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ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND COMPANY, CARGILL, INC.,
CORN PRODUCTS INTERNATIONAL, INC., THE CORN REFINERS
ASSOCIATION, INC., AND TATE & LYLE INGREDIENTS AMERICAS, INC.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

WESTERN SUGAR COOPERATIVE,
a Colorado cooperative, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND
COMPANY, a Delaware corporation,
et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. CV11-3473 CBM (MANx)

**STIPULATION AND [PROPOSED]
PROTECTIVE ORDER
GOVERNING DISCOVERY
MATERIAL**

To expedite discovery, facilitate the prompt resolution of disputes over confidentiality, and adequately protect material entitled to be kept confidential, the parties to the above entitled action, by and through their respective counsel of record, hereby STIPULATE AND AGREE to entry of this ORDER governing discovery material pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c).

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation would be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order (“Order”). The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled under the applicable legal principles to treatment as confidential. The parties further acknowledge that this litigation potentially involves the health of persons who have an interest in knowing whether sugar (sucrose) and high fructose corn syrup present metabolic differences relevant to weight gain, obesity, diabetes, hypertension and other metabolic disorders. No protections shall be permitted and no designations of confidentiality honored if the Court determines that, on balance, the public interest in disclosure of information important to public health and safety outweighs the private interests in the protection of information designated in good faith as confidential pursuant to the provisions of this order. Likewise, no confidentiality protection shall be permitted for information that is determined by the Court to demonstrate a deliberate effort by any of the parties or their agents to conceal or mislead the public or the scientific community about these subjects. The parties also acknowledge, as set forth in Section 10, below, that this Order creates no entitlement to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and reflects the

standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 “Party”: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and outside counsel (and their support staff).

2.2 “Disclosure or Discovery Material”: all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony, transcripts, or tangible things) that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

2.3 “Confidential” Information or Items: information (regardless of how generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under standards developed under F.R.Civ.P. 26(c).

2.4 “Highly Confidential — Attorneys’ Eyes Only” Information or Items: extremely sensitive “Confidential Information or Items,” the disclosure of which to another Party or non-party would create a substantial risk of serious harm to the Producing Party (as defined below) that could not be avoided by less restrictive means. Having such a designation in this case is necessary because certain Plaintiffs compete with certain Defendants, certain Plaintiffs compete against one another and certain Defendants compete against one another. By way of example and not limitation, the Parties anticipate that both they and non-parties will need to protect sensitive proprietary and financial information as “Highly Confidential — Attorneys’ Eyes Only” when the disclosure of such documents would pose a serious risk of competitive harm.

2.5 “Receiving Party”: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

2.6 “Producing Party”: a Party or non-party that provides Disclosure or Discovery Material in this action.

2.7. “Designating Party”: a Producing Party that designates information or items that it produces or discloses, whether in disclosures, discovery responses or deposition testimony, as “Confidential” or “Highly Confidential Attorneys’ Eyes Only.”

2.8 “Protected Material”: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as “Confidential” or as “Highly Confidential — Attorneys’ Eyes Only.”

2.9. “Outside Counsel”: attorneys who are not employees of a Party but who are retained to represent and/or advise a Party in this action.

2.10 “House Counsel”: attorneys who are employees of a Party.

2.11 “Counsel” (without qualifier): Outside Counsel and House Counsel (as well as their support staffs).

2.12 “Expert”: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action. “Expert” also includes a professional jury or trial consultant retained in connection with this litigation.

2.13 “Professional Vendors”: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying; videotaping; translating; preparing exhibits or demonstrations; organizing, storing, retrieving data in any form or medium; etc.) and their employees and subcontractors.

3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also any information copied or extracted therefrom, as well as all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations thereof, plus testimony, conversations, or presentations by parties or counsel to or in court or in other settings that might reveal Protected Material. Disclosure or Discovery Material shall be used solely for the prosecution or the defense of this action, including any appeals, and shall not be used for any other purpose.

1 4. DURATION

2 Even after the termination of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations
 3 imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees
 4 otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs. This Court shall retain
 5 jurisdiction over the parties and such persons for enforcement of its provisions.

6 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

7 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection.
 8 Each Producing Party must take care to limit any designations under this Order to
 9 specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards, and certifies that the
 10 information constitutes or contains a trade secret or other confidential research,
 11 development, proprietary, commercial, financial, or personal information not
 12 generally known to members of the public, including but not limited to product or
 13 service information, business, marketing, or sales plans, strategies, and analyses,
 14 pricing information or plans, client information (including the identity of customers,
 15 contracts, customer communications, pricing agreements, and terms of any potential
 16 or actual loan), business policies and practices, the identity of employees or
 17 contractors, individual employment records, current and projected financial reports,
 18 statements, and analyses, revenue, cost and profit information, balance sheets and
 19 other financial information, organizational or company structural information; or
 20 could, if disclosed, result in competitive harm to the Designating Party.

21 A Designating Party must take care to designate for protection only those parts
 22 of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify — so
 23 that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which
 24 protection is not warranted are not swept within the ambit of this Order. Mass,
 25 indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown
 26 to be clearly unjustified, or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to
 27 unnecessarily encumber the case development process, or to impose unnecessary
 28 expenses and burdens on other parties), expose the Designating Party to sanctions. If it

comes to a Party's or a non-party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection at all, or do not qualify for the level of protection initially asserted, that Party or non-party must promptly notify all other parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

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

Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

(a) for information in documentary form (apart from transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" on each page that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection being asserted (either "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY"). A Party or non-party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order, then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend ("CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY") on each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions

of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection being asserted (either “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”).

(b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the Party or non-party offering or sponsoring the testimony identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, all protected testimony, and further specify any portions of the testimony that qualify as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” When it is impractical to identify separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection, and when it appears that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the Party or non-party that sponsors, offers, or gives the testimony may invoke on the record (before the deposition or proceeding is concluded) a right to have up to twenty days to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is sought and to specify the level of protection being asserted (“CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”). Only those portions of the testimony that are appropriately designated for protection within the twenty-day period shall be covered by the provisions of this Order. Transcript pages containing Protected Material must be separately bound by the court reporter, who must affix on each such page the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” as instructed by the Party or non-party offering or sponsoring the witness or presenting the testimony.

(c) for information produced in some form other than documentary, and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” If only portions of the information or item warrant protection, the

Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portions, specifying whether they qualify as “CONFIDENTIAL” or as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s right to secure protection under this Order for such material. If material is appropriately designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” after the material was initially produced, the Receiving Party, on timely notification of the designation, must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order. Good faith disclosure of such material by any Designating Party prior to such later designation, however, shall not be deemed a violation of the provisions of this Order.

5.4 Inadvertent Production. Inadvertent production of any document in the course of this litigation – whether designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or not designated at all – that a producing party later claims should not have been produced because of a privilege, including but not limited to the attorney-client privilege or work product doctrine (“Inadvertently Produced Privileged Document”), will not be deemed to waive any privilege. The producing party may request, in writing, the return of any Inadvertently Produced Privileged Document. A request for the return of an Inadvertently Produced Privileged Document shall identify the document inadvertently produced and the basis for withholding such document from production. If a party or non-party requests the return, pursuant to this paragraph, of any Inadvertently Produced Privileged Document then in the custody of another party or non-party, such other party shall within five (5) business days return to the requesting party or non-party the Inadvertently Produced Privileged Document and all copies thereof and destroy any electronic copies thereof.

The party returning such material may then move the Court for an order compelling production of the material, but that party shall not assert as a ground for entering such an Order the fact or circumstances of the inadvertent production. The party returning the material may not further use or disclose the information until the claim of privilege is resolved and must take reasonable steps to (a) notify any person to whom the returning party has provided the information of the claim of privilege, and (b) request that such person not further use or disclose the information until the claim of privilege is resolved.

6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

6.1 Timing of Challenges. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party's confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a later significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

6.2 Meet and Confer. A Party that elects to initiate a challenge to a Designating Party's confidentiality designation must do so in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly with counsel for the Designating Party. In conferring, the challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first.

6.3 Judicial Intervention. A Party that elects to press a challenge to a confidentiality designation after considering the justification offered by the Designating Party may file and serve a motion pursuant to Local Rule 37 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) that identifies the challenged

1 material and sets forth in detail the basis for the challenge. Each such motion must be
2 accompanied by a competent declaration that affirms that the movant has complied
3 with the meet and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph and that
4 sets forth with specificity the justification for the confidentiality designation that was
5 given by the Designating Party in the meet and confer dialogue.

6 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the
7 Designating Party. Until the court rules on the challenge, all parties shall continue to
8 afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the
9 Producing Party's designation.

10 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

11 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is
12 disclosed or produced by another Party or by a non-party in connection with this case
13 only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected
14 Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions
15 described in this Order. When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party
16 must comply with the provisions of section 11, below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

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

20 7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless
21 otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a
22 Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated CONFIDENTIAL
23 only to:

24 (a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel, as well as employees of said
25 Counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this
26 litigation;

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

(c) experts (as defined in this Order) engaged by or for the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order” (Exhibit A);

(d) the Court and its personnel;

(e) court reporters, their staffs, and professional vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order” (Exhibit A);

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

(g) an author or intended recipient (e.g., persons “cc’d” or “bcc’d”) of the document or the original source of the information, or witnesses who reviewed the document before the commencement of this action, or who are reasonably believed to have previously received the document.

(h) a deposition witness if the witness is employed, at the time of his or her deposition, by the party that designated the Protected Material. Any document designated as Protected Material that contains handwriting may be shown to a deposition witness for the purpose of determining whether the deposition witness is the author of the Protected Material or the handwriting, provided that the attorney establishes through deposition testimony a reasonable and good faith basis for believing that the Protected Material or handwriting was or could have been authored by the deposition witness, and provided that the attorney takes reasonable steps to

1 ensure that no unnecessary disclosure of Protected Material takes place (e.g., by
 2 showing the deposition witness a limited sample of the handwriting at issue).

3 7.3 Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS’ EYES
 4 ONLY” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in
 5 writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or
 6 item designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” only
 7 to:

8 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel, as well as employees of said
 9 Counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this
 10 litigation;

11 (b) Experts engaged by or for the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is
 12 reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Agreement to Be
 13 Bound by Protective Order” (Exhibit A);

14 (c) the Court and its personnel;

15 (d) court reporters, their staffs, and professional vendors to whom disclosure
 16 is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Agreement to Be
 17 Bound by Protective Order” (Exhibit A);

18 (e) an author or intended recipient (e.g., persons “cc’d” or “bcc’d”) of the
 19 document or the original source of the information;

20 (f) a deposition witness if the witness is employed, at the time of his or her
 21 deposition, by the party that designated the Protected Material. Any document
 22 designated as Protected Material that contains handwriting may be shown to a
 23 deposition witness for the purpose of determining whether the deposition witness is
 24 the author of the Protected Material or the handwriting, provided that the attorney
 25 establishes through deposition testimony a reasonable and good faith basis for
 26 believing that the Protected Material or handwriting was or could have been authored
 27 by the deposition witness, and provided that the attorney takes reasonable steps to
 28

1 ensure that no unnecessary disclosure of Protected Material takes place (e.g., by
 2 showing the deposition witness a limited sample of the handwriting at issue).

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

5 If a Receiving Party is served with a subpoena or an order issued in other
 6 litigation that would compel disclosure of any information or items designated in this
 7 action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS’
 8 EYES ONLY,” the Receiving Party must so notify the Designating Party, in writing
 9 (by fax, if possible) immediately and in no event more than three court days after
 10 receiving the subpoena or order. Such notification must include a copy of the
 11 subpoena or court order.

12 The Receiving Party also must immediately inform in writing the Party who
 13 caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all the
 14 material covered by the subpoena or order is the subject of this Order. In addition, the
 15 Receiving Party must deliver a copy of this Order promptly to the Party in the other
 16 action that caused the subpoena or order to issue.

17 The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested parties to the
 18 existence of this Order and to afford the Designating Party in this case an opportunity
 19 to try to protect its confidentiality interests in the court from which the subpoena or
 20 order issued. The Designating Party shall bear the burdens and the expenses of
 21 seeking protection in that court of its confidential material — and nothing in these
 22 provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this
 23 action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

24 9. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

25 If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed
 26 Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this
 27 Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in
 28 writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts

1 to retrieve all copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to
2 whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d)
3 request such person or persons to execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be
4 Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

5 10. FILING PROTECTED MATERIAL.

6 10.1 Compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5 Required. Without written
7 permission from the Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate
8 notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action
9 any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material
10 must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5.

11 10.2 Use of Protected Material in Filings with the Court. In the event a party
12 wishes to use any Protected Material, or any papers containing or making reference to
13 the contents of such Protected Material, in any pleading or document filed with the
14 Court in this action, such pleading or document and Protected Material shall be
15 redacted to conceal any Protected Material or shall be filed under seal. All materials
16 so filed shall be released from confidential treatment by the Clerk of the Court only
17 upon further order of the Court or pursuant to a stipulation of all Parties.

18 11. FINAL DISPOSITION.

19 Unless otherwise ordered or agreed in writing by the Producing Party, within
20 sixty days after the final termination of this action, each Receiving Party must return
21 or, at its option, destroy all Protected Material to the Producing Party. As used in this
22 subdivision, “all Protected Material” includes all copies, abstracts, compilations,
23 summaries or any other form of reproducing or capturing any of the Protected
24 Material. With permission in writing from the Designating Party, the Receiving Party
25 may destroy some or all of the Protected Material instead of returning it. Whether the
26 Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written
27 certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the
28 Designating Party) by the sixty day deadline that identifies (by category, where

1 appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and that affirms
2 that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations,
3 summaries or other forms of reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material.
4 Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all
5 pleadings, motion papers, transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence or attorney
6 work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival
7 copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Order as set
8 forth in Section 4 (DURATION), above.

9 12. MISCELLANEOUS

10 12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order shall prevent any party or
11 other person from seeking modification of this Order. Further, this Order is without
12 prejudice to the right of any party to seek relief from the Court, upon good cause
13 shown, from any of the restrictions provided above or to impose additional restrictions
14 on the disclosure of any information or material produced. Further, this Order is
15 without prejudice to the right of any party to move the Court for entry of a separate
16 protective order as to any particular document, evidence, or information.

17 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this
18 Order, no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or
19 producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Order.
20 Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any
21 of the material covered by this Order.

22 12.3 Designations Not Evidence. The Parties have stipulated to this Order to
23 facilitate discovery and the production of relevant evidence in this action. Neither the
24 entry of this Order, nor the designation of any information, document, or the like as
25 Protected Materials, nor the failure to make such designation, shall constitute evidence
26 with respect to any issue in this action.

12.4 Expert Materials.

(a) Notwithstanding any contrary requirement, the parties shall not be required to disclose or produce in discovery or at trial any:

- (i) drafts of expert reports, regardless of whether such drafts have been disclosed or otherwise transmitted to in-house or outside counsel, employees, or consultants for the party or parties who have retained such expert;
- (ii) notes or other documents prepared by the expert, or his or her staff, unless relied upon as a basis for his or her opinions;
- (iii) documents or information constituting or reflecting oral or written communications between the expert and his or her staff, unless relied upon as a basis for his or her opinions; or,
- (iv) documents or information constituting or reflecting oral or written communications between the expert and the party, parties, or counsel who retained the expert in this action, unless relied upon as a basis for his or her opinions.

(b) Experts, their staff, and counsel are free to discard, and need not preserve, copies of any of the documents listed in sub-paragraphs (i) through (iv) above.

12.5 Interpretation. No provision of this Order, and no designation, failure to designate, objection, or conduct taken by any Designating Party in accordance therewith, shall constitute or be construed as:

- (a) a waiver by any person of any privilege or immunity that may apply to any Discovery Material;
- (b) a discharge or modification of any party or non-party's obligations to answer, respond to, or comply with any discovery request in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure;

(c) an agreement by any person to produce any documents or to supply any information;

(d) an admission that documents responsive to any discovery request actually exist, are relevant or material in any way to the issues raised in the pending action, are admissible evidence in such action, or enjoy any legal or protected status as confidential or proprietary; and

(e) a waiver or forfeiture of any trade secret, intellectual-property or proprietary right to, in, or with respect to any Protected Material; or

(f) a modification, discharge, or abandonment of any pre-existing legal obligation that any Designating Party may have to keep any Discovery Material confidential or secret.

12.6 Client Consultation. Nothing in this Order shall prevent or otherwise restrict counsel from rendering advice to their clients in connection with this action and, in the course thereof, relying generally on examination of Protected Materials; provided, however, that in rendering such advice and otherwise communicating with clients regarding this action, counsel shall not make specific disclosure of any item so designated or the contents thereof except pursuant to Paragraphs 7.2 and 7.3 of this Order.

12.7 Subpoenas by Other Courts or Agencies. If another court or an administrative agency subpoenas or orders production of Protected Material that a party has obtained in discovery in this action, the party that has received the subpoena or order shall notify the Designating Party of the pendency of such subpoena or order within ten (10) business days of receiving the subpoena or order or ten (10) business days before the date of production set forth in the subpoena or order, whichever comes first. The Designating Party shall then have five (5) business days to notify the person receiving the subpoena of the Designating Party's intent to intervene to resist the subpoena. Should the Designating Party give notice of such an intent, in writing, the party receiving the subpoena shall cooperate with the Designating Party and take

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1 reasonable measures to protect the interests of the Designating Party, including
2 objecting to the subpoena on the basis of this Order and taking steps necessary to
3 withhold production while the intervening party's motion is pending.
4

5 IT IS SO STIPULATED.
6

7 Dated: August 8, 2012

WINSTON & STRAWN LLP

8
9 By: /s/ Erin R. Ranahan

10 Gail J. Standish
Erin R. Ranahan

11 Attorneys for Defendants
12 ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND
13 COMPANY, CARGILL, INC., CORN
14 PRODUCTS INTERNATIONAL, INC.,
15 THE CORN REFINERS ASSOCIATION,
16 INC., and TATE & LYLE
17 INGREDIENTS AMERICAS, INC.

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24 35 W. Wacker Drive
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26

27 Dated: August ___, 2012

SQUIRE SANDERS (US) LLP

28 By: /s/ Adam R. Fox [w/ permission]

Adam R. Fox
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WESTERN SUGAR COOPERATIVE,
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STATES SUGAR CORPORATION,
AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING, INC.,
THE AMALGAMATED SUGAR
COMPANY LLC, IMPERIAL SUGAR
CORPORATION, MINN-DAK
FARMERS COOPERATIVE, THE
AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE
OF THE U.S.A., INC., and THE SUGAR
ASSOCIATION, INC.

[PROPOSED] ORDER

Good Cause Appearing, the Court approves and enters this Stipulation and Protective Order Governing Discovery Material. IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: _____

HON. MARGARET A. NAGLE
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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