing production would lead other producers to reduce production first.

282. By February 25, 2009, Sanderson Farms told The Morning News that it had made cuts to its supply of Broilers by processing smaller Broilers and running its plants at lower capacity utilization rates. Sanderson also told a group of investors around this time that “[b]ecause we don’t expect much help from the demand side, chicken market improvement will have to come from supply cuts.”

283. Similarly, Simmons Foods CEO Todd Simmons noted in a February 25, 2009, interview that “[w]e are seeing lower demand in the food-service customer base. We have made adjustments in bird weights to ensure our production meets with our customer’s needs.” Seeing further cuts from smaller producers in the industry led Pilgrim’s to announce historically large cuts to its production on February 27, 2009. In a press release announcing the closure of three processing plants located in Douglas, Georgia, El Dorado, Arkansas, and Farmerville, Louisiana, Pilgrim’s indicated the plants were “underperforming” and said the closures would “improve the company’s product mix by reducing commodity production and to significantly reduce its costs in the midst of an industry-wide oversupply of chicken and weak consumer demand resulting from a national recession.” Pilgrim’s indicated that the idling of these three plants would reduce production 9-10% in total pounds of Broilers produced by the company.

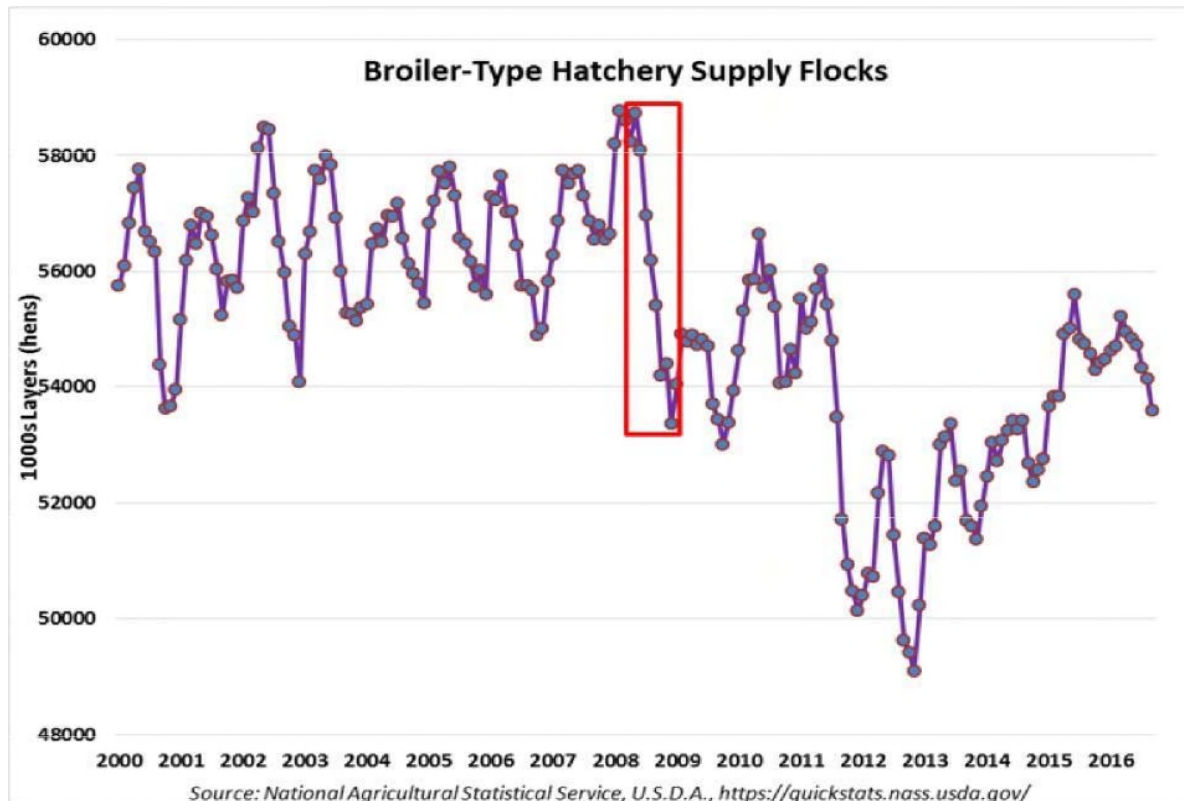
284. Overall, “[a]t least 11 companies reported reductions in weekly ready-to-cook production in 2008,” including Tyson, Pilgrim’s, Perdue, Simmons, House of Raeford, Cagle’s, George’s, O.K. Foods, Coleman Natural Foods, Harrison Poultry, and GNP Company. Other companies reduced their planned production levels and/or delayed the planned opening of new Broiler complexes.

3. Defendants’ 2008 to early 2009 Broiler production cuts included unprecedented reductions to Broiler breeder flocks.

285. As noted above, 2008 ended a decades-long trend of additional Broiler production, and surprised industry observers. However, what makes the production cuts in 2008 even more remarkable is that Broiler producers did not merely make an unprecedented reduction in the pounds of Broilers they produced – they also went further up their supply chains than ever before to restrict their ability to ramp up production for years into the future. This production restriction was accomplished by reducing Broiler breeder flocks and thereby forcing genetics companies to reduce supplies of grandparent stocks. Broiler breeder flocks on average are kept in active “lay” for 65 weeks, so over its lifespan a breeder hen produces an average of 140 eggs per year that are incubated at Broiler producer-owned hatcheries. Because Broiler breeder flocks are created from a limited pool of grandparent Broilers from the three Broiler genetics companies (Tyson’s Cobb-Vantress, Aviagen, and Hubbard), it takes substantial time to re-populate a Broiler breeder flock that has been reduced through early slaughter. By reporting the size of each defendant’s supply flocks through Agri Stats, defendants could closely monitor one another’s supply flock reductions and deal with a co-conspirator who was ramping up production in conflict with defendants’ conspiracy.

286. Defendants’ reduction in Broiler breeder flocks during 2008 and the first two months of 2009 was unprecedented. While previous downturns had led some producers to use

short-term methods to reduce overall pounds of Broilers slaughtered, in 2008 defendants took their reductions to the next level by substantially reducing their Broiler breeder flocks (aka, “Broiler Hatchery Supply Flock”), as shown below:



4. The cuts in 2008 and 2009 led to record Broiler prices for much of 2009 and early 2010.

287. The effect of the supply cuts on Broiler pricing in 2008 and the first two months of 2009 was clear – during the worst recession in generations, Broiler prices rose through mid to late 2008, staying at or near all-time highs until late 2009. For instance, by May 28, 2009, Sanderson Farms reported strong profits that were twice the predictions of Wall Street analysts, which according to one industry publication was “aided by production cuts and lower feed costs that offset still-weak demand.” Similarly, at a May 14, 2009, BMO Capital Markets conference, interim Tyson CEO Leland Tollett noted, “poultry market fundamentals had improved. Pullet placements, an[] indication of future Broiler supplies, have been down the past five months

compared to the same period last year. Egg sets continue to run six percent or more below year ago levels and cold storage inventories of poultry have declined about 20 percent since peaking in November 2008.” However, as prices continued to rise during late 2009 and early 2010, producers started increasing production in response to the higher prices, as they had done in previous decades. The rising production by producers in early 2010 led to a reported oversupply of Broilers that began to depress prices by late 2010. However, defendants had learned the value of coordinated supply reductions in 2008, so were quick to react with a new round of publicly announced production cuts in the first half of 2011, which quickly helped prices recover.

288. During 2009 and 2010, defendants’ senior executives continued to meet with one another at trade association meetings and industry events, such as the National Chicken Council and the International Poultry Expo. For instance, at the National Chicken Council’s October 2009 Annual Conference, one industry analyst wrote that participants had emphasized continued “production discipline.” As used by defendants, “capacity discipline” is a euphemism for limiting Broiler supplies. Defendants’ conspiratorial efforts to artificially limit Broiler supplies enabled defendants to raise prices of Broilers to supracompetitive levels.

5. Defendants reacted with unprecedented speed to overproduction in 2011, which led to a second wave of unprecedented production cuts.

289. Around early 2011, Tyson was one of the first defendants to see the coming overproduction of Broilers. In addition to limiting its own production, Tyson embarked on a new strategy to soak up excess supply produced by its competitors. Tyson called the strategy “Buy vs. Grow.” Tyson’s Buy vs. Grow strategy allowed Tyson to buy up excess production from its competitors and avoid the depression of prices that would occur had the excess production been sold on the open market. In return, Tyson could communicate the volumes of Broilers it would be willing to purchase from competitors in the current and future months, thus suggesting to each

competitor the amount of production it should cut that would not be purchased by Tyson. As one investment analyst described it, Tyson's program "involves maintaining or even reducing [Tyson's] own chicken production levels, with buying more chicken on the open market from their rival chicken producers, in an effort to keep the chicken market from being over supplied." Even though it would have been cheaper (with respect to the cost of pounds purchased) for Tyson to grow its own Broilers instead of buying them from a competitor, Tyson engaged in its Buy vs. Grow program because it allowed Tyson to better control supply and production in the Broiler industry and reap the benefit of higher market prices on all of the rest of its Broiler pounds sold.

290. On January 24-26, 2011, defendants' senior executives attended the International Poultry Expo in Atlanta, Georgia, including Tyson CEO Donnie Smith. The IPE featured an annual market intelligence panel with Mike Donohue from Agri Stats and industry-insider Paul Aho. According to one report, Donohue noted, "'2008 was the worst year financially for the (U.S.) broiler industry that most people have ever seen'. . . . The industry's response in 2008 was a 5 to 6% reduction in pounds produced. He said that the broiler industry is currently at record high weekly slaughter volumes." Aho noted "[t]his could be a very difficult year with cutbacks, rationalization, and consolidation. . . . The market is calling for around a 5% reduction in chicken production."

291. On a February 4, 2011, Tyson earnings call, COO James Lochner noted that "until industry supply more closely aligns with demand" Tyson's Broiler business would "be challenged." Tyson CFO Dennis Leatherby also referred to a supply-demand imbalance in the chicken industry.

292. On a February 16, 2011, Cagle's earnings call, Cagle's reportedly said it had begun a 20% reduction in production at a deboning operation in an effort to balance supply and demand. Cagle's told one publication that it was "optimistic that the industry will exhibit the production restraint necessary to support higher pricing for Cagle's products allowing for return to profitable margins."

293. On or around February 25, 2011, Sanderson Farms CEO Joe Sanderson announced on an earnings call that Sanderson would be delaying the development and construction of a second North Carolina Broiler complex.

294. On March 7, 2011, House of Raeford announced a 10% reduction in egg sets that began in early February. CEO Bob Johnson noted in an accompanying press release, "we decided that acting now was a responsible action for our company in light of continuing unstable economic conditions. . . . Hopefully the chicken prices will begin to increase later this year. In addition, if Congress will take action to cut unreasonable government support for the ethanol industry, then grain prices should decrease to a more manageable pricing level."

295. On March 15, 2011, Simmons announced it was laying off 180 workers at its Siloam Springs, Arkansas processing plant "[d]ue to economics specific to our industry, resulting from high grain prices predominantly caused by corn being used in ethanol, we have decided to realign some of our production resulting in the elimination of 180 positions as of April 15."

296. On April 13-15, 2011, the Georgia Poultry Federation held its annual meeting at the Brasstown Valley Resort in Georgia. Defendants' senior executives attended the meeting. Among other positions that defendants' employees were elected to at the meeting, Donnie Wilburn (Director Live Operations, Harrison Poultry) was elected Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors and Phillip Turner (Plant Manager, Mar-Jac) was elected to the Board of Directors.

297. On April 15, 2011, Mountaire Farms announced it was abandoning a 3-5% capacity increase. Mountaire President Paul Downes explained Mountaire's justification for the cut to anticipated capacity in starkly simple terms: "The only way to higher prices is less supply. The only way to less supply is chicken companies will shut down or cut back. That's not good for poultry growers or the economy. But I think that's what we're going to see." In other words, Mountaire had learned from the industry's coordinated action in 2008 to reduce supply and realized that the oversupply and decreasing prices in early 2011 could only be addressed through collective action by the Broiler industry to restrain production.

298. During 2011, Fieldale Farms reduced its production by an unspecified amount.

299. During 2011, Mar-Jac reduced its production 10% and reported that other Broiler Producers were doing so as well.

300. On May 1-3, 2011, Defendants' senior executives, including Tyson CEO Donnie Smith, attended Urner Barry's Annual Executive Conference and Marketing Seminar, which includes an annual golf outing at a local country club.

301. On May 17-18, 2011, senior executives from Sanderson Farms, Pilgrim's, and Tyson attended the BMO Farm to Market Conference. Attending were Sanderson Farms CEO & Chairman Joe Sanderson, Sanderson President & COO Lampkin Butts, Pilgrim's President & CEO Bill Lovette, Tyson CEO Donnie Smith, and Tyson Senior Group VP of Fresh Meats Noel White.

302. Pilgrim's President & CEO Bill Lovette (who also was COO of competitor Case Foods from 2008 to 2011) presented at the May 17, 2011 BMO Farm to Market Conference. Lovette's presentation noted Pilgrim's shift away from fixed-rate contracts to market-based pricing. Pilgrim's also noted its new focus on matching production to forecasted demand,

including by adjusting head and bird weights at selected plants to better balance supply and customer demand. On a May 24, 2011 earnings call, Sanderson Farms CEO Joe Sanderson stated “the deal is that the industry — forget Sanderson — the industry cannot sustain losses like they are sustaining for a long period of time. They will — they can’t do it and you have been observing this for years and years and the industry has been losing money since Novemberish and balance sheets deteriorate and losses have to stop. The only way to stop losses with \$7 corn is to reduce production and get prices up. That is the rule and the law of the jungle.” Sanderson continued, “my judgment is that there will be some others that are going to have to make some adjustments that I believe cuts will be forthcoming in our industry based on the losses we see in Agri Stats.”

303. On June 6, 2011, Cagle’s announced on an earnings call that “[t]he industry must lower supply in order to offset reduced demand and to support higher market prices. Cagle’s continues to process at 80 per cent of capacity at its Pine Mountain Valley deboning facility and does not contemplate any increase in the foreseeable future.”

304. On June 7-10, 2011, the USAPEEC held its annual meeting at The Greenbrier America’s Resort in West Virginia. Defendants’ senior executives attended.

305. On approximately June 20, 2011, Tyson begin pulling eggs from its incubators to reduce Broiler volumes.

306. On June 21, 2011, Cagle’s announced it was laying off 300 employees at its Pine Mountain Valley, Georgia plant to reduce Broiler volumes.

307. On June 27-29, 2011, the US Poultry & Egg Association held a Financial Management Seminar at the Ritz Carlton in Amelia Island, Florida. Among other presentations, Pilgrim’s President & CEO Bill Lovette presented to a group of 150 attendees that included

senior executives from defendants. On June 27, 2011, Simmons announced it was laying off 223 employees by August at its Siloam Springs, Arkansas plant to “shift production to better address soaring corn prices.” In its press release, Simmons blamed U.S. ethanol policies for reducing its production.

308. On July 12, 2011, Tyson CEO Donnie Smith, Tyson executive Bernard Leonard (Chairman of the NCC at the time), Sanderson Farms COO Lampkin Butts, Peco Foods CEO Mark Hickman, and Perdue CEO Jim Perdue participated in a panel together at the 2011 Food Media Seminar.

309. On July 29, 2011, Pilgrim’s announced the closure of its Dallas, Texas processing plant and the layoff of 1,000 employees. Pilgrim’s President and CEO Bill Lovette explained that “[w]hile the decision to close a plant and eliminate jobs is always painful, we must make better use of our assets given the challenges facing our industry from record-high feed costs and an oversupply of chicken. . . . A key component of that effort is improving our capacity utilization through production consolidation and other operational changes. By closing the Dallas facility, we can consolidate that production volume at three other plants and help those sites run closer to full capacity.”

310. On an August 1, 2011, earnings call, Sanderson Farms’ CEO reportedly said that Sanderson Farms’ normal fall production cut of 4% beginning in November would remain in place beyond January of 2012 [and . . .] until demand improves. Sanderson also stated, “we aren’t going to set any more eggs until we pick up a big account or we can’t supply our customers’ needs. We think demand improvement will require unemployment to drop. . . . It wouldn’t surprise me if the industry makes further, deeper reductions in egg sets in October or November,” he said. “Nobody knows what cuts might be needed until we get to October,” “but I

think that the cutbacks may need to be more than the 6% in head that the industry already has in place.”

311. On an August 8, 2011, Tyson earnings call, CEO Donnie Smith said that “[d]omestic availability must be in balance with demand before industry economics can improve. Tyson continuously strives to match our supply to demand and as a result we made a production adjustment in the third quarter. . . . Our goal is to match supply to demand. And following over-production the industry experienced, we cut production in the third quarter, but those cuts have not yet impacted the market.”

312. On August 18, 2011, Cagle’s announced it was reducing 20% of its production at its large Pine Mountain Valley, Georgia plant.

313. From October 5-7, 2011, defendants’ senior executives attended the National Chicken Council’s 57th Annual Conference. As part of the conference, senior executives from Perdue and Koch Foods participated in a panel regarding the “new paradigm” in the Broiler industry. Panel members Clint Rivers (Perdue, President of Foodservice and Supply Chain), Bill Anderson (Senior Vice President, Keystone Foods), Mike Helgeson (CEO, GNP), and Mark Kaminsky (Koch Foods COO & CFO) said “the industry is accustomed to cycles, but not one quite like the latest, and companies are going to need to adjust. Discipline on the supply side was one suggestion. Getting better prices from retailers was another.”

314. On November 17, 2011, Wayne Farms issued a press release announcing the closure of its Decatur, Alabama plant and layoffs of 360 employees.

315. On November 21, 2011, earnings call, Sanderson Farms CEO Joe Sanderson responded to a question about a production decrease that “when we talk about the 4% number, that is what we project the industry to be. Obviously, we’re going to be a part of that.” On

December 6-8, 2011, the USAPEEC held its annual Council members only winter meeting. Defendants' senior executives attended the meeting.

316. At USPOULTRY's Hatchery-Breeder Clinic in January 2012, Agri Stats Vice President Donohue noted the importance of reducing Broiler breeder flocks, noting that "if the industry chose to do so, it could ramp up production within a 10-week period of time. The industry could blow apart any recover[y] in the short term by filing up incubators again," but noted that Agri Stats data indicates the industry is slaughtering breeder flocks at 59 to 60 weeks (instead of the typical 65 weeks), which suggested to him the industry was managing its production carefully. The early slaughter of breeder flocks in 2011 through mid-2012 meant that defendants subsequently were unable to increase production for at least eighteen months, as they would have been able to do had they not made cuts so high in the supply chain.

317. Defendants' senior executives attended the January 25-26, 2012, International Poultry and Processing Expo in Atlanta, Georgia. The National Chicken Council held its Board of Directors meeting in conjunction with the meeting.

318. In early 2012, Sanderson Farms cut its production 4%.

319. On March 20-21, 2012, the National Chicken Council Board of Directors met in Washington D.C. Defendants' senior executives attended the meeting.

320. On an April 27, 2012 earnings call, Pilgrim's President & CEO Bill Lovette reported that "the die is cast for 2012," and that "we're comfortable that the industry is going to remain constrained."

321. On April 29-May 1, 2012, Urner Barry held its Annual Executive Conference and Marketing Seminar. Defendants' senior executives attended the conference. On May 7, 2012, Tyson held an earnings call and announced it had decreased its production by 4% through longer

days between flocks for its growers and by increasing its Buy vs. Grow program. Tyson noted on its earnings call that “the industry as a whole has reduced production pounds by 4% to 6% year-over-year. To help keep our production balanced, we bought chicken on the open market rather than growing all the birds we needed. We won’t grow a bird solely for the part in the highest demand because we have to sell the entire bird. Grow versus buy is a strategy we look at continually based on input costs, revenue demand forecast and the needs of our customers.” Tyson CEO Donnie Smith also noted on the earning call that “we began to cut back last year” with respect to egg sets and placements.

322. On June 6, 2012, Pilgrim’s announced the layoff of 190 employees at its Chattanooga, Tennessee deboning plant. The company noted that “[w]hile the decision to reduce the workforce in Chattanooga was not made lightly, we are confident that these actions will improve the efficiency of our plant, maintain our mutually profitable relationship with growers, and strengthen our ability to produce quality poultry products in Tennessee, . . . [but] [t]he Chattanooga operation remains a vital part of our ongoing strategy.”

323. On June 21, 2012, the National Chicken Council Board of Directors held its summer meeting at the Ritz-Carlton Highlands in Lake Tahoe, California. Defendants’ senior executives attended the meeting.

324. In a July 9, 2012, article, Tyson CEO Donnie Smith was quoted as saying “the company will not over produce chicken at these expensive grain levels, preferring to buy commodity pieces in the secondary market to fill orders where necessary.” On July 15, 2012, defendants’ senior executives attended a meeting of the National Chicken Council’s Marketing Committee at the Stone Mountain Lodge in Stowe, Vermont.

325. On an August 6, 2012, earnings call, Tyson CEO Donnie Smith stated that “[o]ver the past couple of years we have substantially reduced a number of fixed price contracts we have with customers and currently have less than 15% of our Poultry volume [on] annual fixed price contracts. The vast majority of our contracts are tied to specific markets or allow for conversations about adjusting prices to move – prices to offset higher input and we will continue to push for even more of these types of contracts. I believe supply will begin to rationalize as well, making it easier for us to have those pricing conversations.”

326. On August 23, 2012, Koch Foods CEO Joseph Grendys gave an interview with Bloomberg News. He stated that “[c]osts have gone up so much due to the drought that the industry will be forced to get price increases of 10 to 15 percent across all product lines” for 2013 over this year. He went on to note that “[t]he industry needs to be smart’ and focus on pricing to ensure it remains profitable. . . . Even if it does become unprofitable in the fourth quarter, the industry may resume making money after the first quarter of 2013.” The article also mentioned Koch was going to use quarterly adjustments for price in its contracts for the first time since 2008.

327. On August 28, 2012, Sanderson Farms announced a further 2% production cut that it blamed on corn and soybean prices.

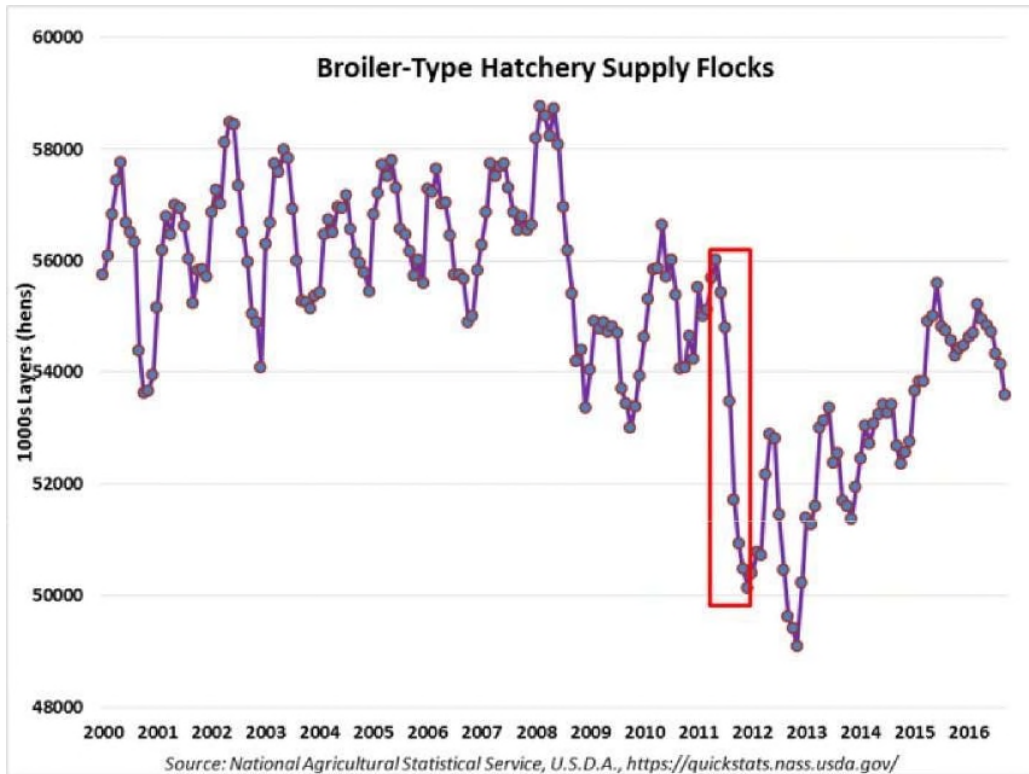
328. By September 2012, the effect of defendants’ earlier production cuts starting in 2011 had begun to lead to increased Broiler prices. Most important to the record profits that were to come, defendants had not just cut the number of pounds of Broilers slaughtered, but defendants destroyed a significant proportion of their Broiler breeder flocks. As noted previously, doing so meant that defendants *could not* increase Broiler supplies in the short or medium term, even if they wanted to.

329. On October 10-11, 2012, the National Chicken Council held its annual meeting at The Mandarin Hotel in Washington, D.C. Defendants' senior executives attended the meeting. The meeting featured an "Industry Outlook Panel" that included speakers Thomas Hensley (President, Fieldale Farms) and Paul Fox (CEO, O.K. Foods) and discussed the question of "[w]hat did the broiler industry learn from 2011 and how will the industry apply those lessons in 2012 and 2013?" O.K. Foods CEO Paul Fox's comments during the panel continued to point to the ethanol mandate as a pretext for higher Broiler prices, stating "[i]n 2006, the ethanol mandate began to really take a bite against the protein complex, and since that time on a cumulative basis, we've seen about \$31 billion in new costs that have come in to the chicken business."

330. The actions alleged above, taken collectively and not in isolation, demonstrate a level of coordination and "discipline" not seen in this industry prior to the Class Period alleged herein.

6. Defendants' 2011-2012 production cuts lowered Broiler breeder flocks to unprecedented levels, which led to record profits for the 2013-2014 time period.

331. Defendants' cuts to the Broiler breeder flocks in 2011-2012 sent flock levels down to levels not seen for almost two decades, as shown by the graph below.



332. For much of the remainder of 2012 through 2014, defendants reaped the benefits of coordinated supply restraints in the form of rising prices and record profits. During this period defendants' executives repeatedly made statements congratulating industry players on the "discipline" they had shown by keeping supply restrained. For instance, on a May 3, 2013, earnings call, Pilgrim's President & CEO Bill Lovette stated that "[w]ell, obviously, revenue is going to be a function of price, in part, and in this case a big part; and obviously, price is going to strengthen as supply continues to be disciplined and constrained.... So I think the industry is doing an admirable job in being disciplined on the supply side and I think we've got a combination where we combine that discipline with strong demand for product and that's why you've seen the pricing environment that we're now enjoying." Lovette also commented that "I believe the industry has learned over the past three to five years that chicken economics is going to be driven by the supply and demand of chicken and not necessarily what corn or soybean meal

costs. I think I'm confident to say we've, we figured that out and we're doing a good job of balancing supply and demand."

333. On the May 3, 2013, earnings call, Pilgrim's President & CEO Lovette also discussed the importance of continued restraint of the industry's breeder supply flock, noting "[w]ell, I only know what we've seen happen in the past. Now, certainly, this summer if the industry chooses to grow the breeder supply significantly, that's definitely going to impact 2014. What I'm saying is, so far, we've seen no indication that the industry plans to grow the breeder supply and as a matter of fact, it's actually shrunk. So that's the source of my comments. Do I know what's going to happen in June or July or August of this year with respect to breeder placements, I don't know that. I would tell you that based on the last three to five years, though, again, I'll reiterate that I think the industry has learned that the economics of our business is tied very closely to the supply of chickens and we've done a good job so far of maintaining discipline such that even paying nearly \$8.50 for corn, we've been able to be profitable as an industry."

334. On October 4, 2013, CEOs and other senior executives of defendants' companies met at the annual NCC meeting in Washington D.C. The meeting featured a panel with GNP CEO Mike Helgeson, Tyson CEO Donnie King, and Simmons Foods CEO Todd Simmons. According to one publication's account of the panel, the CEOs were "chipper about the prospects for their industry in the next few years." This meeting was also attended by Keystone Foods executive Tim Esslinger.

335. On a January 31, 2014, earnings call, Tyson CEO Donnie Smith reported that through Tyson's "buy versus growth strategy we continue to keep our supply short of demand . . ." Tyson's continued use of Buy vs. Grow, including through the present, allows Tyson and

other defendants to reduce production on a month-to-month basis and have opportunities to learn more information about one another's production and pricing.

336. On a February 21, 2014, earnings call, Pilgrim's President & CEO Bill Lovette reflected on what had led to record earnings for Pilgrim's. He noted that "I think the one thing that creates . . . has created that stability is the discipline of the industry to not allow profitability in the past to drive supplies in the future. I think we all have an understanding that our industry is mature, especially in the U.S. Consumption of total meat in the last five years has not grown and our growth in the future is going to come from markets outside the U.S. And so, we have a different model today than we had 15 . . . 10 or 15 years ago in that consumption in this country is not growing as robustly as it used to. And I think that discipline really, Ken, is the one ingredient that has made for more stable earnings that we have seen. We have certainly seen a lot of volatility in feed ingredient costs, even as recent as this past year. And I don't know what . . . I mean you can make a solid argument for corn and soybean meal being much cheaper in 2014 and '15, given the rebuilding of world inventories of corn and growing inventories of soybeans. But we just don't know what the next weather event in either, South America, North America or even Eastern Europe may present in terms of the supplies of those feed ingredients."

337. On March 12, 2014, Tyson CEO Donnie Smith attended an industry conference and told the attendees that "[a] 'meaningful change' in bird production won't occur until the second half of 2015." Smith's confidence about broiler production was possible because of the radical reductions in Broiler breeder flocks defendants had made during 2011 and early 2012, which Smith knew made it impossible for defendants to "meaningful[ly] change" Broiler production. Industry analysts noted the change in the nature of defendants' production cuts.

338. On May 6, 2014, a Stephens, Inc. analyst said in an interview that historically “it has been very easy to increase the chicken supply because the cycle is so short. It only takes four to eight weeks to grow a chicken, but U.S. chicken producers are having a hard time increasing the chicken supply by much. They cut production capacity throughout the supply chain when grain prices were very high. Because of this, they cannot materially increase supply for 2014. We likely won’t see a material increase in production until the second-half of 2015.”

339. During 2013 and into 2014, defendants continued to find ways to actively depress the size of Broiler hatchery flocks, such as using the pretext of avian flu in Mexico to justify exporting hatchery flock Broilers to Mexico to repopulate flocks rather than use such Broilers to increase domestic production levels. Indeed, defendants continued their program of exporting Broiler hens and eggs to Mexico in 2015, with Tyson explicitly noting in a May 4, 2015, earnings call that it was sending 3% of its eggs to Mexico to “fill incubators.” Similarly, during a July 2016 earnings call, Pilgrim’s CEO Bill Lovette noted his “confidence that we’re going to do the right thing with respect to maintaining [] discipline. We’ve certainly had the hatching egg supply to grow much more if we chose not to export those eggs. I think in May we exported 81 million hatching eggs or so outside of the country. The industry could have chosen to set some of those eggs domestically, but that was not the choice that was made. And so again that gives us confidence that we’re going to continue to be disciplined as an industry.”

340. Defendants’ coordinated exportation of Broiler hatching eggs from the U.S. from 2013 through the present is an active effort to artificially reduce the supply of Broilers in the U.S. below what it would be absent defendants’ active and continued participation in an illegal antitrust conspiracy. Upon information and belief, Tyson and other defendants exported hatching eggs to Mexico and other foreign countries from 2013-2016 to artificially reduce the supply of

Broilers in the U.S. and increase the price of Broilers in the U.S. The value Tyson and others received for exporting hatchery eggs to Mexico would have been far exceeded by the price Tyson would have received for hatching those same eggs in the U.S. and selling the resulting Broiler meat in the U.S. market. Therefore, but for defendants' agreement and conspiracy as alleged in this Complaint, it would have been against Tyson's independent economic self-interest to export hatching eggs to Mexico and to forgo higher hatching egg prices in the United States. But defendants' new-found discipline ameliorated any remaining risk and resulted in higher U.S. Broiler prices.

341. According to an October 1, 2014, CoBank analysis of the Broiler industry, the strategy of defendants to target Broiler breeder flocks paid dividends during 2013 and 2014. According to the report, "[b]roiler product demand should remain robust through the rest of this year and well into 2015, bolstered by a gradually improving domestic economy, continued strength in export demand, and the towering prices of beef and pork. Broiler production, however, has been slow to respond, with integrators having had problems expanding the number of chicks placed for growout. Broiler meat production is on track to grow just 1.5 percent in 2014 from a year ago, with a similarly modest gain expected for 2015. Producers have been somewhat constrained in their attempts to expand the nation's chicken flock by the limited supply of broiler hatching eggs. When the broiler-producing industry reduced production in 2011 and 2012, the hatchery supply flock was also reduced, and it has not yet been rebuilt to prior levels. Following seven months of [Year-over-Year ("YoY")] declines, the number of chicks placed for growout finally posted a modest 1 percent YoY gain in August. However, it will take another 6-9 months for integrators to rebuild the supply of broiler hatching eggs in preparation

for expanding the overall flock, so significant growth in broiler production will not materialize until late-2015 or early-2016.”

342. On October 10, 2014, NCC President Mike Brown wrote an op-ed in The National Provisioner. The title of Brown’s article, “Biofuel policy holds back production ramp-up,” continued to blame the Broiler industry’s boogey man of the Renewable Fuel Standard (aka the ethanol mandate) instead of Broiler producers’ collusive agreement to not increase production in line with demand. Brown wrote, “current favorable market conditions would normally stimulate production to be somewhat higher, that is, a percentage more aligned with the long-run annual average of 4 percent. So why are chicken producers not stepping up production to better match the long-term average of 4 percent? We would if we could, but we can’t. We would like to produce more pounds of chicken, but unfortunately we are not there yet. The primary reason for the industry’s inability to increase production can be attributed to problems caused by a failed policy” of the Renewable Energy Standard. Brown also went on to blame fertility issues in the breeder stock and a propane shortage that made it difficult to heat chicken houses as other reasons the industry could not increase production.

343. On October 29, 2014, Simmons Foods announced the closure of its Jay, Oklahoma spent hen processing plant. Spent hens are Broiler breeders that have reached the end of their productive life cycle. The Simmons facility processed spent hens on behalf of many defendants, providing Simmons with opportunities to monitor changes in other defendants Broiler breeder supplies. The closure of Simmons’ Jay, Oklahoma facility is indicative of the reduced Broiler breeder capacity resulting from defendants’ initiatives to cut Broiler breeder capacity across the industry.

7. Avian flu disrupted the export relief valve during 2015, but prices and profitability remained relatively stable into 2016.

344. Signs in late 2014 began to point towards the possibility of rising production levels. A few defendants announced production cuts, but due to the substantial reductions in Broiler breeder flocks defendants had already taken, defendants' production was already constrained. Defendants undertook various affirmative acts in furtherance of the conspiracy, including exporting of hatching eggs outside the U.S., inter-defendant purchases in furtherance of defendants' conspiracy such as Tyson's Buy vs. Grow program, breaking eggs rather than setting eggs, dumping of excess Broiler supply in foreign markets, closing Broiler production facilities, and manipulating at least one Broiler price index.

345. For example, Tyson announced on May 4, 2015, the closure of its Buena Vista, Georgia, Broiler plant as part of an ongoing effort to "increase efficiencies." Tyson also announced it was eliminating one shift at its Dawson, Georgia plant. Tyson announced in May 2015 that it planned to reduce its production after July 2015 and keep production flat through 2016 by increasing its Buy vs. Grow purchases.

346. In addition to the continuation of defendants' illegal supply restriction that artificially increased the price of all Broilers, around January 2015, the Georgia Dock price index began to deviate significantly from other price indices.

347. As alleged above, due to the GDA's One Cent Rule, it was not possible for only one or two Broiler companies to report a significantly higher Broiler price to the Georgia Dock without being disregarded as outliers by the GDA. Accordingly, on information and belief, plaintiffs allege that defendants began collectively reporting prices to the GDA that not only were identical or nearly identical, but also were significantly above the actual market rate. As a result, Georgia Dock prices continued to rise and later stabilize during 2015-2016 at near historic

highs. As described further in this Complaint, it was not until a series of articles was published between November 3, 2016 and November 17, 2016 that information was publicly available to show defendants may have fixed the Georgia Dock price.

348. During 2015, despite the devastation Avian Flu caused to the turkey and table egg industries, the Broiler industry was largely unaffected by the disease, with the primary effect being temporary bans on exports from some specific states or of all Broiler exports from the U.S. to various countries, such as China, Korea, and a number of other nations.

349. Avian Flu-related export limitations during 2015 caused frozen Broiler inventories to build up in the U.S., threatening the stability of Broiler prices defendants had worked so hard to increase since 2008. In response, defendants worked in concert to coordinate the dumping of excess inventories of Broilers in foreign markets to avoid deterioration of the artificially high prices in the U.S. resulting from defendants' conspiracy. For instance, in early October 2015, Vietnam launched an inquiry into dumping by U.S. Broiler producers after Vietnamese Broiler producers determined that dumping of frozen chicken by U.S. producers had cost it over \$120 million in the last 16 months. A report by Vietnam's Southeast Livestock Association concluded that U.S. Broiler companies were selling chicken thighs in Vietnam for 29% of the price of a similar product sold in the U.S. market (e.g., at a Walmart), excluding the additional cost of frozen shipping rates, import duties and other fees associated with U.S. producers selling chicken thighs in the Vietnamese market. By late May 2016, Sanderson Farms CEO Joe Sanderson reported on an earnings call that all but one of the avian flu export bans had been lifted.

350. In late 2015, Broiler industry analyst Heather Jones noted that chicken supplies had not increased as expected from the avian flu due to the fact defendants had started breaking

eggs rather than setting eggs. Defendants coordinated the breaking of eggs with one another during 2015, in part, by the exchange of production information through Agri Stats.

351. Watts PoultryUSA's March 2016 issue noted that Tyson Foods achieved "record earnings and sales in fiscal year 2015 . . . posting \$40.6 billion in sales, including ringing up higher chicken sales. Yet, Tyson lowered chicken production in 2015. What's at work here? This paradoxical performance, in part, reflects the fact that Tyson, along with other top U.S. broiler companies, is redefining its business model to achieve profitable growth." In fact, the explanation for Tyson's "paradoxical" 2015 performance—including increasing its Broiler profits but lowering its Broiler production—was the result of the illegal conspiracy alleged in this Complaint.

352. Prices during the first half of 2015 remained relatively flat, which led NCC President Mike Brown to write another op-ed in The Wall Street Journal on May 15, 2015, to try to explain why Broiler prices remained so high. Like his previous op-ed, he again blamed the Broiler industry's typical boogeyman – the Renewable Fuel Standard – for increased Broiler prices.

353. During 2016, Broiler prices have declined slightly, but significantly less so than input costs. Defendants have maintained artificially high Broiler prices and high profitability during 2016 by exercising "discipline" on their Broiler supply and manipulating at least one Broiler price index. For instance, during an April 2016 earnings call, an analyst noted that Pilgrim's CEO Bill Lovette "mentioned that you think the industry domestically has been much more disciplined than they have been in the past, I'm wondering if you could just elaborate a little bit more on what sort of drives that view and then maybe what gives you confidence that this discipline will hold." Lovette responded, "[w]hat drives the view is the actual numbers that

we see, ready to cook pounds are up about 3.1% year to date. If you look at placements year to date, they're up 1%, egg sets up 0.7%, hatchery utilization actually declined in Q1 to 91%. So in the phase of coming off two of the most profitable years in the industry, we're not seeing, not realizing large amount of production increases." Tellingly, Pilgrim's CFO Fabio Sandri added immediately after Lovette's comments that "what drove that I believe it is that industry is more geared towards profitability rather than just market share or field growth." Put another way, defendants are no longer competing with one another to gain market share by growing their companies as one would expect in a competitive market, but instead defendants are working collectively to increase profitability by being "disciplined" in terms of supply growth.

354. Other CEOs have also been forced recently to try to explain the marked shift in the Broiler industry's profitability in recent years, after the decades-long pattern of boom and bust regarding Broiler pricing and profitability. During a February 2016 Sanderson Farms earnings call, BMO Capital Markets analyst Ken Zaslow noted the Broiler industry's history of volatility in pricing and profitability for chicken companies and questioned if there was "any changing of the industry dynamic" that had occurred. Sanderson Farms CEO Joe Sanderson replied "we might be at a capacity wall, you know? . . . Since back in 2007 . . . there are three or four plants shuttered. . . . It does feel different."

355. A January 18, 2016, article in The Wall Street Journal questioned whether Defendants, including Tyson, Sanderson Farms, Pilgrim's, and Wayne Farms, have intentionally manipulated the pricing data they report to the Georgia Department of Agriculture. As discussed above, in early November 2016 evidence became public suggesting that the Defendants and Producer Co-Conspirators may be fixing the Georgia Dock price.

356. During 2016, defendants' profitability has also been aided, in part, by the fact that

input costs have decreased substantially, though Broiler prices have not experienced a similar decline. During a Broiler industry conference in February 2016, industry analyst Dr. Paul Aho reported that overall profitability has remained steady or increased, as input costs have drastically decreased. Aho noted that during 2016 there have been “broad-based declines in key commodities, especially feed grains and energy.” In fact, in May 2016 Tyson posted record quarterly growth, with profit margins for Broilers rising to between 9 and 11 percent.

357. Not only are the harmony among defendants and resulting high profit margins achieved by Tyson and other defendants in recent years remarkable, so is their fairly recent ability to accurately predict their profit margins into the future. For instance, before 2008, Tyson had profit margins in the 5-6% range and would not predict future profit margins, but after 2008, Tyson would routinely predict record margins of 13% or more with surprising accuracy.

358. Defendants have also kept up the use of signals to one another to perpetuate their conspiracy during 2016 by using the code word “discipline” to note their continued adherence to defendants’ conspiracy. For instance, during a February 2016 earnings call, Pilgrim’s CEO Bill Lovette noted that “[t]he industry continues to be disciplined in terms of U.S. supply. Although monthly pullet data tend to be volatile and have occasionally been at the high end of our expectations, we see modest growth of the breeder flock, and more importantly, little to no increase in egg sits [sic] and chick placements as a positive. We believe that at least part of the reason is because chicken producers are being disciplined and are much quicker to react than in the past and in adjusting supply growth to the actual market conditions.” Similarly, in a July 2016 earnings call, Pilgrim’s CEO Bill Lovette noted that “I think what we’ve seen with egg sets is absolutely a testament to the discipline of our industry that we’ve seen the last really two to three years.”

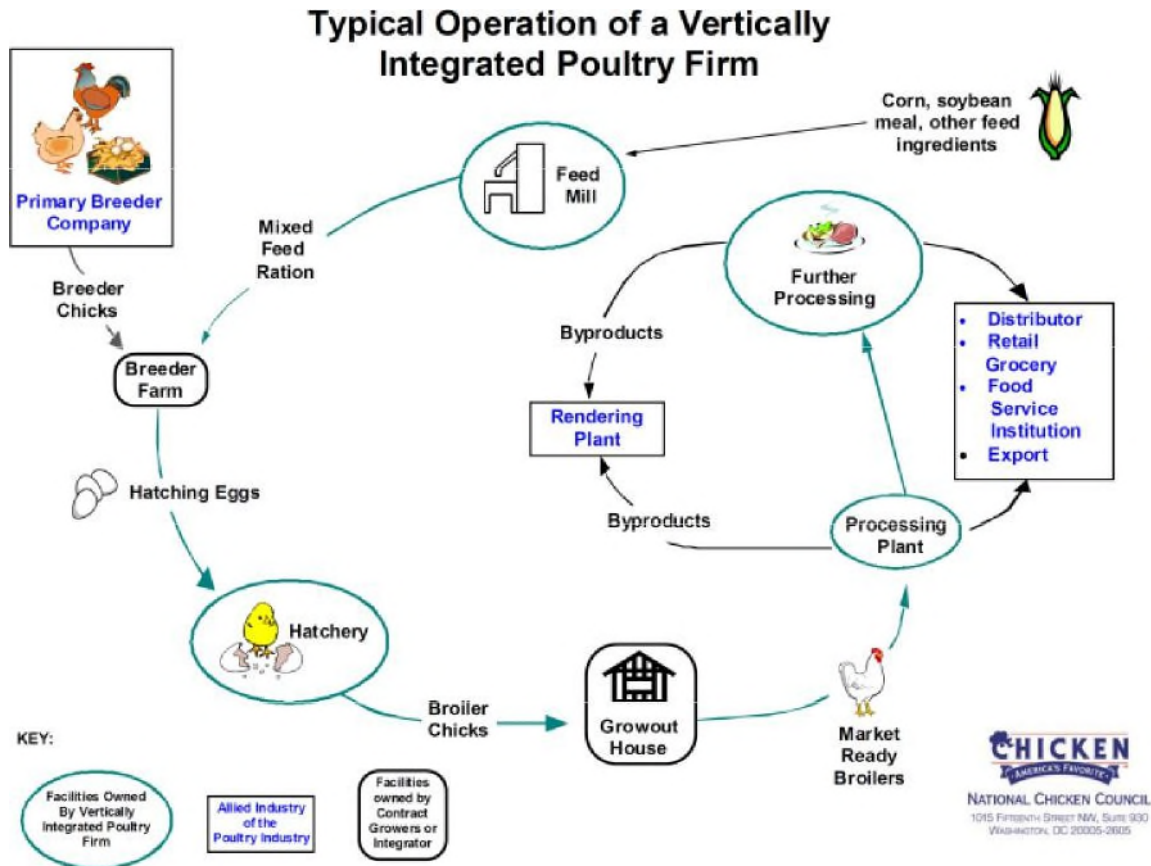
E. The structure and characteristics of the Broiler market, together with other factors, render the conspiracy economically plausible.

1. The Broiler industry is highly vertically integrated.

359. The Broiler industry is almost entirely vertically integrated, with Broiler-processing firms owning or tightly controlling almost all aspects of production, processing, and marketing. In the Broiler industry, “vertical integration” means the Broiler company owns or controls each aspect of breeding, hatching, rearing, feeding, basic processing, and selling of Broilers. Many integrated Broiler companies also own further processing plants.

360. Because Broiler producers have determined over time that the economics of growing chicks into full size Broilers are unfavorable, the Broiler industry has developed a system of production-contract farming. The integrated producers provide the feed and chicks to farmers (which remain under ownership of the integrated producer); the contract farmer then has roughly 6-7 weeks to grow the chicks into full size Broilers. During this “grow out” period, the integrated producer’s employees frequently monitor the Broilers. Once fully grown, Broilers are picked up by the integrated producer and brought to an integrator-owned processing plant (aka, slaughterhouse). Some of the Broilers are sold without any further processing, while other Broilers are further processed by integrated companies into value-added specialty products (e.g., chicken nuggets, etc.).

361. The graphic below indicates the key stages of Broiler production that vertically integrated Broiler companies control, which are all those points in the production process which provide integrated Broiler companies complete control over supply and allow them to capture the greatest profit margin:



362. According to a paper prepared in connection with the USDA and DOJ's failed effort to increase competition in the Broiler industry in 2010, "[c]ontrol over the number of birds delivered to the processing plants allows processors to match more closely inputs to plant capacities and lower per-unit processing costs, as well as to better meet consumer requirements." In connection with the same effort by the USDA and DOJ, a former expert witness for defendant Tyson, Michael Dicks, wrote, "[i]n the poultry industry vertical coordination allows integrators to manage excess capacity to manage price. Integrators can minimize the effect on producers by increasing the time between collection and delivery of birds or reducing the number of flocks per year rather than terminating grower contracts in much the same way the USDA requires all commodity program recipients to adhere to acreage reduction program guidelines and grower associations require members to cut back marketable output."

363. Modern Broiler producers rely on a handful of unique Broiler breed lines to mass produce essentially identical chickens with desirable genetic traits. Genetics companies, which develop strains of grandparent and great-grandparent breeding stock, sell to integrated Broiler producers' breeders that have special hybrid characteristics, such as a tendency to produce a large chicken breast. Genetics companies create a "biological lock" on their unique Broiler lines by tightly controlling the purebred genetic strain that they develop. After an integrated producer purchases young breeder hens (aka "breeder pullets") from a primary breeder, the integrated producer raises the birds to be breeders that lay eggs to be taken to incubators at an integrator-owned hatchery. The chicks from Broiler company hatcheries are then sent out to the integrated producer's contract-farmers to raise into adult Broilers.

364. At present, no Broiler company except Tyson owns the genetics or produces the grandparent or great-grandparent strain for the Broilers it raises and slaughters. Nearly all U.S. producers now rely on three global genetics conglomerates: Cobb-Vantress (owned by Tyson), Hubbard, and Aviagen. These three companies supply the breeder stock, and therefore ultimately the Broilers, that account for 98% of Broilers raised in the U.S. and 80% of Broilers raised globally. While there were 26 Broiler genetics companies worldwide in 1981, acquisitions by the three remaining companies have essentially eliminated any other meaningful competitors in the U.S. Tyson's Cobb-Vantress subsidiary has approximately 50% market share.

365. Since a supply of primary breeders is essential to each Broiler producer's business, Tyson's ownership and control of subsidiary Cobb-Vantress provides it with exceptional leverage over other defendants to mandate compliance with defendants' illegal agreement. Tyson can offer other defendants the carrot of access to Cobb-Vantress' unique Broiler genetic lines, with desirable qualities like high conversion rates of feed into meat.

However, Tyson can also use Cobb-Vantress as a stick against any competitor who Tyson and/or its co-conspirators believe is overproducing Broilers by providing such competitors inferior, sick, or an insufficient number of breeder pullets, or withholding breeder pullets altogether that the competitor needs to operate a profitable business.

366. Perdue was the last Broiler integrator in the U.S. to maintain its own genetics research company besides Tyson, but Perdue sold its genetics company to Tyson in 2014. In announcing the sale, Perdue issued a press release that stated “there are no longer significant advantages to having our own breed . . . it is important that we have the flexibility to select the breeder combination that works best for each specific customer requirement.” The press release went on to note that “[w]ith the outstanding exception of the Cobb-Vantress enterprise owned by Tyson Foods, no producer has managed to effectively compete using an in-company breeding program against a multinational primary breeder. To be cost effective, a genetics program based on index selection incorporating the measurement of significant traits and applying sophisticated molecular markers and field testing requires a magnitude of scale exceeding the capacity of individual producers.”

367. Upon information and belief, defendant Tyson, through its Cobb-Vantress subsidiary, intentionally manipulates the supply of grandparent and great-grandparent Broiler stock (from which it supplies integrators with Breeder pullets) including, but not limited to, only providing healthy and high quality breeder pullets to certain of its co-conspirators, but providing inferior and sick quality breeder pullets to other smaller non-defendant Broiler producers. This practice contributed significantly to the bankruptcy or failure of a number of smaller Broiler companies in the 2010 time period.

2. The market for Broilers is characterized by inelastic supply and demand.

368. According to a May 2010 paper written by Broiler industry consultant Michael

Dicks, “[b]ecause of the inelastic nature of the supply and demand [of Broilers,] a reduction in supply will produce an outcome more preferable to the industry than maintaining supply with a lower price.” A study by consultant The Hudson River Group for Pilgrim’s in 2008 found that a one percent decrease in the supply of Broilers leads to a 0.8% increase in the price of Broilers. In other words, demand for Broilers is inelastic, so a decrease in supply will increase prices.

369. Defendants acknowledge that supply and demand in the Broiler industry is inelastic. For instance, in his May 2010 paper, Broiler industry consultant Michael Dicks wrote that “[a]ttempting to maintain supply levels would reduce price to levels unsustainable even in the short run. Because of the inelastic nature of the supply and demand a reduction in supply will produce an outcome more preferable to the industry than maintaining supply with a lower price.”

370. Broiler producers have asserted in public statements that changes in wholesale Broiler prices have been due to changes in “supply and demand.” However, demand for Broilers has been flat since 2008, while at the same time wholesale Broiler prices have risen roughly 50%. Therefore, it is the reduction in the *supply* of Broilers that has led to Broiler price increases.

3. There are no significant substitutes for Broilers.

371. Pork and beef are the most likely alternative sources of protein to Broilers, but pork and beef are not economic substitutes for Broilers. Numerous studies have found that the cross elasticity of demand between Broilers, beef, and pork is either negative or statistically insignificant, meaning that pork and beef are *complements* to Broilers, but not *substitutes*.

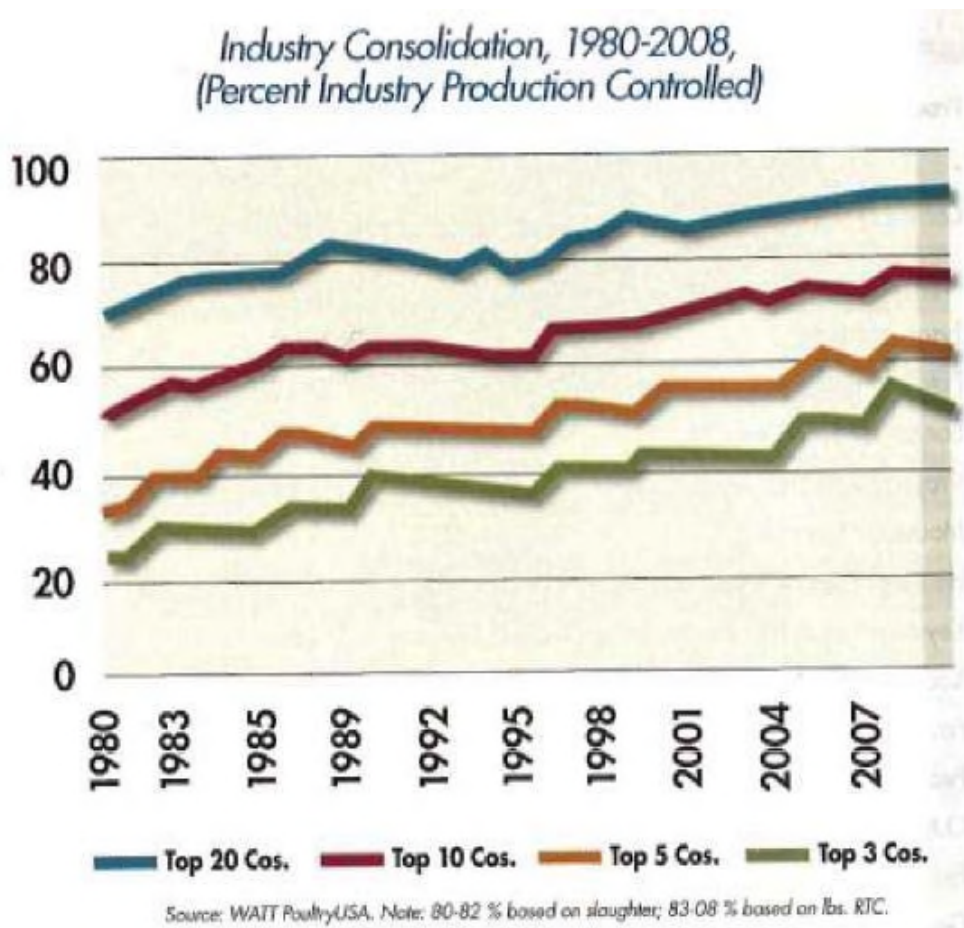
372. The historically high spread between the price of pork and beef versus Broilers since 2008 has also reduced any possibility of substitution of Broilers with pork or beef.

4. The Broiler industry has experienced high consolidation and is highly concentrated.

373. According to a November 2013 USDA report, “[d]uring the past 16 years, firms

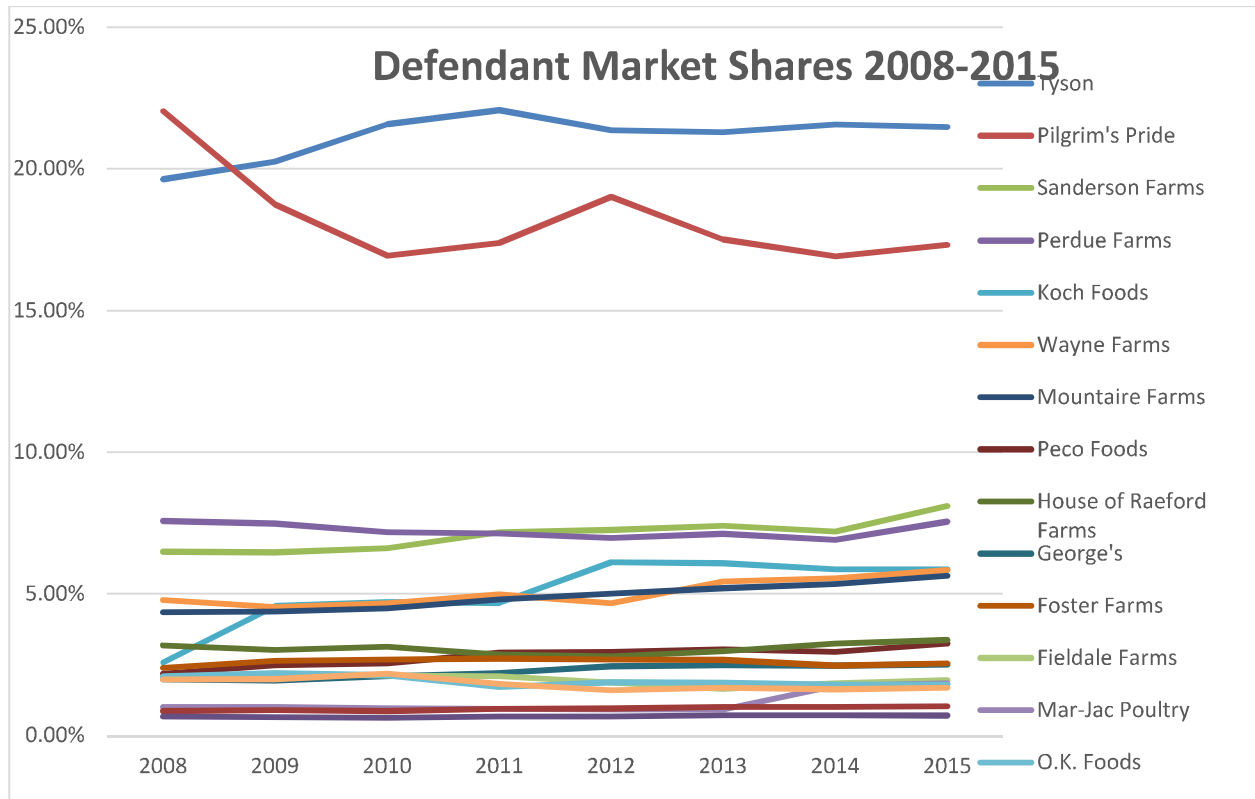
in the Broiler industry continued to decrease in number and grow in size, thereby gaining further economies of scale and scope in processing and marketing. According to the National Chicken Council, 55 federally inspected Broiler companies operated in 1995, compared with 41 companies in 2010.” By 2014, there were only 35 such companies.

374. In fact, the trend towards consolidation among all segments of the Broiler industry goes back decades, as shown below. This consolidation has largely squeezed out the large number of smaller Broiler companies that used to represent a significant portion of Broiler industry production.



375. As of 2015, defendants controlled 88.8% of Broiler production in the United States. Since the start of the Class Period, there has been surprising stability in market share for

each defendant, as shown by the graph below. The two exceptions are Pilgrim's loss of market share due to its large plant closures during bankruptcy in 2008-2009 and Koch Foods' increase in market share due to the purchase of a plant from Tyson and purchase of bankrupt Cagle's, Inc.



376. Looking at the market share for the sales to the consumer classes, the following chart reflects estimated market shares for each defendant and co-conspirator:

Producer	Defendant	Retail Market Share (2008-2016)
Tyson Foods	D	27.8%
Pilgrim's	D	17.4%
Perdue Farms Inc.	D	15.8%
Foster Farms	D	9.5%
Sanderson Farms Inc.	D	5.2%
Fieldale Farms	D	3.1%
Mountaire Farms Inc.	D	2.7%
Koch Foods Inc.	D	2.2%
Allen Harim Foods (Allen Foods)	C	1.3%
O.K. Industries	D	1.1%

Producer	Defendant	Retail Market Share (2008-2016)
Peco Foods	D	1.0%
House of Raeford	D	1.0%
Simmons Food Inc.	D	0.8%
Harrison Poultry	D	0.8%
Claxton Poultry Farms	D	0.7%
George's Inc.	D	0.7%
Amick Farms Inc./OSI Group	C	0.6%
Keystone Foods LLC	C	0.2%
Case Foods Inc.	C	0.2%
Mar-Jac Poultry (GA) [including Mar-Jac LLC and Marshall Durbin Companies]	D	0.2%
Wayne Farms LLC	D	0.1%
Grand Total		92.5%

377. In addition to formal consolidation among defendants, increased antitrust scrutiny of acquisitions in the Broiler industry by the U.S. Department of Justice has led Broiler companies to increasingly rely on de facto consolidation whereby defendants acquire nearly complete control over seemingly independent smaller Broiler companies. Defendants' de facto consolidation creates "zombie" Broiler companies that on paper are separate and independent entities, but are in fact completely controlled by defendants through co-packing contracts. For instance, Tyson Foods has co-packing arrangements with a number of smaller Broiler producers in which Tyson purchases either (1) the company's entire production of Broilers (including dark meat) or (2) all of the company's white meat (i.e., chicken breast and wings) and encourages the company to export the less valuable dark meat to remove that supply from the United States market.

378. Upon information and belief, defendants' co-packing contracts with smaller producers are typically 2-5 years in length. Even where the co-packing arrangement is only 10-20% of a smaller producer's overall supply, defendants are in a position to pressure smaller

producers to limit their production. Co-packing contracts give defendants unprecedented control over supposedly independent producers, including control over the breed of bird grown, what feed can be used, how many birds can be grown, and numerous other aspects of raising Broilers. With respect to processing, defendants not only require exacting specifications for co-packing partners, but also put defendants' own employees in the processing plants of their co-packers and supervise every significant detail of the slaughter and packing process.

379. Upon information and belief, the purpose and/or effect of defendants' co-packing arrangements is it avoids scrutiny from antitrust regulators that would come with formal merger arrangements, including possible discovery of defendants' anti-competitive agreement to reduce the supply of Broilers in the U.S.

5. The Broiler industry has a history of government investigations and collusive actions.

380. In response to a Federal Trade Commission investigation in 1919 which found oligopoly domination and anti-competitive monopolistic behavior in the meat-packing industry, Congress passed the Packers and Stockyards Act ("PSA"). *See* 7 U.S.C. § 193(a), § 209. Congress amended the law to include the poultry industry in 1935.

381. In 1922, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the PSA in *Stafford v. Wallace*, finding that "the object of the PSA was to secure the flow of livestock from the farms and ranges to the slaughtering center and into meat products unburdened by collusion that unduly lowered the prices to the shipper and unduly increased the price to the consumer."

382. In April 1973, the United States Department of Justice filed a civil antitrust action against the National Broiler Marketing Association ("NBMA") alleging the NBMA and its members conspired to fix Broiler prices and restrict Broiler production in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act. The DOJ sought to enjoin the NBMA and its dozens of members from

continuing a conference call program where members (and even some non-members) coordinated the pricing and production of Broilers. In response, numerous private civil antitrust actions were filed against the NBMA and 42 individual defendants in the *In re Chicken Antitrust Litigation* case. The NBMA and Broiler producers eventually settled the case, resulting in a settlement of roughly \$30 million.

383. Beginning in 2010, the USDA undertook a series of public workshops to explore competition issues in the upstream, contract-farmer Broiler market. A workshop held in Normal, Alabama, on May 21, 2010, focused on corporate concentration and lack of competition in the Broiler industry. The workshops led to the proposal of new rules aimed at encouraging competition in the meat industry, but extreme political pressure from defendants and their allies eventually watered down the rule and led to the resignation of the official charged with imposing tougher regulations.

384. In 2011, George's Inc. acquired the Harrisonburg, Virginia processing plant from Tyson Foods. The DOJ brought an action to stop the acquisition (*United States v. George's, Inc.*),⁷ which alleged the purchase would impermissibly reduce the available options for contract farmers to sell their grower services. The DOJ eventually settled with George's in June 2011 after obtaining an agreement to require George's to make capital improvements to the facility that would increase its capacity and permit contract farmers to sell more grower services to the processing plant.

385. According to a June 2014 USDA Report, "the [Broiler] industry faces a range of public policy issues, [including] competition. . . . [c]oncerns[, including] the exercise of market power by Broiler integrators have prompted merger litigation, USDA regulatory initiatives,

⁷ *United States v. George's Foods, LLC et al.*, No. 5:11-cv-00043 (W.D. Va.).

congressional proposals, and investigations by Federal agencies.”

386. Numerous cases in recent years have documented the lack of competition in the contract-farmer Broiler market, which while upstream in the supply chain from the plaintiffs’ and the direct-purchaser market, suggest an absence of true competition and instead suggest a practice of coordination and collusion among defendants. In cases such as *Adams v. Pilgrim’s Pride*, No. 2:090-cv-00397 (E.D. Tex.), *Been v. O.K. Industries*, No. 08-7078 (E.D. Okla.), and *Wheeler v. Pilgrim’s Pride Corp.*, No. 5:06-cv-00004 (E.D. Tex.), contract-farmers have alleged violations of the Packers and Stockyards Act by integrated Broiler producers.

6. Defendants had numerous opportunities to collude.

a. Trade Associations

387. Defendants are members of several Broiler-related trade associations and other forums, which they used to facilitate their conspiratorial conduct. Integrated Broiler producers have numerous regular events through which they can communicate in person with one another. Regular and frequent attendance by defendants’ CEOs and top level executives at trade association meetings is the norm rather than the exception.

388. According to its website, “[t]he National Chicken Council represents integrated chicken producer-processors, the companies that produce, process and market chickens. [The 40] member companies of NCC account for approximately 95 percent of the chicken sold in the United States.” The CEOs of the top integrated Broiler producers are routinely on the board of directors and meet at least quarterly with one another through the NCC.

389. The NCC has three annual board meetings attended by defendants’ senior executives, including most or all defendants’ CEOs and other top executives. Every defendant and Producer Co-Conspirator is a member of the NCC, including Mar-Jac, Claxton Poultry, Harrison Poultry, Case Foods, Keystone, Amick and Allen Harim. CEOs generally always attend

the following three NCC meetings each year, in addition to special committee meetings or other special NCC events: (a) the January meeting of the NCC held along with the International Poultry Expo, (b) the mid-year Board of Directors meeting, and (c) the NCC Annual Meeting in October. Generally, CEOs arrive the night before an NCC meeting and socialize with their colleagues, then have small private dinners with one or more of their competitors' CEOs or top executives. The next day, the formal NCC meetings are held and executives from Agri Stats and other allied industry organizations make presentations at the meeting. A formal lunch is held during the meeting and provides CEOs and top executives and opportunity to talk casually with their competitors. Following the meeting, defendants' CEOs and top level executives often meet, socialize and golf, hunt, or fish together. Amick President and CEO Ben Harrison, who served on the NCC Board of Directors throughout the Class Period, is currently the NCC's Chairman. Similarly, Allen Harim President and CEO Robert Turley served on the NCC Board of Directors throughout the Class Period and regularly attended its meetings. Thomas Shelton, Chairman and CEO of Case Foods, has continuously been a member of NCC since 1988 through the Class Period serving on the Board of Directors and as President during that time. Numerous executives of Keystone Foods, including Jeff Bailey (Director of National Account Sales), Jenelle Duncan (Domestic Sales Manager), Chuck Cooper (Senior Director Supply Chain), Charles Hill (VP Sales & Marketing), and Keith Lewis (former Senior Vice President for U.S. Poultry and Fish), were also members of the NCC during the Class Period.

390. Upon information and belief, CEOs and top level executives from defendants and producer co-conspirators discuss topics with one another relating to pricing, production, and other non-public, proprietary information outside of NCC's formal meetings at the informal settings surrounding NCC meetings described above. These regular, informal, and in-person

opportunities to discuss pricing and production in the Broiler industry gives CEOs and top level executives comfort that their competitors remain committed to a plan to artificially restrict Broiler production.

391. The United States Poultry & Egg Export Council (“USAPEEC”) has its home office in Stone Mountain, Georgia. Defendants are all members of USAPEEC. USAPEEC has a network of international offices and consultants in key export markets. The mission of USAPEEC is to promote exports of U.S. poultry and eggs around the world. The group has evolved into an association that is an advocate for the industry on trade policy issues. USAPEEC has about 200 member companies and organizations. USAPEEC holds Board of Directors meetings quarterly and includes executives from all or nearly all defendants and co-conspirators.

392. The U.S. Poultry & Egg Association (“U.S. Poultry”) describes itself as the world’s largest and most active poultry organization. U.S. Poultry’s members include producers and processors of Broilers, turkeys, ducks, eggs and breeding stock, as well as allied companies. Defendants and producer co-conspirators are all members of U.S. Poultry. U.S. Poultry holds regular Board of Directors meetings each quarter during January, March, June, and each fall.

393. The Georgia Poultry Federation “is a non-profit trade association which represents the poultry industry in Georgia, the nation’s leading broiler producing state. The Federation was founded in 1951, and since that time has represented the interests of the entire poultry industry at the state and federal level on legislative and regulatory matters.” The Georgia Poultry Federation’s mission is “[t]o protect and improve the competitive position of the poultry industry in Georgia, the nation’s leading poultry producing state.” The Georgia Poultry Federation has regular meetings each April, August, and September which typically are attended by defendants’ senior executives. Defendants House of Raeford, Perdue, Fieldale Farms, Wayne

Farms, Tyson, Sanderson Farms, Pilgrim's, Mar-Jac Poultry, Harrison Poultry, and Claxton Poultry, and producer co-conspirator Keystone Goods are members of the Georgia Poultry Federation.

394. The North Carolina Poultry Federation "has been the voice of the North Carolina poultry industry since 1968." The mission of the North Carolina Poultry Federation "is to create a favorable climate for business success for everyone involved in the poultry industry in North Carolina." The North Carolina Poultry Federation holds regular meetings each year, including annual meetings and Board of Directors meetings which typically are attended by defendants' senior executives. Defendants Tyson Foods, Perdue, Mountaire Farms; House of Raeford; Wayne Farms, Sanderson Farms, Pilgrim's, and producer co-conspirator Case Foods are each members of the North Carolina Poultry Federation.

395. The Poultry Federation was established in 1954 as a non-profit trade organization to represent the poultry and egg industries in Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. In 1998, the Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma organizations were consolidated and became The Poultry Federation. The Poultry Federation claims to promote all poultry interests relating to production, distribution, merchandising, and consumption of poultry, and poultry products. It disseminates information relating to the various phases of the Broiler industry to improve and expand markets, to increase efficiency in production and marketing, and to encourage and support research in production and marketing of poultry. The Poultry Federation holds regular meetings each year, including Board of Directors meetings with defendants' senior executives identified below. Defendants Foster Farms, O.K. Industries, Inc., Pilgrim's, Simmons Foods, Peco Foods, Tyson Foods, George's, Inc., and Wayne Farms are each members of the Poultry Federation.

396. The International Poultry Expo ("IPE") was held annually from 2008-2012. The

IPE billed itself as “the networking hub of the world for the poultry industry.” The IPE was held annually in late January in Atlanta, Georgia. Defendants’ senior executives, and numerous mid-level executives and other employees, attended the IPE each year. The International Producers and Processors Expo (“IPPE”) is the world’s largest annual poultry, meat, and feed industry event. IPPE held its first event in January 2013 and combined three previously separate expos – the IPE, the International Feed Expo, and the International Meat Expo. According to the IPPE’s website, a wide range of international decision-makers attend this annual event to network and become informed on the latest technological developments and issues facing the industry. The 2015 IPPE featured more than 7,245 international visitors from over 103 countries, including attendees from Chile, France, Singapore, and Australia. IPPE indicates that defendants and co-conspirators each sent their “Top Management” to the 2014 IPPE in January 2014. The most popular panel each year is the “market intelligence” forum, which features an Agri Stats executive speaking regarding the Broiler industry. Similarly, defendants’ senior executives attended IPPE in 2015 and 2016.

397. The International Poultry Council (“IPC”) was formed in 2005 and is composed of national trade associations from 23 countries, as well as 40 individual companies that are “Associate” members. The IPC website bills the organization as the “voice of the global poultry industry” and its mission is to “strengthen communication between the industries of different countries.” The NCC, USAPEEC, and USPOULTRY are members of the IPC on behalf of United States poultry producers, along with individual company members of the IPC, including Tyson, Cobb-Vantress (a Tyson subsidiary), Sanderson Farms, and JBS S.A. (Pilgrim’s parent company). Additionally, the Chilean poultry trade association (“APA”) and the Australian Chicken Meat Federation (“ACMF”) are also members of the IPC.

b. Overseas Distribution Solutions

398. Overseas Distribution Solutions (“ODS”) is a Webb Pomerene⁸ organization founded by a group of Defendants in 1999. A Webb Pomerene organization is an association of exporters that is exempt from certain provisions of the Sherman Antitrust Act while engaging in conduct to promote United States trade abroad. A Webb Pomerene organization may not engage in importation or sales within the United States, however, and its members may undertake what would otherwise be considered actionable collusive conduct only to export similar products.

399. ODS continued to operate at least through 2011. ODS membership by defendants has included defendants Wayne Farms, Peco Foods, Sanderson Farms, Pilgrim’s, and Tyson, as well as Cagle’s. The principal office for ODS was located for much of the Class Period in the same town as Sanderson Farms’ headquarters – Laurel, Mississippi.

400. While originally a member of ODS around the time it was founded, Tyson withdrew from ODS some time prior to the start of the Class Period. However, Tyson re-joined ODS in 2010, but then inexplicably withdrew within a few months. Within a few years of Tyson’s sudden departure, ODS disbanded and stopped filing for Webb Pomerene status.

401. While ODS had a mandate under the Webb Pomerene Act to have no impact on the U.S. domestic market, Broiler industry executives recognize it is inevitable that exports will impact U.S. domestic Broiler prices. For instance, former Pilgrim’s CEO Dr. Don Jackson has noted that “the broiler market is global in nature. Obviously, the U.S. business generally has more volume obviously going into the domestic market, but both the domestic and export makes up the market. And at times, the export market can be very impactful favorably or unfavorably to the U.S. market.” Therefore, according to the testimony of one of defendants’ own CEOs, it was

⁸ Webb Pomerene Act of 1918, 15 U.S.C. §§ 61-66.

impossible for ODS to comply with the Webb Pomerene requirement that ODS not impact domestic prices for U.S. Broilers.

c. Investor conferences

402. Defendants' CEOs and senior executives participate in numerous investor conferences organized by Wall Street analysts, providing further opportunities to meet and communicate with one another. Such conferences are held on an annual and/or ad hoc basis including, but not limited to, the Goldman Sachs Global Staples Forum (held every May), Bank of America Merrill Lynch Global Agriculture Conference (held every February), BMO Capital Markets Annual Ag & Protein Conference (held every May), BMO Capital Markets Conference (held every May), BMO Farm to Market Conference (held every May), Urner Barry Annual Executive Conference and Marketing Seminar (held every April or May), and JP Morgan Basic Materials Conference (held every June).

d. Competitor plant tours

403. Defendants also permitted one another to tour each other's Broiler plants, which revealed confidential business methods employed by a company. While such tours were often framed as "best practices" information exchanges, they permitted the opportunity to conspire among senior executives.

404. Defendants also permit employees to regularly move between companies without non-compete limitations or confidentiality agreements that would protect a company's (seemingly) proprietary business knowledge and customer base. For example, Dr. Don Jackson was President of Foster Farms' Poultry Division until December 2008, but then immediately took a position as CEO of Pilgrim's. Similarly, Clint Rivers, Pilgrim's former President and CEO until December 2008, left the company and became Senior VP of Operations and Supply Chain Management for Perdue in 2009. Rivers then moved to Wayne Farms in 2012, where he

became Chief Operating Officer. Greg Tatum served as CFO for Claxton Poultry, before moving to Pilgrim's in 2009 to serve as Senior VP of Business Development. Current Pilgrim's CEO Bill Lovette and his second-in command, Executive Vice President Jayson Penn, both came from Case Foods to Pilgrim's in 2011. Bill Lovette also worked at Tyson through October 2007, before moving to Case Foods in 2008, then to Pilgrim's in 2011, where he currently serves as CEO. Mountaire's Jim Moran (COO & SVP Operations) joined Allen Harim in 2015 as Executive Director of Operations, before becoming CEO of Allen Harim in 2016. Numerous other high level and well as lower level executives move freely between Broiler companies with little or no provision by defendants to protect their confidential information.

e. Merger, acquisition, and capital financing discussions

405. Senior executives from defendants had numerous opportunities to directly communicate with one another regarding various mergers and acquisitions between 2008 and 2016. These merger and acquisition discussions include both completed agreements, such as those described elsewhere in this Complaint, as well as proposed transactions that were never completed. In connection with mergers and acquisition discussions, due diligence materials regarding confidential business information were shared between defendants.

406. In addition, defendants all rely on debt financing and merger and acquisition services from the same small group of financial institutions. In the course of providing such services, financial institutions obtain unusually detailed access to defendants' non-public operational information, including production and pricing information, which provides another opportunity for defendants to share confidential business information.

407. Complete information regarding the full scope of merger, acquisition, and capital financing discussions, communications, and due diligence information exchanged presently is known only to defendants and their agents.

f. Other business dealings

408. Defendants also engaged in various business dealings with one another, including purchasing feed from one another and forming joint ventures for various purposes, such as construction and operation of rendering plants, and for the slaughter of spent Broiler breeders (including both hens and roosters, commonly referred to as “fowl”).

409.

[REDACTED]

410.

[REDACTED]

411.

[REDACTED]

Hens, Inc.

412.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

413.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

414. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

7. There are high barriers to entry in the broiler market.

415. The existence of high barriers to entry is one factor which makes markets susceptible to collusion. A collusive arrangement that raises product prices above competitive levels would, under basic economic principles, attract new entrants seeking to benefit from the supracompetitive pricing. Where, however, there are significant barriers to entry, new entrants are less likely. Thus, barriers to entry help facilitate the formation and maintenance of a cartel.

416. During the Class Period and continuing today, substantial barriers impede entry into the Broiler market. A new entrant into the market would face costly and lengthy start-up costs, including multi-million dollar costs associated with research and development, construction of processing plants, feed mills, hatcheries, equipment, energy, transportation distribution infrastructure (aka, “rolling stock”), skilled labor, experienced management, a skilled contract-farmer base in a specific geographic area, long-standing customer relationships, safety and quality assurance, and regulatory approvals relating to environmental, worker safety, and food safety issues.

417. Defendants themselves acknowledge the substantial costs of entering the market and view it as important that new entrants not be able to purchase closed facilities. For example, when the State of Louisiana pressured Pilgrim’s to sell its closed Farmerville Broiler complex,

Pilgrim's executives expressed concern about any state assistance to the buyer to purchase the Farmerville Broiler complex because such assistance could substantially reduce the buyer's cost basis therein, which could then permit the buyer to flood the market with low-cost Broilers.

418. The price of construction of a new integrated Broiler processing complex (hatchery, feed mill, and processing plant) able to compete on price with current integrated producers is relatively high. Even for a current market participant, such as the third-largest producer (Sanderson Farms), construction of a new Broiler complex (i.e., feed mill, hatchery, and processing plant) in 2010 was estimated to cost \$100-\$125 million. However, these costs fail to account for other hurdles to new market participants, discussed above.

419. The barriers to entry in the Broiler industry have proved insurmountable for potential new market entrants. No company has created a new poultry company from scratch in decades. Further, when one foreign meat company (a Ukrainian company, Omtron) tried to enter the U.S. market in February 2011 by buying a portion of the assets of bankrupt Broiler producer Townsend's, Omtron invested \$35 million to improve the facility's processing operations, but went bankrupt only five months after making the purchase.

420. A number of large foreign meat conglomerates have acquired U.S. Broiler producers in the past decade, including Brazil's JBS S.A. (Pilgrim's), Mexico's Industrias Bachoco (O.K. Foods), Belgian company Continental Grain Company (Wayne Farms), and Marfig Alimentos S.A. (Keystone Foods), and South Korea's Harim Group Corporation (Allen Harim). However, each of these foreign meat conglomerates were already large players in the global meat industry and simply continued operating their preexisting U.S. Broiler company as a subsidiary. Ownership of U.S. Broiler subsidiaries by such large, well-financed conglomerates deter entry by smaller, non-globalized companies that might want to enter the U.S. Broiler

production business.

421. A further barrier to new entrants is the unwillingness of large vertically integrated producers to sell an idled Broiler complex, which also keeps open the threat that an integrated producer will restart a closed Broiler complex. Pilgrim's has been explicit about this threat to new market entrants. For instance, in a February 2014 earnings call, Pilgrim's was asked whether it had any plans to sell "a couple of idled U.S. facilities . . . to use that as a source of capital," to which Pilgrim's CFO Fabio Sandri replied "[n]o. We are thinking those are held defensive, so we don't plan to sell them in this short-term or in the near future." Such a threat of restarting idled facilities, rather than selling those facilities, represents a substantial barrier to entry for new market participants because an existing Broiler producer can merely restart a closed mill to drive down prices and run a new entrant out of business.

8. Defendants have similar cost structures and work collaboratively share cost information.

422. Another factor antitrust law and economics have identified as making markets susceptible to price-fixing is similar cost structures. The majority of production costs for Broiler producers are variable. All other factors being equal, when variable costs are a high percentage of production costs, there is less incentive for a producer to operate its facilities at full capacity, and this may allow a cartel to boost prices artificially with greater success than when fixed costs are the largest component of production costs.

423. The single largest cost component of producing Broilers is feed, which primarily consists of soybean meal and corn. Broiler feed prices have varied widely from 2007-2016, reaching 71% of the cost of growing Broilers in 2012, but falling to only about 50% by 2014.

424. Input costs other than feed include processing plant labor costs (~15%), materials (~11%), and capital equipment (~2.5%). Labor costs have declined significantly over the past

two decades for Defendants, while at the same time labor productivity has substantially increased.

425. Broiler feed costs have been decreasing sharply since record highs in 2012. For instance, prices for soybean meal were down 10% in 2014. Since January 1, 2008, corn prices have declined roughly 21% and soybean prices have declined 13%. During the same period, Broiler prices increased roughly 50%.

426. Defendants have relatively similar cost structures. The technology and process of industrial scale growing and processing Broilers is well known and employ the same types of equipment and processes in the production process. Defendants also have only three companies from which they can obtain breeder stock from which to raise Broilers, so there are very limited options with respect to purchasing the most cost efficient Broiler genetic lines. Similarly, defendants all purchase corn and soybeans on the open market, so they have limited ability to obtain substantially different pricing on these key variable cost inputs for their Broilers.

427. Defendants use Agri Stats to share extraordinarily detailed cost information (as discussed below), so they are able to constantly realign their cost structures with one another. Agri Stats permits each defendant to have extremely unusual knowledge of competitor costs and to make adjustments to standardize each company's cost structure across all Agri Stats participants.

428. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

429. Defendants engage in a program of "feedmill cross-testing" in which some

Defendants exchange feed and chicks with one another for the purported purpose of determining which defendants' feed and/or chicks have superior qualities. Defendants claim this strategy helps them maximize efficiency. However, it is not economically rational in a truly competitive market for a producer to provide its proprietary feed mixes and/or chicks to its competitor, thereby giving away any competitive cost advantage over its competitors.

430. Another sign that defendants do not view production costs as secret is the fact that it is not unusual for defendants to permit competitor's CEOs access to each other's production complexes. In a competitive industry, production methods should be closely guarded to protect proprietary methods of production that save a company money and give it a competitive advantage over its competitors. However, this is not the case in the Broiler industry. For example, from April 19-21, 2013, Pilgrim's President & CEO Bill Lovette, Perdue Chairman of the Board Jim Perdue, and Sanderson Farms President & COO Lampkin Butts attended a three day long "Chicken Media Summit" in North Carolina that included visits by attendees to a Sanderson Farms growhouse and processing plant. Similarly, from April 19-21, 2015, another Chicken Media Summit was sponsored by the NCC and USAPEEC and included tours of Perdue's operations and panel discussions with Defendants' senior executives.

F. Since 2008, defendants' collusion has led to unprecedented capacity reductions, artificially high prices, and record profits.

431. As described above, Broiler prices have been artificially inflated since 2008, despite a historic trend of boom and bust pricing cycles for Broilers as producers oversupply the market in response to price increases leading to low single-digit profit margins in the Broiler industry. As one industry observer noted, "[t]he profit margins of the nation's biggest meat packers rose dramatically between 2008 and 2010 (the most recent year for which good data is available), even as the national economy cratered. Tyson Foods, the nation's biggest meat

company, reported record profits of \$778 million last year [i.e., 2013] as the company hiked prices for beef, pork, and chicken.”

432. The historic pattern of annual increases in Broiler production was so entrenched over decades of experience by the 2000s that one widely repeated quip in the industry was that there were now only three things certain in life: “Death, taxes and 3% more broilers.” A leading industry publication noted in early 2009 that “[b]roiler production in the U.S. used to be just like government spending, it never went down and cutbacks only resulted in slowing the rate of growth, but not anymore” because “[f]or the first time in decades, total broiler production in 2008 remained virtually unchanged from the year before. *WATT PoultryUSA* 2008 rankings data show the industry’s total weekly ready-to-cook (RTC) production at 724.05 million pounds, just slightly more than the 723.71 million RTC pounds per week reported at the end of 2007.”

433. During a February 12, 2015, earnings call, Pilgrim’s President & CEO Bill Lovette summed up the restriction of supply which defendants had implemented since 2008 (including Lovette himself, as COO of competitor Case Foods from 2008 to 2011): “I looked at some numbers supplied by Agri Stats earlier in the week and found some interesting facts. If you go back to 2008, the industry slaughtered 8.35 billion head. And by 2011, that slaughtered head had declined by approximately 8% to 7.7 billion. And it’s actually remained about that same level through 2014 at about 7.7 billion. If you look at live weight pounds produced, it was 47.1 billion in 2008. It declined to 45.06 billion in 2011. And in 2014, for the first time since 2008, it reached 47.3 billion, so only 200 million more pounds above 2008 levels. And then on the average weight side, the average weight in 2008 was 5.64, and it’s averaged just above 6 from 2011 through 2014. So with all of that data in mind, what it tells me is the industry remains fairly disciplined on the supply side and demand has been increasing for chicken against the backdrop

of increasing beef and pork supplies.”

G. Defendants reduced their own production and used direct purchases of Broilers to reduce industry supply.

434. Economic theory and good business strategy suggests that relying upon one’s competitors to meet a company’s own commitments to its customers is not rational, as the competitor can decide to cut out the middleman and sell directly to the end customer.

Nevertheless, Tyson, Fieldale Farms, Koch Foods, and other defendants have created a system of inter-dependence whereby some Broiler companies purposely under-produce Broilers on the assumption their competitors will sell them what they need.

435. Defendants use direct purchases of Broilers from one another and from smaller Broiler producers to meet each company’s own sales needs. This permits defendants to soak up excess supply that could depress prices in the market and also facilitates the opportunity to expressly discuss prices with competitors. Such purchases also permit companies to maintain their market share despite reducing their own production. Additionally, in many instances large inter-defendant purchases are negotiated by CEOs or other senior level executives of defendants, providing an additional opportunity for such individuals to conspire.

436. Further, defendants’ participation in Agri Stats gives them visibility into each other’s profitability, operating margins, and supply that no ordinary customer could hope to achieve.

437. In 2011, as noted above, Tyson began using what was described as a “very unique strategy,” called “Buy vs. Grow.” Tyson’s strategy essentially treats the industry supply as though it were for a single unified company, rather than competing businesses that would rather sell self-produced product to a customer than a competitor.

438. What makes Tyson’s program exceptionally “unique” is that only a few years

before adopting a “Buy vs. Grow” strategy, Tyson declared such a strategy to be “stupid” because it would be subsidizing a competitor’s growth. Tyson’s Executive Vice President & CFO, Wade Miquelon explained on an April 29, 2008, earnings call that “I think what we said along is we’re going to match our supply and demand. We’re not going to cut beyond that and then go out and buy open market meat to subsidize other people’s growth.” Therefore, Tyson’s change in view towards open market purchases suggests it had confidence by 2011 that its competitors would maintain their production levels and *not* grow.

439. In a November 5, 2012, interview, Fieldale Farms President Thomas Hensley noted his company was also pursuing a strategy to buy up excess supply from its competitors, stating that “[i]f you don’t have a home for your chickens on Monday morning, you shouldn’t have those chickens. Now we know where all our chickens are going. So we are buying chickens in that lower price area instead of selling them. So, no expansion for us.”

440. By the end of 2014, Tyson reported it was buying over 4 million pounds of Broilers on the open market each week. Four million pounds of Broilers per week is more than any of the 24th-30th largest Broiler companies produce on a weekly basis, so the amount of Tyson’s purchases was quite significant in terms of volume.

441. During the first part of 2015, Tyson increased its Buy vs. Grow purchases by 50%, expanding Tyson’s purchases from competitors to unprecedented levels.

442. Tyson announced plans in May 2015 to increase its Buy vs. Grow strategy to *10 percent* of its sales in the second half of 2015 and 2016. Ten percent of Tyson’s 2014 pounds RTC is *17.6 million* pounds per week, a volume that by itself would dwarf the entire average weekly production of any of the 15th-30th largest Broiler producers. Notably, Tyson also announced in May 2015 that it planned to reduce its production after July 2015 and keep

production flat through 2016 by increasing its Buy vs. Grow purchases.

443. Upon information and belief, defendants made use of Broiler purchases from and purchase contracts between one another and smaller Broiler producers to reduce their own production while soaking up excess supply from competitors.

444. Defendants' use of direct purchases from one another and from smaller Broiler producers provided defendants an uninterrupted flow of supply and pricing information and opportunities to communicate directly with one another.

H. Defendants made a coordinated move away from fixed-price contracts to contracts that changed prices quarterly or followed Broiler price indices.

445. A coordinated move away from fixed price contracts to contracts that permit prices to fluctuate with an indexed public market price helps facilitate an antitrust conspiracy. *See In re High Fructose Corn Syrup Antitrust Litig.*, 295 F.3d 651, 659 (7th Cir. 2002). This is precisely what occurred in the Broiler market during the Class Period.

446. For several years prior to the Class Period, many vertically integrated Broiler producers offered some customers long-term fixed-price contracts of a year or more. This guaranteed customers a fixed price, but also prevented Broiler producers from being able to realize market price increases that would naturally result from their planned supply cuts.

447. Starting around January 2008, senior executives from Koch Foods, Pilgrim's, Perdue, Sanderson Farms, and Tyson Foods publicly announced an effort to reduce annual fixed-price contracts. This change coincided with defendants' efforts to reduce Broiler industry supplies so as to drive Broiler market prices higher.

448. On January 28, 2008, Tyson CEO Dick Bond announced on an earnings call that Tyson was looking at shortening its fixed price contracts, and by June 2009 Tyson reported it had "dramatically" shortened the amount of fixed-price contracts over 90 days.

449. On January 29, 2008, Pilgrim's CFO Rick Cogdill reported on an earnings call that Pilgrim's had started moving away from fixed-price contracts, but Pilgrim's moves were being held back by legacy fixed-price contracts entered into by Gold Kist prior to its acquisition by Pilgrim's in late 2006. Cogdill also noted that "in a situation like where we are now where we need to drive commodity prices up, that [i.e., having less fixed price contracts] is going to give us the opportunity for more immediate benefit to our P&L than what we would have had say, historically three year[s] ago, when a higher percentage was fixed price." Pilgrim's later reported that by March 2012 it had reduced its exposure to fixed price contracts, with most contracts now market-based or including a reset provision linked to the underlying commodity. By 2014, Pilgrim's reported that less than 5% of all its contracts were 12-month fixed price contracts.

450. On July 28, 2008, Perdue spokesperson Julie DeYoung told an industry publication that Perdue was looking to shorten its contract terms, stating, "the company is also seeking to raise prices and shorten its contracts."

451. Sanderson Farms' CEO Joe Sanderson noted in a July 31, 2008, earnings call that the industry may move towards "shorter term agreements."

452. Industry observers noted the trend of Broiler producers moving away from fixed-price contracts. For instance, a December 2013 report by Stephens, Inc. analyst Farha Aslam noted that "[w]ith volume growth generally limited, companies are developing more sophisticated strategies to generate profits 'Rather than annual fixed price contract[s] that are negotiated every fall, companies are partnering with customers and creating contracts that can be multi-year in duration. Contracts are now being negotiated all year long and employ a wide variety of pricing methodologies.'" This confirms that even contracts which are long-term in duration are not "fixed" so as to prevent price increases when coordinated supply reductions

drive up Broiler market price indices.

VII. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

453. Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves, and as a class action under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 23(a), (b)(2) and (b)(3), seeking injunctive relief pursuant to federal law, and damages pursuant to various state antitrust, unfair competition, unjust enrichment, and consumer protection laws of the states listed below on behalf of the members of the following classes:

- a. **Nationwide Injunctive Relief class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these), but excluding chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in the United States during the Class Period.
- b. **Arizona class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in Arizona during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.
- c. **California class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in California during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.
- d. **District of Columbia class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in the District of Columbia during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.
- e. **Florida class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in Florida during the Class Period.

Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.

- f. **Hawaii class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in Hawaii during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.
- g. **Illinois class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in Illinois during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.
- h. **Iowa class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in Iowa during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.
- i. **Kansas class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in Kansas during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.
- j. **Maine class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in Maine during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.
- k. **Massachusetts class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in Massachusetts during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.
- l. **Michigan class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts,

legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in Michigan during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.

- m. **Minnesota class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in Minnesota during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.
- n. **Mississippi class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in Mississippi during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.
- o. **Missouri class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in Missouri during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.
- p. **Montana class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in Montana during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.
- q. **Nebraska class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in Nebraska during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.
- r. **Nevada class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in Nevada during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.

- s. **New Hampshire class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in New Hampshire during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.
- t. **New Mexico class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in New Mexico during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.
- u. **New York class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in New York during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.
- v. **North Carolina class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in North Carolina during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.
- w. **North Dakota class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in North Dakota during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.
- x. **Oregon class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in Oregon during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.
- y. **Rhode Island class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in Rhode Island

during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.

- z. **South Carolina class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in South Carolina during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.
 - aa. **South Dakota class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in South Dakota during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.
 - bb. **Tennessee class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in Tennessee during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.
 - cc. **Utah class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in Utah during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.
 - dd. **West Virginia:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in West Virginia during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.
 - ee. **Wisconsin class:** All persons and entities who indirectly purchased raw chicken – whether fresh or frozen, whole (with or without giblets), split, or in parts (breasts, legs, thighs, wings, or cuts containing a combination of these) – from defendants or co-conspirators for personal consumption in Wisconsin during the Class Period. Excluded from the class is chicken that is marketed as halal, kosher, free range, or organic.
454. The State Classes are collectively referred to as the “Classes” unless otherwise

indicated. Specifically excluded from these Classes are the Defendants; the officers, directors or employees of any defendant; any entity in which any defendant has a controlling interest; and any affiliate, legal representative, heir or assign of any defendant. Also excluded from these Classes are any federal, state or local governmental entities, any judicial officer presiding over this action and the members of his/her immediate family and judicial staff, any juror assigned to this action, and any co-conspirator identified in this action. Further excluded from the Classes and National Injunctive Relief Class are purchases of value added products not manufactured, supplied or processed by defendants, or otherwise not under the control of Defendants.

455. Class Identity: The above-defined Classes are readily identifiable and is one for which records should exist.

456. Numerosity: Plaintiffs do not know the exact number of class members because such information presently is in the exclusive control of defendants, retailers, resellers and other entities in the supply chain of Broilers. Plaintiffs believe that due to the nature of the trade and commerce involved, there are thousands of class members geographically dispersed throughout the United States, such that joinder of all class members is impracticable.

457. Typicality: Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Classes because plaintiffs purchased Broilers indirectly from one or more of the defendants for personal use, and therefore plaintiffs' claims arise from the same common course of conduct giving rise to the claims of the Classes and the relief sought is common to the Classes.

458. Common Questions Predominate: There are questions of law and fact common to the Classes, including, but not limited to:

- a. Whether defendants and their co-conspirators engaged in an agreement, combination, or conspiracy to fix, raise, elevate, maintain, or stabilize prices of Broilers sold in interstate commerce in the United States;
- b. The identity of the participants of the alleged conspiracy;

- c. The duration of the conspiracy alleged herein and the acts performed by defendants and their co-conspirators in furtherance of the conspiracy;
- d. Whether the alleged conspiracy violated the antitrust and consumer protection laws of the various states;
- e. Whether the conduct of defendants and their co-conspirators, as alleged in this Complaint, caused injury to the business or property of the plaintiffs and the other members of the Classes;
- f. The effect of defendants' alleged conspiracy on the prices of Broilers sold in the United States during the Class Period;
- g. Whether plaintiffs and other members of the Classes are entitled to, among other things, injunctive relief and if so, the nature and extent of such injunctive relief; and
- h. The appropriate class-wide measure of damages.

These and other questions of law or fact, which are common to the members of the Classes, predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Classes.

459. Adequacy: Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Classes in that plaintiffs' interests are aligned with, and not antagonistic to, those of the other members of the Classes who indirectly purchased Broilers from defendants and plaintiffs have retained counsel competent and experienced in the prosecution of class actions and antitrust litigation to represent themselves and the Classes.

460. Superiority: A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy since individual joinder of all damaged members of the Classes is impractical. Prosecution as a class action will eliminate the possibility of duplicative litigation. The relatively small damages suffered by individual members of the Classes compared to the expense and burden of individual prosecution of the claims asserted in this litigation means that, absent a class action, it would not be feasible for members of the Classes to seek redress for the violations of law herein alleged. Further, individual litigation presents the

potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments and would greatly magnify the delay and expense to all parties and to the court system. Therefore, a class action presents far fewer case management difficulties and will provide the benefits of unitary adjudication, economy of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

461. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Classes would create the risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications, establishing incompatible standards of conduct for defendants.

462. Plaintiffs bring the Classes on behalf of all persons similarly situated pursuant to Rule 23, on behalf of all persons and entities that, as residents of various states, indirectly purchased one or more Broilers that a defendant or co-conspirator produced for personal use during the respective Class Periods.

463. Defendants have acted on grounds generally applicable to the Classes, thereby making final injunctive relief appropriate with respect to the Classes as a whole.

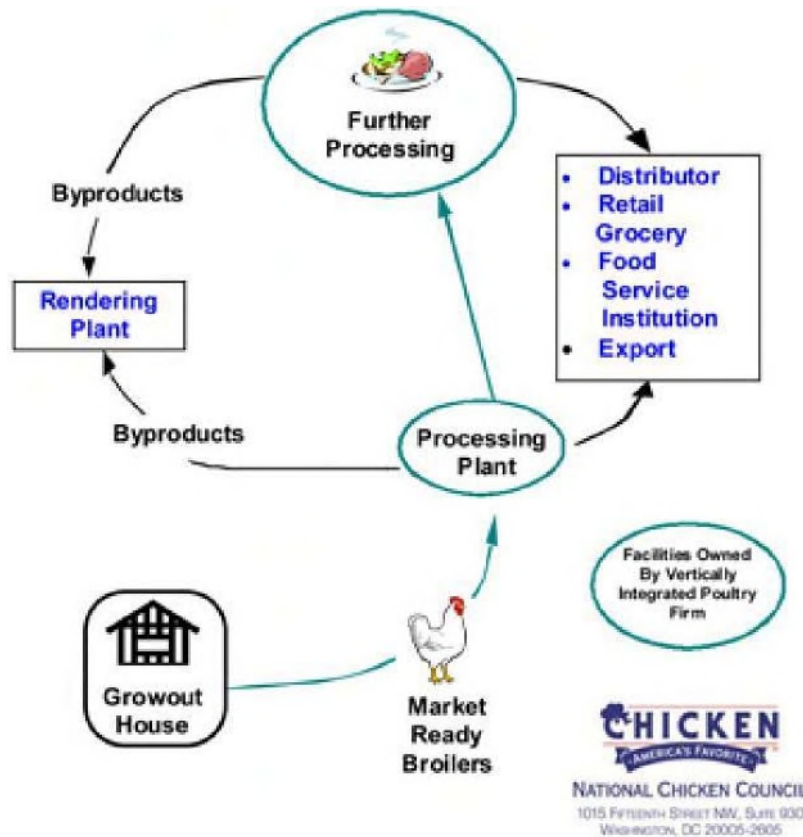
VIII. ANTITRUST INJURY

464. Defendants' anticompetitive conduct had the following effects, among others:

- a. Price competition has been restrained or eliminated with respect to Broilers;
- b. The prices of Broilers have been fixed, raised, stabilized, or maintained at artificially inflated levels;
- c. Indirect purchasers of Broilers have been deprived of free and open competition; and
- d. End-user consumers of Broilers who indirectly purchased Broilers for personal use, including plaintiffs, paid artificially inflated prices.

465. Once the defendants' chickens reach maturity, they are processed. Per the USDA, "processing is the term used by the poultry industry to describe the conversion of live poultry into raw poultry products fit for human consumption." Sometimes, the chicken is then sent for

further processing, which, per the U.S. Poultry & Egg Assoc., is where “[t]he whole carcass or cut-up and deboned pieces are further processed for added value.” The Broilers are then sold through various distribution channels. *See* below chart.



See the National Chicken Council website, Industry Issues, Vertical Integration, <http://www.nationalchickencouncil.org/industry-issues/vertical-integration/> (last visited 10/25/2016).

466. The Broilers that plaintiffs and class members purchased were in substantially the same form as when they were initially sold by defendants. As a result, the Broilers follow a traceable physical chain from defendants to the plaintiffs and class members, and the overcharges on Broilers can be traced from defendants to plaintiffs and class members.

467. As a matter of economic principle, firms must recover the short-run variable costs of production when they price their products for the market, which ultimately get passed to

consumers in the form of higher retail prices. For a firm to be a profitable valid concern, the firm must recover its marginal cost of production. In a perfectly competitive market, firms price at marginal cost and when marginal costs increase, the cost increases are passed through to the consumer 1:1 or at a 100 percent pass through rate. As a general matter, the pass through rate will be determined by the relative elasticities of supply and demand. When demand is inelastic (as it likely is for Broilers), the pass-through rate to end users is at or near 100 percent.

468. Consequently, while the direct purchasers were the first to pay supra-competitive prices, all or most of the overcharge was passed along the distribution chain and absorbed by plaintiffs and class members when they purchased the Broilers for personal use.

469. Commonly used and well-accepted economic models can be used to measure both the extent and the amount of the supra-competitive charge passed through the chain of distribution to end-user consumers. Thus, the economic harm to plaintiffs and the class members can be quantified.

470. The purpose of the conspiratorial conduct of the defendants and their co-conspirators was to raise, fix, or maintain the price of Broilers and, as a direct and foreseeable result, plaintiffs and the Classes paid supra-competitive prices for Broilers during the Class Period.

471. By reason of the alleged violations of the antitrust laws, plaintiffs and the Classes have sustained injury to their businesses or property, having paid higher prices for Broilers than they would have paid in the absence of defendants' illegal contract, combination, or conspiracy, and as a result have suffered damages.

472. This is an antitrust injury of the type that the antitrust laws were meant to punish and prevent.

IX. THE STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS DOES NOT BAR PLAINTIFFS' CLAIMS

A. Plaintiffs did not and could not have discovered defendants' anticompetitive conduct.

473. Plaintiffs and the members of the Class had neither actual nor constructive knowledge of the facts constituting their claim for relief. Plaintiffs and members of the Class did not discover, and could not have discovered through the exercise of reasonable diligence, the existence of the conspiracy alleged herein until shortly before filing this Complaint. Defendants engaged in a secret conspiracy that did not reveal facts that would put plaintiffs or the Class on inquiry notice that there was a conspiracy to fix prices for Broilers.

474. The *Adams v. Pilgrim's Pride* case was originally filed as an adversarial bankruptcy proceeding against Pilgrim's in 2009, but was stayed pending resolution of Pilgrim's bankruptcy. The bankruptcy court subsequently allowed the *Adams* case to proceed. The Amended Complaint in the *Adams* case was filed on December 7, 2009, and like the original complaint, disclosed nothing about a horizontal conspiracy among Broiler producers to fix the price of Broilers.

475. On February 18, 2014, "investigative reporter Christopher Leonard [published *The Meat Racket*,] the first-ever account of how a handful of companies have seized the nation's meat supply." The book was credited with being the first to explain how the meat industry had changed over the past forty years into an "oligarchy controlling much of the food we eat." While *The Meat Racket* did not conclude that Broiler producers were engaged in a horizontal conspiracy, it did suggest for the first time in a widely circulated book that conditions in the Broiler industry had become susceptible to collusion.

476. In addition, six recent investigations by foreign governments into price-fixing conspiracies in Broiler markets suggest that such price-fixing was possibly taking place in the

United States. French, Chilean, Singaporean, Australian, Indonesian, and South Korean price-fixing investigations in the past two years (described in sub-paragraphs A-F) have indicated that collusion is evidently rampant in Broiler industry. In particular, the large fine levied by France's competition authority against 21 separate companies and 2 other organizations suggests that even in a Broiler industry with almost two dozen participants, a price-fixing conspiracy is plausible even in the modern, industrialized reality of Broiler production.

- a. Chile: In a September 25, 2014, decision, Chile's Tribunal de Defensa de la Libre Competencia (Court for the Defense of Free Competition) concluded that three Chilean Broiler producers had colluded to limit the production of Broiler meat offered to the domestic market and allocated market shares of production and marketing of Broiler. The Court found that "the summoned poultry companies, by demand projections developed in conjunction with the APA[, a Chilean Broiler trade association], pursued the range in which Broiler prices should fluctuate through coordinated definition of a certain level of production." Based on the projected future demand for broilers, each conspirator would be allocated a production quota. The collusion was established through emails and other documents seized by the competition authority. The Court imposed fines equivalent to roughly \$85 million and disbanded a Broiler trade association used by the defendants to facilitate their conspiracy.
- b. Australia: On February 2, 2015, The Australian newspaper disclosed that the Australian Competition & Consumer Commission had initiated an investigation into price-fixing in the Australian broiler industry. The investigation is ongoing.
- c. Singapore: On March 7, 2015, a local newspaper reported for the first time that the Competition Commission of Singapore (CCS) was investigating price-fixing among live chicken slaughtering and fresh chicken distribution by Malaysian based broiler producers and the Poultry Merchants' Association. On March 8, 2016, the Competition Commission of Singapore charged thirteen fresh chicken companies that make up ninety percent of the market in Singapore with engaging in anti- competitive discussions from 2007 through 2014. The matter is ongoing.
- d. France: On May 6, 2015, France's competition authority, l'Autorité de la Concurrence announced that after an investigation into the entire French Broiler industry, it had decided to impose approximately \$17.18 million in fines on 21 companies and 2 organizations for price fixing. The French competition authority concluded that between 2000-2007, French Broiler producers held a large number of meetings to discuss the prices to charge their customers, as well as other business details, all for the purpose of gaining a stronger position in price negotiations with France's larger supermarket chains. One of the French broiler

company conspirators, Doux, collaborated with Pilgrim's parent company, JBS, S.A., in the Brazilian broiler market.

- e. Indonesia: On February 3, 2016, Indonesia's Business Competition Supervisory Commission (KPPU) announced that it had compiled enough evidence of price-fixing in the poultry industry to summon 12 companies who constitute 90 percent of Indonesia's poultry production. The investigation is ongoing.
- f. South Korea: In early August 2017, it was reported that South Korea's Fair Trade Commission (KFTC) is currently investigating Harim Group Corporation (parent company of Defendant Allen Harim), the country's largest poultry producer, for price-fixing. According to local media reports, the KFTC began investigating Harim and other firms amid allegations they colluded to adjust their chicken output. The probe is also looking into the involvement of the Korea Broiler includes allegations of pricing-fixing involving the Korea Broiler Council as well.

477. The Wall Street Journal article on January 18, 2016 regarding possible manipulation by defendants of the Georgia Dock Broiler price index raised the possibility of collusion by defendants to artificially raise, fix or maintain Broiler prices. Subsequently, the series of articles published between November 3 and 17, 2016, detailed for the first time that the USDA had discontinued its reliance on the Georgia Dock price because its prices could not be verified. In an April 2016 letter to the Securities and Exchange Commission and the November 8, 2016, Washington Post article, defendant Sanderson Farms continued to represent that the Georgia Dock price was "reliable," in order to induce purchasers of Broilers to believe the price was not subject to illegal manipulation by defendants. Further, not until November 10, 2016, was it disclosed publicly that defendants had formed a secret Georgia Dock Advisory Committee that facilitated opportunities for executives to meet and also discuss their scheme to fix the Georgia Dock price. The existence of this committee was not known to the plaintiffs, nor would they have been able to learn of how they conducted themselves in their secret meetings. Finally, not until November 17, 2016, was it publicly disclosed that the Florida Attorney General's Office was investigating the accuracy of the Georgia Dock price index.

478. One way to assess whether the public was aware of facts suggesting an antitrust

conspiracy among defendants is to analyze the reaction of the market to the filing of the first complaint. In a reaction widely seen as driven exclusively by the filing of the *Maplevale Farms* complaint, on October 7, 2016, defendant Tyson Food, Inc.'s stock price dropped as much as 11.5%, while defendants Sanderson Farms and Pilgrim's Pride dropped 6.9% and 6.1% respectively. Similarly, the November 3, 2016, the New York Times article, published online that evening, revealed for the first time the USDA's inquiry regarding the Georgia Dock price index and raised the possibility that the index had been manipulated by Broiler companies. The next business day, the stock prices of defendants Tyson Food, Inc., Sanderson Farms, and Pilgrim's Pride dropped 4%, 7%, and 8%, respectively, which media reports blamed on fallout from the disclosure of the USDA inquiry regarding the Georgia Dock price in the New York Times article.

479. Defendants' anticompetitive conspiracy, by its very nature, was self-concealing. Broilers are not exempt from antitrust regulation, and thus, before these recent events plaintiffs reasonably considered it to be a competitive industry. Accordingly, a reasonable person under the circumstances would not have been alerted to begin to investigate the legitimacy of defendants' Broilers prices before these recent events.

480. Plaintiffs exercised reasonable diligence. Plaintiffs and the members of the Class could not have discovered the alleged conspiracy at an earlier date by the exercise of reasonable diligence because of the deceptive practices and techniques of secrecy employed by defendants and all of their co-conspirators to conceal their combination.

B. Defendants actively concealed the conspiracy

481. Throughout the Class Period set forth in this Complaint, defendants and their co-conspirators effectively, affirmatively, and fraudulently concealed their unlawful combination and conspiracy from plaintiffs and the Class members.

482. The combination and conspiracy alleged herein was fraudulently concealed by defendants by various means and methods, including, but not limited to secret meetings, surreptitious communications between defendants by the use of the telephone or in-person meetings at trade association meetings (and elsewhere) in order to prevent the existence of written records, limiting any explicit reference to competitor pricing or supply restraint communications on documents, communicating competitively sensitive data to one another through a “proprietary, privileged, and confidential” system that kept both the content and participants in the system secret, and concealing the existence and nature of their competitor supply restraint and price discussions from non-conspirators (including customers).

483. Defendants used code words including “discipline” and “capacity discipline” in their public statements to conceal their conspiracy and signal one other in furtherance of their conspiracy to restrain production while shielding their conspiracy from detection or suspicion. As alleged above, specific examples of the use of such coded language abound during the Class Period, including (1) the National Chicken Council’s Annual Conference in October 2011 where a report noted that panel members Clint Rivers of Perdue Farms, Bill Anderson of Keystone Foods, Mike Helgeson of GNP, and Mark Kaminsky of Koch Foods noted that “[d]iscipline on the supply side was one suggestion” to increase Broiler prices, (2) on a May 3, 2013, earnings call, Pilgrim’s President & CEO Bill Lovette stated that “price is going to strengthen as supply continues to be disciplined and constrained....and “we’ve done a good job so far of maintaining discipline,” and (3) on a July 2016 earnings call Pilgrim’s CEO Bill Lovette noted that “I think what we’ve seen with egg sets is absolutely a testament to the discipline of our industry that we’ve seen the last really two to three years.”

484. As alleged above, in 2008, after years of boom and bust cycles of production

leading to the regular rise and fall of prices, the price of Broilers began an unprecedentedly steady increase that continues through the filing of this Complaint. Defendants affirmatively and falsely attributed the price increase to increases in the price of inputs, among other reasons. These were pretexts used to cover up the conspiracy. In fact, these price increases were the result of collusive conduct among defendants, which was undisclosed at the time.

485. During the relevant period, defendants affirmatively made numerous misleading public statements falsely portraying the market for Broilers as a competitive one. For example, defendants provided testimony at workshops held by the U.S. Department of Justice and USDA suggesting the Broiler industry was competitive and not subject to anti-competitive practices and agreements. This included testimony at a May 21, 2010 workshop of a National Chicken Council-commissioned study by Dr. Thomas Elam, which stated that “the chicken industry is competitive and thriving,” and has “[i]ntense competition” that promotes “product innovation and lower prices for consumers.”

486. Defendants also repeatedly blamed the Renewable Fuels mandate for increased Broiler prices, both through the NCC, other trade groups, and through press releases, speeches, and other public statements by defendants’ employees, rather than disclosing the existence of an agreement to illegally restrain the supply of Broilers. Some instances of these pretextual explanations by defendants and their agents include:

- a. On a January 29, 2008 earnings call, Pilgrim’s Interim CEO Clint Rivers claimed that “the U.S. government continues its misguided policy of subsidizing ethanol production at the expense of affordable food, and a lower corn yield expectation by USDA will contribute to decrease corn suppliers next year.”
- b. On June 23, 2008, Wayne Farms President & CEO Elton Maddox said in a statement that “the government’s food fuel mandate has created the need for us to rationalize our business.”

- c. On July 7, 2008, O.K. Foods announced production cuts due to “record high prices for corn and soybean meal, which it attributed to the U.S. government’s mandated ethanol policies.”
- d. On June 24, 2009, Harrison Poultry President & CEO Mike Welch and Claxton Poultry President Jerry Lane met in Washington DC and encouraged elected officials to end the “mistake” of the ethanol subsidy.
- e. In 2010, Foster Farms delayed an expansion due, allegedly, to corn prices. Ira Brill, Foster Farm’s Director of Market Services, blamed the ethanol mandate for the delay, stating that it “places enormous pressure on our input costs, and for that reason we can’t go forward with our expansion plans.”
- f. On March 7, 2011, House of Raeford announced production cuts due to increased prices. It stated that “if Congress will take action to cut unreasonable government support for the ethanol industry, then grain prices should decrease to a more manageable pricing level.”
- g. On March 15, 2011, Simmons announced downsizing at a plant due to economics “resulting from high grain prices predominantly caused by corn being used in ethanol.” Simmons cited ethanol policies again on June 27, 2011, when it laid off another 223 employees.
- h. In an April 13, 2011, hearing before a congressional subcommittee, Michael Welch (President and CEO of Harrison Poultry) stated that production of broilers was threatened by the diversion of corn to fuel production. Welch claimed that shifting corn back to feed would “allow consumers of poultry products to continue to enjoy an ongoing, adequate supply of animal protein at reasonable prices.” Welch repeated similar claims in 2012 as well, citing increased corn costs resulting in “tens of billions of dollars in increased costs for livestock and poultry producers and food manufacturers.”
- i. On October 10, 2014, National Chicken Council President Mike Brown wrote an op-ed citing the Renewable Energy Standard as the primary reason for the poultry industry’s inability to increase production. Brown cited the Renewable Fuel Standard again in a May 15, 2015 op-ed in the Wall Street Journal.
- j. On October 10, 2014, National Chicken Council President Mike Brown wrote an op-ed citing the Renewable Energy Standard as the primary reason for the poultry industry’s inability to increase production. Brown cited the Renewable Fuel Standard again in a May 15, 2015 op-ed in the Wall Street Journal.

487. To explain the shortage of Broilers since 2012, defendants have provided a variety of pretextual explanations, including the following: (a) a breeding issue with Broilers during 2014, (b) a Russian ban of U.S. Broiler imports starting in 2014, and (c) a 2013 shortage

in supply due in part due to an Avian Flu outbreak in Mexico that caused a surge in demand for hens to repopulate farms in Mexico. However, these explanations were pretextual and defendants sought to hide their conspiracy from discovery by blaming Broiler price increases on these factors rather than defendants' own collusive conduct.

488. Throughout the Class Period defendants repeatedly cited increasing input costs as a pretext for their collusion to restrain supply and increase prices. For instance, defendants repeatedly claimed that input cost increases during 2008 justified Broiler price increases. However, while corn was \$5/bushel in 2005-2006 and increased to \$9 by May or June 2008, it quickly fell back to below \$5/bushel by fall 2008. In fact, prior to 2008 there is a statistical correlation between Broiler prices and corn prices, but during the Class Period there has been no statistical correlation between Broiler and corn prices. In other words, despite defendants' pretextual explanations to the contrary, defendants were not determining the price of Broilers based on the input price for corn.

489. Another example of the pretextual nature of cost justifications for Broiler price increases is a November 2012 interview, in which Fieldale Farm President Thomas Hensley was asked whether he thought the recently concluded NCC Annual Conference focused too much time on the Renewable Fuel Standard because eliminating the ethanol subsidy would not "move the needle on corn supply and prices that much" and whether there was "any danger the industry has focused too much on this as a magic bullet?" Hensley responded, "I think that's accurate. The best-case scenario is that corn would go down \$1.25 per bushel and some people say it will only go down 50 cents."

490. The National Chicken Council has served as the mouthpiece for defendants publicized pretextual excuses for rising Broiler prices. Among other actions, the following

indicate an intent to deceive purchasers of Broilers into believing that input costs, rather than a collusive agreement among defendants to reduce supply, was the cause of rising Broiler prices:

- a. Through the National Chicken Council, defendants ensured that the pretext for their production cuts and price increases, the ethanol mandate, continued to be blamed for increased chicken prices rather than defendants' secret conspiracy. A May 19, 2010, report by FarmEcon LLC was commissioned by the NCC and concluded "[o]n the national scale, it is the overall conclusion of this study that the chicken industry is a competitive and thriving sector." The NCC trumpeted the findings through a press release on its website with the headline "Competition in Broiler Sector Benefits Chicken Farmers, Companies, and Consumers, Study Finds."
- b. As noted above, Brown's October 10, 2014, and May 15, 2015, op-eds in national newspapers attempted to explain away why "current favorable market conditions that would normally stimulate production to be somewhat higher" were not doing so. These op-eds were intended to convince purchasers of Broilers that input costs, rather than a secret conspiracy, were to blame for increasing Broiler prices.

491. By virtue of the fraudulent concealment of their wrongful conduct by defendants and all of their co-conspirators, the running of any statute of limitations has been tolled and suspended with respect to any claims and rights of action that plaintiffs and the other Class members have as a result of the unlawful combination and conspiracy alleged in this Complaint.

X. CAUSES OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE SHERMAN ACT

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF VIOLATION OF SECTION 1 OF THE SHERMAN ACT 15 U.S.C. § 1 (ON BEHALF OF NATIONWIDE CLASS FOR INJUNCTIVE AND EQUITABLE RELIEF)

492. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

493. Beginning at a time currently unknown to plaintiffs, but at least as early as January 1, 2008, and continuing through the present, the exact dates being unknown to plaintiffs, defendants and their co-conspirators entered into a continuing agreement, understanding, and

conspiracy in restraint of trade artificially to fix, raise, stabilize, and peg prices for Broilers in the United States, in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. § 1).

494. In formulating and carrying out the alleged agreement, understanding, and conspiracy, the defendants and their co-conspirators did those things that they combined and conspired to do, including but not limited to the acts, practices, and course of conduct set forth above, and the following, among others:

- a. Fixing, raising, stabilizing, and pegging the price of Broilers; and
- b. Allocating among themselves and collusively reducing the production of Broilers.

495. The combination and conspiracy alleged herein has had the following effects, among others:

- a. Price competition in the sale of Broilers has been restrained, suppressed, and/or eliminated in the United States;
- b. Prices for Broilers sold by defendants and all of their produce co-conspirators have been fixed, raised, maintained and stabilized at artificially high, non-competitive levels throughout the United States; and
- c. Those who purchased Broilers indirectly from defendants and their co-conspirators for their personal use have been deprived of the benefits of free and open competition.

496. Plaintiffs and members of the Classes have been injured and will continue to be injured in their businesses and property by paying more for Broilers purchased indirectly from the defendants and their co-conspirators for their personal use than they would have paid and will pay in the absence of the combination and conspiracy.

497. Plaintiffs and members of the Classes are entitled to an injunction against defendants, preventing and restraining the violations alleged herein.

VIOLATIONS OF STATE ANTITRUST LAWS

498. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs.

499. The following Second through Twenty-Seventh Claims for Relief are pleaded under the antitrust laws of each State or jurisdiction identified below, on behalf of the indicated class.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF ARIZONA'S UNIFORM STATE ANTITRUST ACT,
ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 44-1401, ET SEQ
(ON BEHALF OF THE ARIZONA CLASS)

500. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

501. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, defendants have violated Arizona Rev. Stat. § 44-1401, *et seq.*

502. Defendants entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy between two or more persons in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the Broilers market, a substantial part of which occurred within Arizona.

503. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the Relevant Markets, a substantial part of which occurred within Arizona, for the purpose of excluding competition or controlling, fixing, or maintaining prices in the Broiler market.

504. Defendants' violations of Arizona law were flagrant.

505. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected Arizona's trade and commerce.

506. As a direct and proximate cause of defendants' unlawful conduct, the plaintiffs and members of the Arizona Class have been injured in their business or property and are threatened with further injury.

507. By reason of the foregoing, plaintiffs and members of the Arizona Class are

entitled to seek all forms of relief available under Arizona Revised Statute § 44-1401, *et seq.*

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA'S CARTWRIGHT ACT,
CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE § 16700, ET SEQ.
(ON BEHALF OF THE CALIFORNIA CLASS)

508. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

509. The California Business & Professions Code generally governs conduct of corporate entities. The Cartwright Act, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 16700-16770, governs antitrust violations in California.

510. California policy is that “vigorous representation and protection of consumer interests are essential to the fair and efficient functioning of a free enterprise market economy,” including by fostering competition in the marketplace. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 301.

511. Under the Cartwright Act, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 16750(a).

512. A trust in California is any combination intended for various purposes, including but not limited to creating or carrying out restrictions in trade or commerce, limiting or reducing the production or increasing the price of merchandise, or preventing competition in the market for a commodity. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 16720. Every trust in California is unlawful except as provided by the Code. *Id.* at § 16726.

513. Plaintiffs purchased Broilers within the State of California during the Class Period. But for defendants’ conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of Broilers would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

514. Defendants enacted a combination of capital, skill or acts for the purpose of creating and carrying out restrictions in trade or commerce, in violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof.

Code § 16700, *et seq.*

515. Plaintiffs and members of the Class were injured in their business or property, with respect to purchases of Broilers in California and are entitled to all forms of relief, including recovery of treble damages, interest, and injunctive relief, plus reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ANTITRUST ACT,
D.C. CODE § 28-4501, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CLASS)

516. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

517. The policy of District of Columbia Code, Title 28, Chapter 45 (Restraints of Trade) is to "promote the unhampered freedom of commerce and industry throughout the District of Columbia by prohibiting restraints of trade and monopolistic practices."

518. Plaintiffs purchased Broilers within the District of Columbia during the Class Period. But for defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of Broilers would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

519. Under District of Columbia law, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action under the antitrust provisions of the D.C. Code based on the facts alleged in this Complaint, because "any indirect purchaser in the chain of manufacture, production or distribution of goods...shall be deemed to be injured within the meaning of this chapter." D.C. Code § 28-4509(a).

520. Defendants contracted, combined or conspired to act in restraint of trade within the District of Columbia, and monopolized or attempted to monopolize the market for Broilers within the District of Columbia, in violation of D.C. Code § 28-4501, *et seq.*

521. Plaintiffs and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of Broilers in the District of Columbia and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, and interest, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE ILLINOIS ANTITRUST ACT,
740 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 10/3(1), *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE ILLINOIS CLASS)

522. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

523. The Illinois Antitrust Act, 740 ILCS 10/1, *et seq.*, aims “to promote the unhampered growth of commerce and industry throughout the State by prohibiting restraints of trade which are secured through monopolistic or oligarchic practices and which act or tend to act to decrease competition between and among persons engaged in commerce and trade. . . .” 740 ILCS 10/2.

524. Plaintiffs purchased Broilers within the State of Illinois during the Class Period. But for defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of Broilers would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

525. Under the Illinois Antitrust Act, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action for damages based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. 740 ILCS 10/7(2).

526. Defendants made contracts or engaged in a combination or conspiracy with each other, though they would have been competitors but for their prior agreement, for the purpose of fixing, controlling or maintaining prices for Broilers sold, and/or for allocating customers or markets for Broilers within the intrastate commerce of Illinois.

527. Defendants further unreasonably restrained trade or commerce and established, maintained or attempted to acquire monopoly power over the market for Broilers in Illinois for

the purpose of excluding competition, in violation of 740 ILCS 10/1, *et seq.*

528. Plaintiffs and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of Broilers in Illinois and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE IOWA COMPETITION LAW
IOWA CODE § 553.1, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE IOWA CLASS)

529. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

530. The Iowa Competition Law aims to “prohibit[] restraint of economic activity and monopolistic practices.” Iowa Code § 553.2.

531. Plaintiffs purchased Broilers within the State of Iowa during the Class Period. But for defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of Broilers would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

532. Defendants contracted, combined or conspired to restrain or monopolize trade in the market for Broilers, and attempted to establish or did in fact establish a monopoly for the purpose of excluding competition or controlling, fixing or maintaining prices for Broilers, in violation of Iowa Code § 553.1, *et seq.*

533. Plaintiffs and members of the Iowa Class were injured with respect to purchases of Broilers in Iowa, and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages, exemplary damages for willful conduct, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, and injunctive relief.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE KANSAS RESTRAINT OF TRADE ACT
KAN. STAT. ANN. § 50-101, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE KANSAS CLASS)

534. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every

allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

535. The Kansas Restraint of Trade Act aims to prohibit practices which, *inter alia*, “tend to prevent full and free competition in the importation, transportation or sale of articles imported into this state.” Kan. Stat. Ann. § 50-112.

536. Plaintiffs purchased Broilers within the State of Kansas during the Class Period. But for defendants’ conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of Broilers would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

537. Under the Kansas Restraint of Trade Act, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. Kan. Stat. Ann § 50-161(b).

538. Defendants combined capital, skill or acts for the purposes of creating restrictions in trade or commerce of Broilers, increasing the price of Broilers, preventing competition in the sale of Broilers, or binding themselves not to sell Broilers, in a manner that established the price of Broilers and precluded free and unrestricted competition among themselves in the sale of Broilers, in violation of Kan. Stat. Ann. § 50-101, *et seq.*

539. Plaintiffs and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of Broilers in Kansas and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages, reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs, and injunctive relief.

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE MAINE’S ANTITRUST STATUTE
ME. REV. STAT. ANN. TIT. 10 § 1101, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE MAINE CLASS)

540. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

541. Part 3 of Title 10 the Maine Revised Statutes generally governs regulation of trade in Maine. Chapter 201 thereof governs monopolies and profiteering, generally prohibiting

contracts in restraint of trade and conspiracies to monopolize trade. Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. Tit. 10, §§ 1101-02.

542. Plaintiffs purchased Broilers within the State of Maine during the Class Period. But for defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of Broilers would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

543. Under Maine law, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. Tit. 10, § 1104(1).

544. Defendants contracted, combined or conspired in restraint of trade or commerce of Broilers within the intrastate commerce of Maine, and monopolized or attempted to monopolize the trade or commerce of Broilers within the intrastate commerce of Maine, in violation of Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. Tit. 10, § 1101, *et seq.*

545. Plaintiffs and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of Broilers in Maine and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, reasonable attorneys' and experts' fees and costs.

NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE MICHIGAN ANTITRUST REFORM ACT
MICH. COMP. LAWS § 445.771, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE MICHIGAN CLASS)

546. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

547. The Michigan Antitrust Reform Act aims "to prohibit contracts, combinations, and conspiracies in restraint of trade or commerce...to prohibit monopolies and attempts to monopolize trade or commerce...[and] to provide remedies, fines, and penalties for violations of this act." Mich. Act 274 of 1984.

548. Plaintiffs purchased Broilers within the State of Michigan during the Class Period.

But for defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of Broiler would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

549. Under the Michigan Antitrust Reform Act, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. Mich. Comp. Laws. § 452.778(2).

550. Defendants contracted, combined or conspired to restrain or monopolize trade or commerce in the market for Broilers, in violation of Mich. Comp. Laws § 445.772, *et seq.*

551. Plaintiffs and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of Broilers in Michigan and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages for flagrant violations, interest, costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, and injunctive or other appropriate equitable relief.

TENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE MINNESOTA ANTITRUST LAW,
MINN. STAT. § 325D.49, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE MINNESOTA CLASS)

552. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

553. The Minnesota Antitrust Law of 1971 aims to prohibit any contract, combination or conspiracy when any part thereof was created, formed, or entered into in Minnesota; any contract, combination or conspiracy, wherever created, formed or entered into; any establishment, maintenance or use of monopoly power; and any attempt to establish, maintain or use monopoly power, whenever any of these affect Minnesota trade or commerce.

554. Plaintiffs purchased Broilers within the State of Minnesota during the Class Period. But for defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of Broilers would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

555. Under the Minnesota Antitrust Act of 1971, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. Minn. Stat. § 325D.56.

556. Defendants contracted, combined or conspired in unreasonable restraint of trade or commerce in the market for Broilers within the intrastate commerce of and outside of Minnesota; established, maintained, used or attempted to establish, maintain or use monopoly power over the trade or commerce in the market for Broilers within the intrastate commerce of and outside of Minnesota; and fixed prices and allocated markets for Broilers within the intrastate commerce of and outside of Minnesota, in violation of Minn. Stat. § 325D.49, *et seq.*

557. Plaintiffs and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of Broilers in Minnesota and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, costs and disbursements, reasonable attorneys' fees, and injunctive relief necessary to prevent and restrain violations hereof.

ELEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI ANTITRUST STATUTE,
MISS. CODE ANN. § 74-21-1, *ET SEQ.*
ON BEHALF OF THE MISSISSIPPI CLASS)

558. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

559. Title 75 of the Mississippi Code regulates trade, commerce and investments. Chapter 21 thereof generally prohibits trusts and combines in restraint or hindrance of trade, with the aim that "trusts and combines may be suppressed, and the benefits arising from competition in business [are] preserved" to Mississippians. Miss. Code Ann. § 75-21-39.

560. Trusts are combinations, contracts, understandings or agreements, express or implied, when inimical to the public welfare and with the effect of, *inter alia*, restraining trade, increasing the price or output of a commodity, or hindering competition in the production or sale

of a commodity. Miss. Code Ann. § 75-21-1.

561. Plaintiffs purchased Broilers within the State of Mississippi during the Class Period. But for defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of Broilers would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

562. Under Mississippi law, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action under the antitrust provisions of the Mississippi Code based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. Miss. Code Ann. § 75-21-9.

563. Defendants combined, contracted, understood and agreed in the market for Broilers, in a manner inimical to public welfare, with the effect of restraining trade, increasing the price of Broilers and hindering competition in the sale of Broilers, in violation of Miss. Code Ann. § 75-21-1(a), *et seq.*

564. Defendants monopolized or attempted to monopolize the production, control or sale of Broilers, in violation of Miss. Code Ann. § 75-21-3, *et seq.*

565. Defendants' Broilers are sold indirectly via distributors throughout the State of Mississippi. During the Class Period, defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Mississippi commerce.

566. Plaintiffs and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of Broilers in Mississippi and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages and a penalty of \$500 per instance of injury.

TWELFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE MISSOURI MERCHANDISING PRACTICES ACT,
MO. ANN. STAT. § 407.010, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE MISSOURI CLASS)

567. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

568. Chapter 407 of the Missouri Merchandising Practices Act (the “MMPA”) generally governs unlawful business practices, including antitrust violations such as restraints of trade and monopolization.

569. Plaintiffs purchased Broilers within the State of Missouri during the Class Period. But for defendants’ conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of Broilers would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

570. Under Missouri law, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action under the MMPA based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. *Gibbons v. J. Nuckolls, Inc.*, 216 S.W.3d 667, 669 (Mo. 2007).

571. Defendants contracted, combined or conspired in restraint of trade or commerce of Broilers within the intrastate commerce of Missouri, and monopolized or attempted to monopolize the market for Broilers within the intrastate commerce of Missouri by possessing monopoly power in the market and willfully maintaining that power through agreements to fix prices, allocate markets and otherwise control trade, in violation of Mo. Ann. Stat. § 407.010, *et seq.*

572. Plaintiffs and members of the Missouri Class were injured with respect to purchases of Broilers in Missouri and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages or liquidated damages in an amount which bears a reasonable relation to the actual damages which have been sustained, as well as reasonable attorneys’ fees, costs, and injunctive relief.

THIRTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE NEBRASKA JUNKIN ACT,
NEB. REV. STAT. § 59-801, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE NEBRASKA CLASS)

573. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

574. Chapter 59 of the Nebraska Revised Statute generally governs business and trade practices. Sections 801 through 831 thereof, known as the Junkin Act, prohibit antitrust violations such as restraints of trade and monopolization.

575. Plaintiffs purchased Broilers within the State of Nebraska during the Class Period. But for defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of Broilers would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

576. Under Nebraska law, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action under the Junkin Act based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-821.

577. Defendants contracted, combined or conspired in restraint of trade or commerce of Broilers within the intrastate commerce of Nebraska, and monopolized or attempted to monopolize the market for Broilers within the intrastate commerce of Nebraska by possessing monopoly power in the market and willfully maintaining that power through agreements to fix prices, allocate markets and otherwise control trade, in violation of Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-801, *et seq.*

578. Plaintiffs and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of Broilers in Nebraska and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages or liquidated damages in an amount which bears a reasonable relation to the actual damages which have been sustained, as well as reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and injunctive relief.

FOURTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE NEVADA UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES ACT,
NEV. REV. STAT. § 598A.010, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE NEVADA CLASS)

579. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

580. The Nevada Unfair Trade Practice Act ("NUTPA") states that "free, open and

competitive production and sale of commodities...is necessary to the economic well-being of the citizens of the State of Nevada.” Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 598A.030(1).

581. The policy of NUTPA is to prohibit acts in restraint of trade or commerce, to preserve and protect the free, open and competitive market, and to penalize all persons engaged in anticompetitive practices. Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 598A.030(2). Such acts include, *inter alia*, price fixing, division of markets, allocation of customers, and monopolization of trade. Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 598A.060.

582. Plaintiffs purchased Broilers within the State of Nevada during the Class Period. But for defendants’ conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of Broilers would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

583. Under Nevada law, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action under NUTPA based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. §598A.210(2).

584. Defendants fixed prices by agreeing to establish prices for Broilers in Nevada, divided Nevada markets, allocated Nevada customers, and monopolized or attempted monopolize trade or commerce of Broilers within the intrastate commerce of Nevada, constituting a contract, combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade in violation of Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 598A, *et seq.*

585. Plaintiffs and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of Broilers in Nevada in that at least thousands of sales of defendants’ Broilers took place in Nevada, purchased by Nevada consumers at supra-competitive prices caused by defendants’ conduct.

586. Accordingly, plaintiffs and members of the Nevada Class are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, reasonable attorneys’ fees, costs, and

injunctive relief.

587. In accordance with the requirements of § 598A.210(3), notice of this action was mailed to the Nevada Attorney General by plaintiffs.

FIFTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE'S ANTITRUST STATUTE,
N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. TIT. XXXI, § 356, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CLASS)

588. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

589. Title XXXI of the New Hampshire Statutes generally governs trade and commerce. Chapter 356 thereof governs combinations and monopolies and prohibits restraints of trade. N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 356:2, 3.

590. Plaintiffs purchased Broilers within the State of New Hampshire during the Class Period. But for defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of Broilers would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

591. Under New Hampshire law, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 356:11(II).

592. Defendants fixed, controlled or maintained prices for Broilers, allocated customers or markets for Broilers, and established, maintained or used monopoly power, or attempted to, constituting a contract, combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade in violation of N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 356:1, *et seq.*

593. Plaintiffs and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of Broilers in New Hampshire and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages sustained, treble damages for willful or flagrant violations, reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and injunctive relief.

SIXTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE NEW MEXICO ANTITRUST ACT,
N.M. STAT. ANN. §§ 57-1-1, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE NEW MEXICO CLASS)

594. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

595. The New Mexico Antitrust Act aims to prohibit restraints of trade and monopolistic practices. N.M. Stat. Ann. 57-1-15.

596. Plaintiffs purchased Broilers within the State of New Mexico during the Class Period. But for defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of Broilers would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

597. Under New Mexico law, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. N.M. Stat. Ann. § 57-1-3.

598. Defendants contracted, agreed, combined or conspired, and monopolized or attempted to monopolize trade for Broilers within the intrastate commerce of New Mexico, in violation of N.M. Stat. Ann. § 57-1-1, *et seq.*

599. Plaintiffs and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of Broilers in New Mexico and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and injunctive relief.

SEVENTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF SECTION 340 OF THE NEW YORK GENERAL BUSINESS LAW
(ON BEHALF OF THE NEW YORK CLASS)

600. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

601. Article 22 of the New York General Business Law general prohibits monopolies and contracts or agreements in restraint of trade, with the policy of encouraging competition or

the free exercise of any activity in the conduct of any business, trade or commerce in New York. N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 340(1).

602. Plaintiffs purchased Broilers within the State of New York during the Class Period. But for defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of Broilers would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

603. Under New York law, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 340(6).

604. Defendants established or maintained a monopoly within the intrastate commerce of New York for the trade or commerce of Broilers and restrained competition in the free exercise of the conduct of the business of Broilers within the intrastate commerce of New York, in violation of N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 340, *et seq.*

605. Plaintiffs and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of Broilers in New York and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, costs not exceeding \$10,000, and reasonable attorneys' fees.

EIGHTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL STATUTES,
GEN. STAT. § 75-1, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CLASS)

606. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

607. Defendants entered into a contract or combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce in the Broiler Market, a substantial part of which occurred within North Carolina.

608. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the Broiler Market, for the purpose of affecting

competition or controlling, fixing, or maintaining prices, a substantial part of which occurred within North Carolina.

609. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected North Carolina's trade and commerce.

610. As a direct and proximate cause of defendants' unlawful conduct, plaintiffs and the members of the North Carolina Class have been injured in their business or property and are threatened with further injury.

611. By reason of the foregoing, plaintiffs and members of the North Carolina Class are entitled to seek all forms of relief available, including treble damages, under N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-1, *et seq.*

NINETEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE NORTH DAKOTA UNIFORM STATE ANTITRUST ACT,
N.D. CENT. CODE § 51-08.1, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE NORTH DAKOTA CLASS)

612. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

613. The North Dakota Uniform State Antitrust Act generally prohibits restraints on or monopolization of trade. N.D. Cent. Code § 51-08.1, *et seq.*

614. Plaintiffs purchased Broilers within the State of North Dakota during the Class Period. But for defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of Broilers would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

615. Under the North Dakota Uniform State Antitrust Act, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. N.D. Cent. Code § 51-08.1-08.

616. Defendants contracted, combined or conspired in restraint of, or to monopolize

trade or commerce in the market for Broilers, and established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to do so, for the purposes of excluding competition or controlling, fixing or maintaining prices for Broilers, in violation of N.D. Cent. Code §§ 51-08.1-02, 03.

617. Plaintiffs and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases in North Dakota and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages for flagrant violations, costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, and injunctive or other equitable relief.

TWENTIETH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE OREGON ANTITRUST LAW,
OR. REV. STAT. § 646.705, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE OREGON CLASS)

618. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

619. Chapter 646 of the Oregon Revised Statutes generally governs business and trade practices within Oregon. Sections 705 through 899 thereof govern antitrust violations, with the policy to "encourage free and open competition in the interest of the general welfare and economy of the state." Or. Rev. Stat. § 646.715.

620. Plaintiffs purchased Broilers within the State of Oregon during the Class Period. But for defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of Broilers would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

621. Under Oregon law, indirect purchasers have standing under the antitrust provisions of the Oregon Revised Statutes to maintain an action based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. Or. Rev. Stat. § 646.780(1)(a).

622. Defendants contracted, combined, or conspired in restraint of trade or commerce of Broilers, and monopolized or attempted to monopolize the trade or commerce of Broilers, in violation of Or. Rev. Stat. § 646.705, *et seq.*

623. Plaintiffs and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of Broilers within the intrastate commerce of Oregon, or alternatively to interstate commerce involving actual or threatened injury to persons located in Oregon, and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, reasonable attorneys' fees, expert witness fees and investigative costs, and injunctive relief.

TWENTY-FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE RHODE ISLAND ANTITRUST ACT,
R.I. GEN LAWS § 6-36-1, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE RHODE ISLAND CLASS)

624. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

625. The Rhode Island Antitrust Act aims to promote the unhampered growth of commerce and industry throughout Rhode Island by prohibiting unreasonable restraints of trade and monopolistic practices that hamper, prevent or decrease competition. R.I. Gen. Laws § 636-2(a)(2).

626. Plaintiffs purchased Broilers within the State of Rhode Island during the Class Period. But for defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of Broilers would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

627. Under the Rhode Island Antitrust Act, as of January 1, 2008, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-36-11(a). In Rhode Island, the claims of the plaintiffs and the Class alleged herein run from January 1, 2008, through the date that the effects of defendants' anticompetitive conduct cease.

628. Defendants contracted, combined and conspired in restraint of trade of Broilers within the intrastate commerce of Rhode Island, and established, maintained or used, or attempted to establish, maintain or use, a monopoly in the trade of Broilers for the purpose of

excluding competition or controlling, fixing or maintaining prices within the intrastate commerce of Rhode Island, in violation of R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-36-1, *et seq.*

629. Plaintiffs and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of Broilers in Rhode Island and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, reasonable costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, and injunctive relief.

TWENTY-SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA ANTITRUST STATUTE,
S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 37-1-3.1, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA CLASS)

630. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

631. Chapter 37-1 of the South Dakota Codified Laws prohibits restraint of trade, monopolies and discriminatory trade practices. S.D. Codified Laws §§ 37-1- 3.1, 3.2.

632. Plaintiffs purchased Broilers within the State of South Dakota during the Class Period. But for defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of Broilers would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

633. Under South Dakota law, indirect purchasers have standing under the antitrust provisions of the South Dakota Codified Laws to maintain an action based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. S.D. Codified Laws § 37-1-33.

634. Defendants contracted, combined or conspired in restraint of trade or commerce of Broilers within the intrastate commerce of South Dakota, and monopolized or attempted to monopolize trade or commerce of Broilers within the intrastate commerce of South Dakota, in violation of S.D. Codified Laws § 37-1, *et seq.*

635. Plaintiffs and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of Broilers in South Dakota and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages, treble

damages, taxable costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, and injunctive or other equitable relief.

TWENTY-THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE TENNESSEE TRADE PRACTICES ACT,
TENN. CODE, § 47-25-101, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE TENNESSEE CLASS)

636. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

637. The Tennessee Trade Practices Act generally governs commerce and trade in Tennessee, and it prohibits, *inter alia*, all arrangements, contracts, agreements, or combinations between persons or corporations made with a view to lessen, or which tend to lessen, full and free competition in goods in Tennessee. All such arrangements, contracts, agreements, or combinations between persons or corporations designed, or which tend, to increase the prices of any such goods, are against public policy, unlawful, and void. Tenn. Code, § 47-25-101.

638. Defendants competed unfairly and colluded by meeting to fix prices, divide markets, and otherwise restrain trade as set forth herein, in violation of Tenn. Code, § 47-25-101, *et seq.*

639. Defendant's conduct violated the Tennessee Trade Practice Act because it was an arrangement, contract, agreement, or combination to lessen full and free competition in goods in Tennessee, and because it tended to increase the prices of goods in Tennessee. Specifically, defendants' combination or conspiracy had the following effects: (1) price competition for Broilers was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Tennessee; (2) prices for Broilers were raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Tennessee; (3) plaintiffs and the Tennessee Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) plaintiffs and the Tennessee Class paid supra-competitive, artificially inflated prices for Broilers.

640. During the Class Period, Defendants' illegal conduct had a substantial effect on

Tennessee commerce as Broilers were sold in Tennessee.

641. Plaintiffs and the Tennessee Class purchased Broilers within the State of Tennessee during the Class Period. But for defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of Broilers would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial. As a direct and proximate result of defendants' unlawful conduct, plaintiffs and the Tennessee Class have been injured in their business and property and are threatened with further injury

642. Under Tennessee law, indirect purchasers (such as plaintiffs and the Tennessee Class) have standing under the Tennessee Trade Practice Acts to maintain an action based on the facts alleged in this Complaint.

643. Plaintiffs and members of the Tennessee Class were injured with respect to purchases of Broilers in Tennessee and are entitled to all forms of relief available under the law, including return of the unlawful overcharges that they paid on their purchases, damages, equitable relief, and reasonable attorneys' fees.

TWENTY-FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE UTAH ANTITRUST ACT,
UTAH CODE ANN. §§ 76-10-911, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE UTAH CLASS)

644. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

645. The Utah Antitrust Act aims to "encourage free and open competition in the interest of the general welfare and economy of this state by prohibiting monopolistic and unfair trade practices, combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade or commerce" Utah Code Ann. § 76-10-3102.

646. Plaintiffs purchased Broilers within the State of Utah during the Class Period. But for defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of Broilers would have been lower,

in an amount to be determined at trial.

647. Under the Utah Antitrust Act, indirect purchasers who are either Utah residents or Utah citizens have standing to maintain an action based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. Utah Code Ann. § 76-10-3109(1)(a).

648. Defendants contracted, combined or conspired in restraint of trade or commerce of Broilers, and monopolized or attempted to monopolize trade or commerce of Broilers, in violation of Utah Code Ann. § 76-10-3101, *et seq.*

649. Plaintiffs and members of the Class who are either Utah residents or Utah citizens were injured with respect to purchases of Broilers in Utah and are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, costs of suit, reasonable attorneys' fees, and injunctive relief.

TWENTY-FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE WEST VIRGINIA ANTITRUST ACT,
W. VA. CODE §47-18-1, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE WEST VIRGINIA CLASS)

650. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

651. The violations of federal antitrust law set forth above also constitute violations of section 47-18-1 of the West Virginia Code.

652. During the Class Period, defendants and their co-conspirators engaged in a continuing contract, combination or conspiracy in unreasonable restraint of trade and commerce and other anticompetitive conduct alleged above in violation of W. Va. Code § 47-18-1, *et seq.*

653. Defendants' anticompetitive acts described above were knowing, willful and constitute violations or flagrant violations of the West Virginia Antitrust Act.

654. As a direct and proximate result of defendants' unlawful conduct, plaintiffs and

members of the West Virginia Class have been injured in their business and property in that they paid more for Broilers than they otherwise would have paid in the absence of defendants' unlawful conduct. As a result of defendants' violation of Section 47-18-3 of the West Virginia Antitrust Act, plaintiffs and members of the West Virginia Class seek treble damages and their cost of suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees, pursuant to section 47-18-9 of the West Virginia Code.

TWENTY-SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE WISCONSIN ANTITRUST ACT,
WIS. STAT. ANN. § 133.01(1), *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE WISCONSIN CLASS)

655. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

656. Chapter 133 of the Wisconsin Statutes governs trust and monopolies, with the intent "to safeguard the public against the creation or perpetuation of monopolies and to foster and encourage competition by prohibiting unfair and discriminatory business practices which destroy or hamper competition." Wis. Stat. § 133.01.

657. Plaintiffs purchased Broilers within the State of Wisconsin during the Class Period. But for defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of Broilers would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

658. Under Wisconsin law, indirect purchasers have standing under the antitrust provisions of the Wisconsin Statutes to maintain an action based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. Wis. Stat. 133.18(a).

659. Defendants contracted, combined or conspired in restraint of trade or commerce of Broilers, and monopolized or attempted to monopolize the trade or commerce of Broilers, with the intention of injuring or destroying competition therein, in violation of Wis. Stat.

§ 133.01, *et seq.*

660. Plaintiffs and members of the Class were injured with respect to purchases of Broilers in Wisconsin in that the actions alleged herein substantially affected the people of Wisconsin, with at least thousands of consumers in Wisconsin paying substantially higher prices for defendants' Broilers in Wisconsin.

661. Accordingly, plaintiffs and members of the Class are entitled to all forms of relief, including actual damages, treble damages, costs and reasonable attorneys' fees, and injunctive relief.

662. Defendants' and their co-conspirators' anticompetitive activities have directly, foreseeably and proximately caused injury to plaintiffs and members of the Classes in the United States. Their injuries consist of: (1) being denied the opportunity to purchase lower-priced Broilers from defendants, and (2) paying higher prices for defendants' Broilers than they would have in the absence of defendants' conduct. These injuries are of the type of the laws of the above States were designed to prevent, and flow from that which makes defendants' conduct unlawful.

663. Defendants are jointly and severally liable for all damages suffered by plaintiffs and members of the Classes.

VIOLATIONS OF STATE CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS

664. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs.

665. The following Twenty-Seventh through Forty-Eighth Claims for Relief are pleaded under the consumer protection or similar laws of each State or jurisdiction identified below, on behalf of the indicated class.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA'S UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW
CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE § 17200, *ET SEQ.* (THE "UCL")
(ON BEHALF OF THE CALIFORNIA CLASS)

666. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

667. The violations of federal antitrust law set forth above also constitute violations of section 17200, *et seq.* of California Business and Professions Code.

668. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, deceptive or fraudulent acts or practices in violation of the UCL by engaging in the acts and practices specified above.

669. This claim is instituted pursuant to sections 17203 and 17204 of California Business and Professions Code, to obtain restitution from these defendants for acts, as alleged herein, that violated the UCL.

670. The defendants' conduct as alleged herein violated the UCL. The acts, omissions, misrepresentations, practices and non-disclosures of defendants, as alleged herein, constituted a common, continuous, and continuing course of conduct of unfair competition by means of unfair, unlawful, and/or fraudulent business acts or practices within the meaning of the UCL, including, but not limited to, the violations of section 16720, *et seq.*, of California Business and Professions Code, set forth above.

671. Defendants' acts, omissions, misrepresentations, practices, and non-disclosures, as described above, whether or not in violation of section 16720, *et seq.*, of California Business and Professions Code, and whether or not concerted or independent acts, are otherwise unfair, unconscionable, unlawful or fraudulent.

672. Plaintiffs and members of the California Class are entitled to full restitution

and/or disgorgement of all revenues, earnings, profits, compensation, and benefits that may have been obtained by defendants as a result of such business acts or practices.

673. The illegal conduct alleged herein is continuing and there is no indication that defendants will not continue such activity into the future.

674. The unlawful and unfair business practices of defendants, and each of them, as described above, have caused and continue to cause plaintiffs and the members of the California Class to pay supra-competitive and artificially-inflated prices for Broilers sold in the State of California. plaintiffs and the members of the California Class suffered injury in fact and lost money or property as a result of such unfair competition.

675. As alleged in this Complaint, defendants and their co-conspirators have been unjustly enriched as a result of their wrongful conduct and by defendants' unfair competition. Plaintiffs and the members of the California Class are accordingly entitled to equitable relief including restitution and/or disgorgement of all revenues, earnings, profits, compensation, and benefits that may have been obtained by defendants as a result of such business practices, pursuant to California Business and Professions Code sections 17203 and 17204.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CONSUMER PROTECTION PROCEDURES ACT,
D.C. CODE § 28-3901, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CLASS)

676. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

677. Plaintiffs and members of the District of Columbia Class purchased Broilers for personal, family, or household purposes.

678. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, defendants have violated D.C. Code § 28-3901, *et seq.*

679. Defendants are “merchants” within the meaning of D.C. Code § 28-3901(a)(3).

680. Defendants entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy between two or more persons in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the Broiler market, a substantial part of which occurred within the District of Columbia.

681. Defendant established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the Relevant Markets, a substantial part of which occurred within the District of Columbia, for the purpose of excluding competition or controlling, fixing, or maintaining prices in the Broiler Market.

682. Defendants’ conduct was an unfair method of competition, and an unfair or deceptive act or practice within the conduct of commerce within the District of Columbia.

683. Defendants’ unlawful conduct substantially affected the District of Columbia’s trade and commerce.

684. As a direct and proximate cause of defendants’ unlawful conduct, plaintiffs and members of the District of Columbia Class have been injured in their business or property and are threatened with further injury.

685. By reason of the foregoing, plaintiffs and members of the District of Columbia Class are entitled to seek all forms of relief, including treble damages or \$1500 per violation (whichever is greater) plus punitive damages, reasonable attorney’s fees and costs under D.C. Code § 28-3901, *et seq.*

TWENTY-NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE FLORIDA DECEPTIVE
AND UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES ACT,
FLA. STAT. § 501.201(2), *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE FLORIDA CLASS)

686. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

687. The Florida Deceptive & Unfair Trade Practices Act, Florida Stat. §§ 501.201, *et seq.* (the “FDUTPA”), generally prohibits “unfair methods of competition, unconscionable acts or practices, and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce,” including practices in restraint of trade. Florida Stat. § 501.204(1).

688. The primary policy of the FDUTPA is “[t]o protect the consuming public and legitimate business enterprises from those who engage in unfair methods of competition, or unconscionable, deceptive, or unfair acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce.” Florida Stat. § 501.202(2).

689. A claim for damages under the FDUTPA has three elements: (1) a prohibited practice; (2) causation; and (3) actual damages.

690. Under Florida law, indirect purchasers have standing to maintain an action under the FDUTPA based on the facts alleged in this Complaint. Fla. Stat. § 501.211(a) (“anyone aggrieved by a violation of this [statute] may bring an action . . .”).

691. Plaintiffs purchased Broilers within the State of Florida during the Class Period. But for defendants’ conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of Broilers would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

692. Defendants entered into a contract, combination or conspiracy between two or more persons in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the Broilers market, a substantial part of which occurred within Florida.

693. Defendants established, maintained or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the market for Broilers, for the purpose of excluding competition or controlling, fixing or maintaining prices in Florida at a level higher than the competitive market level, beginning at least as early as 2008 and continuing through the date of

this filing.

694. Accordingly, defendants' conduct was an unfair method of competition, and an unfair or deceptive act or practice within the conduct of commerce within the State of Florida.

695. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected Florida's trade and commerce.

696. As a direct and proximate cause of defendants' unlawful conduct, plaintiffs and the members of the Florida Class have been injured in their business or property by virtue of overcharges for Broilers and are threatened with further injury.

697. By reason of the foregoing, plaintiffs and the members of the Florida Class is entitled to seek all forms of relief, including injunctive relief pursuant to Florida Stat. §501.208 and declaratory judgment, actual damages, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Florida Stat. § 501.211.

THIRTIETH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE HAWAII REVISED STATUTES ANNOTATED §§ 480-1, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF HAWAII CLASS)

698. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

699. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the Hawaii Revised Statutes Annotated §§ 480-1, *et seq.*

700. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) Broiler price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Hawaii; (2) Broiler prices were, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Hawaii; (3) plaintiffs and members of the Hawaii Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) plaintiffs and members of the Hawaii Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for Broilers.

701. During the Class Period, defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Hawaii commerce and consumers.

702. As a direct and proximate result of defendants' unlawful conduct, plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured and are threatened with further injury.

THIRTY-FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE ILLINOIS CONSUMER FRAUD
AND DECEPTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES ACT,
815 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 505/10A, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE ILLINOIS CLASS)

703. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

704. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants have violated 740 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 10/3(1), *et seq.*

705. Defendants entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy between two or more persons in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the Broilers market, a substantial part of which occurred within Illinois.

706. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the Relevant Markets, a substantial part of which occurred within Illinois, for the purpose of excluding competition or controlling, fixing, or maintaining prices in the Broiler Market.

707. Defendants' conduct was unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive within the conduct of commerce within the State of Illinois.

708. Defendants' conduct misled consumers, withheld material facts, and resulted in material misrepresentations to plaintiffs and members of the Classes.

709. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected Illinois's trade and commerce.

710. As a direct and proximate cause of defendants' unlawful conduct, the plaintiffs and members of the Illinois Class were actually deceived and have been injured in their business or property and are threatened with further injury.

711. By reason of the foregoing, plaintiffs and members of the Illinois Class are entitled to seek all forms of relief, including actual damages or any other relief the Court deems proper under 815 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 505/10a, *et seq.*

THIRTY-SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT,
MASS. GEN. LAWS CH. 93A § 1, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CLASS)

712. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

713. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants have violated the Massachusetts Consumer Protection Act, Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 93A § 2, *et seq.*

714. Plaintiffs purchased Broilers within the State of Massachusetts during the Class Period. But for defendants' conduct set forth herein, the price per pound of Broilers would have been lower, in an amount to be determined at trial.

715. Defendants entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy between two or more persons in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the Broiler market, a substantial part of which occurred within Massachusetts.

716. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the market for Broilers, a substantial part of which occurred within Massachusetts, for the purpose of excluding competition or controlling, fixing, or maintaining prices in the Broilers market.

717. Defendants' conduct was an unfair method of competition, and an unfair or

deceptive act or practice within the conduct of commerce within the State of Massachusetts.

718. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected Massachusetts' trade and commerce.

719. As a direct and proximate cause of defendants' unlawful conduct, the plaintiffs and the members of the Massachusetts Class have been injured in their business or property and are threatened with further injury.

720. By reason of the foregoing, the plaintiffs and the Massachusetts Class are entitled to seek all forms of relief, including up to treble damages and reasonable attorney's fees and costs under Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 93A § 9.

721. Pursuant to Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 93A § 9, plaintiffs in the Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint alleged they mailed to all Defendants on October 5, 2016 or October 6, 2015, via certified mail, return receipt requested, Demand for Payment Letters which explained the unfair acts, the injury suffered, and requested relief from the defendants. They alleged that they received a response to these letters from certain defendants, each of which declined to make a settlement offer. They allege that the parties were unable to come to any agreement. They further allege that they have received no response from other defendants.

THIRTY-THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE MICHIGAN CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT,
MICH. COMP. LAWS ANN. § 445.901, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE MICHIGAN CLASS)

722. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

723. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants have violated Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 445.901, *et seq.*

724. Defendants have entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy between two

or more persons in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the Broilers Market, a substantial part of which occurred within Michigan.

725. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the Broilers Market, for the purpose of excluding or limiting competition or controlling or maintaining prices, a substantial part of which occurred within Michigan.

726. Defendants' conduct was conducted with the intent to deceive Michigan consumers regarding the nature of defendants' actions within the stream of Michigan commerce.

727. Defendants' conduct was unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive within the conduct of commerce within the State of Michigan.

728. Defendants' conduct misled consumers, withheld material facts, and took advantage of plaintiffs and members-of-the-Classes' inability to protect themselves.

729. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected Michigan's trade and commerce.

730. As a direct and proximate cause of defendants' unlawful conduct, the plaintiffs and members of the Michigan Class have been injured in their business or property and are threatened with further injury.

731. By reason of the foregoing, the plaintiffs and the Michigan Class are entitled to seek all forms of relief available under Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 445.911.

THIRTY-FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE MINNESOTA CONSUMER FRAUD ACT,
MINN. STAT. § 325F.68, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE MINNESOTA CLASS)

732. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

733. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, defendants have violated Minn. Stat. § 325F.68, *et seq.*

734. Defendants engaged in a deceptive trade practice with the intent to injure competitors and consumers through supra-competitive profits.

735. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the Broilers Market, a substantial part of which occurred within Minnesota, for the purpose of controlling, fixing, or maintaining prices in the Broilers Market.

736. Defendants' conduct was unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive within the conduct of commerce within the State of Minnesota.

737. Defendants' conduct, specifically in the form of fraudulent concealment of their horizontal agreement, created a fraudulent or deceptive act or practice committed by a supplier in connection with a consumer transaction.

738. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected Minnesota's trade and commerce.

739. Defendants' conduct was willful.

740. As a direct and proximate cause of defendants' unlawful conduct, the plaintiffs and the members of the Minnesota Class have been injured in their business or property and are threatened with further injury.

741. By reason of the foregoing, the plaintiffs and the members of the Minnesota Class are entitled to seek all forms of relief, including damages, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs under Minn. Stat. § 325F.68, *et seq.* and applicable case law.

THIRTY-FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
**VIOLATION OF THE MONTANA UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES
AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1970,
MONT. CODE, §§ 30-14-103, *ET SEQ.*, AND §§ 30-14-201, *ET. SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE MONTANA CLASS)**

742. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

743. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive acts or practices in violation of the Montana Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Act of 1970, Mont. Code, §§ 30-14-103, *et seq.*, and §§ 30-14-201, *et. seq.*

744. Defendants' unlawful conduct had the following effects: (1) Broiler price competition was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Montana; (2) Broiler prices were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout Montana; (3) plaintiffs and members of the Montana Class were deprived of free and open competition; and (4) plaintiffs and members of the Montana Class paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices for Broilers.

745. During the Class Period, defendants' illegal conduct substantially affected Montana commerce and consumers.

746. As a direct and proximate result of defendants' unlawful conduct, plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class have been injured and are threatened with further injury. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Mont. Code, §§ 30-14-103, *et seq.*, and §§ 30-14-201, *et. seq.*, and, accordingly, plaintiffs and members of the Montana Class seek all relief available under that statute.

THIRTY-SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE NEBRASKA CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT,
NEB. REV. STAT. § 59-1602, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE NEBRASKA CLASS)

747. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

748. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, defendants have violated Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-1602, *et seq.*

749. Defendants have entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy between two or more persons in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the Broilers Market, a substantial part of which occurred within Nebraska.

750. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the Broilers Market, for the purpose of excluding or limiting competition or controlling or maintaining prices, a substantial part of which occurred within Nebraska.

751. Defendants' conduct was conducted with the intent to deceive Nebraska consumers regarding the nature of defendants' actions within the stream of Nebraska commerce.

752. Defendants' conduct was unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive within the conduct of commerce within the State of Nebraska.

753. Defendants' conduct misled consumers, withheld material facts, and had a direct or indirect impact upon plaintiffs and members-of-the-Classes' ability to protect themselves.

754. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected Nebraska's trade and commerce.

755. As a direct and proximate cause of defendants' unlawful conduct, the plaintiffs and the members of the Nebraska Class have been injured in their business or property and are

threatened with further injury.

756. By reason of the foregoing, plaintiffs and members of the Nebraska Class are entitled to seek all forms of relief available under Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59- 1614.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE NEVADA DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT,
NEV. REV. STAT. § 598.0903, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE NEVADA CLASS)

757. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

758. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, defendants have violated Nev. Rev. Stat. § 598.0903, *et seq.*

759. Defendants engaged in a deceptive trade practice with the intent to injure competitors and to substantially lessen competition.

760. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the Broilers Market, a substantial part of which occurred within Nevada, for the purpose of excluding competition or controlling, fixing, or maintaining prices in the Broilers Market.

761. Defendants' conduct was unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive within the conduct of commerce within the State of Nevada.

762. Defendants' conduct amounted to a fraudulent act or practice committed by a supplier in connection with a consumer transaction.

763. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected Nevada's trade and commerce.

764. Defendants' conduct was willful.

765. As a direct and proximate cause of defendants' unlawful conduct, the plaintiffs

and the members of the Nevada Class have been injured in their business or property and are threatened with further injury.

766. By reason of the foregoing, the Nevada Class is entitled to seek all forms of relief, including damages, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, and a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 per violation under Nev. Rev. Stat. § 598.0993.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT,
N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. TIT. XXXI, § 358-A, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CLASS)

767. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

768. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, defendants have violated N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. XXXI, § 358-A, *et seq.*

769. Defendants have entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy between two or more persons in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the Broilers Market, a substantial part of which occurred within New Hampshire.

770. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the Broilers Market, for the purpose of excluding or limiting competition or controlling or maintaining prices, a substantial part of which occurred within New Hampshire.

771. Defendants' conduct was conducted with the intent to deceive New Hampshire consumers regarding the nature of defendants' actions within the stream of New Hampshire commerce.

772. Defendants' conduct was unfair or deceptive within the conduct of commerce within the State of New Hampshire.

773. Defendants' conduct was willful and knowing.

774. Defendants' conduct misled consumers, withheld material facts, and had a direct or indirect impact upon plaintiffs and members-of-the-Classes' ability to protect themselves.

775. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected New Hampshire's trade and commerce.

776. As a direct and proximate cause of defendants' unlawful conduct, the plaintiffs and the members of the New Hampshire Class have been injured in their business or property and are threatened with further injury.

777. By reason of the foregoing, the Plaintiffs and the members of the New Hampshire Class are entitled to seek all forms of relief available under N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. XXXI, §§ 358-A:10 and 358-A:10-a.

THIRTY-NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE NEW MEXICO UNFAIR PRACTICES ACT,
N.M. STAT. ANN. §§ 57-12-3, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE NEW MEXICO CLASS)

778. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

779. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants have violated N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 57-12-3, *et seq.*

780. Defendants entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy between two or more persons in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the Broilers market, a substantial part of which occurred within New Mexico.

781. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the Relevant Markets, a substantial part of which occurred within New Mexico, for the purpose of excluding competition or controlling, fixing, or

maintaining prices in the Broilers Market.

782. Defendants' conduct was unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive within the conduct of commerce within the State of New Mexico.

783. Defendants' conduct misled consumers, withheld material facts, and resulted in material misrepresentations to plaintiffs and members of the Class.

784. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected New Mexico's trade and commerce.

785. Defendants' conduct constituted "unconscionable trade practices" in that such conduct, inter alia, resulted in a gross disparity between the value received by the New Mexico class members and the price paid by them for Broilers as set forth in N.M. Stat. Ann. § 57-12-2E.

786. Defendants' conduct was willful.

787. As a direct and proximate cause of defendants' unlawful conduct, the plaintiffs and the members of the New Mexico Class have been injured in their business or property and are threatened with further injury.

788. By reason of the foregoing, plaintiffs and members of the New Mexico Class are entitled to seek all forms of relief, including actual damages or up to \$300 per violation, whichever is greater, plus reasonable attorney's fees under N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 57-12-10.

FORTIETH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA UNFAIR TRADE
AND BUSINESS PRACTICES ACT,
GEN. STAT. § 75-1.1, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CLASS)

789. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

790. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, defendants have violated N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-1.1, *et seq.*

791. Defendants entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the Broilers Market, a substantial part of which occurred within North Carolina.

792. Defendants' conduct was unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive within the conduct of commerce within the State of North Carolina.

793. Defendants' trade practices are and have been immoral, unethical, unscrupulous, and substantially injurious to consumers.

794. Defendants' conduct misled consumers, withheld material facts, and resulted in material misrepresentations to Plaintiffs and members of the Class.

795. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected North Carolina's trade and commerce.

796. Defendants' conduct constitutes consumer-oriented deceptive acts or practices within the meaning of North Carolina law, which resulted in consumer injury and broad adverse impact on the public at large, and harmed the public interest of North Carolina consumers in an honest marketplace in which economic activity is conducted in a competitive manner.

797. As a direct and proximate cause of defendants' unlawful conduct, the plaintiffs and the members of the North Carolina Class have been injured in their business or property and are threatened with further injury.

798. By reason of the foregoing, the plaintiffs and the members of the North Carolina Class are entitled to seek all forms of relief, including treble damages under N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-16.

FORTY-FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE NORTH DAKOTA UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES LAW,
CENT. CODE § 51-10, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE NORTH DAKOTA CLASS)

799. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

800. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, defendants have violated N.D. Cent. Code § 51-10-01, *et seq.*

801. Defendants engaged in a deceptive trade practice with the intent to injure competitors and consumers through supra-competitive profits.

802. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the Broilers Market, a substantial part of which occurred within North Dakota, for the purpose of controlling, fixing, or maintaining prices in the Broilers Market.

803. Defendants' conduct was unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive within the conduct of commerce within the State of North Dakota.

804. Defendants' conduct amounted to a fraudulent or deceptive act or practice committed by a supplier in connection with a consumer transaction.

805. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected North Dakota's trade and commerce.

806. Defendants' conduct was willful.

807. As a direct and proximate cause of defendants' unlawful conduct, the plaintiffs and the members of the North Dakota Class have been injured in their business or property and are threatened with further injury.

808. By reason of the foregoing, the plaintiffs and the members of the North Dakota

Class are entitled to seek all forms of relief, including damages and injunctive relief under N.D. Cent. Code § 51-10-06.

FORTY-SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE OREGON UNLAWFUL TRADE PRACTICES ACT,
OR. REV. STAT. § 646.605, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE OREGON CLASS)

809. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

810. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, defendants have violated Or. Rev. Stat. § 646.608, *et seq.*

811. Defendants have entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy between two or more persons in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the Broilers Market, a substantial part of which occurred within Oregon.

812. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the Broilers Market, for the purpose of excluding or limiting competition or controlling or maintaining prices, a substantial part of which occurred within Oregon.

813. Defendants' conduct was conducted with the intent to deceive Oregon consumers regarding the nature of defendants' actions within the stream of Oregon commerce.

814. Defendants' conduct was unfair or deceptive within the conduct of commerce within the State of Oregon.

815. Defendants' conduct misled consumers, withheld material facts, and had a direct or indirect impact upon plaintiffs' and members-of-the-Classes' ability to protect themselves.

816. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected Oregon's trade and commerce.

817. As a direct and proximate cause of defendants' unlawful conduct, the plaintiffs and the members of the Oregon Class have been injured in their business or property and are threatened with further injury.

818. By reason of the foregoing, the plaintiffs and the members of the Oregon Class are entitled to seek all forms of relief available under Or. Rev. Stat. § 646.638.

819. Pursuant to section 646.638 of the Oregon Unlawful Trade Practices Act, with the filing of this action, a copy of this Complaint is being served upon the Attorney General of Oregon.

FORTY-THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE RHODE ISLAND DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT,
R.I. GEN. LAWS § 6-13.1-1, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE RHODE ISLAND CLASS)

820. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

821. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, defendants have violated R.I. Gen Laws § 6-13.1-1, *et seq.*

822. Defendants engaged in an unfair or deceptive act or practice with the intent to injure competitors and consumers through supra-competitive profits.

823. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the Broilers Market, a substantial part of which occurred within Rhode Island, for the purpose of controlling, fixing, or maintaining prices in the Broilers Market.

824. Defendants' conduct was unfair or deceptive within the conduct of commerce within the State of Rhode Island.

825. Defendants' conduct amounted to an unfair or deceptive act or practice committed

by a supplier in connection with a consumer transaction.

826. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected Rhode Island's trade and commerce.

827. Defendants' conduct was willful.

828. Defendants deliberately failed to disclose material facts to plaintiffs and members of the Rhode Island Class concerning defendants' unlawful activities, including the horizontal conspiracy and artificially-inflated prices for Broilers.

829. Defendants' deception, including its affirmative misrepresentations and/or omissions concerning the price of Broilers, constitutes information necessary to plaintiffs and members of the Rhode Island Class relating to the cost of Broilers purchased.

830. Plaintiffs and members of the Rhode Island class purchased goods, namely Broilers, primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.

831. As a direct and proximate cause of defendants' unlawful conduct, the plaintiffs and the members of the Rhode Island Class have been injured in their business or property and are threatened with further injury.

832. By reason of the foregoing, plaintiffs and the members of the Rhode Island Class are entitled to seek all forms of relief, including actual damages or \$200 per violation, whichever is greater, and injunctive relief and punitive damages under R.I. Gen Laws § 6-13.1-5.2.

FORTY-FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA'S UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES ACT,
CODE ANN. §§ 39-5-10, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CLASS)

833. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

834. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, defendants have violated S.C. Code Ann.

§§ 39-5-10.

835. Defendants have entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy between two or more persons in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the Broilers Market, a substantial part of which occurred within Oregon.

836. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the Broilers Market, for the purpose of excluding or limiting competition or controlling or maintaining prices, a substantial part of which occurred within South Carolina.

837. Defendants' conduct was conducted with the intent to deceive South Carolina consumers regarding the nature of defendants' actions within the stream of South Carolina commerce.

838. Defendants' conduct was unfair or deceptive within the conduct of commerce within the State of South Carolina.

839. Defendants' conduct misled consumers, withheld material facts, and had a direct or indirect impact upon plaintiffs' and members-of-the-Classes' ability to protect themselves.

840. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected South Carolina trade and commerce.

841. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially harmed the public interest of the State of South Carolina, as nearly all members of the public purchase and consume Broilers.

FORTY-FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES
AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW,
CODIFIED LAWS § 37-24, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA CLASS)

842. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

843. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, defendants have violated S.D. Codified Laws § 37-24-6.

844. Defendants engaged in a deceptive trade practice with the intent to injure competitors and consumers through supra-competitive profits.

845. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the Broiler Market, a substantial part of which occurred within South Dakota, for the purpose of controlling, fixing, or maintaining prices in the Broiler Market.

846. Defendants' conduct was unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive within the conduct of commerce within the State of South Dakota.

847. Defendants' conduct amounted to a fraudulent or deceptive act or practice committed by a supplier in connection with a consumer transaction.

848. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected South Dakota's trade and commerce.

849. Defendants' conduct was willful.

850. As a direct and proximate cause of defendants' unlawful conduct, the plaintiffs and the members of the South Dakota Class have been injured in their business or property and are threatened with further injury.

851. By reason of the foregoing, plaintiffs and the members of the South Dakota Class are entitled to seek all forms of relief, including actual damages and injunctive relief under S.D. Codified Laws § 37-24-31.

FORTY-SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE UTAH CONSUMER SALES PRACTICES ACT,
UTAH CODE ANN. §§ 13-11-1, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE UTAH CLASS)

852. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

853. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, defendants have violated Utah Code Ann. §§ 13-11-1, *et seq.*

854. Defendants entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy between two or more persons in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the Broilers market, a substantial part of which occurred within Utah.

855. Defendants are suppliers within the meaning of Utah Code Ann. §§ 13-11-3.

856. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the Relevant Markets, a substantial part of which occurred within Utah, for the purpose of excluding competition or controlling, fixing, or maintaining prices in the Broilers Market.

857. Defendants' conduct was unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive within the conduct of commerce within the State of Utah.

858. Defendants' conduct and/or practices were unconscionable and were undertaken in connection with consumer transactions.

859. Defendants knew or had reason to know that their conduct was unconscionable.

860. Defendants' conduct misled consumers, withheld material facts, and resulted in material misrepresentations to plaintiffs and members of the Class.

861. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected Utah's trade and commerce.

845. As a direct and proximate cause of defendants' unlawful conduct, the plaintiffs

and the members of the Utah Class have been injured in their business or property and are threatened with further injury.

862. By reason of the foregoing, the plaintiffs and the members of the Utah Class are entitled to seek all forms of relief, including declaratory judgment, injunctive relief, and ancillary relief, pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §§ 13-11-19(5) and 13-11-20.

FORTY-SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
VIOLATION OF THE UTAH UNFAIR PRACTICES ACT,
UTAH CODE ALL. §§ 13-5-1, *ET SEQ.*
(ON BEHALF OF THE UTAH CLASS)

863. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

864. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, defendants have violated Utah Code Ann. §§ 13-5-1, *et seq.*

865. Defendants entered into a contract, combination, or conspiracy between two or more persons in restraint of, or to monopolize, trade or commerce in the Broilers market, a substantial part of which occurred within Utah.

866. Defendants established, maintained, or used a monopoly, or attempted to establish a monopoly, of trade or commerce in the Relevant Markets, a substantial part of which occurred within Utah, for the purpose of excluding competition or controlling, fixing, or maintaining prices in the Broilers Market.

867. Defendants' conduct caused or was intended to cause unfair methods of competition within the State of Utah.

868. Defendants' unlawful conduct substantially affected Utah's trade and commerce.

869. As a direct and proximate cause of defendants' unlawful conduct, the plaintiffs and the members of the Utah Class have been injured in their business or property and are

threatened with further injury.

870. By reason of the foregoing, the plaintiffs and the members of the Utah Class are entitled to seek all forms of relief, including actual damages or \$2000 per Utah Class member, whichever is greater, plus reasonable attorney's fees under Utah Code Ann. §§ 13-5-14, *et seq.*

FORTY-EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
UNJUST ENRICHMENT

871. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs.

872. As a result of their unlawful conduct described above, defendants have and will continued to be unjustly enriched by the receipt of unlawfully inflated prices and unlawful profits of Broilers.

873. Under common law principles of unjust enrichment, defendants should not be permitted to retain the benefits conferred on them by overpayments by plaintiffs and members of the Classes in the following states: Arizona, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and the Classes of all others so similarly situated, respectfully requests judgment against defendants as follows:

874. The Court determine that this action may be maintained as a class action under Rule 23(a), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, appoint plaintiffs as Class Representative and their counsel of record as Class Counsel, and direct that notice of this action, as provided by Rule 23(c)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, be given to the Class, once certified;

875. The unlawful conduct, conspiracy or combination alleged herein be adjudged and decreed in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act and listed state antitrust laws, unfair competition laws, state consumer protection laws, and common law;

876. Plaintiffs and the Class recover damages, to the maximum extent allowed under the applicable state laws, and that a joint and several judgment in favor of plaintiffs and the members of the Classes be entered against defendants in an amount to be trebled to the extent such laws permit;

877. Defendants, their affiliates, successors, transferees, assignees and other officers, directors, partners, agents and employees thereof, and all other persons acting or claiming to act on their behalf or in concert with them, be permanently enjoined and restrained from in any manner continuing, maintaining or renewing the conduct, conspiracy, or combination alleged herein, or from entering into any other conspiracy or combination having a similar purpose or effect, and from adopting or following any practice, plan, program, or device having a similar purpose or effect;

878. Defendants, their affiliates, successors, transferees, assignees and other officers, directors, partners, agents and employees thereof, and all other persons acting or claiming to act on their behalf or in concert with them, be permanently enjoined and restrained from in any manner continuing, maintaining, or renewing the sharing of highly sensitive competitive information that permits individual identification of company's information;

879. Plaintiffs and the members of the Classes be awarded pre- and post- judgment interest as provided by law, and that such interest be awarded at the highest legal rate from and after the date of service of this Complaint;

880. Plaintiffs and the members of the Classes recover their costs of suit, including

reasonable attorneys' fees, as provided by law; and

881. Plaintiffs and the members of the Classes have such other and further relief as the case may require and the Court may deem just and proper.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

882. Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury, pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, of all issues so triable.

Dated: April 29, 2019

Respectfully submitted,

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