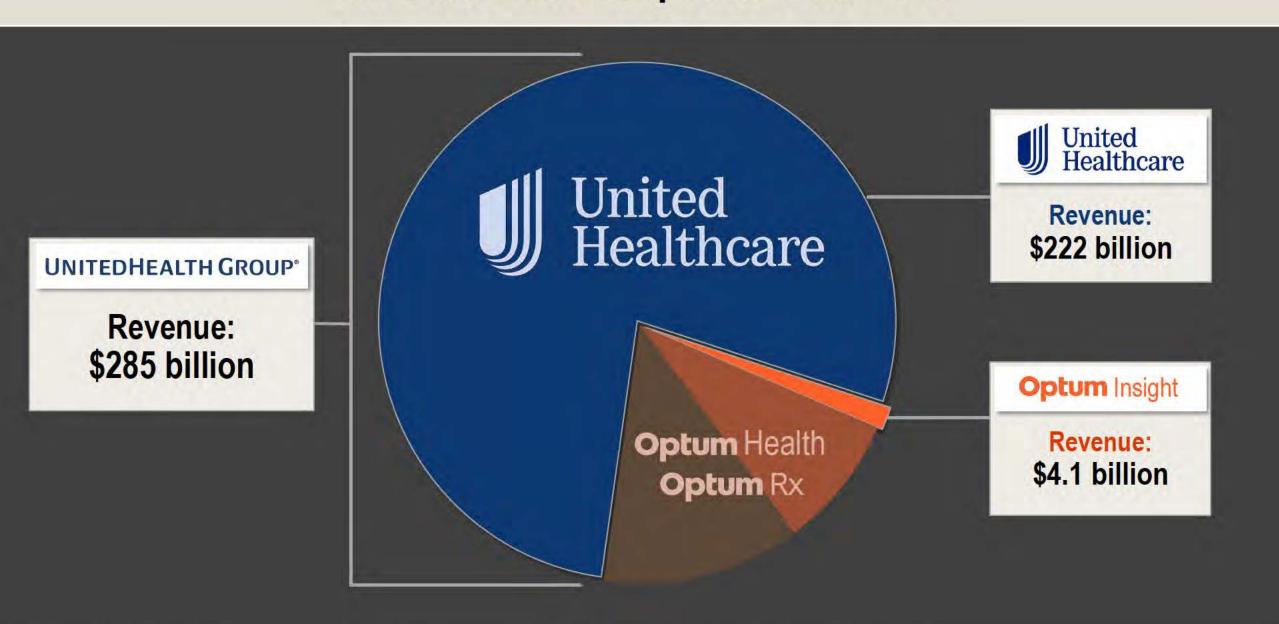


United States of America, State of New York, & State of Minnesota v. UnitedHealth Group Inc. & Change Healthcare Inc.

**Opening Statement** 

### UnitedHealth Group: Full Year 2021



## **Proposed Merger Harms Competition in Three Ways**



Harms competition for first pass claims editing, a critical input for health insurers

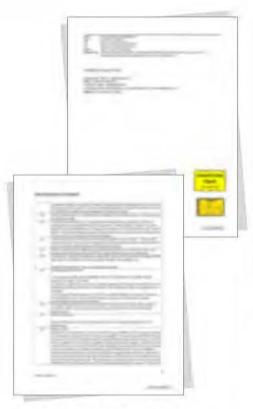


Harms competition in insurance markets by giving United control of Change's EDI clearinghouse, giving United the ability and incentive to raise rivals' costs by denying rivals access to innovations



Harms competition in insurance markets by giving United access to Change's customers' competitively sensitive information and data, disincentivizing innovation

# UHG: "Enterprise thinking" Over "financial and data firewalls"



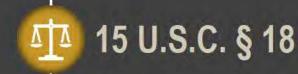
Feb. 25, 2021

UNITEDHEALTH GROUP®

Where to start . . .

We have SO much opportunity to put the breadth of our capabilities on full display and achieve true synergy and scale gains from our extensive capabilities. We need to stop thinking that just because we need to have financial and data firewalls between Optum and UHC means we can't show up together and harness the capabilities of both organizations together. We need to take a deep look at how success is defined for each operating unit and how performance is rewarded and stop any compensation / reward plans that unintentionally inhibit Enterprise thinking or worse create moral hazards or incongruency with our strategic growth objectives. We need to improve our CRM systems and stop operating with many different instances of sales force that don't talk to another at some level. We need to continue the Enterprise Growth work aimed at building a total comprehensive view of our top existing and prospective accounts.

# **Clayton Act**



Section 7 of the Clayton Act prohibits acquisitions "where in any line of commerce or . . . in any section of the country, the effect of such acquisition may be substantially to lessen competition, or to tend to create a monopoly."

# **Certainty Is Not Required**



**Brown Shoe Co. v. United States,** 370 U.S. 294, 323 (1962)

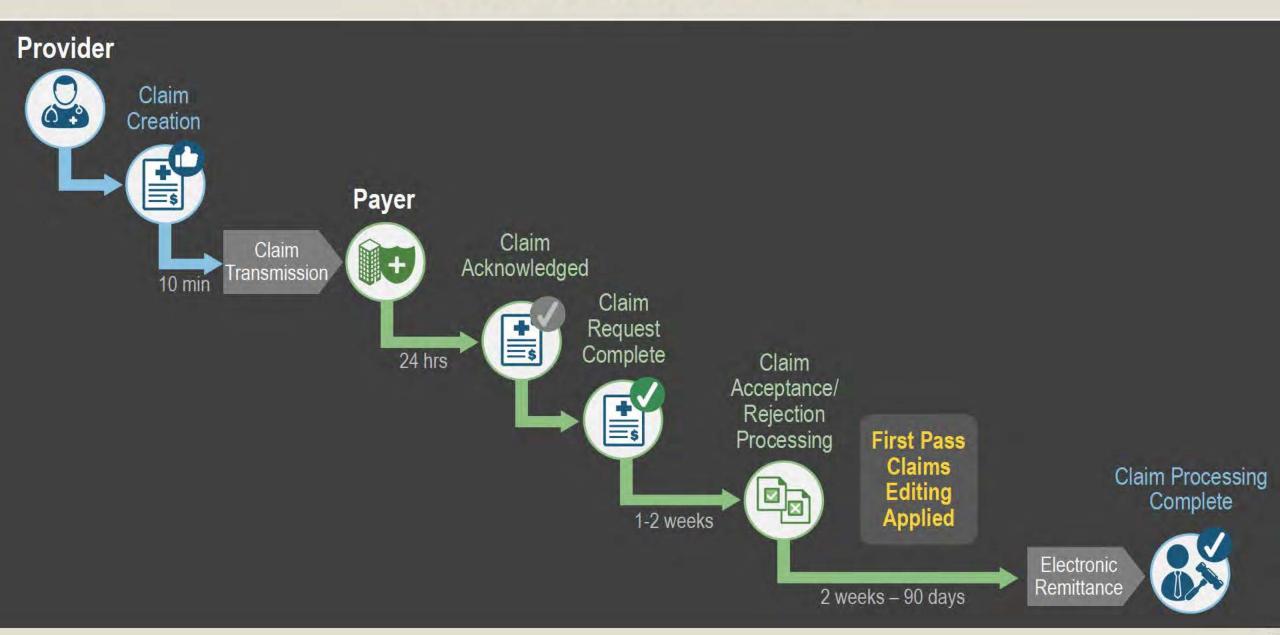
"Congress used the words 'may be substantially to lessen competition' [], to indicate that its concern was with *probabilities*, not certainties."



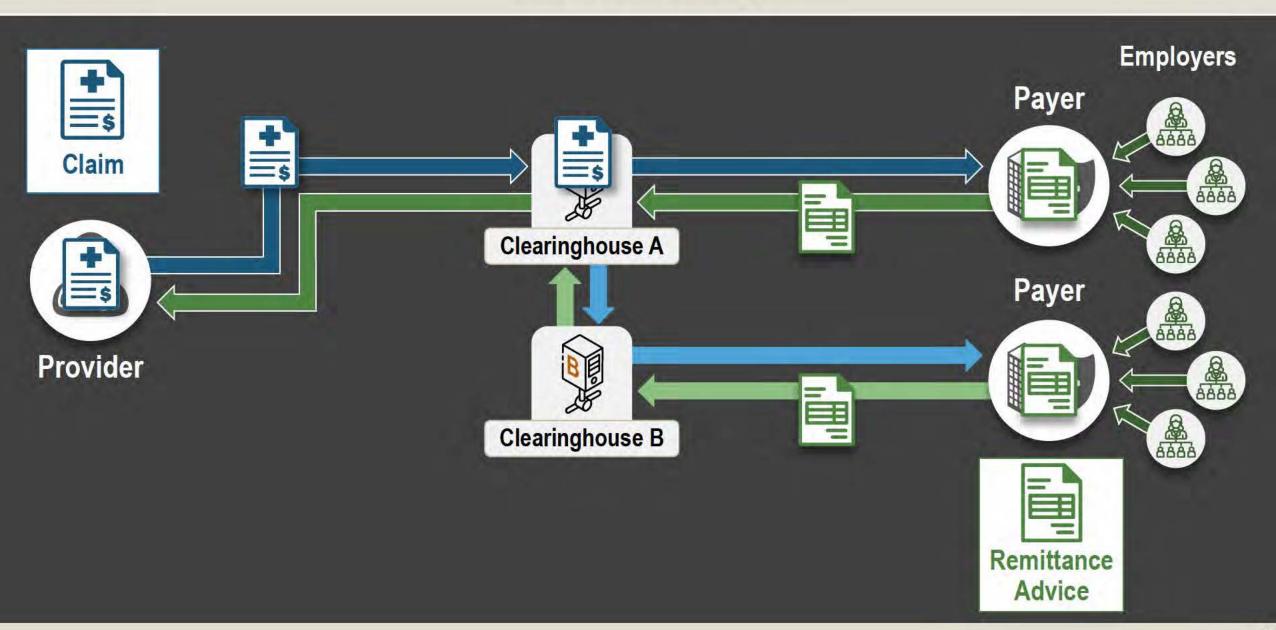
United States v. H&R Block, Inc., 833 F. Supp. 2d 36, 49 (D.D.C. 2011) (citation omitted)

"To establish a Section 7 violation, [P]laintiff[s] must show that a pending acquisition is **reasonably likely** to cause anticompetitive effects."

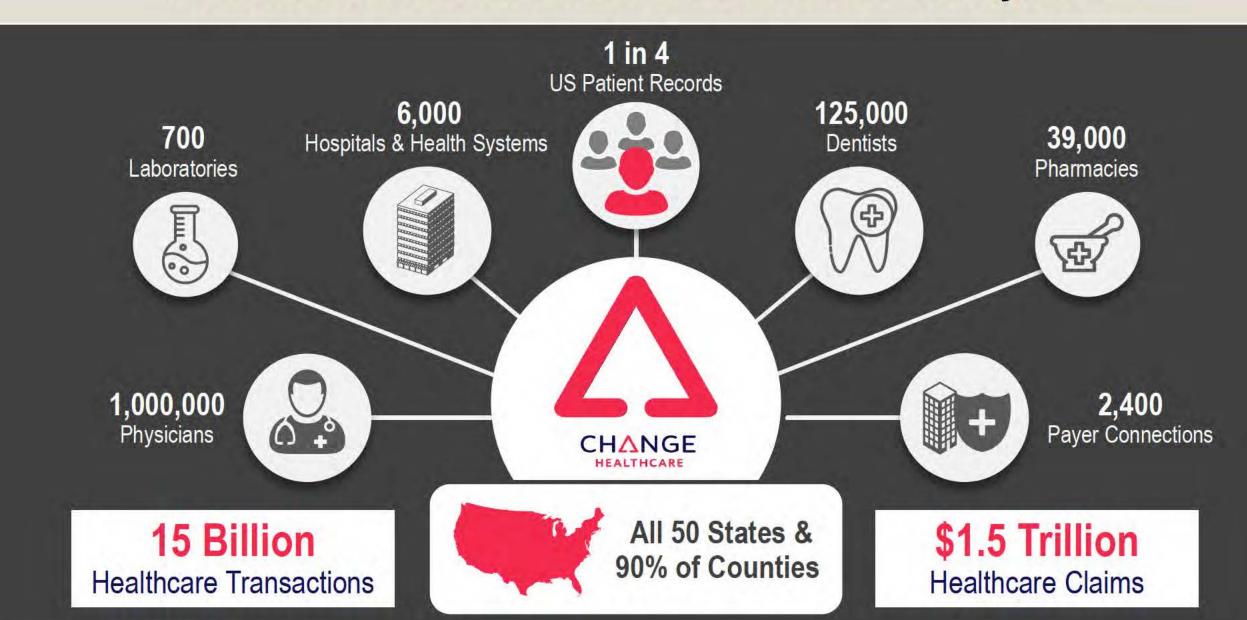
### **Insurance Claim Process**



### **Claim Pathway**



# "Innovation at the Center of the Healthcare Ecosystem"



Based on PX250 at 7; PX047 at 63.

### Both Change And United Agree: Change Is Unique



The healthcare system, and how payers and providers interact and transact, would not work without Change Healthcare.



#### Risk of Payer Customer Attrition

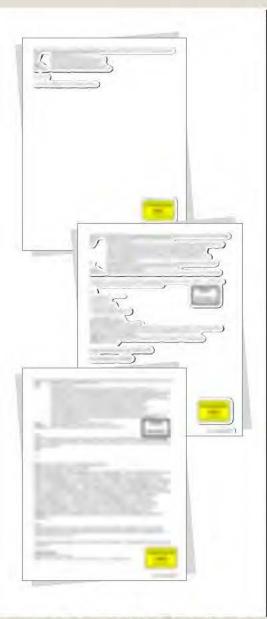
All Paths Lead to Eagle



- Industry is not just a 1:1 intermediary between payers and providers, it is a many to many relationship
- Even if Relay or others are used, those companies use Eagle for connections they possess

PX713 at 5; PX769 at 6.

## Change's EDI Clearinghouse Is a Market Leader



Project Cambridge Key Due Diligence Considerations

Cambridge (Change) maintains the highest volume of claims and penetration across EDI companies for medical, dental and pharmacy networks.

Change Healthcare Inc.

Company Profile

Change operates one of the largest health care networks in the U.S.

McKinsey & Company



### **Market Assessment**

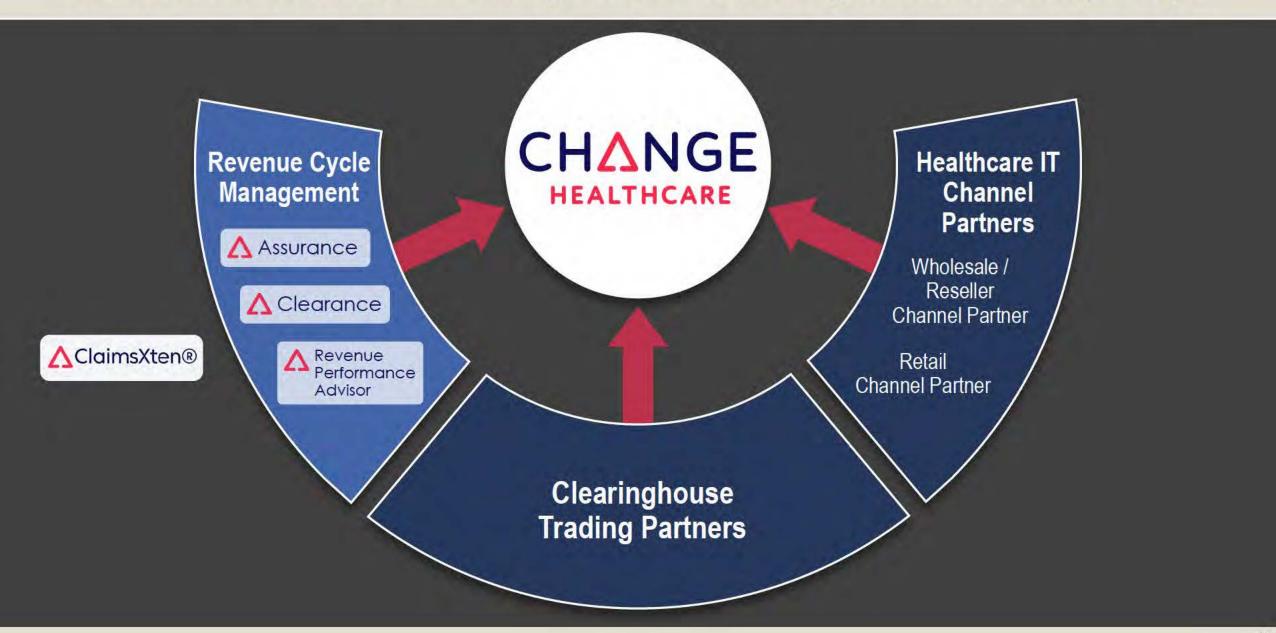
Steerco 3 - Discussion Document

Change: largest, only player across segments

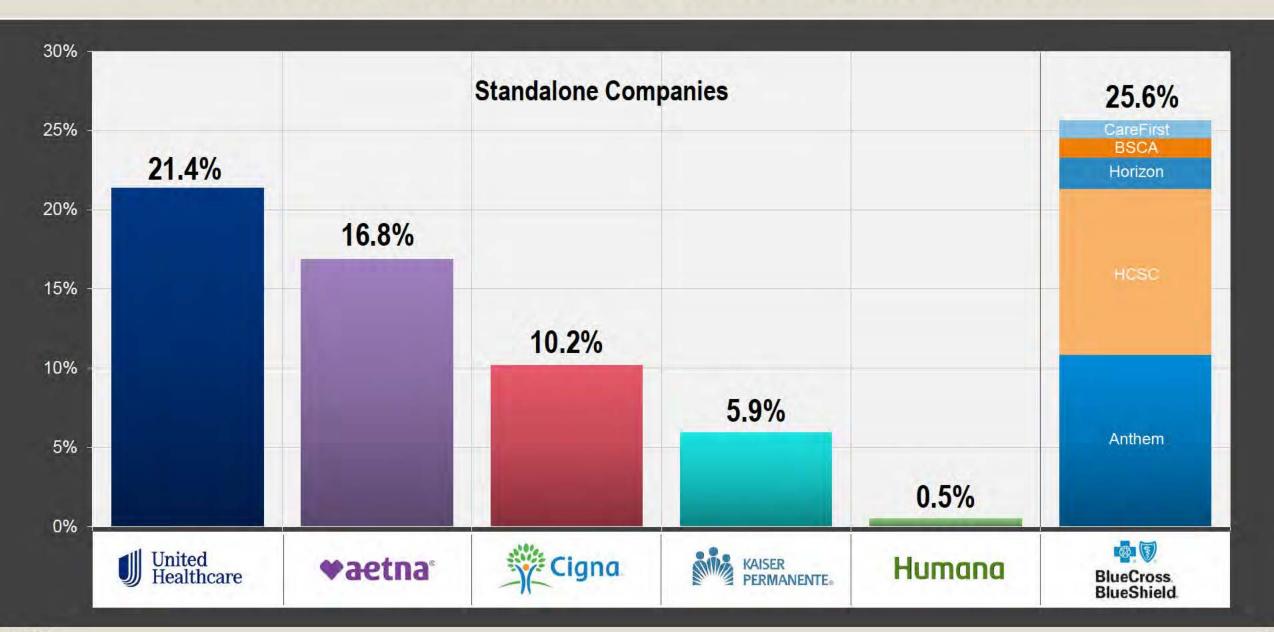
EDI: Cambridge enjoys broadest and deepest datasets in several categories; has unrestricted access under HIP AA guidelines

Cambridge manages the **highest volume of claims** compared to any other EDI competitor as well as a large percentage of longitudinal data sets that are more valued

# Providers Connect to Change's EDI Clearinghouse in Many Ways



### **UnitedHealthcare Leads National Accounts Market**





# First Pass Claims Editing Is Distinct

	First Pass	Second Pass	
Speed	Individual Review Real Time	<ul><li>Batch Review</li><li>Not Real Time</li></ul>	
Claim Library	<ul> <li>Full Set of Edits</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Limited Set of Edits</li> </ul>	
Cost \$	<ul><li>Per Transaction</li><li>Perpetual License</li></ul>	<ul> <li>On Contingency</li> </ul>	
Vendor 2	• Single	• Multiple	

# Change and Optum Compete Head to Head

# UNITEDHEALTH GROUP® Optum

CHANGE HEALTHCARE

June 25, 2019

"McKesson [Change] is our big competitor for this product. We have been approving 20-25% discounts when [Change] is in the mix."

Aug. 9, 2019

"[W]e gave them a sweetheart deal to win them away from McKesson [Change]..."

Aug. 28, 2020

"McKesson [Change], knowing they were at risk of losing the business, cut their price by 50% to try to save it but we still won!"

Sept. 2020

Change is the "#1 competitor for first pass" claims editing

Sept. 23, 2019

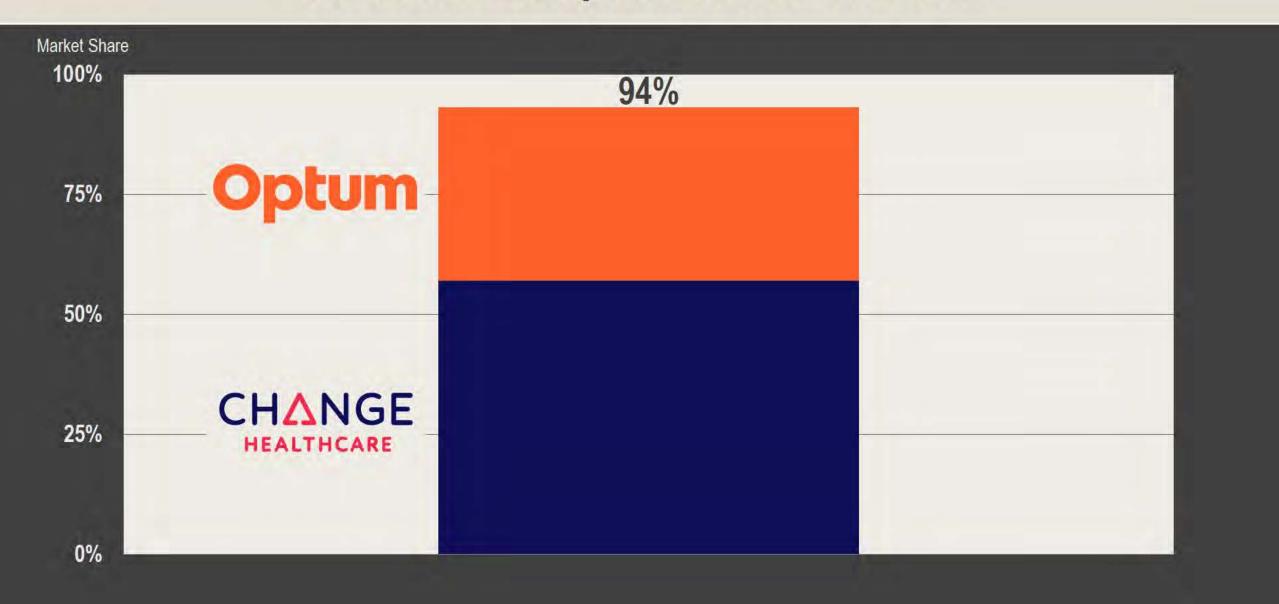
"We are facing an **extremely competitive situation from OPTUM.**"

Sept. 27, 2019
"We are competing with Optum in all these deals."

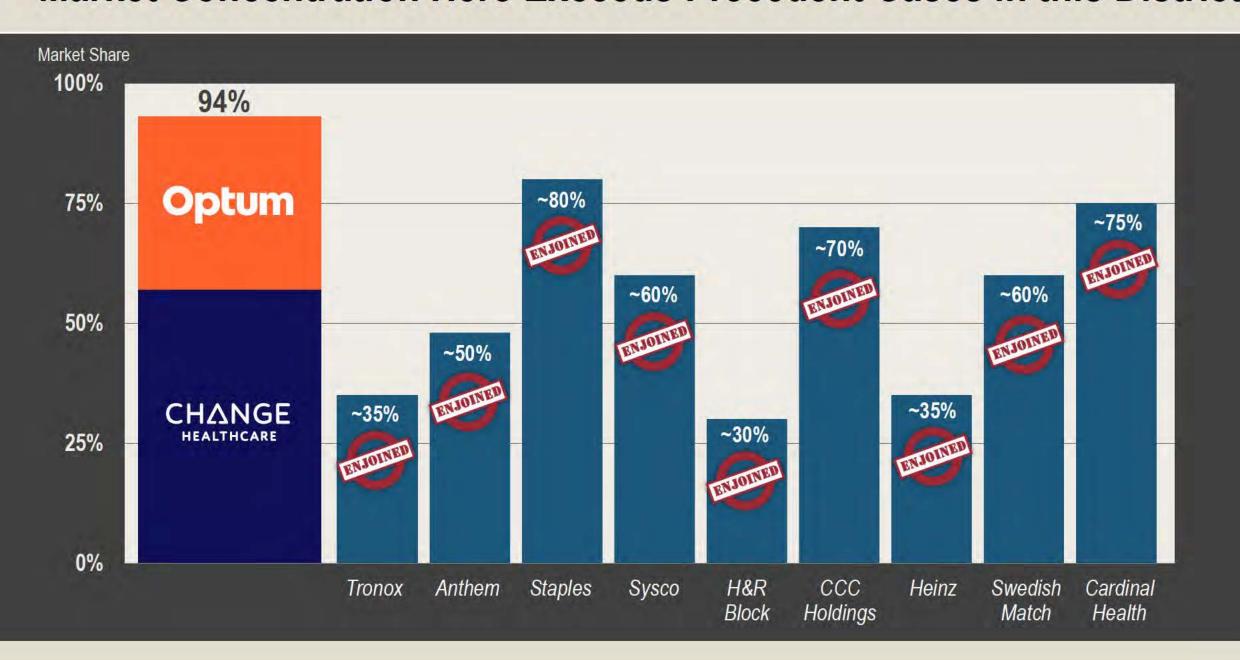
Dec. 26, 2019
"We faced intense competition from OPTUM."

Apr. 10, 2020
"[W]e have competitive cost
pressure due to Optum . . . "

# **Horizontal Competition: Market Share**



### Market Concentration Here Exceeds Precedent Cases in this District



### **Divestitures Must Promote Competitive Markets**



United States v. Aetna Inc.

240 F. Supp. 3d 1, 60 (D.D.C. 2017) (quoting FTC v. Sysco Corp., 113 F. Supp. 3d 1, 72 (D.D.C. 2015)) (alteration in original) (citation omitted)

To do so, defendants must prove that the divestiture will "replac[e] the *competitive intensity* lost as a result of the merger."

# Defendants Bear Burden of Rebutting Prima Facie Case



#### United States v. Aetna Inc.,

240 F. Supp. 3d 1, 60 (D.D.C. 2017); id. (alteration in original) (citation and internal quotation omitted)

"Defendants in a merger challenge bear the burden of producing evidence tending to rebut the government's prima facie case."

Defendants have the burden to show "that a proposed divestiture would 'restore [the] competition' lost by the merger."

## Defendants' Proposed Divestiture Is Not Sufficient



Proposed purchaser has no experience in market



Proposed purchaser's incentives and commitments do not support robust, long-term competition



Proposed divestiture is narrow, lacking necessary products to promote strong competition

### **Real-Time Settlement**



Feb. 5, 2022



Mar. 9, 2021



As I mentioned, we are exploring Real-Time Settlement for healthcare claims/billing/payment. I am not sure if there is anything your technology can add to our plans there, but given you asked if there were any truly disruptive areas we are working in, this is one.

This is core to the company's future so we need to have a strategic vs. solely tactical discussion about this.



### Merger Harm in the Relevant Commercial Insurance Markets

### **UNITEDHEALTH GROUP®**





With Control of Change's Clearinghouse and ClaimsXten Products,
United Can Harm Rivals and Competition



**Degrade** quality



Raise cost



**Deny** or delay innovation





With Change's Competitively Sensitive Information, United Can Harm Competition



Surveil its insurance rivals' sensitive information, lessening innovation



Single out and **avoid** insuring high-risk groups

### Merger Harm in the Relevant Commercial Insurance Markets

### **UNITEDHEALTH GROUP®**





With Control of Change's Clearinghouse and ClaimsXten Products,
United Can Harm Rivals and Competition



**Degrade** quality



Raise cost



**Deny** or delay innovation

### **Vertical Harm**

#### TODAY, ABSENT A MERGER



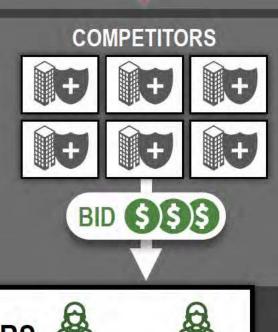
Healthcare Technology Sales





Commercial Health Insurance Sales















### **Vertical Harm**

#### IF THE MERGER TAKES PLACE

Healthcare **Technology Sales** 

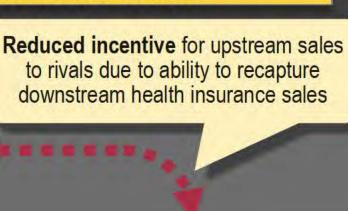
(millions)

**Commercial Health** Insurance Sales



















Higher costs for rivals reduces competition in downstream markets

# Only a Tiny Share Shift Makes Foreclosure Profitable

United Would Need to Gain

0.2% Market Share

to Make Foreclosure of the

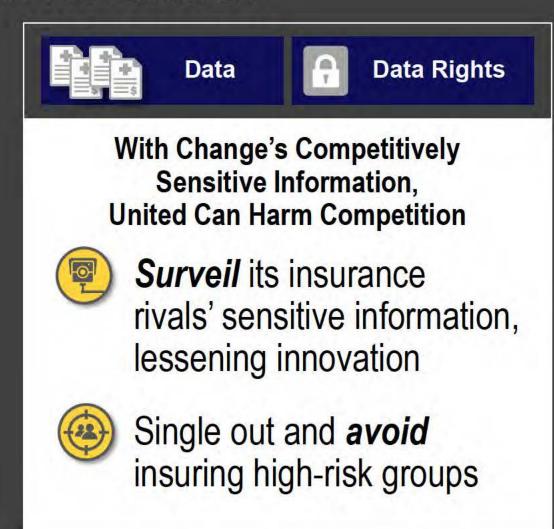
Transparent Network Profitable



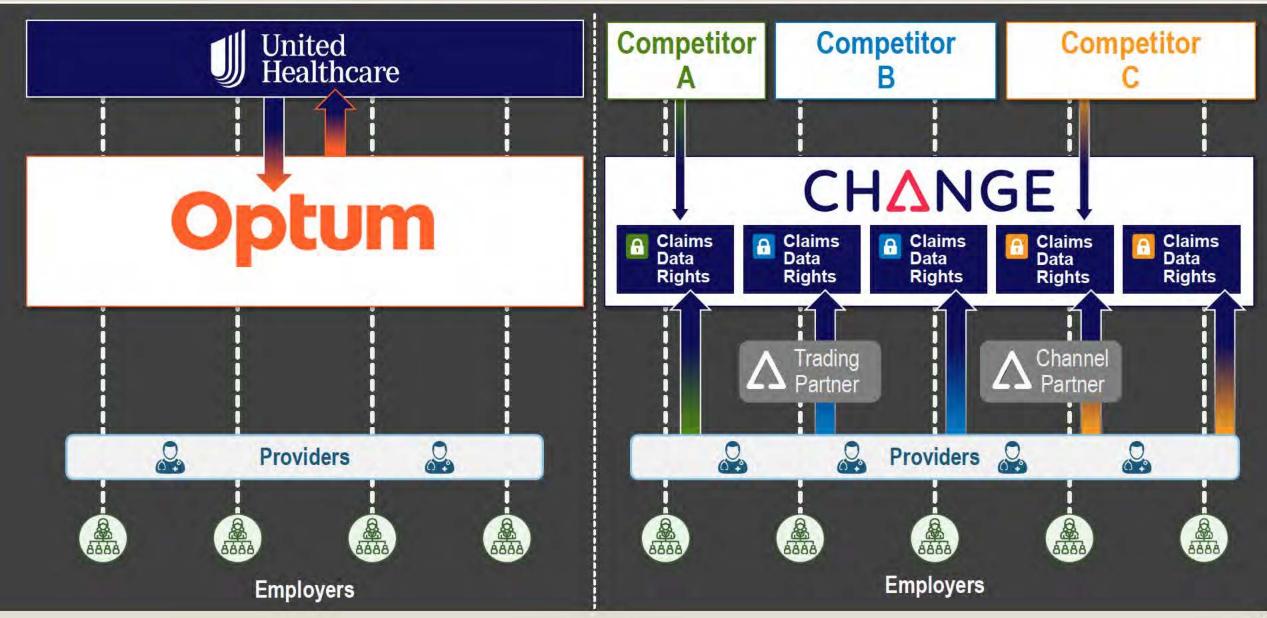


### Merger Harm in the Relevant Commercial Insurance Markets

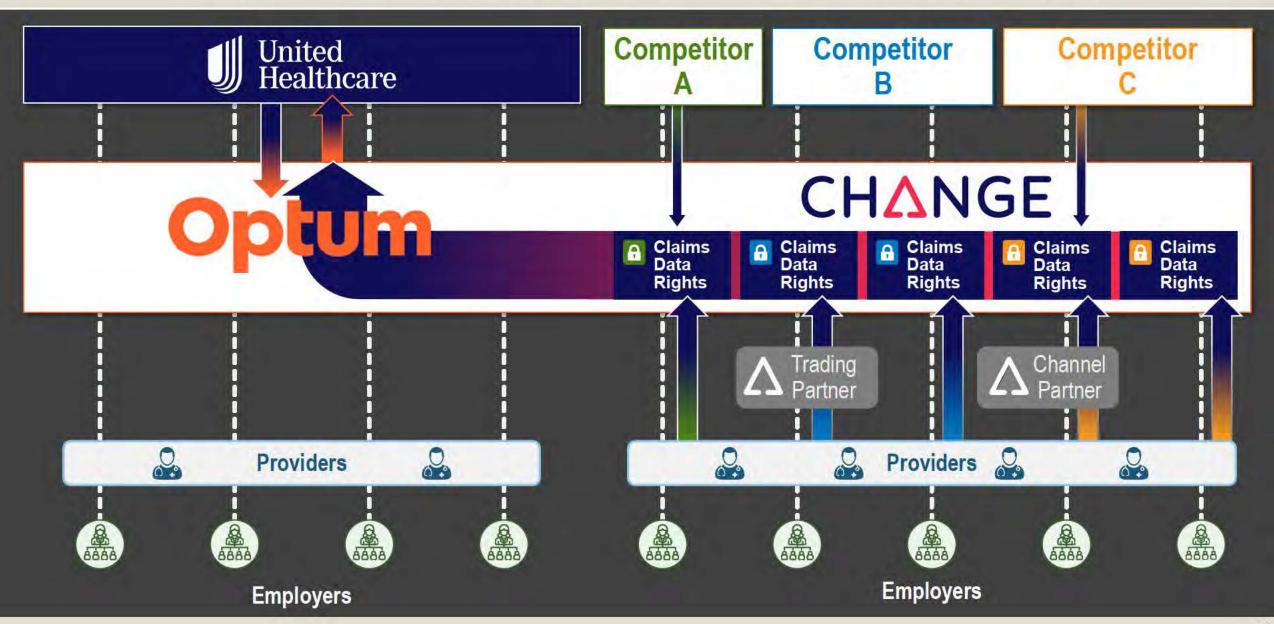
### **UNITEDHEALTH GROUP®**



### Claims Data and Insights Flow Absent Merger



### Claims Data and Insights Flow to United With Merger



# United's Incentive: "enterprise math"







#### **Schumacher Notes**

 Take a macro view and compromise (includes sharing data, quantifying value to enterprise and making compromises, etc)

As for changing the answer on the termination...importantly, we sought #2 macro view and did the enterprise math and it was clear that UHC needed to get to a different place with that health system

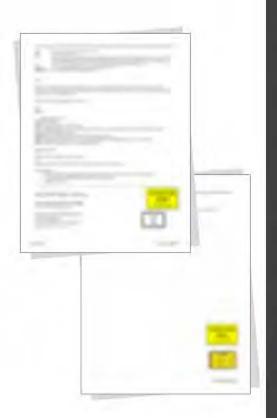
### UnitedHealth Group Enterprise Data Governance Policy 2019

#### Policy Purpose

The purpose of this Policy is to create an Enterprise-wide approach to Data Transactions that is consistent with the Enterprise mission and otherwise in the best interests of the Enterprise and the constituents it serves.

PX353 at 2; PX357 at 2.

# Data Is Important to UHG



Data is viewed as both a challenge and a critical success factor to meeting business objectives

# **Unrealized Market Opportunity**

• Fragmented data can't be used as competitive advantage to 1) grow existing biz models, and 2) identify and capture new biz models

Challenges continue to exist in enacting programs that cross silos -either those within Optum or those between Optum and UHC.

So what should UHG be doing:

 Data security and policy for sharing

The potential Change acquisition provides significant data assets, data use rights . . .

#### **Claims**

2,300 payer connections



PX360 at 10,17; PX615 at 21, 166.

## Data Is Important to UHG



Email From
D. Schumacher to
A. Witty
March 3, 2021



Be explicit about what information we are going to share between companies . . . not just grant permission, but require it

January 8, 2020

Email from R. Musslew Maack Re: Wichmann



**Email from** R. Musslewhite to J. Maack January 8, 2020

[Wichmann] says if we have data rights, he's excited.

We will need to come back to him with a good answer on data and why we get a proprietary advantage from doing this deal ... which I think we can do.

PX082 at 1, 4

**DEC 2019** 

**JAN 2020** 

FEB 2020

MAR 2020

**APR 2020** 

MAY 2020

**JUN 2020** 

**JUL 2020** 

**AUG 2020** 

**SEP 2020** 

OCT 2020

NOV 2020

**DEC 2020** 

**JAN 2021** 

**FEB 2021** 

**MAR 2021** 

January 8, 2020

Email from R. Musslewhite Maack Re: Wichmann Me

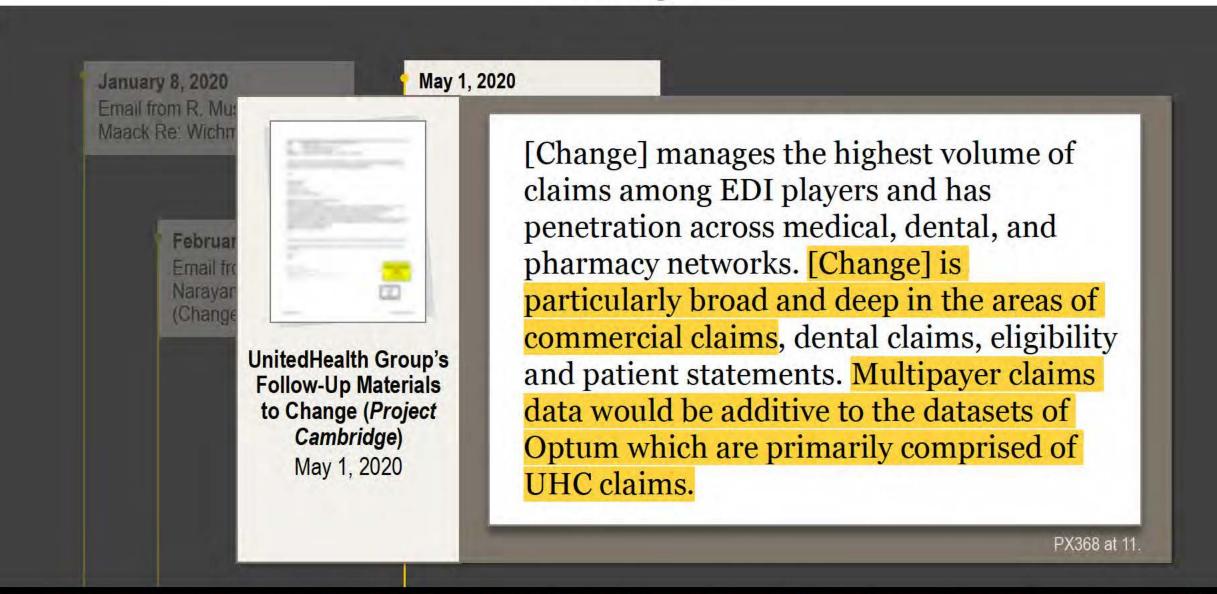
> February 2, 202 Email from J. Ma Narayanan Re: ( (Change) Walka



Email from J. Maack to S. Narayanan Re: Cambridge (Change) Walkaround Deck February 2, 2020 Data page(s) → This is Wichmann's obsession so might suggest we push to have a page or two from [Change] on data volume, data rights, etc.

PX098 at 1

**JAN 2020** FEB 2020 MAR 2020 **APR 2020** MAY 2020 **JUL 2020 AUG 2020 SEP 2020** OCT 2020 NOV 2020 **DEC 2020** JAN 2021 **FEB 2021 DEC 2019 JUN 2020 MAR 2021** 



**JUL 2020** 

**JUN 2020** 

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**APR 2020** 

**MAY 2020** 

**AUG 2020** 

**SEP 2020** 

NOV 2020

**OCT 2020** 

**DEC 2020** 

**JAN 2021** 

**FEB 2021** 

**MAR 2021** 



UnitedHealth /
Change (*Project*Cambridge) Due
Diligence Materials
December 20, 2020

[W]e believe about 60% of all data has de-identification rights.

UnitedHealth / Change (Project Cambridge)
Due Diligence Materials

December 20, 2020

PX945 at 2.

**JAN 2020** FEB 2020 **APR 2020 MAY 2020 JUL 2020 AUG 2020 SEP 2020** OCT 2020 NOV 2020 **DEC 2020 JAN 2021 FEB 2021 DEC 2019** MAR 2020 **JUN 2020 MAR 2021** 



David Wichmann Retired CEO, UnitedHealth Group



Q. Let's just break it up so the record is really clear. There is the clinical side of things which you were just touching on. There's the administrative services side.

On the administrative services side, is it correct that from your working with the team, it was your understanding that UnitedHealth Group would have access to the data rights as relates to the administrative services side of the business for Change Healthcare; is that correct?

A. Yeah. I wouldn't hastily generalize, but that's the foundation by which the business case was made.

Wichmann (CID) Dep. at 274:21-25; 275:2-12.

December 20, 2020
UnitedHealth / Change (Project Cambridge)
Due Diligence Materials

December 29, 2020 FINAL BOARD DECISION

### "U-Factor" Casts a Shadow Over Optum



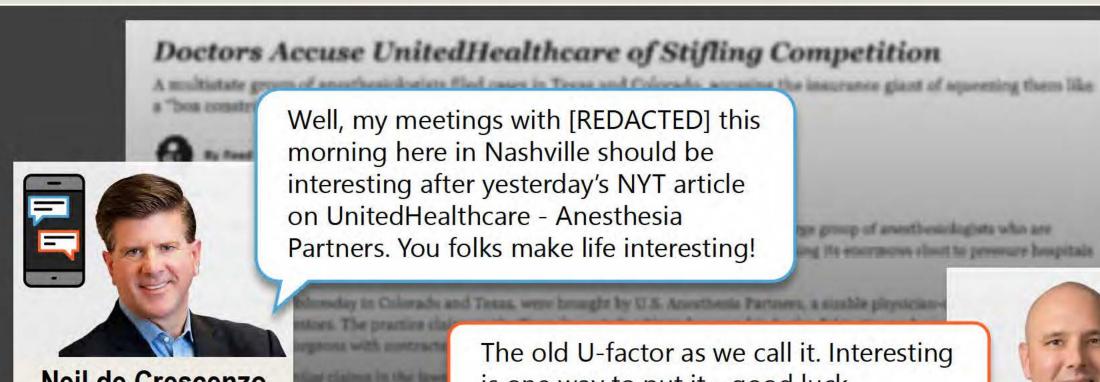
Mega Payer Sales
Strategy
December 2019



Large nationals skeptical about the "U" factor

- Optum is perceived as a respectable and competent vendor, however large payers have concerns contracting with Optum given its ownership by United
- Optum is perceived by all executives as facing "Chinese wall" problems with other large payers, mainly Nationals. Not perceived as such a constraint for Blues and mid sized payers.

### The U-Factor in 2021



Neil de Crescenzo

President / CEO

CHANGE HEALTHCARE

is one way to put it - good luck

**Rick Hardy** CEO

**Optum Insight** 

PX521, PX522, PX523.

# United's Access to Data and Data Rights Harms Competition



United monitors rivals, thwarting incentives of rivals to innovate and affecting costs

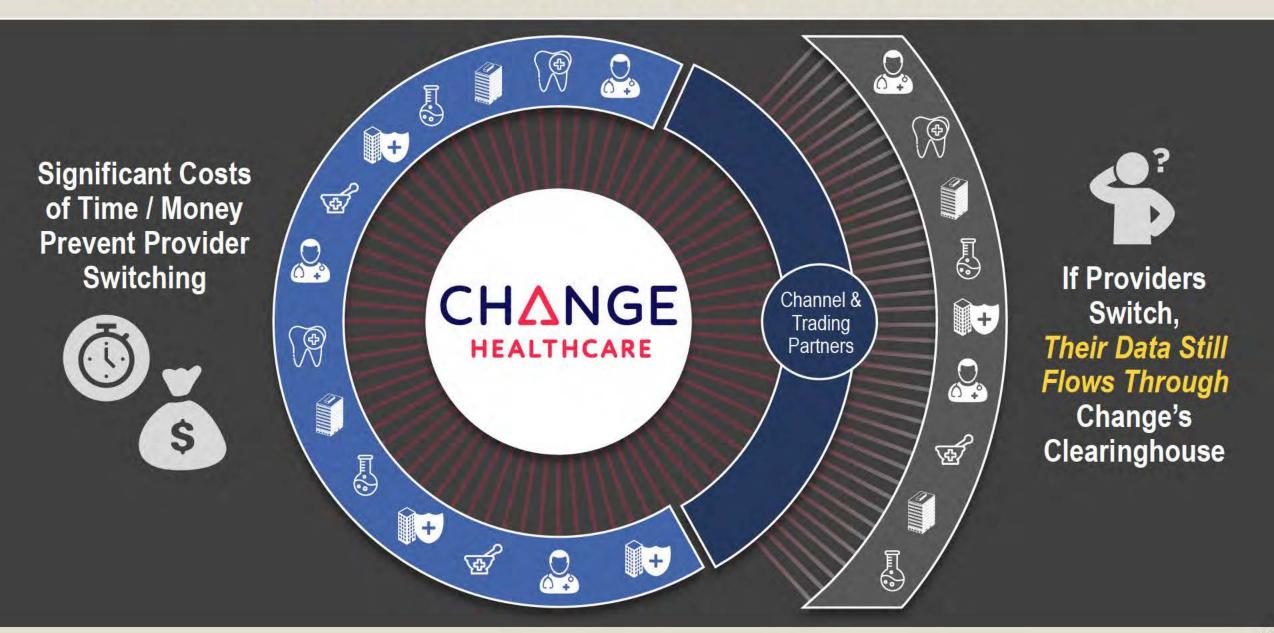


United understands more about employer groups, bidding only on profitable accounts



United retains access to Change's clearinghouse, exposing rivals' claims data

## Competitively Sensitive Information Not Shielded from Change



# **Defendants' Arguments Are Not Persuasive**



Efficiencies are not verifiable, merger-specific, and do not flow through to consumers



Customer commitments are vague and illusory



Behavioral firewalls and policies / procedures are fundamentally flawed

# **Proposed Merger Harms Competition in Three Ways**



Harms competition for first pass claims editing, a critical input for health insurers



Harms competition in insurance markets by giving United control of Change's EDI clearinghouse, giving United the ability and incentive to raise rivals' costs by denying rivals access to innovations



Harms competition in insurance markets by giving United access to Change's customers' competitively sensitive information and data, disincentivizing innovation



### Brown Shoe Co. v. United States,

370 U.S. 294, 337 (1962) (internal quotation omitted)

"[I]f anticompetitive effects of a merger are probable in 'any' significant market, the merger—at least to that extent—is proscribed."