

**EXHIBIT 1**

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**Interrogatory No. 1:**

*For each individual or entity interviewed by the DOJ pursuant to its CID investigation of Blue Cross related to this matter, identify in detail all facts known to these individuals and entities that are relevant to Plaintiffs' claims against Blue Cross.*

**Objections and Response to Interrogatory No. 1:**

The United States objects to this interrogatory (“identify in detail”) as vague and ambiguous. The United States further objects to “entity” as vague and ambiguous, because the United States typically interviews natural persons affiliated with entities, not entities.

The United States further objects to this interrogatory to the extent that it attempts to impose obligations greater than those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b). Specifically, the United States objects to this interrogatory as overbroad and unduly burdensome to the extent that it seeks “all facts known to these individuals and entities that are relevant to Plaintiffs’ claims against Blue Cross.” The United States neither knows “all [such] facts known to these individuals and entities,” nor is such information in its possession, custody, or control.

The United States further objects to this interrogatory as unduly burdensome to the extent that it requests information that is already in Blue Cross’ possession, custody, or control.

The United States further objects to this interrogatory to the extent that it attempts to impose obligations for supplementing an interrogatory response that are greater than those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(e)(1).

The United States further objects to this interrogatory because it requests protected attorney work product prepared in anticipation of litigation and production of protected attorney work product that conveys attorneys' mental impressions, conclusions, opinions, and legal theories concerning this litigation. The United States further objects to this interrogatory because it requires the United States to identify those individuals and entities that it selected to interview during the course of its investigation and in preparation for this litigation, and the topics of interest to the United States. This information is itself protected attorney work product.

The United States further objects to this interrogatory because it requests information protected by the law enforcement investigatory privilege.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, the United States responds that it has produced to Blue Cross all documents and information relevant to this lawsuit in the Antitrust Division's possession, custody, and control that are not subject to an applicable privilege or doctrine, or otherwise exempt from production, including extensive Initial Disclosures pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1)(A)(ii) that identify persons likely to have discoverable information relevant to the United States' claims in this case.

**Interrogatory No. 2:**

*For each individual or entity that provided information in any investigation of Blue Cross' proposed acquisition of Physicians Health Plan of Michigan, identify in detail all facts known to these individuals and entities that are relevant to Plaintiffs' claims against Blue Cross.*

**Objections and Response to Interrogatory No. 2:**

The United States objects to this interrogatory (“identify in detail”) as vague and ambiguous. The United States further objects to “entity” as vague, ambiguous, and overly broad. Insofar as any entity provided information to the United States as a part of its investigation of Blue Cross’ proposed acquisition of Physicians Health Plan of Mid-Michigan, the entity did so by providing documents to the United States, all of which have been produced to Blue Cross. The United States will interpret “Physicians Health Plan of Michigan” to mean “Physicians Health Plan of Mid-Michigan.”

The United States further objects to this interrogatory to the extent that it attempts to impose obligations greater than those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b). Specifically, the United States objects to this interrogatory as overbroad and unduly burdensome to the extent that it seeks “all facts known to these individuals and entities that are relevant to Plaintiffs’ claims against Blue Cross.” The United States neither knows “all [such] facts known to these individuals and entities,” nor is such information in its possession, custody, or control.

The United States further objects to this interrogatory as unduly burdensome to the extent that it requests information that is already in Blue Cross’ possession, custody, or control.

The United States further objects to this interrogatory to the extent that it attempts to impose obligations for supplementing an interrogatory response that are greater than those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(e)(1).

The United States further objects to this interrogatory because it requests protected

attorney work product prepared in anticipation of litigation and production of protected attorney work product that conveys attorneys' mental impressions, conclusions, opinions, and legal theories concerning this litigation. The United States further objects to this interrogatory because it requires the United States to identify those individuals and entities that it selected to interview during the course of its investigation and preparation for this litigation, and the topics of interest to the United States. This information is itself protected attorney work product.

The United States further objects to this interrogatory because it requests information protected by the law enforcement investigatory privilege.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, the United States responds that it has produced to Blue Cross all documents and information relevant to this lawsuit in the Antitrust Division's possession, custody, and control that are not subject to an applicable privilege or doctrine, or otherwise exempt from production, including extensive Initial Disclosures pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1)(A)(ii) that identify persons likely to have discoverable information relevant to the United States' claims in this case.