In the Matter of
Otto Bock HealthCare North America, Inc., a corporation,

Respondent \\ \section*{UNITED STATES OF AMERICA \\ \section*{UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE} OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE}
$\qquad$

## NON-PARTY ÖSSUR AMERICAS, INC.'S MOTION FOR IN CAMERA TREATMENT

Pursuant to Rule 3.45 of the Federal Trade Commission's Rules of Practice, 16 C.F.R. § 3.45(b), non-party Össur Americas, Inc. ("Ossur") respectfully moves this Court for in camera treatment of competitively-sensitive, confidential business documents (the "Confidential Documents") and portions of deposition transcripts of Ossur Executive Vice President Kim DeRoy ("Deposition Excerpts"). Ossur produced the Confidential Documents, among others, in response to a Federal Trade Commission ("FTC") Civil Investigative Demand issued on November 9, 2017, and to an FTC subpoena duces tecum issued on March 5, 2018. As part of this matter, the FTC deposed Mr. DeRoy on December 6, 2017, and the FTC and Otto Bock HealthCare North America, Inc. ("Respondent") deposed him on March 23, 2018. The FTC and Respondent have notified Ossur that they intend to introduce the deposition transcripts, the Confidential Documents, and other Ossur documents into evidence at the administrative trial in this matter. See Letter from the FTC dated May 25, 2018 (attached as Exhibit A) and Letter from Respondent dated May 29, 2018 (attached as Exhibit B).

The Confidential Documents and Deposition Excerpts contain confidential business information, such that if they became part of the public record, Ossur would be significantly
harmed in its ability to compete in the prosthetics industry. For the reasons discussed in this motion, Ossur requests that this Court afford the Confidential Documents and Deposition Excerpts in camera treatment as specified below, copies of which are attached hereto in Exhibit C. In support of this motion, Ossur relies on the Declaration of Kim DeRoy attached as Exhibit D, which provides additional details on the Confidential Documents and Deposition Excerpts.

## ARGUMENT

In camera treatment of a document is appropriate when its "public disclosure will likely result in a clearly defined, serious injury to the person, partnership, or corporation requesting" such treatment." 16 C.F.R. § $3.45(\mathrm{~b})$. A proponent demonstrates serious competitive injury by showing that the documents are secret and material to proponent's business. In re General Foods Corp., 95 F.T.C. 352, 355 (1980); In re Dura Lube Corp., 1999 F.T.C. LEXIS 255, *5 (1999). In this context, and particularly with respect to a non-party such as Ossur, the Commission generally attempts "to protect confidential business information from unnecessary airing." HP. Hood \& Sons, Inc., 58 F.T.C. 1184-88 (1961) ("There can be no question that the confidential records of businesses involved in Commission proceedings should be protected insofar as possible.").

In evaluating secrecy and materiality, the Commission analyzes the following factors: (1) the extent to which the information is known outside of the business; (2) the extent to which it is known by employees and others involved in the business; (3) the extent of measures taken to guard the secrecy of the information; (4) the value of the information to the business and its competitors; (5) the amount of effort or money expended in developing the information; and (6) the ease or difficulty with which the information could be acquired or duplicated by others. In re Bristol-Myers Co., 90 F.T.C. 455, 456-457 (1977). As explained below, and in Mr. DeRoy's

Declaration, the information contained in the Confidential Documents and Deposition Excerpts is both secret and material to Ossur's business, and therefore satisfies the standard for in camera treatment.

## I. OSSUR'S CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS AND DEPOSITION EXCERPTS ARE HIGHLY SECRET AND MATERIAL TO OSSUR'S BUSINESS SUCH THAT DISCLOSURE WOULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY

Ossur seeks in camera treatment for the Confidential Documents and Deposition Excerpts specified below. When producing the Confidential Documents, Ossur marked each as confidential and included this designation in the production cover letters. The Confidential Documents are internal documents that have not been shared outside Ossur, aside from Ossur's attorneys and outside advisors subject to a confidentiality agreement.

## A. Documents detailing Ossur's merger and acquisition efforts and strategies

Ossur requests the following documents be afforded indefinite in camera treatment:

| Exhibit | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| RX-0878 (OSSUR-3P-00000161) | Project Fox - M\&A Gate - Corporate Development |
| PX03012 (OSSUR-3P-00000211) | Ossur Presentation: Project Fox M\&A PRE Gate 3 |
| RX-0472 (OSSUR-OTTO-00001869) | Presentation - Corporate Development - Project Fox - <br> M\&A Gate 1.5 |
| RX-0517 (OSSUR-OTTO-00001919) | Corporate Development - Project Fox - M\&A PRE <br> Gate 3 |
| RX-0526 (OSSUR-OTTO-00002787) | Email chain between Ossur personnel re: Project Fox <br> - Quattro |

These documents are internal discussions regarding a highly-sensitive, abandoned transaction. For every potential transaction, Ossur performs due diligence, market research, financial, and strategic analyses. The documents contain the specific details of such analyses, including revenue outlooks and competitive intelligence on potential bidders. These documents will remain competitively sensitive indefinitely because they include granular insights into

Ossur's operations, sales, development, growth strategies, competitive positioning, and acquisition strategy. Competitors could use this information to pivot their marketing and product development efforts to win customers. Potential acquisition targets and competing bidders could use it to gain negotiating advantages in future transactions. This Court has previously recognized that internal documents relating to potential transactions are highly sensitive and appropriate for in camera treatment. See In the Matter of 1-800 Contacts, Inc., 9372, 2017 WL 1345290, at *4 (Apr. 4, 2017) (granting AEA Investors in camera treatment for presentations regarding a proposed acquisition).

Ossur also requests the following documents be redacted to remove confidential information as proposed in Exhibit C indefinitely:

| Exhibit | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| RX-0531 (OSSUR-3P-00000353) | Letter from Jon Sigurdsson to Jon Hammack and Mark <br> Webber re: Project Roosevelt - Ossur Proposal |
| RX-0475/PX03102 (OSSUR- |  |
| OTTO-00001009) |  | | Letter from Jon Sigurdsson to Jon Hammack and Mark |
| :---: |
| Webber re: Project Roosevelt - Non-Binding Proposal |

These are letters from Ossur to Moelis, an outside advisor, for a highly-sensitive, abandoned transaction subject to strict confidentiality protections. Ossur requests redaction of its valuation details and transaction issues list as these show the culmination of Ossur's diligence efforts and analyses of the target. This type of sensitive strategic information has previously received in camera treatment. In the Matter of Jerk, LLC, 9361, 2015 WL 926508, at *5 (Feb. 23, 2015) (granting Stripe in camera treatment for documents containing underwriting and risk analysis detail).

## B. Documents describing Ossur's research and development efforts

Ossur requests the following documents be afforded indefinite in camera treatment:

| Exhibit | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| RX-0880 (OSSUR-OTTO-00000823) | Ossur presentation - Gate 4 - Final Audit - Rheo <br> Knee |
| RX-0082/PX03245 (OSSUR-OTTO- <br> $00000863)$ | Ossur - Gate 2 - Business Case Review |
| RX-0486/PX03246 (OSSUR-OTTO- <br> $00000932)$ | Ossur - Gate 4 - Final Audit Product Release - <br> D150909 - Rheo Knee 3.5 - Presentation |
| RX-0292 (OSSUR-OTTO-00000968) | Ossur - Gate 1 - Project Concept Approval - <br> D16501 - Rheo Knee Explore |
| RX-0881 (OSSUR-OTTO-00000986) | Ossur - Product Idea Description - Rheo Knee <br> Explore |
| RX-0192 (OSSUR-OTTO-00000745) | Ossur Presentation - Gate 2 - Business Case Review <br> - D130805 - Power Knee Mainstream |
| RX-0088 (OSSUR-OTTO-00000624) | 2015 Product Line Plan - Bionic Knees - Hildur <br> Einarsdottir |
| RX-0849 (OSSUR-OTTO-00002169) | Ossur - Product Profile - RHEO Knee RHEO Knee <br> XC - D150909 |
| RX-0853 (OSSUR-OTTO-00001661) | Ossur - Launch Plan - RHEO Knee XC \& RHEO <br> Knee 3 |

These documents are all internal Ossur presentations discussing product development and launch plans. They are created to plan the design, testing, launch, and marketing of new prosthetics. Ossur prepares market assessments and competitive analyses to understand where a new product strategically fits in Ossur's portfolio and the overall industry. They include plans for product launches that extend several years beyond development. Public airing of these documents would give competitors insights into Ossur's planned product capabilities and allow them to position products to counteract Ossur's research and development ("R\&D") investments. In the Matter of Polypore Int'l, Inc., 9327, 2009 WL 1353461, at *3 (May 6, 2009) (granting in camera treatment for documents reflecting Entek's product testing and related strategy).

These documents should be granted in camera status indefinitely because they also contain trade secrets regarding Ossur's product design and development. The presentations include design specifications and drawings detailing product components. Publication of these details would give competitors insights into Ossur's product capabilities and allow them to replicate Ossur technology and invalidate Ossur's R\&D investments. Moreover, Ossur's product development and launch plans show its design process and launch strategy, which remains similar over time. Product development and launch lifecycles in this industry can take 10 years and the core technology will remain relevant for future products beyond that with long-term effects on Ossur's product portfolio and strategy. Competitors could use these documents in developing, launching, and promoting new products to negatively impact Ossur. Trade secret information routinely receives in camera treatment. See In the Matter of Tronox Ltd, 9377, 2018 WL 2336016, at *4 (May 15, 2018) (granting indefinite in camera treatment for "secret product formulas and qualification processes").

## C. Documents providing Ossur's pricing, sales, strategy, and positioning against competitors

Ossur requests the following documents be afforded in camera treatment or redacted, as specified, indefinitely, or for at least a time period of no less than 5 years ${ }^{1}$ :

| Exhibit | Description | Types(s) of <br> Information | Request |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PX03106 (OSSUR- <br> OTTO-00003492) | Ossur Spreadsheet: 2017 <br> Prosthetic Pricing for Ceiling | Prices, discounts <br> margins, pricing <br> strategy | In camera <br> treatment |
| RX-0883 (OSSUR- <br> OTTO-00003499) | Ossur Knee Sales | Margins, costs | In camera <br> treatment |

[^0]| Exhibit | Description | Type(s) of <br> Information | Request |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PX03247 (OSSUR- <br> OTTO-00001005) | Ossur Document: Key Selling <br> Points for Power Knee | Sales strategy | In camera <br> treatment |
| PX03248 (OSSUR- <br> OTTO-00001068) | Ossur Document: Key Selling <br> Points for Rheo Knee XC | Sales strategy | In camera <br> treatment |
| RX-0344 (OSSUR- <br> OTTO-00001823) | Marketing Intelligence - Quarterly <br> Report - Prosthetics - 2017 | Market <br> intelligence, <br> pricing strategy | In camera <br> treatment |
| RX-0343/PX03098 <br> (OSSUR-OTTO- <br> 00000052) | Ossur -2017 Prosthetic Pricing | Prices | Redact |

The above documents contain Ossur's competitively sensitive business information which includes pricing and pricing strategy, discount, margin, cost, sales strategy, and market intelligence information. These categories of information and their competitive significance to Ossur and the prosthetics industry are described further below.

## 1. Pricing (including pricing strategy), discount, margin, and cost information

Pricing, discount, margin and cost information is competitively sensitive because competitors could use it to adjust their own prices or sales strategies to disadvantage Ossur. See In the Matter of Polypore Int'l, Inc., 2009 WL 1499350, at *5 (May 13, 2009) (granting in camera treatment for "costing data" and "sales and financial information"). This information will remain sensitive over time because customers and their cost structures within the microprocessor prosthetics industry change slowly. In particular, margin and discount information could be utilized by competitors and damage Ossur's industry and customer relationships. Margin and cost data also reflects Ossur's broader pricing strategy. If made public, this information would provide competitors insight into Ossur's pricing range and its discount strategy. This type of information has previously received in camera treatment. In the

Matter of 1-800 Contacts, Inc., 9372, 2017 WL 1345290, at *7 (Apr. 4, 2017) (granting Luxottica in camera treatment for internal documents including detailed sales data).

## 2. Sales strategy

Ossur's sales strategy is competitively sensitive because it details how to position Ossur products relative to competitors and would give competitors insight into Ossur's marketing strategy. In turn, this could inform competitors marketing strategies and disadvantage Ossur. Ossur typically labels these types of documents as "Internal Use Only," reflecting that Ossur considers this information sensitive and its efforts to keep this data out of public view. Sensitive customer and sales information has previously received in camera treatment. In the Matter of 1800 Contacts, Inc., 9372, 2017 WL 1345290, at *4 (Apr. 4, 2017) (granting WebEyeCare in camera treatment for internal documents reflecting customer acquisition strategy and related analyses).

## 3. Market intelligence

Ossur invests considerable resources into developing an understanding of market size, shares, growth, and purchasing trends and has procedures to keep this information confidential. Ossur-compiled market intelligence is competitively sensitive, and will remain so indefinitely, not only because it only contains sensitive figures like sales and share estimates, but also because it reflects Ossur positioning and pricing strategy against competitors. Competitors could use this information to adjust their marketing strategy or development efforts to re-position against Ossur. This type of sensitive information has previously received in camera treatment. In the Matter of 1-800 Contacts, Inc., 9372, 2017 WL 1345290, at *5 (Apr. 4, 2017) (granting Coastal in camera treatment for internal documents containing competitive positioning, marketing, and bidding strategy information).

## D. Deposition Excerpts

Ossur requests that the following limited portions of Mr. DeRoy's two deposition transcripts be redacted to protect Ossur's competitively sensitive information.

| December 6, 2017 Deposition of Kim DeRoy (Exhibit No. RX-1002-00001) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Transcript Cite(s) | Description |
| $19: 3-7$ | Ossur's distributor usage and percentage of sales |
| $20: 5-6,9-10,13-14$ | Ossur's prosthetic revenues |
| $47: 19-22 ; 48: 1-5$ | Clinic pricing with discounts/rebates |
| $48: 22-25$ | Ossur R\&D and planned product development |
| $59: 7-10$ | Ossur R\&D costs for knee development |
| $61: 22-25 ; 62: 2-3 ; 71: 6$ | Ossur's proposed acquisition valuation |


| March 23, 2018 Deposition of Kim DeRoy (Exhibit No. RX-0985-00001) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Transcript Cite(s) | Description |
| $16: 12-13,17-23 ; 17: 1$ | Ossur's prosthetic revenues |
| $19: 22-24$ | Ossur acquired product revenues |
| $21: 2-3 ; 24: 4-7$ | Ossur's prosthetic unit sales |
| $47: 17-21$ | Ossur's cost and time to develop Rheo knee |
| $53: 17-21$ | Ossur's product development approval lifecycle |
| $109: 21-23$ | Customer discount for lower limb prosthetics |
| $111: 13-24 ; 112: 1-3$ | U.S. customer detail |
| $115: 7$ | Ossur's proposed acquisition valuation |
| $147: 3$ | Ossur's prosthetic unit sales |
| $161: 13-14$ | Ossur's R\&D budget for prosthetics |
| $208: 19 ; 216: 13 ; 217: 3-4,10$ | Ossur's proposed acquisition valuation |
| $225: 18$ | Ossur's prosthetic unit sales |
| $236: 13-14$ | Ossur's prosthetic revenues |

The sensitive information discussed in Mr. DeRoy's deposition includes: R\&D, sales and revenue, and marketing/sales strategy. Mr. DeRoy is currently Ossur's Executive Vice President
of R\&D and a former Vice President in sales and marketing. He also sits on Ossur's executive management board and reports directly to Ossur's Chief Executive Officer. During his deposition Mr. DeRoy was required to provide sensitive nonpublic information.

As discussed above, $\mathrm{R} \& \mathrm{D}$ information is sensitive because it would give competitors insights into Ossur's planned product capabilities and the ability to position products to counteract Ossur's R\&D efforts. See In the Matter of Tronox Ltd, 9377, 2018 WL 2336016, at *4 (May 15, 2018). Sales and revenue information is sensitive because it provides nonpublic information about Ossur's business strengths and weaknesses that competitors could utilize to harm Ossur. See In the Matter of Polypore Int'l, Inc., 2009 WL 1499350, at *5 (May 13, 2009). Finally, marketing and sales strategy information is sensitive because it reveals Ossur's product positioning strategy relative to competitors and would provide them significant intelligence to use against Ossur. See In the Matter of 1-800 Contacts, Inc., 9372, 2017 WL 1345290, at *5 (Apr. 4, 2017).

## II. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above and in the Declaration, Ossur respectfully requests that this Court grant the requested in camera treatment to the Confidential Documents and Deposition Excerpts.

Respectfully Submitted,
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# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <br> FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES 

In the Matter of
Otto Bock HealthCare North America, Inc., a corporation,

Respondent

## PUBLIC

Docket No. 9378
[PROPOSED] ORDER

## ON NON-PARTY ÖSSUR AMERICAS, INC.'S MOTION FOR IN CAMERA

 TREATMENTUpon consideration of non-party Össur Americas, Inc.'s Motion for In Camera Treatment, and finding good cause, it is HEREBY ORDERED that the following documents are to be provided in camera treatment on an indefinite basis:

| Exhibit Number | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| RX-0878 (OSSUR-3P-00000161) | Project Fox - M\&A Gate - Corporate Development |
| PX03012 (OSSUR-3P-00000211) | Ossur Presentation: Project Fox M\&A PRE Gate 3 |
| RX-0472 (OSSUR-OTTO- <br> $00001869)$ | Presentation - Corporate Development - Project Fox - |
| M\&A Gate 1.5 |  |\(\left|\begin{array}{cc}RX-0517 (OSSUR-OTTO- <br>

00001919)\end{array} \quad $$
\begin{array}{c}\text { Corporate Development - Project Fox - M\&A PRE Gate } \\
3\end{array}
$$\right|\)

| Exhibit Number | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| RX-0192 (OSSUR-OTTO- <br> $00000745)$ | Ossur Presentation - Gate 2 - Business Case Review - <br> D130805 - Power Knee Mainstream |
| RX-0088 (OSSUR-OTTO- <br> $00000624)$ | 2015 Product Line Plan - Bionic Knees - Hildur |
| Einarsdottir |  |

Additionally, the following documents will be redacted on an indefinite basis as follows:

| Exhibit Number | Description | Content to Redact |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { RX-0343/PX03098 } \\ \text { (OSSUR-OTTO- } \\ 00000052 \text { ) } \end{gathered}$ | Ossur - 2017 Prosthetic Pricing | Pages 1-2, column "List Price" |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { RX-0531 (OSSUR-3P- } \\ & 00000353) \end{aligned}$ | Letter from Jon Sigurdsson to Jon Hammack and Mark Webber re: Project Roosevelt Ossur Proposal | Pg. 2, section " 2. <br> VALUATION," second paragraph |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { RX-0475/PX03102 } \\ \text { (OSSUR-OTTO- } \\ 00001009 \text { ) } \end{gathered}$ | Letter from Jon Sigurdsson to Jon Hammack and Mark Webber re: Project Roosevelt -Non-Binding Proposal | Pg. 1, section " 2 . <br> INDICATIVE PURCHASE PRICE," second paragraph; Pg. 3, section "5. SALES PROCESS SCHEDULE," paragraph and bullet points starting "The following . . ." |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { RX-0532 (OSSUR- } \\ & \text { OTTO-00001163) } \end{aligned}$ | Letter from Ossur to Jon Hammack and Mark Webber re: Project Roosevelt - Ossur Proposal | Pg. 2, Section" 2. <br> VALUATION," second paragraph |
| RX-0985-00001 | Investigational Hearing Transcript of Kim Peter DeRoy (Ossur) | $\begin{gathered} 19: 3-7 ; 20: 5-6,9-10,13-14 ; \\ 47: 19-22 ; 48: 1-5,22-25 ; 59: 7- \\ 10 ; 61: 22-25 ; 62: 2-2 ; 71: 6 \end{gathered}$ |


| Exhibit Number | Description | Content to Redact |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $16: 12-13,17-23 ; 17: 1 ; 19: 22-$ |
|  |  | $24 ; 21: 2-3 ; 24: 4-7 ; 47: 17-21 ;$ |
| RX-1002-00001 | Deposition Transcript of Kim DeRoy | $53: 17-21 ; 109: 21-23 ; 111: 13-$ |
|  | (Ossur) | $24 ; 112: 1-3 ; 115: 7 ; 147: 3 ;$ |
|  |  | $161: 13-14 ; 208: 19 ; 216: 13 ;$ |
|  |  | $217: 3-4,10 ; 225: 18 ; 236: 13-14$ |

## ORDERED:

The Honorable D. Michael Chappell
Chief Administrative Law Judge

Date: $\qquad$

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Amanda P. Reeves, declare under penalty of perjury that the following is true and correct. On June 11, 2018, I caused to be served the following documents on the parties listed below by the manner indicated.

- NON-PARTY ÖSSUR AMERICAS, INC.'S MOTION FOR IN CAMERA TREATMENT
- [PROPOSED] ORDER


## The Office of the Secretary (via FTC E-Filing System)

Donald S. Clark
Federal Trade Commission
Office of the Secretary
600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20580
The Office of the Administrative Law Judge (via FTC E-Filing System):
D. Michael Chappell

Chief Administrative Law Judge
Federal Trade Commission
600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Room H-110
Washington, D.C. 20580

## Complaint Counsel for Federal Trade Commission (via FTC E-Filing System):

Steven Lavender, Esquire<br>Federal Trade Commission<br>600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW<br>Washington, DC, 20580

## Counsel for Otto Bock (via FTC E-Filing System):

Christopher Casey, Esquire

Duane Morris LLP
30 South $17^{\text {th }}$ Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103-4196

Amanda P. Reeves Attorney


Federal Trade Commission

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20580

May 25, 2018

## VIA EMAIL

Ossur hf.
c/o Amanda Reeves, Esq.
Latham \& Watkins LLP
555 Eleventh Street, NW
Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20004

## RE: In the Matter of Otto Bock HealthCare North America, Inc., Federal Trade Commission Dkt. No. 9378

Dear Mandy:
By this letter we are providing formal notice, pursuant to Rule 3.45(b) of the Commission's Rules of Practice, 16 C.F.R. § 3.45(b), that Complaint Counsel intend to offer the documents and testimony referenced in the enclosed Attachment A into evidence in the administrative trial in the above-captioned matter. The administrative trial is scheduled to begin on July 10, 2018. All exhibits admitted into evidence become part of the public record unless in camera status is granted by Administrative Law Judge D. Michael Chappell.

For documents or testimony which include sensitive or confidential information that you do not want on the public record, you must file a motion seeking in camera status or other confidentiality protections pursuant to 16 C.F.R $\S \S 3.45,4.10(\mathrm{~g})$. Judge Chappell may order that materials, whether admitted or rejected as evidence, be placed in camera only after finding that their public disclosure will likely result in a clearly defined, serious injury to the person, partnership, or corporation requesting in camera treatment.

Motions for in camera treatment for evidence to be introduced at trial must meet the strict standards set forth in 16 C.F.R. § 3.45 and explained in In re 1-800 Contacts, Inc., 2017 FTC LEXIS 55 (April 4, 2017); In re Jerk, LLC, 2015 FTC LEXIS 39 (Feb. 23, 2015); and In re Basic Research, Inc., 2006 FTC LEXIS 14 (Jan. 25, 2006). Motions also must be supported by a declaration or affidavit by a person qualified to explain the confidential nature of the documents. In re I-800 Contacts, Inc., 2017 FTC LEXIS 55 (April 4, 2017); In re North Texas Specialty Physicians, 2004 FTC LEXIS 66 (April 23, 2004). You must also provide one copy of the documents for which in camera treatment is sought to the Administrative Law Judge.

Please be aware that under the current Scheduling Order dated April 26, 2018, the deadline for filing motions seeking in camera status is June 11, 2018.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (202) 326-3054.
Sincerely,


Lynda Lao
Counsel Supporting the Complaint

Attachment A

| Exhibit No. | Description | Date | BegBates | EndBates |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| PX03012 | Ossur Presentation: Project Fox M\&A PRE Gate 3 | $8 / 22 / 2017$ | OSSUR-3P-00000211 | OSSUR-3P-00000239 |
| PX03097 | Ossur Document: Rheo Knee Health Economics <br> Analysis for Rheo Kne 3 and Rheo Knee XC | $00 / 00 / 0000$ | OSSUR-OTTO-000000027 | OSSUR-OTTO-00000038 |
| PX03098 | Ossur Spreadsheet: 2017 Prosthetic Pricing | $00 / 00 / 2017$ | OSSUR-OTTO-00000052 | OSSUR-OTTO-00000053 |
| PX03099 | Ossur Brochure: Rheo Knee 3 | $00 / 00 / 0000$ | OSSUR-OTTO-00000008 | OSSUR-OTTO-00000089 |
|  | Ossur Presentation: Rheo Knee 3 Instructions for <br> Use | $00 / 00 / 0000$ | OSSUR-OTTO-000000090 | OSSUR-OTTO-00000303 |
| PX03100 | Letter from Ossur CEO to Moelis \& Company re: <br> Project roosevelt - Non-Binding Proposal | $7 / 26 / 2017$ | OSSUR-OTTO-00001009 | OSSUR-OTTO-00001012 |
| PX03102 | Ossur Presentation: Product Profile: Rheo Knee, <br> Rheo Knee XC | $3 / 12 / 2018$ | OSSUR-OTTO-000002169 | OSSUR-OTTO-00002193 |
| PX03106 | Ossur Spreadsheet: 2017 Prosthetic Pricing for <br> Ceiling | $1 / 31 / 2017$ | OSSUR-OTTO-00003492 | OSSUR-OTTO-00003492 |
| PX03242 | Ossur Document: Rheo Knee Step-by-Step Guide | $08 / 00 / 2017$ | OSSUR-OTTO-00000314 | OSSUR-OTTO-00000328 |
| PX03245 | Ossur Presentation: Gate 2 -Business Case <br> Review for RHEO 3+ | $8 / 24 / 2015$ | OSSUR-OTTO-00000863 | OSSUR-OTTO-00000897 |
| PX03246 | Ossur Presentation: Gate 4 - Final Audit and <br> Product Release | $8 / 2 / 2017$ | OSSUR-OTTO-000000932 | OSSUR-OTTO-00000967 |
| PX03247 | Ossur Document: Key Selling Points for Power <br> Knee | $00 / 00 / 0000$ | OSSUR-OTTO-00001005 | OSSUR-OTTO-00001008 |
| PX03248 | Ossur Document: Key Selling Points for Rheo <br> Knee XC | $00 / 00 / 0000$ | OSSUR-OTTO-00001068 | OSSUR-OTTO-00001071 |
| PX03256 | Ossur Document: Rheo Knee Family Product <br> Comparison | $00 / 00 / 0000$ | OSSUR-OTTO-00001991 | OSSUR-OTTO-00001993 |
| PX05124 | Deposition Transcript of Kim DeRoy (Ossur) | $3 / 23 / 2018$ | PX05124-001 | PX05124-114 |

EXHIBIT B

| NEW YORK <br> LONDON | Duane Morris ${ }^{*}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| SINGAPORE |  |
| PHILADELPHIA | FIRM and AFFILIATE OFFICES |
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SHANGHAI
ATLANTA BALTIMORE WILMINGTON MIAMI bOCA RATON PITTSBURGH NEWARK LAS VEGAS CHERRY HILL LAKE TAHOE MYANMAR OMAN a GCC Representative office OF DUANE MORRIS

ALLIANCES IN MEXICO AND SRI LANKA

May 29, 2018

## VIA EMAIL AND FEDEX

Össur hf.
c/o Amanda Reeves
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555 Eleventh Street, NW
Suite 1000
Washington, D.C. 20004-1304
Amanda.Reeves@1w.com
Re: In the Matter of Otto Bock HealthCare North America, Inc., Federal Trade Commission Dkt. No. 9378

Dear Ms. Reeves,
By this letter, we are providing formal notice, pursuant to Rule 3.45(b) of the Federal Trade Commission's Rules of Practice, 16 C.F.R. § 3.45(b), that Respondent Counsel intend to offer the documents and testimony referenced in the enclosed Attachment A into evidence in the administrative trial in the above-captioned matter. The administrative trial is scheduled to begin on July 10, 2018. All exhibits admitted into evidence become part of the public record unless in camera status is granted by Administrative Law Judge D. Michael Chappell.

For documents or testimony which include sensitive or confidential information that you do not want on the public record, you must file a motion seeking in camera status or other confidentiality protections pursuant to 16 C.F.R $\S \S 3.45,4.10(\mathrm{~g})$. Judge Chappell may order that materials, whether admitted or rejected as evidence, be placed in camera only after finding that their public disclosure will likely result in a clearly defined, serious injury to the person, partnership, or corporation requesting in camera treatment.

Motions for in camera treatment for evidence to be introduced at trial must meet the strict standards set forth in 16 C.F.R. § 3.45 and explained in In re 1-800 Contacts, Inc., 2017 FTC LEXIS 55 (April 4, 2017); In re Jerk, LLC, 2015 FTC LEXIS 39 (Feb. 23, 2015); and In re Basic

## DuaneMorris

May 29, 2018
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Research, Inc., 2006 FTC LEXIS 14 (Jan. 25, 2006). Motions also must be supported by a declaration or affidavit by a person qualified to explain the confidential nature of the documents. In re 1-800 Contacts, Inc., 2017 FTC LEXIS 55 (April 4, 2017); In re North Texas Specialty Physicians, 2004 FTC LEXIS 66 (April 23, 2004). You must also provide one copy of the documents for which in camera treatment is sought to the Administrative Law Judge.

Please be aware that under the current Scheduling Order dated April 26, 2018, the deadline for filing motions seeking in camera status is June 11, 2018.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 215-979-1947.
Very truly yours,
/s/ Sean P. McConnell
Sean P. McConnell
TAL
Enclosures

cc: Sean S. Zabaneh<br>Sarah O'Laughlin Kulik

| Exhibit No. | Description | Date | BegBates | EndBates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { RX-0985- } \\ & 00001 \end{aligned}$ | Investigational Hearing Transcript of Kim Peter DeRoy (Ossur) | 12/6/2017 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { RX-0985- } \\ & 00001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RX-0985- } \\ & 00032 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Deposition Transcript of Kim Peter DeRoy | 3/23/2018 | $\begin{gathered} \text { RX-1002- } \\ 00001 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { RX-1002- } \\ 00114 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { RX-0555 } \\ \text { (FTC- } \\ \text { OSUR- } \\ \text { 000001) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Ossur - Capital Markets Day 2017 - Copenhagen Presentation | 09/27/2017 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { FTC-OSUR- } \\ 000001 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { FTC-OSUR- } \\ 000058 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { RX-0342 } \\ \text { (OSSUR- } \\ \text { 3P- } \\ 00000096- \\ \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { 3P- } \\ 00000096 \text { ) } \end{gathered}$ | Prosthetic Knees by Ossur Product List | 01/01/2017 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { OSSUR-3P- } \\ 00000096 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { OSSUR-3P- } \\ 00000096 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { RX-0878 } \\ \text { (OSSUR- } \\ \text { 3P- } \\ 00000161- \\ \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { 3P- } \\ 00000210 \text { ) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Project Fox - M\&A Gate - Corporate Development | 07/25/2017 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { OSSUR-3P- } \\ 00000161 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { OSSUR-3P- } \\ 00000210 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { RX-0531 } \\ \text { (OSSUR- } \\ \text { 3P-- } \\ 00000353- \\ \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { 3P- } \\ 00000355 \text { ) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Letter from Jon Sigurdsson (Ossur) to Jon Hammack and Mark Webber (Moelis) re: Project Roosevelt - Ossur Proposal | 08/31/2017 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { OSSUR-3P- } \\ 00000353 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { OSSUR-3P- } \\ & 00000355 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { RX-0343 } \\ \text { (OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00000052 \text { ) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Ossur - 2017 Prosthetic Pricing | 01/01/2017 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00000052 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00000053 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { RX-0088 } \\ \text { (OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00000624 \text { ) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 2015 Product Line Plan - Bionic Knees - Hildur Einarsdottir | 09/12/2015 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \end{gathered}$ $00000624$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OSSUR- } \\ & \text { OTTO- } \\ & 00000649 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { RX-0192 } \\ \text { (OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00000745 \text { ) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Ossur Presentation - Gate 2 - Business Case <br> Review - D130805 - Power Knee Mainstream | 04/27/2016 | $\begin{gathered} \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00000745 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OSSUR- } \\ & \text { OTTO- } \\ & 00000789 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { RX-0880 } \\ \text { (OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00000823 \text { ) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Ossur presentation - Gate 4 - Final Audit - Rheo Knee | 01/02/2016 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00000823 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OSSUR- } \\ & \text { OTTO- } \\ & 00000862 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { RX-0082 } \\ \text { (OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00000863 \text { ) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Ossur - Gate 2 - Business Case Review | 08/24/2015 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00000863 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { OSSUR- } \\ & \text { OTTO- } \\ & 00000897 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { RX-0486 } \\ \text { (OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00000932 \text { ) } \end{gathered}$ | Ossur - Gate 4 - Final Audit Product Release D150909 - Rheo Knee 3.5 - Presentation | 08/02/2017 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { OSSUR- } \\ & \text { OTTO- } \\ & 00000932 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OSSUR- } \\ & \text { OTTO- } \\ & 00000967 \end{aligned}$ |


| Exhibit No. | Description | Date | BegBates | EndBates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ossur - Gate 1 - Project Concept Approval D16501 - Rheo Knee Explore | 09/30/2016 | $\begin{gathered} \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00000968 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00000985 \end{gathered}$ |
| RX-0881 <br> (OSSUR- <br> OTTO- <br> 00000986 ) <br> RX-075 | Ossur - Product Idea Description - Rheo Knee Explore | 03/15/2018 | $\begin{gathered} \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00000986 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00000988 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { RX-0475 } \\ \text { (OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00001009 \text { ) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Letter from Jon Sigurdsson (Ossur) to Jon Hammack and Mark Webber (Moelis) re: Project Roosevelt - Non-Binding Proposal | 07/26/2017 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OSSUR- } \\ & \text { OTTO- } \\ & 00001009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00001012 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { RX-0532 } \\ \text { (OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00001163 \text { ) } \end{gathered}$ | Letter from Ossur to Jon Hammack and Mark Webber (Moelis) re: Project Roosevelt - Ossur Proposal | 08/31/2017 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00001163 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00001165 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { RX-0853 } \\ \text { (OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00001661 \text { ) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Ossur - Launch Plan - RHEO Knee XC \& RHEO Knee 3 | 03/16/2018 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OSSUR- } \\ & \text { OTTO- } \\ & 00001661 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00001687 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { RX-0344 } \\ \text { (OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00001823 \text { ) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Marketing Intelligence - Quarterly Report Prosthetics - 2017 | 01/01/2017 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00001823 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00001837 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { RX-0472 } \\ \text { (OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO-- } \\ 00001869 \text { ) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Presentation - Corporate Development - Project Fox - M\&A Gate 1.5 | 07/25/2017 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { OSSUR- } \\ & \text { OTTO- } \\ & 00001869 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00001918 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { RX-0517 } \\ \text { (OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00001919 \text { ) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Corporate Development - Project Fox - M\&A PRE Gate 3 | 08/22/2017 | $\begin{gathered} \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00001919 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00001947 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { RX-0882 } \\ \text { (OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00001977 \text { ) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Ossur Presentation - Rheo Family - Rheo 3W and RKXC Characteristics | 03/16/2018 | $\begin{gathered} \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00001977 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00001983 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { RX-0849 } \\ \text { (OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00002169 \text { ) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Ossur - Product Profile - RHEO Knee RHEO Knee XC - D150909 | 03/12/2018 | $\begin{gathered} \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00002169 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00002193 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { RX-0728 } \\ \text { (OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00002661 \text { ) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Email chain from Kim DeRoy to Maynard Carkhuff re: Congratulations | 12/12/2017 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OSSUR- } \\ & \text { OTTO- } \\ & 00002661 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OSSUR- } \\ & \text { OTTO- } \\ & 00002661 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { RX-0482 } \\ \text { (OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00002772 \text { ) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Email chain from Alex Coffin to Mark Webber, et al., cc: Christian Robinson, et al., re: Non-Binding Offer | 08/01/2017 | $\begin{gathered} \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00002772 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00002774 \end{gathered}$ |
| RX-0526 (OSSUR- OTTO- 00002787 ) | Email chain from Thomas Beckers, et al., to Jon Sigurosson, Christian Robinson re: Project Fox Quattro | 08/26/2017 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00002787 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00002788 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { RX-0883 } \\ \text { (OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00003499 \text { ) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Ossur Knee Sales | Unknown | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00003499 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { OSSUR- } \\ \text { OTTO- } \\ 00003499 \end{gathered}$ |

EXHIBIT C

# Exhibit RX-0878 <br> (OSSUR-3P-00000161) 

## Filed in camera and withheld from Public Version

## Exhibit PX03012 (OSSUR-3P-00000211)

## Filed in camera and withheld from Public Version

# Exhibit RX-0472 (OSSUR-OTTO-00001869) 

## Filed in camera and withheld from Public Version

## Exhibit RX-0517 (OSSUR-OTTO-00001919)

## Filed in camera and withheld from Public Version

## Exhibit RX-0526 (OSSUR-OTTO-00002787)

## Filed in camera and withheld from Public Version

## Exhibit RX-0880 (OSSUR-OTTO-00000823)

## Filed in camera and withheld from Public Version

# Exhibit RX-0082/PX03245 (OSSUR-OTTO-00000863) 

## Filed in camera and withheld from Public Version

# Exhibit RX-0486/PX03246 (OSSUR-OTTO-00000932) 

## Filed in camera and withheld from Public Version

## Exhibit RX-0292 (OSSUR-OTTO-00000968)

## Filed in camera and withheld from Public Version

# Exhibit RX-0881 (OSSUR-OTTO-00000986) 

## Filed in camera and withheld from Public Version

## Exhibit RX-0192 (OSSUR-OTTO-00000745)

## Filed in camera and withheld from Public Version

## Exhibit RX-0088 (OSSUR-OTTO-00000624)

## Filed in camera and withheld from Public Version

# Exhibit RX-0849 <br> (OSSUR-OTTO-00002169) 

## Filed in camera and withheld from Public Version

## Exhibit RX-0853 <br> (OSSUR-OTTO-00001661)

## Filed in camera and withheld from Public Version

# Exhibit PX03106 <br> (OSSUR-OTTO-00003492) 

## Filed in camera and withheld from Public Version

# Exhibit RX-0883 <br> (OSSUR-OTTO-00003499) 

## Filed in camera and withheld from Public Version

## Exhibit PX03247 (OSSUR-OTTO-00001005)

## Filed in camera and withheld from Public Version

## Exhibit PX03248

(OSSUR-OTTO-00001068)

## Filed in camera and withheld from Public Version

## Exhibit RX-0344 (OSSUR-OTTO-00001823)

Filed in camera and withheld from Public Version

# Moelis \& Company 

399 Park Avenue, $5^{\text {th }}$ Floor
New York, New York 10022

Attn.:
Jon Hammack (jon.hammack@moelis.com)
Mark Webber (mark.webber@moelis.com)

Reykjavík, August 31, 2017

## Re: Project Roosevelt - Ossur Proposal

Dear Sirs,

We refer to your process letter dated August 1, 2017 (the "Process Letter"), inviting Össur to submit a final proposal ("Proposal") for the acquisition of Freedom Innovations (the "Company"). Below is information on our Proposal.

## 1. CONTACT

Össur is a global leader in the non-invasive orthopaedics market, within the fields of bracing and supports and prosthetics. Össur is headquartered in Reykjavik, Iceland, and has over 2800 employees in over 20 countries across the Americas, Australia, Europe and Asia.

Össur is publicly listed on NASDAQ in Copenhagen. For further information on the Össur business, ownership structure and key subsidiaries, please refer to our website, www.ossur.com.

Össur has engaged Deloitte and Proskauer for its financial and legal diligence. Please make any requests to contact Össur's advisors through the Össur contact below:

## Thomas Beckers

Vice President of Corporate Development
Mobile: +354 6641211
E-mail: tbeckers@ossur.com
Össur's management team and advisors are available to discuss the terms of this Proposal. In accordance with our discussions with the Moelis team, we would expect to enter an exclusivity agreement for the final phase of negotiations. This Proposal expires September 30, 2017, though with full cooperation from the Company Össur believes the parties should be able to close within two weeks.

## 2. VALUATION

Our Proposal is for $100 \%$ of the issued and outstanding share capital of the Company:

Our valuation assumes a reverse triangular merger of a new Össur merger subsidiary into FIH Group Holdings, LLC which will be the surviving company. The valuation also assumes the ability to complete a post-closing 338 tax election and seller agreement to a reasonable purchase price allocation. The valuation also assumes agreement regarding reasonable net working capital adjustment calculations when that information is provided by the Company to Össur.

## 3. FINANCING

Consideration will be in the form of cash. Össur currently has access to sufficient funding to fund the acquisition. Össur has initiated discussions with its lenders regarding the acquisition and received assurances that lenders will move quickly to facilitate consummating the transaction within 2 weeks.

## 4. MANAGEMENT

At this time Össur has not finalized detailed plans regarding management and key employees since Össur has not had access to contracts nor employees. However, Össur notes that the valuation assumes a 100\% equity ownership and full integration of the Company into Össur. Össur will offer terms of continued and/or transition services from key management for to-be-agreed periods from the closing of the acquisition. Össur would like to close agreements with selected managers before closing.

## 5. DILIGENCE

Össur's due diligence is largely completed with some requests remaining outstanding or promised to be provided in the next process phase. With full cooperation from the Company, Össur anticipates completing final confirmatory diligence quickly and no later than two weeks from acceptance of this Proposal.

## 6. APPROVALS AND CONDITIONS

Össur's Proposal is subject to completion of final confirmatory due diligence and final definitive documentation. Össur has received board approval to submit this Proposal and to consummate the transaction on consistent terms.

## 7. AGREEMENT

Össur has provided a mark-up of the proposed agreement concurrently herewith. Össur sought to provide sellers with flexibility in order to allow sellers to identify the more attractive transaction structure. Should representation and warranty insurance be undesirable for any reason, Össur has proposed an indemnity package which would be acceptable to Össur. In order to provide a quick and streamlined path to closing, we have proposed a simultaneous signing and closing as opposed to signing an agreement providing for a waiting period and a deferred closing. Össur is committed to submitting an attractive proposal and welcomes the opportunity to better understand the seller's preferences.

## 8. OTHER

This Proposal is solely an indication of interest and does not constitute a binding commitment on our part to enter into a definitive agreement for a transaction and is not intended to have any legal effect. Össur understands the Company's financial circumstances and lending timeline and is committed and prepared to close quickly and cooperate with the Company's efforts to manage lender requirements.

Yours sincerely, on behalf of Össur hf.


Jon Sigurdsson, Chief Executive Officer

Cössur.
Product

| Product | Impact Level |
| :---: | :---: |
| Flex-Foot Products |  |
| PROPRIO FOOT | Low-Mod |
| Re-Flex Rotate | Low-High |
| Re-Flex Shock | Low-High |
| Pro-Flex XC | Low-High |
| Pro-Flex LP | Low-High |
| Cheetah Xplore | Low-High |
| K2 Sensation with D/P Flexion | Low |
| LP Rotate | Low-High |
| Vari-Flex XC Rotate | Low-High |
| Vari-Flex Modular | Low-High |
| Vari-Flex | Low-High |
| LP Vari-Flex | Low-High |
| Talux | Low-Mod |
| Assure | Low |
| Balance J Foot | Low |
| Flex-Foot Balance | Low |
| Elation | Low-Mod |
| Flex-Symes | Low-High |
| Chopart | Low-High |
| Cheetah Xplore Junior | Low-High |
| Vari-Flex Junior | Low-High |
| D/P Flexion retrofit on K2 Sensation | Low |
| K2 Sensation | Low |
| Total Shock 4400, 4410 | Low-High |
| Unity: (Select Rotate or Shock) |  |
| **Re-Flex Rotate with Unity |  |
| **Re-Flex Shock with Unity |  |
| Unity System |  |
| **Unity Pump Module with Valve Kit | Low-High |
| Leg \& Knee Systems |  |
| SYMbionic leg 3 | Low-Mod |
| Bionic Leg Protector |  |
| POWER KNEE | Low-Mod |
| POWER KNEE EUP | Low-Mod |
| RHEO KNEE 3 | Low-Mod |
| Cheetah Knee | Low-High |
| Total Knee 2100 | Mod-Xtreme |
| Mauch Knee Plus | Mod-Xtreme |
| Mauch Knee | Mod-Xtreme |
| OH5 Knee with IKF adapter | Mod-High |
| Total Knee 2000 | Mod-High |
| OHP3 Knee with IKF adapter | Mod-High |
| OP5 Knee with IKF adapter | Low-Mod |
| OP4 Knee | Low-Mod |
| Total Knee 1900 | Low |
| Balance Knee | Low |
| Balance Knee w/ lock option | Low |
| Balance Knee OFM1 with IKF adapter | Low |
| Balance Knee Control | Low |
| Balance Knee OM8 | Low |
| Balance Knee OFM2 | Low |
| Locking Knee | Low |
| Total Knee Junior | All |

**Unity Pump Available o
Unity Pump Available on Pro-Flex XC, Pro-Flex LP, Re-Flex Rotate, Re-Flex Shock, Vari-Flex, PROPRIO FOOT, LP Vari-Flex, LP Rotate, Flex-Foot Assure, Balance Foot J, K2 Sensation and K2 Se Flex-Foot Rotate and Shock are discounted when purchased with the Unity system, and therefore show different list pricing than the list prices for the feet alone.


Moelis \& Company
399 Park Avenue, $5^{\text {th }}$ Floor
New York, New York 10022
Attn.:
Jon Hammack (jon.hammack@moelis.com)
Mark Webber (mark.webber@moelis.com)

Reykjavík, July 26, 2017

## Re: Project Roosevelt - Non-Binding Proposal

## Dear Sirs,

Thank you for including Össur in the sales process. We refer to your process letter dated June 22, 2017 (the "Process Letter"), inviting Össur to submit a preliminary non-binding proposal ("NonBinding Proposal") for the acquisition of Freedom Innovations (the "Company"). Below is information on our Non-Binding Proposal.

## 1. INVESTING ENTITY \& FINANCIAL CAPACITY

No decision has been made as to which Össur entity would acquire the Company. The ultimate structure will be driven primarily by tax considerations.

Össur is a global leader in the non-invasive orthopaedics market, within the fields of bracing and supports and prosthetics. Össur is headquartered in Reykjavik, Iceland, and has over 2800 employees in over 20 countries across the Americas, Australia, Europe and Asia. For the full financial year 2016, Össur had total sales of USD 521 million and net profit of USD 51 million.

Össur is publicly listed on NASDAQ OMX in Copenhagen. For further information on the Össur business, ownership structure and key subsidiaries, please refer to our website, www.ossur.com.

An acquisition would be financed with a mix of cash on hand and external debt. Össur is financed by three international banks, ING, Nordea and SEB, and there is ample room under existing committed facilities to conclude financing of an acquisition of the Company.

## 2. INDICATIVE PURCHASE PRICE

Our Non-Binding Proposal for $100 \%$ of the issued and outstanding share capital of the Company:


## 3. ASSUMPTIONS AND VALUATION METHODOLOGY

We have calculated the purchase price on the basis of the information contained in the Information Memorandum dated June 2017 ("Information Memorandum"), including the financial outlook for the calendar year 2017, assuming no further adjustments/normalizations, and on the follow up information provided by Moelis \& Company.

Freedom Innovations would be integrated into the Össur organization. Future prospects, growth opportunities and risk areas, as well as the outcome of the due diligence process, could potentially lead to a material change in valuation.

The valuation methodology is based on a cash and debt free basis.

## 4. CONDITIONS

Our Non-Binding Indicative Offer is subject to the following conditions and approvals:

- Satisfactory outcome of the due diligence process, including commercial, financial, tax and legal diligence
- Satisfactory outcome of negotiations with current owners and management
- Satisfactory documentation, including a share purchase agreement with customary representations and warranties for this type of transaction and satisfactory noncompetition, non-solicitation and confidentiality clauses, as well as employment agreements with key employees
- Exposure to potential liabilities and warranties will be covered through an escrow account
- Regulatory approvals from all relevant authorities, as applicable
- Approval from Össur hf.'s Board of Directors

Össur does not anticipate that internal approvals or financing will impact its ability to timely consummate a potential transaction.
5. SALES PROCESS SCHEDULE, BUSINESS QUESTIONS AND DUE DILIGENCE

Össur plans on doing a customary confirmatory due diligence review of the Company, including financial, commercial, legal and tax review. Össur's due diligence request list has been transmitted concurrently herewith. Össur anticipates requiring three to four weeks for completion of confirmatory due diligence, depending on quality of information provided in the dataroom.

Due Diligence:
On-site meeting in period of:
2-30 August 2017
Binding offer:
16-23 August 2017
SPA negotiations:
31 August 2017
September 2017
October 2017


We are aware that the NDA needs to be adjusted if Össur is a participant in the second phase.

## 6. CONTACT INFORMATION

Össur's contact is:
Thomas Beckers
Vice President of Corporate Development
Mobile: +354 6641211
E-mail: tbeckers@ossur.com
Information on external advisors will be provided if and when we are given the chance to participate in the second phase of the acquisition process.

## 7. OTHER

This letter is solely an indication of interest and does not constitute a binding offer or commitment on our part to submit a final offer at any future time and is not intended to have any legal effect.

We have been following the evolution of Freedom Innovations for many years and are looking forward to exploring the exciting opportunity to combine Freedom Innovations and Össur. We have both external and internal resources ready for an expeditious process.


Moelis \& Company
399 Park Avenue, $5^{\text {th }}$ Floor
New York, New York 10022

Attn.:
Jon Hammack (jon.hammack@moelis.com)
Mark Webber (mark.webber@moelis.com)

## Re: Project Roosevelt - Ossur Proposal

Dear Sirs,

We refer to your process letter dated August 1, 2017 (the "Process Letter"), inviting Össur to submit a final proposal ("Proposal") for the acquisition of Freedom Innovations (the "Company"). Below is information on our Proposal.

## 1. CONTACT

Össur is a global leader in the non-invasive orthopaedics market, within the fields of bracing and supports and prosthetics. Össur is headquartered in Reykjavik, Iceland, and has over 2800 employees in over 20 countries across the Americas, Australia, Europe and Asia.

Össur is publicly listed on NASDAQ in Copenhagen. For further information on the Össur business, ownership structure and key subsidiaries, please refer to our website, www.ossur.com.

Össur has engaged Deloitte and Proskauer for its financial and legal diligence. Please make any requests to contact Össur's advisors through the Össur contact below:

## Thomas Beckers

Vice President of Corporate Development
Mobile: +354 6641211
E-mail: tbeckers@ossur.com
Össur's management team and advisors are available to discuss the terms of this Proposal. In accordance with our discussions with the Moelis team, we would expect to enter an exclusivity agreement for the final phase of negotiations. This Proposal expires September 30, 2017, though with full cooperation from the Company Össur believes the parties should be able to close within two weeks.

## 2. VALUATION

Our Proposal is for $100 \%$ of the issued and outstanding share capital of the Company:

Our valuation assumes a reverse triangular merger of a new Össur merger subsidiary into FIH Group Holdings, LLC which will be the surviving company. The valuation also assumes the ability to complete a post-closing 338 tax election and seller agreement to a reasonable purchase price allocation. The valuation also assumes agreement regarding reasonable net working capital adjustment calculations when that information is provided by the Company to Össur.

## 3. FINANCING

Consideration will be in the form of cash. Össur currently has access to sufficient funding to fund the acquisition. Össur has initiated discussions with its lenders regarding the acquisition and received assurances that lenders will move quickly to facilitate consummating the transaction within 2 weeks.

## 4. MANAGEMENT

At this time Össur has not finalized detailed plans regarding management and key employees since Össur has not had access to contracts nor employees. However, Össur notes that the valuation assumes a $100 \%$ equity ownership and full integration of the Company into Össur. Össur will offer terms of continued and/or transition services from key management for to-be-agreed periods from the closing of the acquisition. Össur would like to close agreements with selected managers before closing.

## 5. DILIGENCE

Össur's due diligence is largely completed with some requests remaining outstanding or promised to be provided in the next process phase. With full cooperation from the Company, Össur anticipates completing final confirmatory diligence quickly and no later than two weeks from acceptance of this Proposal.

## 6. APPROVALS AND CONDITIONS

Össur's Proposal is subject to completion of final confirmatory due diligence and final definitive documentation. Össur has received board approval to submit this Proposal and to consummate the transaction on consistent terms.

## 7. AGREEMENT

Össur has provided a mark-up of the proposed agreement concurrently herewith. Össur sought to provide sellers with flexibility in order to allow sellers to identify the more attractive transaction structure. Should representation and warranty insurance be undesirable for any reason, Össur has proposed an indemnity package which would be acceptable to Össur. In order to provide a quick and streamlined path to closing, we have proposed a simultaneous signing and closing as opposed to signing an agreement providing for a waiting period and a deferred closing. Össur is committed to submitting an attractive proposal and welcomes the opportunity to better understand the seller's preferences.

## 8. OTHER

This Proposal is solely an indication of interest and does not constitute a binding commitment on our part to enter into a definitive agreement for a transaction and is not intended to have any legal effect. Össur understands the Company's financial circumstances and lending timeline and is committed and prepared to close quickly and cooperate with the Company's efforts to manage lender requirements.

Yours sincerely, on behalf of Össur hf


Chief Exečutive Officer

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

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OTTOBOCK HEALTHCARE,
    a corporation, and
    FREEDOM INNOVATIONS,
        a corporation.
        )
    __)
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                    Wednesday, December 6, 2017
                    Ossur Americas
                                    27051 Towne Centre Drive
                    Foothill Ranch, CA 92610
            The above-entitled matter came on for
        investigational hearing, pursuant to notice, at
        11:02 a.m.
    DeRoy
Ottobock Healthcare and Freedom Innovations

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APPEARANCES:
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ON BEHALF OF THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION:
LYNDA LAO, ESQUIRE
(Present via speakerphone)
Federal Trade Commission
400 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024
(202) 326-3054
llao1@ftc.gov
ON BEHALF OF OSSUR AMERICAS AND THE WITNESS:
ALEX COFFIN, ESQUIRE
Senior Corporate Counsel
Ossur Americas
27051 Towne Centre Drive, Suite 100
Foothill Ranch, California 92610
(949) 382-3771
acoffin@ossur.com
(Appearances continued on following page.)

DeRoy
Ottobock Healthcare and Freedom Innovations

## APPEARANCES (CONTINUED):

ON BEHALF OF OSSUR AMERICAS AND THE WITNESS:
AMANDA P. REEVES, ESQUIRE (Present via speakerphone)

Latham \& Watkins
555 Eleventh Street, N.W. Suite 1000

Washington, D.C. 20004 amanda.reeves@lw.com

ALSO PRESENT:
Roy Levy, Ph.D., FTC Economist (Present via speakerphone)

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Thereupon,
Kim Peter Viviane De Roy, was called for examination and, after having been sworn by the Certified Shorthand Reporter, was examined and testified as follows:

MS. LAO: Are we on the record?
THE REPORTER: Yes.
EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR THE FTC
BY MS. LAO:
Q. Please state your full name for the record.
A. Kim Peter Viviane De Roy.
Q. Mr. De Roy, who is your current employer?
A. Ossur HF.
Q. What is your current position there?
A. I'm the executive vice president of research and development.
Q. Are you employed by anyone else at this time?
A. No.
Q. Thank you, Mr. De Roy.

My name is Lynda Lao, and I am an attorney
representing the Federal Trade Commission. I am going to ask you some questions today about your job at Ossur HF and Ottobock Healthcare North America, Inc.'s acquisition of FIH Group Holdings, LLC.

Unless I state otherwise, I will refer to

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Ottobock Healthcare North America, Inc., as "Ottobock." During the hearing I will refer to FIH Group Holdings, LLC, as "Freedom Innovations" or "Freedom."

When I refer to the transaction or acquisition, I'm referring to Ottobock's acquisition of Freedom Innovations, and when I refer to Ossur HF, I will use the term "Ossur."

Do you understand that you are here today pursuant to a subpoena from the Federal Trade Commission?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you ever been deposed or otherwise given testimony?
A. I have not.
Q. Well, I'd like to briefly explain how this hearing will be conducted.

All of my questions and your answers will be recorded by our court reporter. Please answer my questions orally so that the court reporter can record your answers. She won't be able to record a nod or shake of your head.

To make the questions and answers easier to record, let's try to do our best not to speak at the same time. So I'll try and wait until you finish answering a question before $I$ begin my next question,

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and likewise, I ask that you wait until I finish asking my question before you begin your answer.

If you do not understand one of my questions or you cannot hear a question, I'd be happy to clarify it, rephrase it, or do whatever is necessary so that you and I understand one another.

And I'd like to remind you that you're under oath. If at any point you realize that you've answered a question incorrectly or you remember something else that would make your answer more complete, please let me know, and I'll give you the opportunity to add to your earlier answer while it's on your mind.

If you need a break at any point, just let me know, and we can take one. My only request is that you not request a break while a question is pending. We're hoping to take a break approximately halfway through, just so that you can take a little bit of time before we go into the next session.

Do you understand everything that I've told you?
A. Yes.
Q. Mr. De Roy, is there any reason why you would not be able to testify fully and accurately today?
A. Nope.
Q. Do you understand that Ossur received a

Schedule A subpoena for testimony from the FTC?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you understand that you are the person that Ossur has designated to testify on behalf of the company regarding the matters identified in the subpoena?
A. I do.
Q. Specifications 1 through 3 include the relevant products currently being sold by Ossur, information about relevant K-levels, marketing, design, pricing, third-party reimbursement, sales, and differences between the company's products and competing products; and "relevant products" are defined to include microprocessor knees.

Are you prepared to provide testimony on behalf of Ossur for specifications 1 through 3?
A. Yes.
Q. Specifications 4 through 5 include Ossur's relationship with distributors and top customers, the role of sales representatives, as well as contract negotiations with customers.

Are you prepared to provide testimony on behalf of Ossur for specifications 4 through 5?
A. Yes.
Q. Specification 6 includes requirements for entry

1 into the sale or provision of relevant products in the 2 United States.

Are you prepared to provide testimony on behalf of Ossur for specification 6?
A. Yes.
Q. And finally, specifications 7 through 8 include the acquisition of Freedom by Ottobock, as well as the sale of Freedom Innovations, including any due diligence and evaluations made by Ossur related to a potential acquisition of Freedom.

Are you prepared to provide testimony on behalf of Ossur for specifications 7 through 8?
A. Yes.
Q. I'd like to start by reviewing your personal background.

Mr. De Roy, do you have a college degree?
A. I do.
Q. Where did you attend college?
A. Belgium.
Q. Which institution?
A. The Catholic University of Leuven.
Q. And what year did you graduate?
A. I graduated '99 and then again in 2002. Sorry. 2001.
Q. What degree did you earn or degrees?

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A. I have a master's degree in physical rehabilitation and physical therapy and a bachelor degree in prosthetics and orthotics, as well as a master's degree in education related to physical rehabilitation and physical therapy.
Q. How long have you worked at Ossur?
A. For the last 15 years. Since 2002.
Q. How long have you been in your current position as EVP for Research and Development?
A. For the last three weeks.
Q. Have you held any other positions within Ossur?
A. Yes.
Q. Would you please outline those other positions.
A. So before this position, I was responsible for the Americas prosthetics business unit as well as for global marketing prosthetics, and prior to that, I held several different roles within marketing and sales in the European markets and started at Ossur in a R\&D position as a project manager and global product manager.
Q. Where did you work immediately prior to joining Ossur?
A. I worked for a company called RSscan International that operates out of Belgium.
Q. How long did you hold that position?
A. For three years.
Q. Was that also related to sales and marketing?
A. It was a combination of sales and marketing. There was some research and development as well.
Q. Do you have any other work experiences?
A. I worked as a physical therapist in private cabinets during the same time as I was employed at RSscan International.
Q. So it sounds like you've spent nearly your entire career working within the prosthetics business in a wide variety of roles?
A. That's correct.
Q. I'd like to talk about your current position within Ossur.

What are your current responsibilities as EVP of R\&D?
A. So I head up the research and development department for prosthetics and bracing which means that I am in charge of delivery of the product pipeline, in charge of the innovation that Ossur brings to market, and managing that pipeline in line with the clinical needs of the patients we are servicing, as well as in line with the opportunities for the company to continue to grow and expand.
Q. Does your position include oversight of

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innovation and pipeline products within microprocessor knees?
A. It does.
Q. How many people currently report to you?
A. Oh, I should know this. I would say -directly report to me or?
Q. I guess how many people do you have oversight over?
A. Yeah. It's probably in the range of 150.
Q. Who do you report to?
A. I report to the CEO and president of the company.
Q. Is there anyone else that you currently work with regularly within Ossur?
A. Could you specify that? You mean other departments or?
Q. Other divisions or other specific heads of divisions.
A. Yes. Well, I work cross-departmental with sales and marketing, with M\&O. I think that's the main, the main focus, and then to a lesser extent more to run the overall R\&D department according to budgets with the finance department as well.
Q. You mentioned M\&O. What does that stand for?
A. Manufacturing and operations.

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Q. Do you hold any other role within Ossur; for instance, are you part of any committees?
A. Not specifically. We have work groups and committees around some of the internal strategic projects and programs that we run, but I'm not sure if you're referring to those.
Q. You also mentioned that you were recently the vice president of business unit prosthetics for the Americas.

What were your responsibilities in that role?
A. Primary responsibility was to direct the sales force to bring products to market in the best way possible to support the growth objectives and the goals of the company on the prosthetic side of the business.
Q. Did you have responsibility for research and development or for product development?
A. Not at that time.
Q. Any responsibility related to pricing of prosthetics?
A. I did more as my position of V.P. of global marketing prosthetics which I held at the same time.
Q. So based on this experience, you had direct experience with the U.S. market for lower limb prosthetics for several years; is that correct?
A. Correct.

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Q. And that experience includes microprocessor knee sales within the United States for Ossur?
A. Correct.
Q. Could you please briefly describe Ossur's business within the U.S..
A. Could you be more specific as to what part of the business? You mean in particular prosthetics or in general?
Q. More generally, could you give us a brief overview of the various types of businesses that Ossur has in the United States.
A. Okay.
Q. You mentioned prosthetics and bracing. What does that mean?
A. So we have --

MS. REEVES: Objection. Compound.
You're free to answer the question. Just if you don't understand what she's asking, just feel free to clarify.

THE WITNESS: Okay. So there's two parts to the business which is, one is prosthetics which I was responsible for. The other part is the bracing and supports part of the business.

Both of those are managed out of the Foothill Ranch office here in California, where you have the

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supporting structure with finance, academy, marketing; and spread around the country we have distribution centers as well as several sites for manufacturing of mostly prosthetic components in the United States. BY MS. LAO:
Q. What types of prosthetic components does Ossur sell in the United States?
A. Sorry. What type do we sell in the United States?
Q. Yes.
A. Yes. So we sell our entire range of products. So that includes prosthetic feet, prosthetic liners, prosthetic knees, the componentry that puts it all together, and including also the prosthetic sockets that are custom-built for patients.
Q. In broad strokes, who are Ossur's major customers in the United States?
A. You can split up the market into the independent customer base which is a large group of independently owned O\&P facilities. So the O\&P clinics, orthotics and prosthetics clinics, are our major customer group.

And then there is a large group, which is the biggest customer, if you will, is the Hanger organization which is the largest group in the United

States, which is the only publicly owned group.
Q. Approximately how many offices does Ossur operate in the United States?
A. I'd say ballpark of ten.
Q. Where is Ossur headquartered?
A. Headquarters is in Iceland, in Reykjavik.
Q. Why does Ossur have a number of offices throughout the United States?
A. Like I said, some of them are related to manufacturing and operations, distribution centers. We have certain centers that are sales- and marketing-oriented. We have an academy site where customer education is being done.

I think that sums it up.
Q. Is it helpful to Ossur to have a U.S. presence for sales to U.S. O\&P clinics?
A. Yes.
Q. Approximately how many employees does Ossur have within the United States?
A. I'd say in the range of 400.
Q. Does Ossur have sales representatives within the U.S. as well?
A. Yes.
Q. Approximately how many?
A. Combined prosthetics and bracing, we're looking

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at probably about 150.
Q. Are they located throughout the U.S. or in a specific location?
A. Throughout the United States.
Q. Would you please describe the role that sales representatives play in the sale of prosthetics within the United States.
A. So the salesperson is responsible for the detailing of our products to the O\&P customer, building up customer relation, maintaining customer relation. They have an important role in service provision to customers, and part of the sales force has a very clear role in continued education on our products to those customers as well.
Q. Do sales representatives from Ossur ever assist with patient fittings?
A. Yes.
Q. Do Ossur sales representatives also provide assistance with reimbursement?
A. To some extent, depending on the difficulty of the case. We have specialized service for that which is outside of the sales force.
Q. I understand. Are there any other types of services that we have not discussed that Ossur provides for its clinic

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customers within the United States?
A. There's a bunch of services, but I think the essence of it is pretty much captured in the responsibility of the sales and then the education part, as well as the reimbursement part which is kind of separate as well.
Q. Does having sales representatives within the United States benefit Ossur when it's making sales to U.S. customers?
A. Sorry. Could you repeat that?
Q. Yes. Does having sales representatives within the United States benefit Ossur when it is making sales to U.S. customers?
A. Yes.
Q. Does Ossur use any distributors in the United States to sell lower limb prosthetics?
A. Yes.
Q. Which distributors are the largest ones that Ossur uses?
A. There's two. One is Cascade, and the other one is SPS.
Q. Do you have a sense as to what portion of the U.S. revenue for Ossur is sold through distributors versus sold directly to customers?
A. I would say it's in the range of -- we're

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talking prosthetics specifically?
Q. Yes.

A. Correct.
Q. Why does Ossur choose to use distributors for a portion of its sales in the U.S.?
A. We primarily choose to work with distributors to address a certain part of our customer base. The customer base for us is split up into customers that are larger in kind that we typically do more internal service in terms of education. We run programs with them. Whereas the smaller customers are typically serviced by distribution. That's one part of it.

And then also distribution is focusing on a part of our product line that is considered to be somewhat more mainstream, considered to be generally well known in terms of how to utilize it on patients.

So if there's less need for that education and service that our direct sales force and our academy support provides, then the distribution partners are a good choice.

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Q. Roughly, what was Ossur's revenue in 2017 globally?
A. Sorry. Global prosthetics revenue for 2017?
Q. Yes.


Q. Roughly, what do you expect Ossur's total sales for microprocessor knees to be at the end of $2017 ?$
Q. Approximately how many units of microprocessor knees did Ossur sell in 2017?
$\square$
Q. I'd like to talk about prosthetic knees more generally and then focus on the microprocessor knees more specifically.

In general, what types of patients might find themselves needing lower limb prosthetics?
A. I would say that -- it's clearly amputees, obviously, but within amputation there's several reasons for amputation.

The vast majority of our users are amputees due to the result of diabetic issues or vascular issues. That's the larger group. And then there's a group of

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trauma patients and a group of congenital as well as a group of cancer-related amputations. I think those four are the largest categories within amputees.
Q. What is the typical age profile of an amputee or someone who might have a congenital defect?
A. Well, congenital obviously could be from zero through to 70, 80, as long as they live.

Taking the trauma population, it will typically be a younger part of the population.

When it comes to vascular or diabetic, we're talking about an average age ranging from 60 to 70 years of age in the United States.
Q. So it sounds like there's a vast variety of patients who might find themselves in need of a prosthetic; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Focusing more specifically on prosthetic knees, could you give us a sense of what the process is like for fitting a prosthetic knee?
A. Yes. So a prosthetic knee will be fit at the time where the prosthetist, who is the provider, will have developed or designed a socket, which is the interface between the limb and the prosthetic.

So once that is done, they will, based upon the patient's profile, desire for and motivation for

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1 activity, they will try to identify the appropriate

Completing that with a prosthetic foot and the componentry that holds it all together will allow the patient to take first steps with the device, usually in between parallel bars to get used to the device, and then gradually increasing the activity as they get more comfortable in the device.
Q. How long does the process of fitting a knee take?
A. It's very dependent on the type of user we have. If the patient is in the more elderly category, it's likely to take longer than if they're younger.

But I think it's fair to say that we're talking about several hours, and in potential cases we would be talking about several days before they actually gain the level of confidence to put weight on the device and at the same time also move away from the parallel bars.

So it's difficult to put a number of hours on

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it because it's very patient-specific, and when does the patient graduate or when is the fitting over? I mean, this is something that usually goes over multiple days.
Q. What is the prosthetist's goal when fitting a knee for a patient?
A. I would say the goal is to try to reestablish, as close as possible, the activity level of the patient as it was prior to the amputation or in some cases even prior to the time before the amputation where the patient might have already had significant comorbidities and limitations in terms of walking ability.

But returning to the best possible functional level, I would say, is the overall goal of the prosthetist, establishing the best possible clinical outcome.
Q. Are you familiar with CMS's K-level classifications for lower limb prosthetics?
A. Yes.
Q. What are they?
A. So there's the K0, K1. K0 basically is patients that are considered to be non-ambulatory patients. They will typically end up in a wheelchair.

K1 patients that will typically -- or could possibly receive a prosthesis might be for cosmetic reasons. Could be for a limited amount of time of
actually standing.
The K2 patients are patients that are able to walk, typically in a more controlled environment inside of their house, maybe somewhat outside of their house.

K3 patients are the ones that have further ambulatory capabilities which includes typically walking at variable cadence as well. So speeding up, slowing down, and would include, for instance, the ability to descend stairs, descend inclines.

And then the K4 patients are typically those that are at the highest level of activity that might include heavy-duty type utilization at work but, at the same time, heavy-duty utilization recreationally as well.
Q. For what K-levels is it most likely that a patient will receive a microprocessor knee?
A. It's most likely in the K3 and K4 level.
Q. I'd like to talk briefly about reimbursement. It's my understanding that prosthetic clinics buy prosthetic knees from manufacturers like Ossur; is that correct?
A. That's right.
Q. Ossur has list prices for its products; is that correct?
A. List prices? Yes.
Q. Does Ossur also offer any form of discounts or rebates to its customers?
A. Yes.
Q. It's also my understanding that prosthetic clinics are reimbursed for prosthetic knees by third-party insurance payers; is that correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. Are you familiar with the term "L-Code"?
A. Yes.
Q. What is an L-Code?
A. An L-Code is a descriptor of a device or a subsegment of the prosthetic device -- in this case it could be another device as well -- that then defines the level of reimbursement that is associated with the application of that device for the appropriate patient.
Q. So the insurance reimbursement amount varies between different L-Codes; is that correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. Do both private insurers and CMS use the L-Code guidelines for reimbursement?
A. Yes.
Q. What types of payers offer reimbursement for microprocessor knees?
A. Medicare. We have the big five: The Aetna, the Cigna, the UnitedHealthcare, Kaiser. Those are the

1 independent payers. They also support microprocessor
2 knee technology. I think that's from an insurance
3 perspective or payer perspective.
And then there's the V.A. and DOD support microprocessor technology as well.
Q. Do you know what portion of Ossur's prosthetic knee fittings are reimbursed by each of those payers?
A. We have a vague idea, but I wouldn't consider it accurate knowledge.
Q. I understand.

Are you aware of whether Medicare's reimbursement rate for prosthetic knees are set on a nationwide basis?
A. They actually vary between states.
Q. Is it a significant variance, or are they generally within a similar range?
A. Define "significant." I think generally it's fair to say that they're in the same range.
Q. Do you know how much payers are reimbursed -I'm sorry.

Do you know how much the reimbursement amount is for a microprocessor knee fitting? And the range is helpful.
A. Yes. I would say probably between 25- and \$30, 000.
Q. Does that reimbursement amount cover the cost of overhead, labor, et cetera, in addition to the actual prosthetic knee itself?
A. It should. That's the intention of the codes and the level of reimbursement.
Q. How does the microprocessor knee reimbursement level compare to the reimbursement level for a mechanical knee?
A. It's higher. Let's say --
Q. Approximately --
A. Yeah, let me specify. It's higher in dollar amounts. If you look at proportionally in percentages, it's actually lower.
Q. What do you mean by that?
A. That a much lower priced mechanical knee will have a markup that, in comparison to that much lower price, is going to be probably in the range of 60, 70, maybe even 80 percent, whereas if you have the microprocessor knee, the markup there is in the range of 30 to 40 percent.
Q. But in absolute terms --
A. In absolute dollars -- sorry. Go ahead.
Q. So in absolute terms, the amount of reimbursement for a microprocessor knee fitting is higher than that for a mechanical knee fitting, correct?

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DeRoy
Ottobock Healthcare and Freedom Innovations
A. Correct.
Q. Do you know what the price range is for a mechanical knee reimbursement, approximately?
A. It's tough to put one number on it because the range of mechanical knees goes from very simple, single-axis type designs all the way to way more complex hydraulic-type designs.

So I would say it would probably range from the 1500 to $\$ 2,000$ range for the lowest end of the range to up to 7,000 , yeah, 5 - to $\$ 7,000$ on the higher end of the range.
Q. Does the fixed reimbursement rate prevent Ossur from offering pricing discounts and rebates?
A. Does it prevent us? No.
Q. Do clinics care about the prices that they are paying to acquire microprocessor knees --
A. Yes.
Q. -- even though the reimbursement rates are fixed?
A. Yes, they do.
Q. Does Ossur consider reimbursement rates when it's setting its prices of its microprocessor knees?
A. To an extent we do. That is, within the code description that the microprocessor knee that we have that matches the code description, that one is

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definitely priced in line with the reimbursement level.
But then we have microprocessor-controlled knees that are actually more functional, that adds functionality that is not captured within the code, and those are priced above the level of reimbursement even of the typical microprocessor.
Q. So Ossur sells microprocessor knees in the United States; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. I think there's a term that's used on your website and in some of Ossur's materials that's "bionic prosthetic knees"?
A. Correct.
Q. Are bionic prosthetic knees the same as microprocessor knees?
A. To an extent, yes. I mean, we have two types of bionic knees. One is the microprocessor-controlled one. The other one is the Power Knee, but the Power Knee is also microprocessor-controlled. It just adds in the function of power.

So I think you could say that all bionic knees are, in fact, microprocessor-controlled.
Q. We have talked a little bit about mechanical knees.

How would you describe a mechanical knee as

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compared to a microprocessor knee?
A. So, again, it's very difficult to just pick one mechanical knee, but the concept of a mechanical knee is basically that you're counting on a combination of hinges or a single hinge combined with control mechanisms -- that could be a friction brake to pneumatic components to hydraulic components that are added in -- to provide the level of functionality depending on the need of the patient.

A microprocessor knee, within that segment there are several types of microprocessor knees that are, in a way, best split up in three categories where one is the microprocessor knee that is based on hydraulic technology. That one is utilizing the same hydraulic technology as you will find in a mechanical knee, but it's adding on a microprocessor that controls the opening and the closing of the valve within the system and, with that, allows for adjustment on walking speeds and allows for adjustments on the right level of friction and resistance when a patient wants to walk down the stairs or down an incline.

The second category of microprocessor knees is the ones based on magnetorheologic technology. That's, in fact, our Rheo Knee, the only knee that is made based on that technology; and that knee, in particular, is
working with creation of a magnetic field to allow for the most fluid-type motion when walking, at the same time providing the safety characteristics and the resistance required, the support required when walking down stairs and down inclines.

And then the last group of
microprocessor-controlled knees is the group that combines hydraulics and pneumatic. So basically utilizing the hydraulics for everything that has to do with stance control and utilizing the pneumatics to accelerate the knee during swing phase to make sure that when the knee is in pendulum, that the leg comes forward fast enough to make sure that it's in a stable position before the patient engages in weight bearing.

So within those three segments, Ossur is in that middle segment, and this is where our positioning of our product, based upon the technology that we use, is, in a way, fairly specific to a user group of patients that is looking for the smoothest type of gait, the least energy-consuming gait, at the same time basically unrestricted motion in both level-ground walking as well as walking around in their house.

And that really is the differentiating factor between the magnetorheologic technology-based knee and the hydraulics-based knee which is where you would find

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competitive products, such as the C-Leg from Ottobock, the Plie, for instance, from Freedom.

And in the last category you would have the combination with hydraulics and pneumatics. That's where you'll find the products such as the Nabtesco knee, for instance.
Q. You mentioned the term "stance phase." What does that mean?
A. So stance phase is the period of time where the patient is actually loading the prosthetic leg versus swing phase which is the period of time where your leg is actually up in the air, moving forward to take the next step.
Q. What distinguishes a microprocessor knee from a mechanical knee?
A. I would say that it -- distinguishes in terms of technology, obviously the fact that there is a computer-controlled mechanism that is put on top of a mechanical mechanism that allows to control the knee -to basically monitor the activity the patient is doing, to then adjust the setting of the knee in realtime to best match the activity of the patient.

Meaning if they're walking very slowly, the knee will move slowly. They speed up, the knee will accelerate. They walk down stairs, the knee knows that

1 it is walking down stairs, and it will adjust the resistance accordingly such that the patient is allowed to yield the knee and go down in a very controlled manner. Same thing on an incline or a decline.

So the technology is an addition of a microprocessor that includes algorithms that are based on the typical biomechanics of gait, that includes sensors that basically capture the activity of the patient, that measures the speed of walking, that measures whether the patient is in stance phase or whether he's in swing phase; and then they basically steer the actuator, which is the moving parts, to make sure that you get the right amount of resistance or freedom of motion in line with the type of activity the patient is performing.
Q. Is it fair to say that a microprocessor knee is more sophisticated than a mechanical knee?
A. Yes.
Q. What are the benefits of the microprocessor knee?
A. So for a patient utilizing a microprocessor knee -- and I'll refer back to basically statements and testimonials that we get from patients -- they will generally comment that they feel safer, and they feel that they are less cognitively engaged or less

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cognitively involved in their prosthetic while walking. And that is basically because of the fact that the microprocessor is helping them control their step and their prosthesis throughout. The microprocessor is going to react if the patient puts their foot down unexpectedly. If they're tripping or if they're stumbling, the prosthesis is going to help them, whereas a passive mechanical device is not going to have that reaction, and the chances of the patient falling are much higher.

So for the patient the big benefit is that they have a feeling of safety and a reduced cognitive involvement in their prosthesis whilst they're performing their daily activities.

And then along with that, there's the advantage of the prosthesis being able to adjust itself realtime to the activity the patient is in, so that makes it easier for the patient to change between activities, change walking speeds. That's when the prosthesis actually will follow automatically, whereas with the mechanical knee, the patient will have to be the one to kick the prosthesis forward faster, utilize their stump strength, their body strength, to basically manipulate the position of the prosthesis in line with the activity they're performing.
Q. So in sum, is it fair to say that the advantages of a microprocessor knee over a mechanical knee include better safety and functionality, a lower likelihood of falls, greater mobility?
A. I think you summarized that well.
Q. Thank you.

Are you aware of any studies that show the benefits of microprocessor knees over mechanical knees?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you mind briefly describing those?
A. Yes. So the vast majority of these studies are intended to prove the benefits of the microprocessor-controlled knee over mechanical knees with the intent to persuade payers to actually allow for the application of a microprocessor knee over a mechanical knee in the case that they're found to require that to perform their day-to-day activity.

So those studies will basically look at everything you just summarized. They will look at the reduced risk of falls. They will look at the improved functionality, improved mobility.

They actually have investigated the cognitive involvement as well of the patient while walking. They have looked into energy consumption of the patient that has found to be favorable for microprocessor knees over

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1 mechanical knees.

And then there's some studies, relatively limited still, that have investigated microprocessor knees amongst themselves. So comparing the C-Leg to the Rheo Knee. I think those are the two products that have been compared the most. I'm actually not very familiar with any studies of any of the other microprocessor knees out there. So this is the studies that have been -- or the two products that have been in the market the longest that I believe also have the biggest part of the users on them.

And one study in specific, actually, out of the University of Munster was dictated by the reimbursement system, the healthcare system in Germany, with the clear intention to differentiate the functionality of a C-Leg versus a Rheo Knee versus mechanical knees.

And out of that study it became apparent that the Rheo Knee was defined to be -- or found to be more relevant for a specific group of the higher active part of the patient population, and we related that back to the fact that the magnetorheologic fluids or the magnetorheologic technology that is used in the knee just simply allows for a more -- a higher level of freedom of motion.

For those patients, the knee adjusted better to

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1 their needs and is able to keep up better with the
2 higher active population versus the C-Leg, or the
3 hydraulic unit, that was basically found to be a little bit limited in terms of the drag that the hydraulics provide and the ability of the knee to respond fast enough for the users that are functioning at a higher frequency.

So that was one of the studies that I think was really helpful for us or actually instrumental for us to gain reimbursement in the French market where the whole system is set up and dependent on being able to prove, versus a product that's already on the reimbursement list, which in this case was the C-Leg, we had to prove that our device was sufficiently different from the product already there on the reimbursement list to be able to gain reimbursement.

And this study was truly instrumental to prove that the Rheo Knee was developed and did have benefits for that specific part of the population, the needs of the population of amputees, and was, therefore, accepted on the reimbursement list I believe in 2012.
Q. Thank you. That's very helpful.

As far as the price difference goes, you spoke briefly about reimbursement. I'd like to talk a little bit about the difference between microprocessor knee and

1 mechanical knee prices.

What is the approximate price difference -- and I understand there's a range --
A. Yeah.
Q. -- between microprocessor knee acquisition prices and mechanical knee acquisition prices?
A. Okay. So if I put the microprocessor knee in comparison to the mechanical alternative that would be suitable for the same patient population, there we're talking about mechanical products being in the range of 2 1/2 to $41 / 2$ thousand dollars, whereas microprocessor knees will vary, list price level, probably in a range of 17 - to $\$ 20,000$ for those considered to be the mainstream and Medicare-covered microprocessor knees.

And then there's another segment which is above which is a segment where the microprocessor knees that are considered to be -- to provide functionality that is outside of the scope of the L-Codes, and those are priced in the range of 28,000 up to probably 34 -, \$35, 000 .

And then the Power Knee, which is a microprocessor-controlled knee that actually includes power, is described by a separate code on the reimbursement level, and that price ranges around \$38, 000 .

So these are all list prices, so the acquisition price of the prosthetist is the price as I mentioned now.
Q. So in general, is it fair to say that the prices of microprocessor knees are typically more expensive than those for mechanical knees?
A. That's correct.
Q. Has Ossur seen any trends in microprocessor knee innovation over the last few years?
A. Yes.
Q. We spoke briefly earlier about magnetorheological technology versus hydraulic technology.
A. Yes.
Q. And you had mentioned that the Rheo utilizes the former.

Do you mind describing any differences in functionality between the magnetorheological technology versus hydraulic technology as it relates to microprocessor knees?
A. Yes. I'll try not to be too technical about it.

But the magnetorheologic device is basically dependent on resistance created through the creation of a magnetic field. So inside the knee we have a fluid

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1 which is called a magnetorheologic fluid which is
2 basically an oil that has magnetic particles in it. basically aligning those particles and providing

5 resistance. That resistance is required to support the 6 patient when they're in stance phase. It's also

7 required to support the patient when they're walking 8 down stairs or walking down an incline.

What's really important about that technology and is the reason why it was selected in the first place is that because it is magnetic or magnetic-field based, the big benefit is that you can actually reduce the magnetic field to zero or very close to zero which means that when those particles are not aligned at all, what you get is a knee that is basically very fluent and is using the oil more as a lubricant to provide very fluid motion, flexion and extension, leg moving back and forth.

This is found by users to be a less energy-consuming product for them. It's found to be quicker in response, and it's also found to be more accurate in the corrections or adjustments to walking speeds and allows the patient to walk around in their house, for instance, when you're taking very small steps. Because there's almost no resistance in the knee

1 when you're taking those steps, the knee will still bend
2 very nicely, and it will give them a very natural
3 feeling while walking on the knee. So that's one part. basically the valve is opened or closed. When the valve is opened, there is more oil flow allowed which means that that's when the resistance of that knee is the lowest. When the valve is complete -- or almost completely closed, it means that the resistance is the highest.

So, again, back to the stairs and the inclines. When you're walking down a stairs or down an incline, when the valve is then in a more closed position, the resistance will be higher. The patient will be supported. When the patient is walking and actually the leg is in swing phase, the valve will be open, and the flow of oil will be allowed throughout the cylinder.

A big difference is that when you allow for the flow through the cylinder, there is always a residual drag because you're still pushing oil from one chamber to the next.

In layman terms what we say is it's kind of like walking with your feet in the ocean where your feet are below water. You have that resistant drag.

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I often refer to it as well that when you open a door that has a hydraulic pump on it, when you pull that door very, very slowly, you will have less resistance. If you pull it too fast, you will feel the resistance on that door.

When walking on a hydraulic prosthetic knee, the knee struggles to keep up with faster motion because it's like pulling that door faster, and it's going to create drag which means that the patient feels like they're waiting for the knee. If the patient waits for the knee, they're going to try to compensate for that by kicking the knee forward themselves and, with that, expend more energy to get the knee to be in time, in place, to take the next step.

So those are the big differentiating factors from a technology perspective between the hydraulic units and the magnetorheological units, and in that the Rheo Knee is the only knee that uses the magnetorheologic technology, so with that, separates itself considerably from the rest of the field.

I hope that was not too techie.
Q. No. That was very helpful. Thank you.

One more quick question, and then we'd like to take a quick break.

What happens to the magnetorheologic knee if

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1 the microprocessor or the knee itself runs out of battery or the battery dies?
A. So in case that happens, we have a mechanical lock on the knee. So the patients, depending on what they prefer, the patient could actually turn on the mechanical lock and walk with a stiff leg, but because of the nature of the knee, when, let's say, the battery runs out, there's no magnetic field created. So the knee will be a very free-swinging knee. So the patient could still walk with the knee flexion and extension.

The difference is obviously that at that time the microprocessor is not there to catch them if they would take a bad step. The microprocessor is not arranging for adjustment to walking speed at that time, either, and the knee will not be able to support the patient while walking down stairs or down inclines.

So it depends on what the patient prefers. We have had testimonials of patients that say, we truly prefer the knee to remain flexible, because if not, I have to walk with a limp because then I'm dragging my prosthesis forward, and I'm lifting it up to avoid that my toe stubs. Others say, for my safety, I prefer to just turn the lock on and have the knee in full support to support their activity.
Q. For a less experienced patient who may have
forgotten to lock their knee, is it possible that they could misstep and take a little fall if the battery runs out?
A. That could be the case, but that could happen, basically, in both scenarios. That could happen when they have the mechanical lock on as well. Because in that case, when you're moving your leg forward, because it is a stiff leg, obviously the chances of you stubbing your toe while progressing to the next step are higher than if the leg is actually flexing.

But I think it's fair to say that it's likely for the less experienced user to stumble, potentially fall, if they continue to use the knee without battery, without the support of the knee.

MS. LAO: Let's go off the record, please.
(Recess taken from 12:00 p.m. to 12:08 p.m.)
MS. LAO: Let's go back on the record, then, please.
And we're back on?
THE REPORTER: Yes.
BY MS. LAO:
Q. Mr. De Roy, which microprocessor knees does Ossur sell in the United States today?
A. Sorry. Can you rephrase? There was some noise on the line there. Can you rephrase, please?
Q. Which microprocessor knees does Ossur sell in
the United States today?
A. Okay. So we have the Rheo Knee, we have the Rheo Knee XC, and then we have the Power Knee which, like I said, is a microprocessor-controlled knee. However, it has a powered actuator additionally.
Q. Is the most current iteration of the Rheo Knee the Rheo Knee 3 ?
A. Actually, our recent launch, we removed the specifications of the Rheo Knee. The numbering is gone.
Q. When did that launch occur?
A. That was about two months ago.
Q. Did Ossur provide a new knee at that point or additional features over the previous iteration of the Rheo Knee?
A. Additional features mainly, and like with every release, we just improve, fine-tune the functionality of the knee further.
Q. How does Ossur position each of these three knees in the market with respect to specific patient populations?
A. So the Rheo Knee is indicated for the K3 population. That is dependent on a payer type, like Medicare or a private insurance that will cover Medicare or alike codes.

Then there is the Rheo Knee XC which is
somewhat indicated for the same group, K3 -- actually, K3 to K4 where patients have the ambition to add more activities to their portfolio. So they will be able, with the Rheo Knee XC, to bike in an easy fast transition. They will be able to walk up stairs, step over steps. They will be able to utilize the knee to step over obstacles.

So those are the three main functional differences between Rheo Knee XC and the Rheo Knee, and those functional differences are not described in the codes. So there you're dependent on people that have better private insurance or you would have users that are dependent on Veterans Affairs coverage or DOD coverage.

And then the Power Knee is indicated for the same group of patients in the K3 realm that have a need for an actively supportive knee which basically helps them lift them out of a chair which helps them -actually walks for them every step so that the knee clears the ground easier in swing phase, and because of the propulsion generated by the motor, the knee makes it even lighter for them to walk.

So when you then look at it from a positionings perspective, it's likely that a Power Knee is going to be indicated for the lower segment of the K3 population,

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whereas a Rheo Knee is going to be more within the middle to higher segment of the K3 population, and a Rheo Knee XC, going from that same segment but over into the K4-level patient as well.
Q. How do the price points differ for each of the knees that Ossur offers in the United States?
A. So the Rheo Knee, standard knee, is in the range of 19,500, $\$ 20,000$; the Rheo Knee XC is in the range of $27-$, $\$ 28,000$; and then the Power Knee is in the range of $\$ 38,000$. And that's just the basic package. So that's no extended warranties, no special additional services included.
Q. And the prices you just listed, do those reflect list prices?
A. Correct.
Q. Are you able to provide an estimated average price charged including rebates and discounts to clinics for each of these knees?


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Q. But aside from the latest iteration of the Rheo Knee, does Ossur have any other plans, microprocessor knee launches, in the next few years?
A. Currently only based on the existing technology platforms that we've invested in, so that's magnetorheologics and Power Knee.
Q. When we were speaking of the positioning of the Rheo Knee previously, I believe you had mentioned that it targets those higher mobility K3, K4 patients.

Is that still true of the latest iteration of the Rheo Knee?
A. Yes, I would say so. Possibly slightly larger part of the K3 population than the previous one, but I would say it's still, still in that same realm.
Q. Do you have another iteration of the Rheo Knee planned or in the works?


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Q. Who are Ossur's primary microprocessor knee competitors today in the United States?
A. So Ottobock would be the biggest one with a portfolio that sits within the same price ranges. Then you would have Freedom as, I would say, a third, and then there's a player from Asia which is Nabtesco which it's more difficult to really estimate their market share. They're primarily managed through distribution. And then there's a company out of England which is Blatchford Endolite. They're also a player in that segment.
Q. You mentioned Nabtesco, and I think I heard you say that they only use distribution; is that correct?
A. That's right.
Q. So Nabtesco does not have a U.S. sales force today?
A. Not that I'm aware of, no.
Q. How does the Nabtesco technology compare to the C-Leg?
A. So like I described in the beginning, you have three segments. You have the hydraulic units, you have the magnetorheologics, and then you have the ones that combine hydraulics and pneumatics.

That's where -- the last category is where the

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Nabtesco knee can be found. So it's a combination of pneumatics and hydraulics.
Q. Are you familiar at all with Nabtesco's current market share?
A. Like I said, it's very difficult to estimate. I could not tell you exactly for sure.
Q. Is it smaller than Ossur's?
A. Yes.
Q. In your view is the Nabtesco technology as good as the C-Leg?
A. I don't think so.
Q. Why is that?
A. I think where the hydraulics is superior is in the level of support it offers to the patient, and I also would say that the artificial intelligence that controls the C-Leg is superior to that of the Nabtesco knee.
Q. You also mentioned Endolite. Do you know how large Endolite's share is on the market today?
A. We believe that they're in a fourth position. Exact market share on microprocessor alone, I need to make some calculations in my head here.

I would say it's probably in the realm of, I would say, 5 percent to 8 percent.
Q. In your experience have you seen them gaining

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shares over the last few years, or have they remained relatively consistent?
A. I think they've probably been up and down a little bit in terms of market share.
Q. But usually within that range of 5 to 8 percent?
A. I would think so.
Q. Who is the current market leader for microprocessor knees in the United States?
A. Ottobock.
Q. Why is that the case?
A. I'd say primarily because they have had the product on the market the longest, so there's a legacy there.

Second to that, I think there's also a close customer collaboration between them and the largest prosthetic provider in the industry which is Hanger Prosthetics, and they have always preferred the Ottobock C-Leg over other technologies, and --
Q. When is --
A. -- I think that the latter, more functional related part is the fact that the C-Leg does have the type of supports and security feeling for users that is more preferred by the lesser active patients. So the ones that are high K2, low K3, and that is where a

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rather large part of the amputee population resides, being the fact that our amputee population is mainly vascular and diabetic, and those patients are in the age range of 60 to 70 . So they're typically falling within that bracket.
Q. And as you mentioned earlier, Ossur's Rheo line --

THE REPORTER: I'm sorry. I missed that. I apologize. I missed that.

MS. LAO: Sorry. Let me restart that.
BY MS. LAO:
Q. And as you mentioned earlier, the patient population that Ossur's Rheo line targets is the higher mobility K3, K4 patients; is that correct?
A. That is correct. Not to say --
Q. Where does Freedom --
A. Sorry. Not to say that we haven't made efforts to try to make it more appealing for the other population as well, but I'd say that there still is a preference on the C-Leg technology in that segment.
Q. Where does the Freedom technology fit in?
A. So the current Freedom technology, as in the Plie, would probably fit into the mid K3 segment of the population, mid to -- yeah, mid to higher, probably.
Q. When did Freedom enter the U.S. market for
microprocessor knees?
A. Ooh, I need to dig into my memory. Top of mind, I would say probably six, seven years ago.
Q. When Freedom entered the U.S. market, did you see a response from Ottobock in terms of pricing or features?
A. I would say that it definitely stimulated them to speed up the developments in terms of adding features into their product, and I think it's fair to say that given the pricing structure and strategy of Freedom, that there was somewhat of a response from Ottobock to that as well.
Q. You mentioned pricing strategy of Freedom. What did you mean by their pricing strategy?
A. So in general, it's fair to say that Freedom's value proposition is more a price proposition, whereas the value proposition of Ossur is more around quality of service, quality of products, and level of innovation.
Q. You mentioned that Ottobock responded to Freedom's entry with faster innovations.

Do you mind elaborating?
A. So let's say that -- and I think it goes hand in hand with just the timing of the market. When there's more competition on the market, obviously it triggers us to be more competitive and bring out faster

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iterations and versions of the product. So I would say that's one part of it.

So, yeah, I would say I think that it just sped up the versioning and the iterations of the product.
Q. How does Freedom fare compared to Ottobock's C-Leg in terms of features and functionality?
A. I would say that it's comparable in terms of technology. I think features-wise, the main strength of the C-Leg remains the level of resistance it offers which I don't think the Plie has matched.

So, yeah, technology-wise it's very similar, I think, from a features and actual functionality perspective. I would say safety, stability would be what the patients would look for in a Plie -- sorry -in a C-Leg.
Q. In your view are those two legs relatively substitutable given the fact that they function from the same hydraulics technology?
A. I would say to an extent, yes, but not the same extent as the knee that Freedom has or had in development. I think that one is definitely more -- was definitely more to be a substitution to the existing Ottobock C-Leg business.
Q. Could you tell us a bit more about the leg -the knee that's in development at Freedom that you're
referring to?
A. Yes. So, well, they refer to it as the C-Leg Killer or Quatro is the work name of the project. So from what they told us -- and I'll admit that we obviously had very little exposure to the product. We received some videos where we could look at the product.

But it was intended to basically mimic the functionality of a C-Leg, increasing significantly the resistance which the Plie was lacking, to cover that lower part, lower segment of the K3 population, as well as, actually, because they spoke about the whole range, from low K3 all the way to high K4. That was what they were targeting.
Q. And in these discussions, are you referring to when Ossur was looking at potentially acquiring Freedom Innovations?
A. That is correct.
Q. Did Ossur ever have the opportunity to test the Quatro or the C-Leg Killer?
A. Sorry. Did Ossur have the ability? No, we did not have the ability to do that. Requested but not granted.
Q. If Ossur had had the opportunity to test the Quatro and it turned out to have all of the functionality that you had just described, do you think

Ossur might have been willing to potentially increase its final bid?
A. I think it's fair to say that the valuation could have been higher or the bid could have been higher. I think when you look at our due diligence material, you'll notice that there is a difference between the valuation and the actual bid, and I think that has everything to do with the assumptions that the product could be as good as they described it but then the reservations whether it would be.

So that's basically how we decided to go with the lower bid based on the question marks around it, but if it would have, indeed, done what they described, I think it would or I think -- I would have valued it higher, and I think the bid would have been higher as well.
Q. In terms of Ossur's perspective, from what you could see through the due diligence, would you have anticipated that the Quatro launch would have taken a share from Ottobock's C-Leg sales?
A. Yes, definitely.
Q. Would the pricing have been comparable for the Quatro versus the C-Leg?

MS. REEVES: Objection. Calls for speculation. You're free to answer, Kim.

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THE WITNESS: Okay. Well, they made some comments about the price range, and that would have been in that level of the existing microprocessor knees out there list price-wise. So it would be complete speculation if I would say anything about the actual sales price. BY MS. LAO:
Q. Of course, but based on what Ossur had seen in due diligence, was the plan to price the new Quatro similarly to the C-Leg that's on the market today?
A. Yes.
Q. I'd like to talk about the sale of Freedom in just a moment, but before we do so, I'd like to revisit our discussion about pricing and the products on the market today.

From Ossur's perspective, when you're targeting or negotiating a price for a microprocessor knee with a clinic that has multiple locations, does Ossur set different prices for different locations?
A. If there's one owner, then typically the price would be the same for all locations.
Q. And that would be the same price would be charged to the clinic for all locations in the U.S.?
A. For that same owner, yes.
Q. During pricing discussions with clinics, which competitors come up most frequently from Ossur's point
of view?
A. I would say that in the last four to five years, it has been primarily Freedom or the Plie, in that case.

More recently, there's more talk about Ottobock products as well and then the occasional Orion product from Endolite, Blatchford, as well, and then Nabtesco is mentioned as well, for sure.

So I think all of them come up.
Q. Is it fair to say that Nabtesco comes up less frequently than Freedom and Ottobock?
A. Yes. I think so, yes.

And I think, if I may add to that, I think that is related to the fact that it's distributed through distribution only. There's no direct sales force there. So I think that probably reduces the likelihood of that discussion.
Q. I'd like to talk briefly about Ossur's experience in developing the Rheo.

Did Ossur develop or acquire the Rheo Knee originally?
A. I would say that we acquired the technology platform but then developed it into a commercial product.
Q. Can you estimate what the total development

DeRoy
cost was for Rheo?
A. Very tough to put an accurate price on it, but I would say -- I mean, we acquired the technology platform for an amount that was included in an acquisition at the time, so it's tough to break it down as to what it cost in acquisition.

Q. And do you have an estimate of how much there was involved in the development of the technology by the previous owner?
A. I can't speak to that.
Q. Do you know how long it took to develop the Rheo technology?
A. In total or at the previous owner?
Q. In total, including the previous owner.
A. We have to take into consideration that the original development started at MIT.

And that's not uncommon that the universities are starting up projects for research and development, and they come up with a technology platform that is basically proving feasibility. It's kind of a research project.

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So that technology was from them, transferred over. I would have to look it up. I can't answer that off the top of my head when Hugh Herr actually started that development in MIT.

But I would say that probably when it came to Flex-Foot, the company we ended up acquiring, they probably had it for three, four years prior to our acquisition.
Q. And then as you mentioned earlier, there was additional development within Ossur after that acquisition, correct?
A. Yes. We did not launch the product until 2004, whereas the acquisition of the technology happened in 2000.
Q. I'd like to talk about the sale of Freedom Innovations.

When did Freedom initially reach out to Ossur regarding its sale?
A. I would say that must have been in the May-June time frame.
Q. May-June of this year?
A. Of this year, yes.
Q. Who was responsible for contact with Freedom within Ossur?
A. I believe the CEO of the company actually was

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1 the one contacted first.
Q. How did Ossur react?
A. Well, being a company that has expanded and grown over time through organic growth as well as acquisition in this competitive but consolidated field, we were looking at the opportunity. We're obviously interested in continuing to grow, to grow our business, and to continue to provide a wider product offering to the patients in our pursuit to provide them with the life without limitations which is our company slogan.
Q. When did Ossur make its preliminary offer?
A. That would have been in the August time frame.
Q. August was when Ossur made its preliminary initial offer?
A. I believe so.

I mean, do you have more specific information there or?

I believe it was in August, yeah.
Q. Do you know what valuation Ossur initially assigned to the Freedom business?
A. Well, $I$ know that our offer was in the range of


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only offer we made.
 deal?
A. We did, but let's say that we didn't do it to the extent we would have liked to do it, given the time pressure under which Freedom was acting.
Q. Did the valuation that Ossur assigned to the Freedom business change between the time it made the initial valuation and after it conducted due diligence?
A. I seem to recall that it didn't really. I mean, the valuation, yes. The valuation went through several iterations. The actual bid was fairly stable from the get-go.
Q. I see. How did the valuation change separate from the bid?
A. I think it was based on running different scenarios, but the main factor affecting the valuation was the uncertainty around the actual quality of that C-Leg Killer product, the Quatro, that they had in development.

So it was not clear. We got indications. They basically detailed the product to us, and upon our

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request to actually get more information to be able to try it on patients and to see it for ourselves, that was a back and forth.

So we decided to make valuations based on assumptions of the quality of the products, and that led to several scenarios.

But in the end we decided because of the uncertainty that at that stage, you know, we kept our offer -- or the bid where it was and expected that in the next stage of potential due diligence, we would have gotten further access to the technology to verify and then potentially adjust the offer based on our findings.
Q. After conducting the due diligence, what was your impression of the Quatro product? I understand you weren't able to test it.
A. Yeah. So from looking at the videos, I will tell you that it is very difficult to get a good feel for how stable or unstable or how well the knee functions.

But let's say that the material they provided us included the footage of a person that is a very known person within the industry, and without asking him any specifics, we asked him whether he had been on a knee. Because he tried the Rheo Knee in the summertime as

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1 well. chance.

So we asked him just in his opinion, how did he feel about the Rheo after having tried it, and at that moment he said that, well, I've had the luxury to try some other stuff that is in development that I can't really talk about, but I'll give you this, that the Rheo Knee I tried is very different from the device that I was asked to try just recently, but that device did tell -- in his mind, did give a very similar feel as to what the C-Leg did which he tried as well.

So that kind of led us to the point that, okay, in the next-stage due diligence, it would be very interesting to put more into that. Because one person's opinion is obviously not the general population's opinion, but, yeah, I think that that gave us the indication that, hey, there's something there that we would have liked to further evaluate if given the
Q. Is it fair to say that at the time that Ossur made a bid for the Freedom business, it saw value in that business?
A. Yes.
Q. And is it fair to say that when Ossur made that bid for the Freedom business, it saw value specifically in the microprocessor knee price line that Freedom had

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1 in the works?
A. Yes.

MS. REEVES: Objection. Leading.
You're free to answer.
THE WITNESS: Yes.
BY MS. LAO:
Q. Now, did Ossur make any plans regarding what it would do with the Freedom product if it had acquired the company?
A. We did, and definitely when looking at the current existing product line, we saw quite some opportunities of complementary additions to our product offering. There was some overlap as well.

So we were looking at two options which was to streamline the overall offering in a very clear and clean way to the customer. At the same time, we also evaluated whether Freedom could continue to exist as a standalone brand, knowing that from a customer's perspective and a pricing standpoint, it is a brand that people appreciate in terms of having access to mainstream product at very competitive prices.

So in the due diligence you'll read up on our efforts or our -- yeah, our efforts to try to streamline their portfolio within ours, which obviously has a base of assumptions.

But the majority of their biggest prosthetic feet, for instance, we were expecting to continue to have those as an addition and a complementary aspect to our product line.

We would have definitely continued the development of the C-Leg equivalent given that, you know, that would be a good opportunity for us to gain market share within the business.

Then they have a microprocessor ankle which they are at the end stage of development, according to their information, which is based on a hydraulic technology which is very different from the technology that Ossur has chosen for microprocessor ankles which is a motorized-type device.

So for us that could have meant a good addition of an alternative technology platform to that segment which is a segment that is expected to be a growing segment in the future.

So, yeah, I think it's fair to say that there was some good opportunity there to expand on our product offering and tap into new technology platforms that would open up a larger population group and would allow us to provide better outcomes for patients.
Q. With respect to the Plie, what would Ossur have planned to do with the Plie had it acquired

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1 Freedom? say.
A. Now, I have to kind of put my hat on as a global marketing person at the time. Because what Plie has that the Rheo Knee doesn't have and which is greatly appreciated by patients is the fact that it is waterproof. So it is submergible. Same goes for the C-Leg. Does not apply to the Rheo Knee.

So for us it was a good opportunity to offer that waterproof solution, and especially in certain markets that are outside of the United States. When we look at some of the European markets but also some of the Asian markets, Middle East, there are opportunities there with people that require products that are waterproof, that require products that are better ingression-protected for sand and such.

So for us there was a good opportunity to continue to have the Plie as a separate segment within our microprocessor offerings, and definitely when you look at the Quatro, I believe that product would have done very well for us as well in that same segment.

And possibly over time there would have been a rollover, a natural rollover from the hydraulic version of the Plie over to the Quatro. So that, I think, would have been a possible scenario, but it's difficult to

And then we're always very careful when considering the phaseout of a product. We do that with our own products and especially with a product that has a significant dollar amount associated to it. I think they would have probably co-existed in a broader range of microprocessor knees and with a definite benefit for us on a global level.
Q. Would Ossur have planned to keep the Plie at its current price point had it acquired it?

MS. REEVES: Objection. Calls for speculation.
You're free to answer.
THE WITNESS: Okay. I think it's fair to say. I think, you know, there are reasons why customers purchase that product, and then some of it is price-driven. Some of the reimbursement levels are simply not as beneficial as others, and for that reason sometimes they're pushed in that direction. So it would have been a good thing for us to keep that price level.

I think also at the price level it would have allowed us, let's say, in those other markets outside of the United States, it would have allowed us to offer it in countries where reimbursement systems simply are not as beneficial as they are in the United States. BY MS. LAO:
Q. Did Ossur have plans for what it would do with

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1 the Freedom facilities had it gone through with the 2 acquisition?
A. Yes. I think there was a good opportunity for consolidation or at least utilization of same locations when it comes to feet manufacturing.

When it comes to the bionics, being the bionic ankle as well as the microprocessor knee, I think we saw a good opportunity to just keep that very close to the R\&D facility of Freedom.

And in our due diligence, the plan was to actually keep the R\&D department. Obviously because of the development ongoing on the Quatro, we would have kept that in its -- well, maybe not in its current location, but we would have kept it here in California with the same people working on the same project.

So it would have been more of a consolidation on the back end when it comes to the supporting services as finance and manufacturing and operations for their feet.

And then sales and marketing, let's say that we had some assumptions, but we didn't really conclude it because the due diligence actually didn't last as long. But I think there, there would have been an integration, very likely an integration into the Ossur structure, yeah.
Q. In terms of the acquisition itself by Ottobock, why do you think Ottobock decided to purchase Freedom?

MS. REEVES: Objection. Calls for speculation.
You're free to answer.
THE WITNESS: Okay. So I was about to say, it's difficult for me to read their minds.

But if I were in their shoes, obviously Freedom had a very good prosthetic feet line, whereas Ottobock's is much less developed in spite of them having been in the industry much longer. So I think they saw an opportunity there to get a stronger position in the market on prosthetic feet.

Other than that, I would say that clearly the fact that the so-called C-Leg Killer would have been a significant threat to their current market share, and it could have been a defense mode to actually make sure that that technology was in their hands rather than to end up in the hands of their closest competitor. BY MS. LAO:
Q. You mentioned earlier about had Ossur had the opportunity to test the Quatro product, it's possible that Ossur might have increased its bid.

Sitting here today, does Ossur still have any interest in purchasing Freedom Innovations if it were available for sale?
A. I think, yes, maybe we would still have interest. Obviously it would have to be at the right price, but I think there probably is an interest still, yes.
Q. If the Freedom Innovations business were would Ossur have an interest in the business today?
A. Well, obviously I'm not the sole decision-maker there, but I think it would be reasonable that we would dig back into the due diligence and evaluate whether that offer is still a valid offer.

MS. LAO: Let's go off the record.
(Recess taken from $12: 51 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. to $12: 58 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.
MS. LAO: Can we please go back on the record.
THE REPORTER: Yes.
MS. LAO: So, Mr. De Roy, thank you so much for your time. I think those are all the questions that we had.

Mandy, are there any clarifications that you would like to make?

MS. REEVES: Yes, I had just a few follow-up questions.

EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR OSSUR AMERICAS AND THE WITNESS:
/ / /

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BY MS. REEVES:
Q. First, Mr. De Roy, when did Ossur make its initial proposal to acquire Freedom?
A. It was, in fact, in July.
Q. And then when did Ossur make its final binding bid?
A. That was in August.

MS. REEVES: That's all. I have no further questions.

MS. LAO: All right. Thanks, everybody, for your time. I hope everyone has a wonderful rest of the day. Let's go off the record, please. (Whereupon, the investigational hearing concluded at 12:59 p.m.)

## CERTIFICATE OF CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER

I, Sandra Jo Roberts, the officer before whom the foregoing proceedings were taken, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and correct record of the proceedings; that said proceedings were taken by me stenographically and thereafter reduced to typewriting under my supervision; and that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to this case and have no interest, financial or otherwise, in its outcome.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 7th day of December, 2017.

s/Sandra Jo Roberts

Sandra Jo Roberts, CSR
Certificate No. 5086

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEPONENT

I, Kim Peter Viviane De Roy, do hereby acknowledge I have read and examined the foregoing pages of testimony, and the same is a true, correct and complete transcription of the testimony given by me, and any changes and/or corrections, if any, appear in the attached errata sheet signed by me.
$\qquad$
Date
Kim Peter Viviane De Roy

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| 1 | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA |
| 2 | BEFORE THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION |
| 3 | ------------------------------------1) |
| 4 | IN THE MATTER OF: ) DOCKET NO. |
| 5 | OTTO BOCK HEALTHCARE NORTH AMERICA, ) 9378 |
| 6 | INC., ) |
| 7 | -------------------------------------1) |
| 8 |  |
| 9 |  |
| 10 | DEPOSITION OF KIM PETER VIVIAN DEROY |
| 11 | Washington, D.C. |
| 12 | March 23, 2018 |
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| 21 | REPORTED BY: Tina Alfaro, RPR, CRR, RMR |
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                    Taken pursuant to agreement before Tina M.
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    of Columbia.
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KIM PETER VIVIAN DEROY, called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: EXAMINATION

BY MR. McCONNELL:
Q. Good morning, Mr. DeRoy.
A. Good morning.
Q. My name is Sean McConnell and I'm an attorney representing Respondent Otto Bock Healthcare North America. If I refer to Otto Bock today, I will be referring to Otto Bock Healthcare North America. Do you understand that?
A. Yes.
Q. I will be asking you questions today about Otto Bock's acquisition of FIH Group Holdings, LLC. If I use Freedom Innovations or Freedom today, I will be referring to FIH Group Holdings LLC. Is that okay?
A. Yeah.
Q. And when $I$ refer to the transaction or acquisition between Otto Bock and Freedom, you'll understand that that's the transaction or
acquisition that I'm referring to today?
A. Yes.
Q. Could you please state your name for the record.
A. Kim Peter Vivian DeRoy.
Q. Could you please state your employer for the record.
A. Ossur.
Q. Can you please state your employer's address for the record.
A. Grothjals, $G-R-O-T-H-J-A-L-S, N o .5$ in 110 Rakovic.

MR. McCONNELL: Can counsel present today please identify themselves for the record.

MS. SULLIVAN: Marguerite Sullivan on behalf of the witness and Ossur.

MR. COFFIN: Alex Coffin, counsel for Ossur.

MR. HUTCHINSON: Zachary Hutchinson, Latham \& Watkins on behalf of the witness.

MS. LAO: Linda Lao on behalf of the Federal Trade Commission.

MS. WOHL: Sara Wohl on behalf of the Federal Trade Commission.

MS. McNEIL: Betty Jean McNeil on behalf of the Federal Trade Commission.

BY MR. McCONNELL:
Q. Mr. DeRoy, have you ever been deposed before?
A. Yes.
Q. How many times have you been deposed?
A. Just once.
Q. Is the one time the time with the FTC in this matter?
A. Correct.
Q. And that was the fall of 2017 , correct?
A. It was in December, if $I$ remember correctly.
Q. December of 2017?
A. Yes.
Q. Besides the deposition with the Federal Trade Commission you've never been deposed before; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Have you ever testified under oath before besides that deposition?
A. No.
Q. Have you had any communications with the

Federal Trade Commission about this case outside of that deposition?
A. No.
Q. Do you know if anyone from Ossur has had communications with the FTC about this case outside of your deposition?
A. No. Apart from counsel I guess, no.
Q. You mentioned earlier that your employer was Ossur. Is that Ossur HF?
A. That's correct.
Q. So if I refer to Ossur during today's deposition, is it your understanding I'll be referring to Ossur HF?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you review your testimony from the December 2017 deposition in preparation for today's deposition?
A. I did.
Q. Is there any testimony from your deposition on December 6, 2017 that you would like to change before we get started today?
A. No.
Q. What did you do to prepare for your testimony today?
A. I reviewed the previous deposition and I reviewed the documentation that was made available for the matter from Ossur.
Q. When you say documentation made available by Ossur, are you referring to the document production that Ossur made in this case?
A. That's correct.
Q. Did you have any discussions with anyone at Ossur to prepare for your deposition today?
A. Yes.
Q. Who at Ossur did you speak with to prepare for today's deposition?
A. With legal counsel.
Q. Besides legal counsel at Ossur, did you have any discussions with anyone else at Ossur in preparation for today's deposition?
A. No.
Q. Is there any reason that you cannot testify truthfully and accurately today, Mr. DeRoy?
A. No.
Q. Even though you've been through this once before, $I$ 'm going to go over a few ground rules for today's deposition, if that's okay.

All of my questions and your answers will
be recorded by the court reporter. Please answer my questions orally so that the court reporter can record your answers. Please avoid head nods or head shakes as the court reporter cannot record that for the record.

We can't speak over each other. The court reporter can't take two statements at once. So please wait until $I$ finish a question to respond, and I will do my very best to allow you to complete your response before $I$ start another question.

If you don't understand a question, please say so. Otherwise if you answer, I will understand that you fully understood my question. Is that okay?
A. Yes.
Q. I'd like to remind you that you're under oath testifying just as you would in a court of law, and if at any point you realize you've answered a question incorrectly or incompletely, please let me know. Otherwise $I$ will assume that your answers today are accurate and complete. Do you understand that?
A. Yes.
Q. We can take regular breaks if you like.

If you need a break at any time, please ask and I'll be happy to allow you to take a break. I just ask that if $I$ have a question pending you complete your response to my question before we take a break. Is that okay?
A. Sounds good.
Q. Do you understand these instructions that I've just provided?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you agree to abide by them to the best of your ability today?
A. I do.

$$
\text { (DeRoy Exhibit } 1 \text { and }
$$

Exhibit 2 were marked as requested.)

BY MR. McCONNELL:
Q. Mr. DeRoy, you've just been handed Exhibits 1 and 2. They are subpoenas ad testificandum for today's deposition reflecting the fact that you'll be providing testimony today both on behalf of yourself and on behalf of Ossur. Did you review -- have an opportunity to review DeRoy 1 and DeRoy 2?

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A. I did.
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Q. Did you review these documents to prepare for your deposition today?
A. I did.
Q. There is a list of 26 topics attached to the subpoena ad testificandum directed to Ossur in DeRoy 2 ; do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Are you prepared today to answer questions on the topics reflected in DeRoy 2?
A. I am.
Q. Do you understand that you are the person that Ossur has designated to testify on behalf of the company regarding those topics?
A. I do.
Q. If your answer at any point today would be different in your capacity as Ossur's designee versus your personal knowledge, please state so for the record. Okay?
A. I will.
Q. Just to be clear, between the time that you testified on December 6, 2017 and today you've not had any discussions with anyone at the Federal Trade Commission about this case, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Mr. DeRoy, what is your current position at Ossur?
A. I am the executive vice president of R\&D.
Q. What responsibilities does the executive vice president of $R \& D$ have at Ossur?
A. I oversee their research and development of all prosthetics and basing and support products in the organization.
Q. And, Mr. DeRoy, you've been at Ossur since 2002, correct?
A. That is right.
Q. And you've held various positions at Ossur since 2002 related to prosthetics, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. You've held roles at Ossur since 2002 involved in research and development, sales, marketing all related to prosthetics in the United States, correct?
A. Not only in the United States, but yes, those roles, R\&D, product management, marketing, sales.
Q. So it's fair to say that you have significant experience in the U.S. prosthetics market, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Would it be fair to say that you have significant experience regarding the sales of prosthetic knees and feet in the United States?
A. I do.
Q. Unless I specify otherwise, my questions today will be referring to Ossur's business in the United States. Is that okay?
A. Yes.
Q. Can you please describe Ossur's prosthetic business in the United States.
A. Which aspects of it would you like me to describe?
Q. For example, what product -- what prosthetic products does Ossur sell in the United States currently?
A. So we sell a broad range of prosthetic products which include the liners, include prosthetic feet, prosthetic knees, the components that hold them together, we provide customized solutions including prosthetic sockets, and then in the knee segment we have both the mechanical knees and then we have the bionic knees as they're referred to.
Q. With respect to lower limb prosthetic solutions, is it fair to say that Ossur manufactures and sells all of the components to a lower leg extremity in the United States?
A. That's correct.
Q. For how long has Ossur sold prosthetics in the United States?
A. For as long as I've been with the company and prior to that as well.
Q. How much revenue from prosthetic sales did Ossur earn in 2017 in the United States?

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I might want to add some of that is
``` upper extremity as well since \(I\) didn't mention that specifically.
Q. Thank you.

Q. I'd like to start talking a little bit about Ossur's prosthetic feet. When did Ossur start selling prosthetic feet in the United States?
A. We had a product that precedes my presence in the company, the Master Step, which was sold I believe in the '90s, but the main entrance into prosthetic feet started in 2000 with the acquisition of Flex-Foot.
Q. I know that was before your time at the company, but do you remember how many foot products Flex-Foot made in 2000 when Ossur acquired it?
A. I would say it's probably a product line of ten different feet.
Q. Did Flex-Foot make any other prosthetic products besides feet when Ossur acquired it around 2000?
A. They were in development, but they didn't commercialize a bionic knee at the time. I do believe they had a mechanical knee called the Mauch Knee at the time.
Q. Ossur currently sells a Mauch knee in the United States?
A. Correct.
Q. Is that the same platform product?
A. Correct.
Q. And you testified that Flex-Foot was in development of a bionic knee when Ossur acquired it in 2000, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Was the development of that bionic knee at Flex-Foot in conjunction with MIT?
A. Correct.
Q. How many different prosthetic feet products does Ossur sell in the United States today?
A. Probably in the range of 20 .
Q. Has Ossur's prosthetic feet portfolio changed at all since September 2017 when Otto Bock acquired Freedom?
A. No, it has not.
Q. Who do you consider to be the market leader for sales of prosthetic feet in the United States?
A. I would say Ossur is the market leader.
Q. Who are Ossur's primary competitors with respect to selling prosthetic feet in the United States?
A. That would be Freedom and Otto Bock are the main competitors. Then there is College Park, there is Endolite Blatchford.
Q. Anyone else?
A. Well, until prior to the acquisition Medi was selling feet in the United States as well. Then there's TruLife is one more company. I'm sure I'm forgetting one or two smaller companies.
Q. When you say the acquisition of Medi, are you referring to Ossur's acquisition of Medi?
A. Correct.
Q. When did Ossur acquire Medi?
A. 2016 .
Q. When Ossur purchased Medi in 2016 Medi was making prosthetic feet in the United States?
A. They were not making them in the United States. They were making them in Germany, but they were selling them.
Q. Thank you for clarifying. About how many prosthetic feet was Medi selling in the United States when Ossur purchased Medi in 2016?

So it was a very small part of
their business.
Q. Do you remember how many different types of feet?
A. Essentially they were only selling one brand of feet with two or three variants of it.
Q. Of the competitors that you just listed, who does Ossur consider to be its closest competitor for the sale of prosthetic feet in the United States?
A. I would say Freedom would have been the closest. There's actually one company that you should add to the list, Rush, R-U-S-H.
Q. Thank you, Mr. DeRoy. If you remember anyone else during the deposition --
A. I'll let you know.
Q. -- let me know.

On a unit basis do you know how many prosthetic feet Ossur sold in the United States in 2017?
A. I would guess, but I think I would probably make a mistake there.

MS. SULLIVAN: Do you want him to guess?
MR. McCONNELL: If the best he can do is a reasonable estimate, that would be great.

BY THE WITNESS:
Q. I'd like to turn now, Mr. DeRoy, to Ossur's sale of prosthetic knees in the United States. Okay?
A. Uh-huh.
Q. When did Ossur start selling prosthetic knees in the United States, do you know?
A. Early 2000 s, mechanical knees at the time.
Q. How many different types of prosthetic knees does Ossur sell in the United States today?
A. We sell roughly six or seven.
Q. Do you know the names of the six or seven knees that Ossur sells in the United States today?
A. So we have the Total Knee, that comes in different variants, we have the 2100 , the 2000 , the 1900. Then there's the Mauch Knee and the Mauch Knee Plus. Then there's the Balance Knee that comes in two or three variants as well. That's about it for mechanical knees.
Q. I'm talking about all products.
A. Then we have the Rheo Knee, which is our microprocessor knee, the Rheo Knee XC, which is an
advanced version of that knee, and then we have the Power Knee.
Q. Does Ossur sell a hybrid prosthetic knee in the United States?
A. We do not.
Q. Is Ossur in development of a hybrid prosthetic knee in the United States?
A. We are not.
Q. Has Ossur's prosthetic knee portfolio changed at all since September 2017 when Otto Bock acquired Freedom?
A. No.
Q. Who does Ossur consider to be the market leader for the sale of prosthetic knees in the United States?
A. Otto Bock.
Q. Who does Ossur consider to be its primary competitors with respect to selling prosthetic knees in the United States?
A. I'd say Otto Bock again.
Q. Besides Otto Bock, does Ossur consider anyone else a competitor for the sale of prosthetic knees in the United States?
A. Yes. For bionic knees that would be

Freedom together with Otto Bock and Ossur, that's kind of the top three. Then there's two smaller companies. One is Endolite Blatchford and there's Nabtesco out of Asia. N-A-B-T-E-S-C-O.
Q. And you said that Otto Bock is Ossur's closest competitor for the sale of prosthetic knees in the United States, right?
A. Correct.
Q. Why do you consider Otto Bock to be Ossur's closest competitor for the sale of prosthetic knees in the United States?
A. They have the biggest part of the market share, they have the longest-standing reputation, they have the first to market on the bionic knee segment, and they have a very efficient R\&D team that continues to come up with renewals and improvements to the product which makes it competition to continue to be ahead of the game or along with the game as needed to compete in the market.
Q. I'm sure Ossur's right there with it innovating and competing in the market, correct?
A. Yeah. We're two innovators in the field.
Q. Again, unit sales, are you able to provide
a reasonable estimate to the number of prosthetic knees on a unit basis that Ossur sold in 2017 in the United States?

 \(\square\) \(\square\)
Q. Mr. DeRoy, are you familiar with \(K\) levels?
A. I am.
Q. What are K levels?
A. K levels are descriptors that are applied to identify the activity level of an amputee. Based on their \(K\) level they are grouped within \(K 1\), K2, \(K 3\), or \(K 4\) based on the activities they're able to perform from low activity, limited walking capabilities to somewhat more walking capabilities indoor primarily, somewhat outdoor, to outdoor and variable speeds, being able to walk up and down stairs, and then you have the last group which is high active, sports, heavy duty type. So that's K1 through K4.
Q. Does Ossur sell prosthetic knees in the United States for all \(K\) level amputees?
A. In the complete range with mechanical and
bionics, yes.
Q. Do you know which prosthetic knees Ossur sells for \(K 3\) amputees in the United States?
A. Yes.
Q. Which prosthetic knees does Ossur sell to K3 amputees in the United States?
A. We sell the Total Knee, the Mauch Knee, the Rheo Knee, the Rheo Knee XC, and the Power Knee
Q. And of that group, the Total Knee and the Mauch Knee are mechanical knees, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And the Rheo, Rheo XC, and the Power Knee all have microprocessors, right?
A. Correct.
(DeRoy Exhibit 3 was marked as requested.)

BY MR. MCCONNELL:
Q. Mr. DeRoy, you've been handed a document labeled DeRoy 3. It's a document produced by Ossur as part of the FTC's investigation in this case with the Bates OSSUR-3P-00000096. If you could take a moment and review DeRoy 3 and let me know when you've completed your review, please.
(Witness reviewing document.)

BY THE WITNESS:
A. Yes.
Q. What is DeRoy 3?
A. DeRoy 3 is an overview of our mechanical and bionic -- some of the bionic knee product line.
Q. Is the product portfolio identified in DeRoy 3 current?
A. Yes. I would say so, yes.
Q. Do you know who created the document reflected at DeRoy 3?
A. I don't know which person did, but I'm assuming that it is a product manager that is responsible for this.
Q. Is the product portfolio document reflected at DeRoy 3 regularly updated at Ossur?
A. It is.
Q. About how often is the product portfolio reflected at DeRoy 3 updated by Ossur?
A. When changes occur.
Q. And you said that updates are made by product managers; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. Which group within Ossur do product managers work?
A. They work under the marketing department.
Q. Mr. DeRoy, do you ever refer to the product portfolio reflected in DeRoy 3 in your work at Ossur?
A. Yes.
Q. What is this document used for at Ossur?
A. This one in particular is used to educate customers on the product portfolio of Ossur.
Q. Is it important for Ossur to educate customers on the full range of products offered by Ossur?
A. Yes.
Q. Why is it important?
A. To ensure that the right product is selected for the right patient to ensure proper outcome for the patient.
Q. I believe you testified to this already, but just to make sure. Is the portfolio of products reflected in DeRoy 3 current as of September 2017 when Otto Bock acquired Freedom?
A. Yes. I forgot to mention the \(O P\) and \(O H\) series earlier. Those were the ones acquired by Medi, the four in the middle there.
Q. So the four mechanical knees --
A. Mechanical knees in the middle, yeah.
Q. -- in the moderately active user section of the document?
A. Correct.

MS. SULLIVAN: Make sure you let him
finish before you speak because she can't get both. THE WITNESS: Yes.

BY MR. McCONNELL:
Q. The product portfolio in DeRoy 3 is broken into three different segments, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. The three segments are less active users, moderately active users, and more active users, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And do these segments roughly align with the \(K\) levels you were just describing?
A. Yes.
Q. So K2 would be the less active user; is that correct?
A. Correct, down to almost \(K 1\) for the first few units, first two, then \(K 2\) after that, then \(K 3\) progressively to the higher end \(K 3\), then you get into the K4.
Q. Just to make a clean record, when you refer to the K 3 , those would be the knees in the moderately active user segment on this document?
A. Correct.
Q. And the K 4 knees are reflected in the segment for more active users, correct?
A. Not entirely. You should look at it as a progression where the more you go to the right of the document the higher active the person will be. Within K 3 -- there's a bit of overlap. K3 reaches through into the more active part as well and some of those where you see the little icons underneath, they go up to a running man. So they overlap from moderate to high active. So they're not only for high active. They would progress through the different categories.
Q. So the little logos, there's a running person that looks like there's a man with a roof over his head. Is that a more sedentary person?
A. That's correct, a person that would be mostly mobile within the house, limited outdoor activity.
Q. And so it's fair to say that some of the knees in the moderately active user segment of

DeRoy 3 could be the right choice for a K2 patient or they could be the right choice for a \(K 4\) patient, correct?
A. I would say usually not in both directions, but the ones that are located to the middle and the left are likely to be K3, K2. The ones that are located from the middle to the right, they're more in the K 3 to K 4 .
Q. Are there instances where the Rheo Knee can be used for a \(K 2\) patient that may eventually get to a K3 level of activity?
A. Those are rather limited.
Q. But it does happen?
A. I would say we don't typically recommend it.
Q. Why do you not recommend it?
A. It's based on the technology that we use within the Rheo Knee. It suits itself better for the moderate to higher active user because it requires a certain level of voluntary control, the ability of the patient to actually manage the leg, which if you would put this on a lower active user the chances would be that they lack the voluntary control and therefore would not be optimizing their
functionality on that prosthesis.
Q. Within the more active user segment there are four knees identified, the Total Knee, the Mauch Knee, the Mauch Knee Plus and the Rheo Knee XC, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And the Total Knee, Mauch Knee, Mauch Knee Plus are all mechanical knees correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. And the Rheo Knee XC is the advanced microprocessor knee that you were describing earlier, correct?
A. That is correct. If I can add to that. The reason why -- even though there's no running icon underneath that knee, the reason why it's in that segment is because it's referring to high active users in terms of day-to-day activity. They're the ones walking a lot, they're the ones that would walk up stairs, they're the ones that might bike. They combine a broader variety of activities than the typical moderate active user would.
Q. Why don't all active amputees use the Rheo Knee XC, do you know?
A. Well, there are many reasons why people choose one over the other. The fact is that Rheo Knee and Rheo Knee XC are positioned in two different price classes which make the source of pay an important factor to the decision. Plus also it comes down to the ambition of the activity of the patient. It's the duty of the prosthetist to return them to the activity they had prior to the amputation and that is also heavily involved or influenced by the desire of that patient to actually return to that activity level. So those are all factors that play into the decision whether it would be a Rheo Knee XC or Rheo Knee for that matter.
Q. Or for a mechanical knee for that matter, correct?
A. Or for a mechanical knee, yes.
Q. You could have an active person that based on coverage and ability to pay or on activity and lifestyle would prefer a Mauch Knee or Total Knee, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. Do you know for active users how many units of the Total Knee, Mauch Knee, and Mauch Knee

Plus, how many units Ossur sold in 2017?
A. I wish I would have looked into the units more. I'm usually more on the dollar side. I'd have to make a rough guess there.
Q. Is it fair to say that Ossur sells more of the mechanical knees for the active users than it does the bionic knees?
A. Yes.
(DeRoy Exhibit 4 was marked as requested.)

BY MR. McCONNELL:
Q. Mr. DeRoy, you've just been handed a document identified as DeRoy 4. It is a document with the Bates number OSSUR-OTTO-000000582. Could you please take a moment and review the document marked DeRoy 4 and let me know when you've completed your review, please.
(Witness reviewing document.)
BY THE WITNESS:
A. Yes.
Q. What is DeRoy 4 ?
A. Prosthetic pricing, a price list of a selection of prosthetic components.
Q. When you say "selection," do you mean
lower limb prosthetics?
A. Part of the lower limb prosthetics.
Q. Are there additional lower limb prosthetic products that Ossur sells in the United States not reflected in this document?
A. There are.
Q. What types of prosthetic products that Ossur sells in the United States are not reflected in DeRoy 4?
A. There is no mention of liners and there's no mention of components. There's also no mention of the customized prosthetic components.
Q. Is it fair to say that DeRoy 4 reflects 2017 prosthetic pricing for Ossur's prosthetic feet and prosthetic knees that it sells in the United States?
A. It states that it's 2017. So I would assume that that's correct.
Q. Do you know who created this price list, DeRoy 4?
A. This would typically be created by a product manager.
Q. Is the price list reflected at DeRoy 4 regularly updated at Ossur?
A. It is.
Q. Do you know how often the price list is updated at Ossur?
A. Typically annually.
Q. Is it fair to say that Ossur only changes the list prices that it has for products sold in the United States once a year?
A. Yes.
Q. Mr. DeRoy, I believe counsel's pointing you to the reverse side of DeRoy 4 which contains additional products, correct?
A. Correct. I thought we were talking about OT-52. So that's why \(I\) didn't look at OT-53. They're there. They are still missing the component part of it, though.
Q. Do you know the distinction in DeRoy 4 between the blue rows and the white rows?
A. I actually do not.
Q. Do you have any responsibility for adding information to the pricing chart reflected at DeRoy 4?
A. In my current position, I don't.
Q. In a previous position did you have responsibility for input into prosthetic pricing in
the United States?
A. Into prosthetic pricing, but I was not involved in the creation of the price list itself specifically.
Q. Do you ever reference the 2017 prosthetic pricing chart in your work at Ossur?
A. Not regularly.
Q. Why not?
A. Primarily because my interaction with customers is fairly limited; and if it is interaction with customers, conversations about products and price are rather limited as well. It would be more about a customer partnership type of engagement.
Q. Does Ossur give the pricing chart reflected at DeRoy 4 to its customers?
A. I'm not sure whether we do it in this format, but the price list is made available to our customers, yes.
Q. Under the "Product" column in DeRoy 4 there's a section for Flex-Foot products; do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Are those products that Ossur purchased
from Flex-Foot around 2000?
A. Some of them are still there. I would say that the majority of them are products that have been developed at Ossur since the acquisition.
Q. Do you know whether any of the foot products identified in DeRoy 4 are microprocessor controlled?
A. One of them is.
Q. Which one is that?
A. That's the Proprio Foot.
Q. What \(K\) levels does Ossur market the Proprio Foot to in the United States?
A. Primarily K3.
Q. Any other \(K\) levels besides \(K 3\) ?
A. No. It's specified within the coding that K3 patients are the only patients that are eligible for it, and the product specificities only really support the higher impact in \(K 4\) that well.
Q. You've mentioned a few times the coding for a product. Can you describe what you're referring to?
A. Yes. It's actually on the list here as well. So Medicare has a list of \(L\) codes and chart codes that are describing the prosthetic
components, and those codes have a clarification, a price level which defines the reimbursement level for that particular product. So any product that fulfills the criteria described by the codes can be used for a specific patient population under the reimbursement that is specified, which then varies between states.
Q. And who in the supply chain receives the reimbursement paid by Medicare or other payers?
A. Sorry. Who in the supply chain --
Q. Receives the reimbursement for prosthetic products sold by Ossur.
A. That would be the prosthetist.
Q. Is a product's L code important to a prosthetist?
A. Yes.
Q. Why is it important to a prosthetist?
A. It covers the cost of the product and it covers the cost of the work, labor required to set up the product for the patient and to provide the basic training to get the patient acquainted with the product.
Q. Is the reimbursement rate the only form of income for a prosthetist?
A. I would say it's the main source of income.
Q. So in your experience in this industry in the United States a prosthetist would typically select a product with a reimbursement level above the price that it pays for the product, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know if there's a particular margin that prosthetists try to achieve when they're selecting a product for an amputee?
A. I would say that it varies a little bit. Depends a little bit on the mindset of the prosthetist. I think most of them have the mindset to provide the best possible care with the best possible clinical outcome and they will be more compromising on how much margin that leaves them. In some cases people have to choose the cheaper product because the margin is more important to them.
Q. There's a column here in DeRoy 4 labeled "PDAC verified"; do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. What does PDAC verified mean?
A. That means that the PDAC has reviewed the
product and has officially released a statement that says that the coding as it is in the previous column is applicable for that product.
Q. So does the PDAC verification provide a level of comfort to the prosthetist that they will get reimbursement for the product that they select for an amputee?
A. It does.
Q. Do you know whether Freedom's foot and knee products are PDAC verified?
A. I actually think a majority of them are not.
Q. Do you remember reviewing that issue when Ossur was considering purchasing Freedom in 2017?
A. That's correct, yes.
Q. And did Ossur have any concerns with the fact that Freedom's products were not PDAC verified?
A. Correct.
Q. What were those concerns?
A. The concern was that with increased scrutiny on coding application that there was a risk that there would be a retroactive action that could result in customers having to repay
reimbursement fees they had received in the past if it were to be proven that the product was not in compliance with the description as it is found in the L code.
Q. Specifically the Plie 3, do you know whether the Plie 3 is PDAC verified?
A. It is not. To my knowledge it's not.
Q. Does Ossur have an opinion as to whether the Plie 3 is an L5856 microprocessor knee?
A. We do.
Q. What is that opinion?
A. Let's say that we question slightly whether that is the right positioning given the type of technology that is being applied in the Plie, but \(I\) guess the authorities have disagreed with us because they've allowed it to be positioned like that for the last decade.
Q. Why does Ossur question a little bit whether the Plie 3 is actually an L5856 microprocessor knee?
A. The code describes the requirement as being a stance and swing controlled microprocessor knee and we are not entirely clear how the swing portion of the knee is controlled by the
microprocessor, but it has been very difficult for us to objectify the exact function of that knee to be able to state that it does or does not count on the active microprocessor function to do so and Freedom has made their efforts to make clear in their communication that it is fulfilling both requirements.
Q. Do you know whether Ossur's salespeople ever argue to prosthetists that the Plie 3 is not an L5856 microprocessor knee?
A. We typically refrain from talking about competitor's products and L code recommendations, but \(I\) can't say that it never happened. It's out of my knowledge.
Q. At the bottom of DeRoy 4 there's a disclaimer that reads "The responsibility for accurate coding lies solely with the healthcare provider. Ossur assumes no responsibility or liability for the provider's coding decisions." Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. When there's a reference to "provider," is that referring to a prosthetist?
A. That's correct.
Q. And why does Ossur feel the need to disclaim responsibility or liability for the prosthetist's coding decisions?
A. Basically because the prosthetist is the one responsible. So it's a reminder to them about their responsibility.
Q. I believe you testified earlier that sometimes a prosthetist's coding decisions get audited, correct?
A. I'm not sure whether I mentioned it, but it is correct that they sometimes get audited, yes.
Q. Are you familiar with a RAC audit?
A. I am.
Q. What is a RAC audit?
A. A RAC audit is an event during which a RAC auditor comes in and reviews the documentation concerning a patient or multiple patients to investigate whether the care provided was provided correctly in line with the coding regulations and requirements for that patient.
Q. And do RAC auditors -- are RAC auditors typically more concerned with higher-priced prosthetics than lower-priced prosthetics?
A. I would say that their focus has
definitely been on the higher-priced prosthetics.
Q. Have the frequency of RAC audits put downward pressure on the sale of bionic products in the United States from Ossur's opinion?
A. I would say that in 2012 and '13 that was the case. I would say that that trend has kind of reversed and that in '14, '15, '16, and '17 we haven't seen that affect the bionic sales, and we also have not heard too many comments about that anymore either.
Q. Are RAC audits performed by Medicare?
A. They are outsourcing those, but they're done and signed off, yes.
Q. Do private insurers also audit determinations by prosthetists?
A. I'm sure they do. I don't know which form they use to do so, but yes. I'd say that for private payers the upfront verification is usually more intense. So they do the work on the front end before they approve, which makes the application cycle quite a bit longer but which gives a little bit more peace of mind once the approval is in.
Q. I'd like to turn focus to the -- to Ossur's development of the Rheo Knee. Okay?
A. Yes.
Q. You mentioned earlier that Ossur acquired Flex-Foot around 2000 and around that time Flex-Foot was in development of a microprocessor knee. Is that knee the Rheo?
A. It was an early start of the Rheo, yes.
Q. The same platform?
A. Same platform, yeah.
Q. And you said you acquired the technology platform from Flex-Foot, correct?
A. That's right.
Q. When Ossur purchased Flex-Foot, Flex-Foot was not making a microprocessor knee, correct?
A. No -- or that is correct, yes.
Q. Did Maynard Carkhuff work for Flex-Foot when Ossur acquired it in 2000?
A. He did.
Q. And do you know whether Maynard Carkhuff worked for Ossur for a time after the acquisition?
A. He did.
Q. Did Ossur terminate Maynard Carkhuff?
A. I'm actually not sure how the exit of Maynard happened. I can't speak to that.
Q. But he nonetheless exited?
A. He exited either way. I don't know whether it was voluntarily or whether he was terminated, but he did exit the company, yes.
Q. And is it your understanding that Ossur had a noncompete agreement with Maynard Carkhuff?
A. It was before my time so I can't speak with certainty, but \(I\) would assume.
Q. And do you know -- after a period of time do you know whether Maynard Carkhuff went on to start Freedom Innovations?

MS. SULLIVAN: Sean, I've been flexible here, but \(I\) don't see how this is covered by the notice. You can ask, but he's only speaking from his personal knowledge.

MR. McCONNELL: I'm just trying to lay -that's fine if he wants to answer from personal knowledge. I'm just laying a foundation for questions related to the potential acquisition in 2017 .

MS. SULLIVAN: If you know, you can answer. BY THE WITNESS:
A. What was the question again?
Q. Do you know whether Maynard Carkhuff was
involved in starting Freedom Innovations?
A. Yes.
Q. Was Maynard Carkhuff involved in starting Freedom Innovations?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you know whether there were several individuals involved in starting Freedom Innovations that had previously worked for Flex-Foot?
A. Yes. I believe there was one other person that I'm aware of.
Q. Is that person Roland Christensen?
A. I believe it is, yes.
Q. Do you know around what time period Freedom Innovations entered the U.S. market?
A. I'm going to guess 2003.



A. That is correct.
Q. Based on your experience in the industry, if a maker of prosthetics were to acquire Freedom's current microprocessor knee platform, including the

Plie and the \(R \& D\) project that it's undertaking, how long do you think it would take for that prosthetic maker to replicate the presence of Freedom in the market?

MS. SULLIVAN: Objection, calls for speculation, but go ahead and answer. BY THE WITNESS:
A. That depends on where they're starting. If they're starting from scratch, it would probably take them four to five years.
Q. Not starting from scratch. I'm talking about if a maker of prosthetics in the United States acquired Freedom's microprocessor assets, so the Plie 3 and the project that's in development now, how long would it take to replicate Freedom's presence in the microprocessor knee segment in the United States?

MS. SULLIVAN: Same objection. BY THE WITNESS:
A. Given that they acquire that presence, I would say that they would get that presence.
Q. So nearly immediately?

MS. SULLIVAN: Same objection.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. I would say yes.
Q. The current version of the Rheo that Ossur's selling in the United States is simply called Rheo, correct?
A. That's right.
Q. And the earlier iteration was the Rheo 3, right?
A. That's right.
Q. When was the current iteration of the Rheo launched?
A. Towards the second half of 2017.
Q. What was the list price for the Rheo, do you know?
A. It's in the range of \(\$ 19,500\).
Q. Ossur targets the Rheo to K3 amputees mostly, correct?
A. That's right.
Q. And some \(K 2\) patients can receive a Rheo, correct?
A. We do not recommend \(K 2\) patients to receive the Rheo and typically due to reimbursement requirements they would not be eligible for a Rheo Knee.
Q. Is it possible for an amputee with
sufficient financial backing to get a Rheo Knee even if they're a \(K 2\) ?
A. Well, anyone can buy a Porsche, but \(I\) would say the function is really important here. Like \(I\) stated earlier, the fact that the Rheo Knee has a specific technology, which is the magnetorheologic technology -- I'll refer to that as MR going forward.
Q. I'll try to do the same.
A. Like \(I\) explained earlier, it requires a certain level of voluntary control of the patient to be able to walk on that device, and we educate our customers that they should select a patient that has sufficient voluntary control to walk on the Rheo and the majority of those users are in the moderate K 3 , in the middle segment to the higher segment of the \(K 3\) population.
Q. I appreciate that information, but I'm just asking whether it's possible for some K2 amputees to receive a Rheo?

MS. SULLIVAN: Objection, asked and answered.

THE WITNESS: Should I answer again?
MS. SULLIVAN: You can answer.

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BY THE WITNESS:
A. If they were to do so, yes. Would they be successful, question mark.
Q. And it's possible for some K4 amputees to use Rheos as well, correct?
A. Yes. That is a more likely scenario.

However, they would have to use the knee as described in the earlier list we reviewed in low to moderate impact. So that doesn't necessarily refer to \(K 2\) or K 3 . That refers to are they walking very fast, are they carrying loads, are they running, then they fall outside of the scope in terms of low to moderate impact. It's the typical day-to-day activities, those are supported, that's where the Rheo knee comes in.
Q. Do you know when Ossur first introduced the Rheo knee to the U.S. market?
A. I believe it was 2004 .
Q. The Rheo was Ossur's first microprocessorcontrolled knee sold in the United States, correct?
A. That's right.
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(DeRoy Exhibit 5 was marked as
requested.)

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BY MR. McCONNELL:
Q. Mr. DeRoy, you've been handed a document labeled DeRoy 5 with the Bates OSSUR-OTTO-00000863. It's a Gate 2 business case review. If you could take a moment and review this document and let me know when you've completed your review, please. (Witness reviewing document.)

BY THE WITNESS:
A. Okay.
Q. Mr. DeRoy, what is the document that's been labeled DeRoy 5?
A. So it's a Gate 2 document, which is part of the Gate stage process we have in R\&D. In this case Gate 2 is a business case review.
Q. Does Ossur use business case reviews for all product development?
A. We do.
Q. Does Ossur use gates to signify product development stages?
A. We do.
Q. How many gates does a product typically go through at Ossur before it's commercialized and put on the market?
A. It will go through six gates. Wait. Yes, six.
Q. Do you know who created the business case reflected at DeRoy 5?
A. Yes. It's a combined effort by the people that are on the front page of this document.
Q. I won't make you list all the names, but do those individuals that created DeRoy 5 work in a particular department at Ossur?
A. Yes. We have project management, engineering, product management, we have manufacturing engineering, we have medical office, and then we have IP.
Q. When was the business case Gate 2 at DeRoy 5 created?
A. In August of 2015 .
Q. How often are business cases updated at Ossur for new products?


Q. Do the individuals identified on the cover of DeRoy 5 provide the updates to the business case as they're developed by Ossur?
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A. They do.
Q. Do you have any responsibility for adding information to business cases for new products at Ossur?
A. In this particular case \(I\) was an approver and responsible for the approval of the -- of the meeting and therefore the content of this meeting.
Q. Is it fair to say that you approved of this document?
A. I did.
Q. What are business cases like the one reflected at DeRoy 5 used for at Ossur?
A. To identify what is needed to develop, to identify what the opportunity is, and to use the information to also prioritize between projects.
Q. Do business cases at Ossur typically reflect accurate market information?
A. Well, accurate to our knowledge given that there's very little information out there. So this is in a way the best guess of the internal marketing team and the business analysts to dive into the specific segment that is under review.
Q. So the market information in business case reviews prepared by Ossur is accurate to the best
of Ossur's ability?
MS. SULLIVAN: Objection, asked and answered.

BY THE WITNESS:
A. I would say yes.
Q. Is it important to reflect the best possible market information in business case reviews at Ossur?
A. I would say so, yes.
Q. If you could turn, Mr. DeRoy, to 867, slide 5 that ends in Bates 867 , please.
A. Yep.
Q. At the top of page 5 of DeRoy 5 it indicates that the Rheo Knee 3 was launched in January 2014, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And it indicates that Ossur gained market share in the MPK market with the product; do you see that?
A. That's correct, yes.
Q. Do you know which competitors Ossur gained market share from when it launched the Rheo Knee 3 in 2014?
A. It's very difficult to say how much of
this was competitive gain versus how much of it is market growth, but \(I\) would say that there was competitive gain from probably the Plie and the C-Leg at the time and then some additional growth from new patients.
Q. When you say "market growth," do you mean amputees switching from mechanical knees to microprocessor knees?
A. Yes. Or a higher acceptance for new amputees to actually get the microprocessor knees than in the previous years.
Q. This information reflected in slide 5 of DeRoy 5 indicates that the Rheo Knee 3 was at a new price point in the MPK segment, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. What price did Ossur put the Rheo Knee 3 at when it launched in January 2014?
A. So list price we were in the range of \(\$ 19,000\), and the number you see here even though it's not mentioned is the average sales price of the device.
Q. And I believe the C-Leg 4 is next to the Rheo 3 in slide 5, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Do you know what the average sales price for the \(C\)-Leg 4 was at this time in 2015?
A. We don't know exactly what it was, but based on customer feedback we believe that we were in the same range, around \(\$ 16,500\) average sales price.
Q. So the Rheo 3 and the \(C\)-Leg 4 were about the same average sales price in 2015 , correct?
A. To the best of our knowledge, yes.
Q. And then the Plie is down at the far left of the page, the continuum on slide 5 at around \$14,000, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. Are there any other -- were there any other microprocessor knees being sold in the United States around this time in 2015?
A. Yes.
Q. What products would have been on the market in 2015?
A. So at that time there was the Orion and there was the Nabtesco. I believe Nabtesco had entered the market at that time.
Q. Would that be the Allux product?
A. This is -- Nabtesco is the company name as
well and that's the Asian supply product.
Q. Just so \(I\) have it clear for the record, Blatchford Endolite makes the Orion, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And Nabtesco makes the Allux, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know --
A. I'm not sure about the name of the product.
Q. There may have been an earlier Nabtesco?
A. I'm not sure what it was called at the time. Like I said, I'm not sure whether it was there at the time. They're distributing it in the U.S. today, but I'm not exactly sure what the status was in 2014.
Q. Where would the Endolite Orion product be on the continuum reflected at slide 5?
A. I would say that it's likely to be more towards the Plie position. Possibly in between Plie and Rheo and C-Leg, but \(I\) would say probably competitively positioned against the Plie.
Q. And if Nabtesco's microprocessor knee had entered the market around this time in 2015, where would that product be on the continuum reflected on
slide 5?
A. Similar price range \(I\) would say.
Q. Next to the Plie --
A. Next to the Plie, yeah.
Q. If you could turn to the next page,

Mr. DeRoy, there's a graph for Rheo 3 unit sales in the Americas on the bottom right; do you see that?
A. Yep.
Q. Can you tell me what that graph depicts?
A. So the bottom right is showing us the sales numbers 2014-2015, the blue line is showing us 2014 versus the red line 2015, and it basically shows us the impact we believe the \(C\)-Leg 4 launch in the U.S. had on our product launch where you see in Q1 we still had good growth coming off of a launch in \(I\) believe Q2 of 2014 and in the consecutive quarters we started seeing a significant drop in sales.
Q. Just so I'm clear, the numbers on the left-hand side of the column -- of the graph on the Y axis, do you know what those units are measured in?
A. Those are units.
Q. Is it hundreds? Is it thousands? Do you
know?
A. Actually I'm not entirely sure with the graph here. I would think that this is one year's worth, 2014-2015 entirely, and these are units, just units per month.
Q. Understood. So from the third month of 2015 to the fifth month of 2015 Rheo sales went from close to 100 to below 60, correct?
A. That is correct, yes.
Q. And that was during the time that the C-Leg 4 was introduced, correct?
A. That's right.
Q. Do you know when the Plie 3 was introduced?
A. That was quite a bit prior to this picture. I don't know exactly what year it was introduced.
Q. Would it be fair to say it was around September of 2014?

MS. SULLIVAN: Objection. Go ahead. BY THE WITNESS:
A. Which Plie are you referring to?
Q. Plie 3.
A. Plie 3, yes. I'd say that's probably
accurate.
Q. Did the Plie 3 have any impact on Rheo's sales in the United States?
A. I don't have that data in front of me, but I guess, you know, looking at the impact of C-Leg 4 I would guess that had a bigger impact on our business. I think it's important to know as well that C-Leg 4 came to market as a microprocessor knee that was waterproof. That's what the Plie had claimed as a unique niche up until then. Our knee did not have that at that time. So part of the effect that we're seeing here is attributed to the fact that \(C\)-Leg 4 had the feature that at that time a lot of people were looking for and that was the result. To the best of my recollection, I don't recall a significant additional drop when the Plie 3 was launched.
Q. In fact, it looks here like Rheo's sales went up after the Plie 3 was launched according to this chart, correct?
A. I think it's dangerous to look at a trend by month because different months -- the more you get to the end of a quarter you always see a bit of a push. It's related to how reimbursement is
approving certain documents towards the end of \(a\) time period. Towards the end of a year you'll see it as well. So that's why the blue line here as you see it for the full year 2014 it tends to go up and down somewhat towards the end of quarters, but it definitely trends towards the higher end of year performance.

MS. SULLIVAN: Is this a good time for a break? We've been going for more than an hour. MR. McCONNELL: Sure.
(A short break was had.)
BY MR. McCONNELL:
Q. Mr. DeRoy, turning back to slide 6, I believe, of DeRoy 5.
A. Yes.
Q. Just to finish up the questioning. So the little legend to the left of the graph that we've been talking about titled "Americas" indicates that the Rheo had Q1 2015 growth of 20 percent, correct?
A. On the bottom here, Q1 growth 20 percent, yes. Correct.
Q. And is that accurate, to the best of your knowledge?
A. To the best of my knowledge, yes.
Q. And Q1 2015 is after the Plie 3 was introduced in September of 2014 , correct?
A. Actually \(I\) don't recall the exact launch of that product, but \(I\) do recall that \(C\)-Leg 4 followed the Plie 3 quite rapidly. So to the best of my knowledge, yes, that's post the Plie 3 launch period.
Q. The Plie 3 had the waterproof technology that you referred to as being important to amputees also, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Plie 3 is not mentioned on the graph -either graph referenced on slide 6, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. If you could turn, Mr. DeRoy, to the page that ends with Bates 871, please.
A. Yes.
Q. This slide is titled "Targeted market segment"; do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And then there's a name underneath that "Hildur Einarsdottir."
A. Do you want me to repeat that for you correctly?
Q. Yes, sir.
A. Hildur Einarsdottir.
Q. Thank you. Is it fair to say that that individual authored this slide of the presentation?
A. Since her name is on it, it means she presented it and it's very likely that she wrote it as well, yes.
Q. In the top half of slide 9 there's a section called "Target end users"; do you see that?
A. Correct.
Q. And then there's information for the Rheo Knee \(X C\) and the Rheo Knee 3 upgrade, correct?
A. Right.
Q. And next to "Rheo Knee 3 (upgrade)" it reflects "Current Rheo Knee focus group in addition to 'the laggers' (price sensitive, C-Leg lovers, Plie users, et cetera)"; do you see that?
A. I do.
Q. Do you know what was meant here by the term "price sensitive"?
A. Yes. So as it shows in the previous slides of this deck, there were two categories in the main group of microprocessor knees, price sensitive ones are the ones that are more towards
\[
215-241-1000 \sim 610-434-8588 \sim 302-571-0510 \sim 202-803-8830
\]
that segment of the Plie and then the ones that weren't noted were the Orion at that time. So those would be the one categorized in the price sensitive group.
Q. And for the price sensitive group are those products more susceptible to substitution to mechanical knees?
A. I would not say that. I don't think that's a correct statement. I think price sensitive basically means that either the user doesn't have the financial strength to pay for the additional out-of-pocket required amount or they're just dependent on a payer that is not as beneficial, which could be a Medicaid patient, for instance, or a private payer where in their agreement it would state they have limited money available for that type of prosthetic, but they're not necessarily more likely to transition to a mechanical knee.
Q. So it's more broad than that. It's any amputee patient that lacks the financial backing would be more likely to switch to a mechanical knee, correct?

MS. LAO: Objection, mischaracterizes the
witness's testimony.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. No, I wouldn't say that. I think people that are eligible for microprocessor knees will typically get the microprocessor knees. And I want to remind you of the previous part of the conversation that the person that is at the receiving end of the fee is not the patient, it's the prosthetist. So the decision on margin is not solely made by the patients. Some practitioners consider their services better than others and therefore they want to get a bigger margin and for some of them they get that through the product they select. Others will just have the personal fee of the patient be higher.
Q. I just want to focus in on the group we were talking about price sensitive. So I guess I spoke incorrectly referring to patients. It would be price sensitive prosthetists; is that right?
A. Price sensitive prosthetists, correct, and that is typically related to patients that have limited means to acquire that type of technology. So in this particular picture we're focusing on microprocessor-controlled knee groups. We're not
taking into consideration any mechanical knees.
Q. But is it fair to say that for patients that go to a prosthetist that do not have coverage for a microprocessor knee, whether they're in the K3 or \(k 4\) group, they could be prescribed a mechanical knee, correct?
A. It is possible that patients because of financial means would only have access to mechanical knees, correct.
Q. And some other patients that have access to financial backing, as we discussed earlier, may prefer a mechanical knee to a microprocessor knee, correct?
A. I would say that those are limited cases, but it does happen. Those would typically be cases where patients have been using mechanical knees for a very long time, they might want to try the latest update on the microprocessor knee side, and then decide that it is still not where they want it to be and choose a mechanical knee.
Q. If you could turn, Mr. DeRoy, to slide 11, please.

MS. SULLIVAN: Sean, the slides aren't -oh, I see. Page 11 which is Bates No. 873?

MR. McCONNELL: Yes. Sorry.
MS. SULLIVAN: Okay.
BY MR. McCONNELL:
Q. Mr. DeRoy, could you please describe the graph at slide 11 at the Bates that ends with 873, please.
A. Yes. So this is a value map which is how we position our product against competitive products based on price on the one axis and the value, that is, the perceived value to the patient or the practitioner, the prosthetist that puts the product in place.
Q. According to the map on slide 11, Ossur positioned the Rheo Knee 3 closest to the C-Leg 4, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. And the Rheo Knee 2 is positioned between the Plie and the \(C\)-Leg 4 on the map on slide 11 , correct?
A. On the level of value it is positioned there, yes, and that's the value to the patient. So that's the functional value that it brings to the patient.
Q. So it's fair to say that the Rheo Knee 2
provided more value to the patient than the Plie according to Ossur in this value map on slide 11?
A. I would say that the feedback we received from patients and practitioners was that they would select the Rheo Knee 2 if there was a need of a more advanced type of functionality, yes.
Q. Earlier we discussed the Orion that's sold under the Endolite brand. Where would Ossur position the Endolite Orion on the map reflected on slide 11?
A. I would say I'll speak from my personal experience as a clinician. I would say it would be in the same range as the Plie both on price level as on the value level.
Q. We also discussed Nabtesco and the microprocessor knee it may or may not have introduced to the market yet at this time period, but where would Ossur have put the Nabtesco microprocessor knee on the value map on slide 11?
A. I would expect that the analysis behind where this knee ends up with functionality measures that we evaluate, how quickly does it respond to gait changes, how supportive is it and all that, I would expect it to be on the left side of the Plie,
which means in terms of value and function to the user it is slightly less functional than the Plie.
Q. Do you know about where it would be on the price axis, the Nabtesco product?
A. The Nabtesco product would be in a similar price range. Possibly slightly lower, but nothing -- it's probably a marginal difference.
Q. From the Plie 3?
A. From the Plie, yes.
Q. Mr. DeRoy, if you could turn to slide 23 of DeRoy 5, which is at the Bates number that ends 885, please.
A. Yes.
Q. This slide reflects the pricing strategy for the Rheo Knee 3, correct?
A. That is the title, yes.
Q. And the bullet near the top reads "Need to have a product competing with the mainstream MPK products at the current price level, no room for price play"; do you see that?
A. That's right, yes.
Q. At this point when this document was created what did Ossur consider to be the mainstream MPK products?
A. The mainstream would be the \(C-L e g, ~ t h e\) Plie, the Orion at that time.
Q. The Rheo as well?
A. The Rheo, of course, yes.
Q. And what about the Nabtesco microprocessor product, is that considered a mainstream MPK product?
A. Again, I don't remember whether at that time it was there, but \(I\) would say that even though it's not as much used \(I\) would say that it is a mainstream microprocessor.
Q. At the end of that statement in the parentheses it reads "No room for price play"; do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know what that's in reference to?
A. It is in reference -- it's a discussion that we always have. As you can see in the value map, we believe we're adding value to the product and we always ask ourselves the question does that value justify any increase in price, is there any opportunity for us to get more return on investment on the development. Within the segment of the microprocessor knees list price wise they're all at
the same level and the reimbursement of them is all at the same level as well at a certain margin above. So in order for us to position a knee significantly higher than the current price level as it is stated here we would be eating into the margin for the prosthetist, and we would feel that we would probably lose the opportunity to be selected over some of the competitive products. (DeRoy Exhibit 6 was marked as requested.)

BY MR. McCONNELL:
Q. Mr. DeRoy, you've just been handed a document DeRoy 6, which is a 2015 product line plan for bionic knees with the Bates OSSUR-OTTO-00000624. If you could please review DeRoy 6 and let me know when you've completed your review, please.
(Witness reviewing document.)
BY THE WITNESS:
A. Yes.
Q. Mr. DeRoy, what is the document reflected at DeRoy 6?
A. So it's called a product line plan, which is basically a forward-looking plan that describes
what the product vision for the next years to come, future development, if you will. In this
particular case we're looking at bionic knees.
Q. And when Ossur refers to bionic knees, it's referring to knees that have microprocessor control, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. Does Ossur use product line plans for all of its prosthetic products?
A. We do.
Q. The same woman is identified as the author of this document as presented in the previous slide. Can you pronounce her name for me, please.
A. Hildur Einarsdottir.
Q. And she was the global product manager I'm assuming for bionic knees in 2015; is that right?
A. That's right.
Q. Does she still have the same role at Ossur?
A. She does not.
Q. What is her current role at Ossur?
A. Her current role is VP of \(R \& D\) operations and strategy.
Q. It looks like from the cover of the
document that DeRoy 6 was last updated in 2015. I'm not sure if it's using European calendaring or U.S. calendaring, whether it's September 12, 2015 or December 9, 2015. Do you know?
A. I can't answer with certainty, but I'm assuming it's likely that it is December.
Q. If you could turn, Mr. DeRoy, to page 3 of DeRoy 6 that ends with Bates 626 , there's a section 3.2, "Sales performance"; do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And the top paragraph reads "It has proven challenging to maintain Rheo knee growth in Q2 2015, specifically in the Americas where C-Leg 4 was introduced in April which has notably affected sales. Slower reimbursement payments are also affecting the overall MPK market." Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. So the introduction of the \(C\)-Leg 4 we talked about a little bit earlier with DeRoy 5, right?
A. Correct.
Q. And then there's this other performance indicator slower reimbursement payments; do you see
that?
A. I do.
Q. Do you know what that is in reference to?
A. So what we are noticing or what we were noticing in 2015 is that it took a longer time for the payer to actually approve a microprocessorcontrolled knee. So they were kind of -- the dossier, the documents were probably lying around and that kind of stagnated in a way a little bit the actual approval. Therefore that second quarter trend that you saw going down, which is the one that we're referring to here, we allocated that to the fact that the \(C\)-Leg 4 was launched, a competitive product, and to the fact that there was just a slowness to how product was approved. We've seen that historically that happens, certain quarters it's somehow not microprocessor knee time, and then we see it catch up the next quarter or we see it catch up towards the end of the year.
Q. So what you just referred to, the slower reimbursement payments, is it fair to say that that impacts all microprocessor knees in the United States?
A. We would expect so, yes.
Q. And when there's slower reimbursement for payments for microprocessor knees, is there switching by prosthetists to mechanical knees?
A. Not necessarily. In this case they have applied for one, it's just not been approved. So typically they'll just wait it out and see until they get the confirmation and then they will acquire the prosthesis.
Q. If you could turn, Mr. DeRoy, to page 55 ending with Bates 628, please.
A. Yes.
Q. There's a section 4.2 for "Reimbursement" and 4.2 on "Americas"; do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And there's a pie chart that reflects U.S. payers prior to 2014 ; do you see that?
A. I do.
Q. And can you just describe what that graph depicts?
A. So this one basically shows you how the products are being paid for, who is the payer between private pay, Medicare, Medicaid, and then uninsured. I'm going to read here for a second because I'm not sure that this is actually specific
to the microprocessor knee segment. I believe this description is to the overall prosthetics business. (Witness reviewing document.)

BY THE WITNESS:
A. Yes. There's more specification on microprocessors on the next one, but \(I\) do believe this graph, to the best of my knowledge, is a general picture.
Q. There's a section on page 5 labeled "Medicare"; do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. It reads "Due to reimbursement scrutiny and preauthorized payment requests by Medicare in some areas in the United States customers have been treading carefully when purchasing K3 products, in particular bionic products"; do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know what that's in reference to?
A. So this is in references to the chart that is on the back. So it's showing basically that there was increased scrutiny, especially in 2012 and '13, where there was a change in the way of requirements to get a microprocessor knee approved. Historically it was almost sufficient to have a
prescription, to have a basic request from the prosthetist to get the approval. There was an increase of requests for evidence that this particular patient requires that type of product. So there was a period of time during which the prosthetists kind of shyed away of doing that extra work because they were concerned and it was coinciding with the RAC audits that if they didn't do the work properly that might have come back to them in the future and they might have to repay some of the fees they received, which was the case in 2012 and '13. That was a bit of an upset in the Americas market. So that's what this one is referring to.
Q. When that happened what happened with -to prosthetists -- did that effect from Medicare have in impact on prosthetist's choice from what prosthetic products it was choosing?
A. Yes. I think it's fair to say that in the years 2012 and '13 -- and if you turn to the next page you'll see it in the graph. 2009, '10, and '11 were the high years on bionics. That's when the increased scrutiny came about, that's when the RAC audits hit, and that's when you see a
significant drop in units of the recommended codes which are noted here to be microprocessor knee recommended codes. So this trend here in the years 2012 and 2013 coincided with a slight uptick on the mechanical side, but it also coincided with a delay of people requesting a renewal of their existing microprocessor knee.

So it's fair to say that there was some drop-off to mechanical, but generally speaking, that is not the ideal scenario for a patient, especially if they already have a knee. So if they apply for it, they will then decide to use their knee longer and just wait through the time required to get the knee approved. So I would say that this had an effect on the market as a whole.

This was also a period where some prosthetists that -- we have to remember that they have a technical background more than a clinical background. The Medicare requirements turned from describing a technical product to documenting the clinical need of a patient. So there were prosthetists that did not feel themselves to be well enough educated, the older generation primarily, to make that particular switch. They
might have been the ones that decided initially to try to solve that with a switch to mechanical products, but eventually we saw that quite a few of those ended up selling their business, not in the least to Hanger, where then it became part of a bigger organization that was better armed against the scrutiny of Medicare, better armed against RAC audits, and with that was able to support the utilization for microprocessor knees where needed.

So I'd say the trend you see here, 2012, 2013, clearly indicates that there was a drop in microprocessor knees, the trend on the mechanical knees had a slight uptick, but the years to follow we saw that it recovered. So that's where the slowdown of getting the knees approved and the confidence growing plus also the bigger companies having the confidence to continue to apply for those types of knees resulted in a normalization.
Q. So the impact of Hanger on the market was that they supported an increase in the use of microprocessor controlled knees?
A. I would say Hanger contributed to the normalization of it because they were in a better -- they were better able to meet the new
requirements proposed by Medicare in terms of information and evidence submission to get it approved for the patient.
Q. What impact does Hanger have on Ossur's ability to sell prosthetic products in the United States?

MS. SULLIVAN: Objection, ambiguous. You can answer if you understand. BY THE WITNESS:
A. Can you repeat, please.
Q. Sure. What impact does Hanger have on Ossur's ability to sell prosthetic products in the United States?
A. I would like to generalize it a little bit and talk about the impact Hanger has had on the type of innovation like bionics over the years if that's relevant in the answer.
Q. Sure.
A. So Hanger has done a great job in the early stage of microprocessor knees to fight the fight with payers to make sure that the patient that is eligible actually gets the knee. So the effect that Hanger has to the overall prosthetics business and has had to the overall prosthetics
business is to support the tradeup in technology as it has gone over the years.
Q. So if there's a new technology that comes to the market, Hanger can support that technology and help it gain traction in the marketplace; is that right?
A. Hanger would be in a better position to take that on. That doesn't mean they do it for every supplier equally, but they are definitely better equipped given the economies of scale they have, given the team they have to support reimbursement application.
Q. Due to its size is Hanger also able to get better discounts from prosthetic suppliers in the United States?
A. Yes. Just a volume versus price logic, yes.
Q. Just to clarify on page 5, the final sentence of the paragraph under "Medicare," it reads "Medicare data on main microprocessor knee codes from 2015 to 2013 below clearly demonstrate the decrease in usage of those codes, specifically looking at L5856, supporting indications on more careful purchases"; do you see that?
A. I see that.
Q. The L5856 is microprocessor-controlled swing and stance, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. So during this time period, 2005 to 2013, there was a decreased usage in the L5856 code for prosthetic knees, correct?
A. Actually between 2005 and 2011 there was a significant uptick and it is after 2011 to 2012 and 2013, those two years specifically, and at the time where this report was made the 2014 data was not available yet and obviously 2015 data was not available either, but the trend of decrease is limited between 2011 and 2013 and after that it started picking up again and normalizing.
Q. Do you know how the market has adjusted to the current data in 2017?
A. I have not seen the latest data. I haven't seen any 2017 data yet because it's not available, but the 2016, 2015, and 2014 data did show show a normalization back to -- I'm not sure. I would almost say as high as it where it used to be, but definitely back into that direction. So the trend has definitely turned around again.
Q. On page 7 of DeRoy 6 at Bates 630 there's a section 4.3, "Competitive analysis"; do you see that?
A. I do.
Q. In the first paragraph it reads "Main competitors in the MPK market have been Otto Bock with \(\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{Leg}\) and Genium"; do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. At the end of that paragraph it reads "According to market intelligence, Otto Bock's MPK sales were suffering in 2014 which was mostly owed to the fast uptake of Rheo Knee 3"; do you see that?
A. I see that.
Q. Do you agree with that statement?
A. That was our finding at the time, yes.
Q. Do you have any --
A. We don't have any hard data to support that given that there is no hard data available on that competitive type of Intel, but this is a combination of hearsay, talking to customers, and basically seeing certain customers just switch over the business in favor of the Rheo Knee 3 at the time.
Q. My understanding of the industry is that several of the manufacturers are privately held companies. So it makes it difficult to know exactly how many units they're selling, correct?
A. Exactly.
Q. So this intelligence that's reflected in DeRoy 6 is the best intelligence that Ossur can put together given the limitations in the industry, correct?
A. Exactly. We're counting on expert opinions of people out in the field.
Q. And also does Ossur use a calculation based on sales to Medicare to extrapolate to the entire U.S. market?
A. That's one way of estimating how the market is progressing, but Medicare is only a part of the overall case. So yeah.
Q. And then at the bottom of page 7 it reads "In April 2015 Otto Bock announced the launch of a new generation of the \(C\)-Leg, \(C\)-Leg 4 , priced around the same level as the previous \(C\)-Leg. The main focus has been on the weatherproof features of the product which are hurting Rheo Knee 3 sales already and impacting the market focus very notably." Do
you see that?
A. I see that.
Q. Do you agree with that statement?
A. That was our finding at the time, yes.
Q. Mr. DeRoy, if you could please turn to page 18, which is the page with ending Bates 641, please.
A. Yes.
Q. There's a section 6, "Bionic knees product line plan," 6.1, "Product line opportunities"; do you see that?
A. I see that.
Q. The next to last paragraph, if you could read that, please. It has to do with Ossur's mechanical knees, please.
A. I see that.
Q. Could you take a moment and read it, please.
(Witness reviewing document.)
BY THE WITNESS:
A. Yes.
Q. Mr. DeRoy, do you know why in this document that has to deal with bionic knees product line plans there's a section on mechanical knees?
A. Well, it is the overall knee market and there is an opportunity to upgrade people from mechanical knees over to bionic products. As described in this paragraph, the question at hand was whether it would be beneficial for us to bring a hybrid-type knee to market, something that is based on mechanical, would have the function of mechanical if the electricity or power would go down, but would provide the stability of a microprocessor knee if the power was up.
Q. Do you know whether there are any such hybrid knees on the market in the United States currently?
A. I would say that to the extent -- and this is, again, open for interpretation -- that it's fair to say that there's two -- actually, three where the Nabtesco knee, the Plie knee, and the Orion in our opinion qualify as hybrids.
Q. Have you heard of a product called the Very Good Knee?
A. Very Good Knee, very good name. Yes, I have heard of that product.
Q. Is the Very Good Knee a hybrid knee?
A. I wouldn't call it a hybrid knee.
Q. How would you describe the Very Good Knee?
A. Very Good Knee is a very well marketed mechanical hydraulic knee.
Q. Does Ossur make any prosthetic knees that are similar to the Very Good Knee?
A. I would say that they -- technology wise they fit in the same bracket as the Mauch Knee, but function wise there are certain aspects to the Very Good Knee that patients report they prefer.
Q. What are those functions?
A. There's been made reference of the adaptability to speed and \(I\) believe that runing was one of the things that was mentioned as well, but this knee has never really taken off in the United States. It's a German knee and the sales in the United States, to the best of our knowledge and to what we've heard in the market, has been extremely limited.
Q. I believe we talked earlier that Ossur does not have a hybrid knee on the market, correct?
A. Correct, and not one in development either.
Q. Did Ossur around this time of DeRoy 6 start development of a hybrid knee?
A. We actually never did, no.
Q. Do you know why Ossur did not start development of a hybrid knee?
A. Let's say that there were varied opinions about which direction to go and we believed that our opportunity in the full bionic segment, full microprocessor controlled segment at the time was bigger. That doesn't mean that there weren't experiments with that, but they have gone back for a decade. So \(I\) wouldn't say that it ever came to a development project.
Q. Did Ossur do any studies on what the likelihood of success would be for a hybrid knee in the U.S. market?
A. Not really, no.
Q. Do you know whether Ossur would have tried to get PDAC verification for the hybrid knee for an L5856 designation?
A. I don't think we would have gone that route given our skepticism about the application of that code to this type of knee. We've always considered it very important to bring true value to PDAC and have been successful doing so with three out of four reimbursed products by PDAC in the last
decade. So we didn't feel -- I'm pretty sure we would not have gone down that route.
Q. Do you know whether Otto Bock's lower limb prosthetic products are PDAC verified?
A. The \(C-L e g\) is PDAC verified. I can't speak for all of their products, but I'm sure in their range they have a good number of PDAC-approved products as well.
(DeRoy Exhibit 7 was marked as requested.)

BY MR. McCONNELL:
Q. Mr. DeRoy, you've been handed Exhibit DeRoy 7 which is an Ossur launch plan for the Rheo Knee XC and Rheo Knee 3 with the Bates OSSUR-OTTO-00001661. Can you please review DeRoy 7 and let me know when you've completed your review, please.
(Witness reviewing document.)
BY THE WITNESS:
A. Yes.
Q. Thank you, Mr. DeRoy. What is the document reflected at DeRoy 7?
A. So this would be a launch plan for launch of the Rheo Knee \(X C\) and the Rheo Knee 3.

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Q. Does Ossur use launch plans for all of its prosthetic products?
A. We use it for all products we're launching, yes.
Q. Do you know who prepared the launch plan reflected at DeRoy 7?
A. There's three names on the document. Typically it would be the PMM prosthetics, the person in the middle, that's the one that takes the lead on the document and provides -- or gets input from the other two to complete the document.
Q. DeRoy 7 reflects those three individuals as being members of the Rheo Knee XC launch team. Do you know whether those three individuals were also on the Rheo Knee 3 launch team as well?
A. I cannot say with certainty, no.
Q. Do you know of anyone that was on the Rheo Knee 3 launch team that's not reflected here on the cover of DeRoy 7?
A. Possible, but \(I\) couldn't say with certainty. We have a large group of people combining efforts from Europe and the U.S. and that is a varying group. So \(I\) couldn't tell you with certainty.
Q. Do you have any responsibility in your current role for developing launch plans?
A. I don't in my current role, no.
Q. Have you ever had responsibility for adding information to launch plans?
A. I have provided input to launch plans in my previous role, yes.
Q. And what role was that?
A. That was my role as VP of global marketing, prosthetics.
Q. Did you provide any information to the launch plan with respect to the Rheo Knee 3 ?
A. It's very likely, yes.
Q. Why does Ossur create launch plans for prosthetic products that it intends to launch?
A. To make sure that everybody in the organization is aware of the product, the positioning, knows who it is intended for, knows how we're planning to take it to market to maximize the opportunity from a business perspective, at the same time to make sure that the right product ends up on the right patient, to define messaging, to define key claims, to support the product.
Q. Do Ossur's launch plans accurately reflect
market information to the best of Ossur's knowledge?
A. To the best of our knowledge, yes. This is as accurate as we can put it together based on the limited information that is out there.
Q. If you could turn, Mr. DeRoy, to page 4, which is at the Bates ending 1664, please.
A. Yes.
Q. With section 2, "Goals," 2.1, "Qualitative goals"; do you see that?
A. I see that.
Q. The last sentence of the second paragraph reads "RK3 Plus will continue to target C-Leg, now C-leg 4, and other MPK's in that range such as Plie by Freedom and Orion by Endolite"; do you see that see that?
A. I see that.
Q. Was the RK3 plus an upgrade to the Rheo Knee 3 platform?
A. Yes, it was.
Q. Was the Rheo Knee 3 Plus reflected in DeRoy 7 released to the U.S. market?
A. Let me check here. The Rheo Knee 3 Plus, yeah, that's the one that's referred to here.
Q. And that was launched in the U.S. market, that product?
A. That product was launched in the U.S. market, yes.
Q. When was that product launched in the U.S. market?
A. I believe it was launched in the first half of 2016. Yes, it was launched in the first half of 2016.
Q. Did the launch of the Rheo Knee 3 Plus in January 2016 have an impact on market share of other MPK makers in the U.S. market?
A. I can't say with certainty, but I think from the previous graphs that we reviewed the drop we had in Q2 of 2015, we assumed there that the C-Leg 4 had an impact there. Even though we did not come out with a waterproof knee, we came out with a weather resistant or weatherproof knee, which means waterproof you can submerge, weatherproof it's fine if there's an occasional splash of water on it, but this was our opportunity to regain some of the business that we lost due to the introduction of the \(C\)-Leg 4, yes.
Q. At page 7, it ends with the Bates 1667,
there's a chart that's titled "Ossur MPK sales by segment"; do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And this chart refers to "Market share gainers and stars"; do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Can you please describe what that means?
A. It's the secret sauce. Star customers are customers that we know are Ossur loyal customers that purchase a good amount of their overall prosthetic components from Ossur and where we have a good, respectable market share. The market share gainers, as it states, they are opportunities for us to gain market share. So those would be customers that do do a lot of business, they're large customers, but they're not necessarily considering Ossur their first choice. So both stars and market share gainers have a big wallet one is giving a lot of that wallet to us, the other one is a lot less of that wallet is to us.
Q. So market share gainers would be moving from other prosthetic knee products to Ossur products, correct?
A. That would be the goal, to get them to
move, yes.
Q. And market share gainers would include users of both microprocessor prosthetic knees and mechanical knees, correct?
A. In this particular case the focus would be on the microprocessor side, but their classification is based on their entire purchasing. So it is knees, feet, liners, components, everything. It's to our best guesstimate the amount of business they do, sometimes confirmed by a customer, sometimes not. So that market share gainer is overall not a very loyal -- or let's say doesn't have Ossur as first in mind when purchasing products.
Q. And just to go back specifically, I appreciate the information, but just specifically to my question.
A. Yes.
Q. Would market share gainers include users of both other manufacturers' microprocessor knee products as well as mechanical knee products?

MS. SULLIVAN: Objection, asked and
answered.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. I'll specify somewhat. So market share gainers being providers of full prosthetics, they would be doing both mechanical and microprocessor knees.
Q. And what are the other designations here, the "Nonfocus" and "Maintain customers"?
A. You're never allowed to tell a customer that he's nonfocused, but these are customers that have a relatively small wallet where they might be a one-prosthetist facility and where the opportunity for growth is very limited, and in the environment of the Medicare situation and such they're probably in a tough spot to survive as a single practitioner facility. So nonfocused means that we would visit them to keep them up-to-date probably once a year.

The maintain segment are customers that have a little bit more business, we have a good part of their business, we don't want to lose that business, but their growth potential is limited. So we would then spend the necessary time to keep them up to speed on new developments and make sure they continue to be loyal Ossur customers.
Q. If you could turn, please, Mr. DeRoy to
page 8, which is reflected at Bates 1668. There's a chart at the top of the page that reads "Ossur MPK life cycle sales"; do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. What does that chart reflect?
A. So this is a graph that reflects the different generations of Rheo Knee as they were successively launched and how the sales performance of those knees was specifically. So you can see the rollover, the blue area going down, Rheo Knee 1, the orange one picking up, Rheo Knee 2 , and then the gray area, Rheo Knee 3, coming in, and then we have the Symbionic leg as an additional product which is basically a combination of a Rheo Knee with a Proprio ankle.
Q. How popular is the Symbionic Ossur leg?
A. You can tell me I guess. Not very popular. It did well for a while, but the advancements that we were hoping to make on the ankle side have taken a little bit longer time. So for that reason we did not see that continuum as much as we would have hoped.
Q. It looks like based on my reading of the Ossur MPK lifecycle graph that the lifecycle of

Ossur's bionic products is getting shorter over time; is that accurate?

MS. SULLIVAN: Objection, mischaracterizes the document. Go ahead.

BY THE WITNESS:
A. I will say that the upgrades to the product are more frequent than we were in the past. It goes back to my comment earlier today that the competitiveness, when you asked about that, it's clear that when we look at it today there's more new versions coming out of \(C\)-Legs as of Rheo Knees as of Plies than there were in the earlier stage of the microprocessor knees.
Q. If you could turn, please, Mr. DeRoy to page 10 that ends with Bates 1670. There's a section "Product analysis" and there's a description for the Rheo Knee 3 at the bottom; do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And it reads "Rheo Knee 3 is a microprocessor prosthetic knee joint, MPK, and that the \(K 3\) amputee with financial backing for a typical mainstream MPK." What does that mean?
A. It pretty much means what it says, that
the positioning of the knee is for the \(k 3\) population that has the ability to afford the product, either ours or whichever competitive product, and the current price point is identified there.
Q. Based on your experience in the industry, do K3 amputees that lack sufficient financial backing for a typical mainstream MPK select a mechanical knee product?
A. Yes. If they do not have the necessary funds, then it's likely that they'll be pointed in the direction of a mechanical knee.
Q. There are several mechanical knees that are medically appropriate for \(K 3\) amputees, correct?
A. There's definitely mechanical knees that can support their daily activities. It's somewhat of a compromise because microprocessor knees do offer additional function, additional stability and safety, and also allow for a more -- how do you call it, a less requirement to be cognitively involved with your prosthesis. So if possible, a K3 patient would benefit from a microprocessor knee.
Q. And that's generally speaking, right?
A. That's generally speaking. The general finding is that if -- that's what the studies and research supports is that there are benefits to the patient in terms of stability, safety, preventing falls, all the way down to energy consumption when walking that typically a patient would be better off wearing a microprocessor-controlled knee versus a mechanical device.
Q. But we talked earlier that the prosthetist's choice for a lower limb prosthetic solution is individualized to that individual amputee, correct?
A. The prosthetist's choice will depend on the type of reimbursement that is available. If the patient has reimbursement available for a microprocessor knee, then within the range of microprocessor knees, as you see with the price specification, there is a low end and there is a higher end. So the prosthetist will select within microprocessors which one corresponds best to the reimbursement the patient has and with that selection they are potentially impacting their own margin, yes.
Q. And within that mainstream microprocessor
knee segment the lower end priced product \(I\) think you described are the Orion, Plie, and Nabtesco product, correct?
A. Yes. Those three would be the lower end priced.
Q. And the higher end of the mainstream products are the Ossur, Rheo, and the C-Leg 4, correct?
A. That is correct.

MR. MCCONNELL: Is it okay if we take
five?

MS. SULLIVAN: Sure.
(A short break was had.)
(DeRoy Exhibit 8 was marked as requested.)

BY MR. McCONNELL:
Q. Mr. DeRoy, you've been handed a document DeRoy 8. It is a Q3 2017 market intelligence report with the Bates OSSUR-OTTO-00001823. If you could please review DeRoy 8 and let me know when you've completed your review, please.
(Witness reviewing document.)

BY THE WITNESS:
A. Yes.
Q. What is DeRoy 8?
A. So it's a market intelligence report that's produced on a quarterly basis which is a summary of what we have picked up throughout that previous quarter that could give us an indication as to how the market is developing.
Q. Who at Ossur prepares the market intelligence quarterly reports?
A. It's a combination of people. There's local product marketing managers as well as business analysts and a global director of market intelligence that are compiling the information and documenting it in this report.
Q. Do you have any role in preparing market intelligence reports at Ossur?
A. Not any longer.
Q. Did you used to have a role in preparing it?
A. I provided input into them, yes.
Q. Does the market information reflected in Ossur's quarterly market intelligence reports reflect the market information to the best of Ossur's knowledge?
A. Yeah. With the limited data available
this is our best guess as to the size and split of the market.
Q. Does it also reflect Ossur's best estimation of other competitive factors in the marketplace?
A. It reflects with the limited information out there what we believe to be the size of the competitive companies out there.
Q. If you could please, Mr. DeRoy, turn to the slide that is reflected at Bates page 1825, please.
A. Yes.
Q. Could you tell me what this slide is.
A. So this slide is an overview of the global prosthetics lower extremity estimated market.
Q. In the table market dynamics there are four market challenges identified; do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. One is "Reimbursement", two is "O\&P clinicals consolidating," three is "Good quality, low price manufacturers," and four is "Number of amputees in western world stagnating"; do you see that?
A. I see that.
Q. Do you agree with those being four market challenges as of Q3 2017?
A. At that time those were identified to be the key market challenges.
Q. In Q3 2017 what was the market challenge for lower limb prosthetics related to reimbursement?
A. The biggest challenge related to reimbursement is the fact that it's there, it's somewhat limited, and it has an effect on how fast we can roll out some of other innovation. So when we bring out new products that are considered innovative that don't have a presence in the market, then reimbursement usually takes time for them to start accepting that. That's one. It doesn't specify here, but it would include the reimbursement challenges that we've talked about earlier as well.
Q. The second bullet is "O\&P" -- I'm assuming that means orthotics and prosthetics -- "clinics consolidating"; is that right?
A. Are you asking me whether it's orthotics and prosthetics? It's orthotics and prosthetics, yes.
Q. I am. Thank you.

Do you know what the challenge is or was as of Q3 2017 relating to O\&P clinics consolidating?
A. So this is something that we've seen over the last five years that the smaller mom-and-pop shops have less likelihood of surviving in a more dynamic and kind of changing environment. So they're selling out to the bigger ones. In the United States Hanger has been the leader in that consolidation. In other markets we've seen consolidation amongst others being carried out by Otto Bock as well.
Q. In the United States why is clinic consolidation a challenge to Ossur's prosthetics business?
A. So with consolidation that means that volumes are combined as well. So that automatically increases the buyer power and basically gives them leverage to potentially try to get better deals on the products and the fact that some of it or quite a bit of it -- this is not specific to 2017 , but consolidation into Hanger obviously has a bigger impact there. This is one
line that has returns over the years that is an underlying challenge that we have seen.
Q. Is it fair to say with respect to the United States market that O\&P clinics have continued to consolidate over the last five years?
A. The number of clinics has reduced and those selling their clinic to larger groups has increased.
Q. If you could, please, Mr. DeRoy, turn to the competition update for lower limb prosthetics for North America at the Bates ending 1833, please.
A. Yes.
Q. Could you tell me what this slide reflects?
A. So this slide is a snapshot of the North America lower extremity prosthetics market with reference to our main competitors.
Q. And only one of the four competitors is indicated as having declining or growing less than the market, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. That's Freedom Innovations?
A. That is correct.
Q. And this is for overall lower limb
prosthetics in North America, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. This document was updated August 17, 2017, correct?
A. It states on the slide that it's August 17, yes.
Q. Do you believe the information in this slide reflected at Bates 1833 is accurate to the best of Ossur's knowledge?
A. To the best of our knowledge, I think typically we put up an estimate in terms of how reliable the data is because it is data that is provided to us through hearsay, through customers, through the occasional salespeople running into each other, shaking hands and telling them how good or bad their business is going.
Q. For the Freedom row under the column "Growth contributors" there's a bullet "Full range feet"; do you see that?
A. I see that.
Q. Do you agree that as of 2017 Freedom offered a full range of prosthetic feet in the United States?
A. They had a range that covered the large
majority of patient requirements, yes.
Q. Sticking with the Freedom row under the column "Business drivers" it indicates that Freedom's Hanger contract gives them a 40 percent plus 4 percent growth incentive; do you see that?
A. I see that.
Q. Do you know what that means?
A. With the information that was provided to us we were informed that there was a base discount of 40 percent for products purchased by Hanger from Freedom, and if they would hit a set target they would qualify or an additional 4 percent based on that growth target.
Q. Does Ossur give a discount to Hanger for its lower limb prosthetic sales in the United States?
A. Yes, we do have an agreement with them on pricing.
Q. What is the discount that Ossur gives Hanger for lower limb prosthetics in the U.S.?

 \(\square\).
Q. Do you think the 40 percent discount that

Freedom was giving to Hanger was sustainable for Freedom in the long run?

MS. SULLIVAN: Objection, calls for speculation. BY THE WITNESS:
A. With the products that they have today and with the further development, \(I\) think -- I can't tell by the information that \(I\) have whether it's sustainable for them, but if \(I\) look at the Ossur margins and \(I\) look at comparable products, I think it's fair to say that that is an affordable level of discount if you're willing to compromise on the profit that you're generating as a company.
Q. Do you know whether Freedom was a profitable company in Q3 of 2017?
A. With the information provided to us as a part of the due diligence it showed that their bottomline profit was not positive. However, when you dig into the numbers there's some explanations there as to why that was the case.
Q. And then sticking with the Freedom line under the column "Recent activities, comments" the top bullet, "Struggling with bionic sales MPK, selling very few Plie units"; do you see that?
A. I see that.
Q. Do you know why Plie was not selling well in Q3 2017 for Freedom?
A. I can't put a specific reason to it. It could be a variation of things. We've talked about potential slower time of reimbursement, getting approved. We did bring a new Rheo Knee to market, possibly that has something to do with it, but I couldn't tell with certainty.
Q. Mr. DeRoy, who are Ossur's largest customers for prosthetic knees sold in the United States?


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Q. Just based on your answer, are you limiting that to bionic sales or to all lower limb prosthetic sales?
A. I think it kind of goes hand in hand, but bionics definitely and \(I\) think overall -- I don't think it's far off. It's probably the same group. Depends on how many you want me to name because there's more.
Q. That's fine for now. Thank you.

I'd like to start talking a little bit about Ossur's interest in purchasing Freedom Innovations in 2017. Were you involved at all in Ossur's consideration of whether to buy Freedom Innovations in 2017?
A. I was.
Q. What was your role?
A. As the VP of global marketing, prosthetics I was tasked with the investigation and the due diligence on the marketing information available, including the product information, sales
information. I also dug into the local sales
information for the United States market, product split, profit, everything pretty much that falls under the marketing umbrella.
Q. What is Project Fox?
A. Project \(F\) ox is the name that we chose for the Freedom acquisition project.
Q. Project Fox was the term used by Ossur in describing the consideration of buying Freedom Innovations in 2017?
A. That's correct.
Q. Why did Ossur consider acquiring Freedom in 2017?
A. Well, Ossur's history is one of growth through organic efforts as well as acquisition, and there was a good opportunity to add market share and representation and coverage within strategic markets around the globe. There are rare opportunities to add on to our product portfolio with some complimentary products. So we felt there was a good opportunity to add profitable business for Ossur with the right synergy approach to the acquisition.
Q. With respect to opportunities to gain market share in the United States market, with what
products could Ossur gain market share by acquiring Freedom in the United States market?
A. Well, the majority of their business is prosthetic feet as well as microprocessor knee sales. So that's the two segments that we would have acquired market share with the acquisition of Freedom.
Q. It's fair to say that Freedom sells many more feet than microprocessor knees, correct?
A. In units they would sell more feet than knees. In revenue, top of my head, I'd say it's probably somewhat higher. It's probably more 60 percent feet, 40 percent microprocessor knees I would say, to the best of my recollection. (DeRoy Exhibit 9 was marked as requested.)

BY MR. McCONNELL:
Q. Mr. DeRoy, you've been handed DeRoy Exhibit 9, which is a July 2017 proposal from Ossur that begins with Bates OSSUR-OTTO-00001009. Can you please review DeRoy 9 and let me know when you've completed your review, please.
(Witness reviewing document.)
BY THE WITNESS:
A. Yes.
Q. What is DeRoy 9?
A. So DeRoy 9 is a nonbinding proposal for the acquisition of Freedom from Jon Sigurosson, the chief executive.
Q. Mr. DeRoy, in July of 2017 Ossur valued correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Do you know what that valuation was based on?
A. It was based on a variety of things that include obviously the current revenue of the company, it included the profit of the company, it included the profit potential of the company after acquisition, it included the sales growth opportunities, and the valuation in general \(I\) would say was based on our value of the entire company as an add-on to the Ossur business.
Q. Is it fair to say that as of July 26,2017 Ossur had not yet determined if it purchased Freedom Innovations how it would integrate Freedom Innovations into Ossur, correct?
A. At this time we had various options in
mind as to how to proceed with Freedom integration after acquisition, yes.
Q. And Ossur had not selected an integration plan as of July 2017, correct?
A. We had no final decision on that.
Q. How much due diligence had been done by Ossur as of July 26, 2017?
A. Very limited. The time frame for due diligence was very tight and information flow was very slow as well. So yeah, it was somewhat challenging, but in the end with the information available to us we felt that this was a valid offer for the business as it was reviewed.
Q. On page 3 of DeRoy 9 right above No. 6 there's a sentence that reads "We are aware that the NDA needs to be adjusted if Ossur is a participant in the second phase"; do you see that?
A. I see that.
Q. Do you know whether an NDA was ever adjusted for Ossur?
A. I do not know.
Q. Do you know whether Ossur agreed to an NDA in conducting due diligence with its consideration of buying Freedom Innovations?

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A. I do not know. I can only assume that we did, but legal would have to confirm that.
Q. Are you aware of any issues that Ossur had with signing an NDA with Freedom Innovations?
A. I'm not aware of any issues, no.
(DeRoy Exhibit 10 was marked as requested.)

BY MR. McCONNELL:
Q. Mr. DeRoy, you've been handed DeRoy 10. It's a corporate development document labeled "Project Fox" from July 25, 2017 with Bates OSSUR-OTTO-00001869; do you see that?
A. I see that.
Q. Can you please review DeRoy 10 and let me know when you've completed your review. (Witness reviewing document.)

BY THE WITNESS:
A. All right.
Q. If you could turn, Mr. DeRoy, to slide 46, which is a Freedom versus Ossur feet comparison chart at Bates ending 1915.
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know what this document is?
A. I do.
Q. What does this slide reflect?
A. This slide reflects the Freedom product offering for feet and puts it in a competitive comparison against the Ossur feet that could be considered equivalent. Equivalence is determined by the coding recommendation as it applies, as well as by the technical characteristics of the foot. It includes the percentage of the amount of sales that each of these feet has in the total for both -- for Freedom and it includes their revenue connected to those feet as well, and then it has an analysis that decides on whether or not we should retain, synergize, or otherwise complete the portfolio as one after acquisition.
Q. The column I think you just described in slide 46 titled "Portfolio Decision - Retain"; do you see that?
A. Yes, I see that.
Q. For Freedom's feet product there's a determination by Ossur of either yes or no; do you see that?
A. That's correct.
Q. So is it fair to say that as of July 26 , 2017 with respect to integration between Ossur and

Freedom this was Ossur's plan for which Freedom products to keep and which Freedom products to discontinue after acquisition?
A. I wouldn't say it was our plan. What this was is information that was provided in order to support the options we would have after acquisition. So in this case a yes would mean that -- the recommendation at the time if we were to go forward with the option of full integration, yes would say that we would continue to sell that foot. A no would mean that we would look for synergy opportunity and we would likely replace the Freedom foot with an Ossur equivalent, which given the fact that, as we discussed earlier, Freedom was founded by some of the founders of Flex-Foot are one-on-one comparable products.
Q. When you say "recommendation," who provided the recommendation for the yeses or nos in the column "Portfolio Decision - Retain"?
A. This slide was made by myself.
Q. So you personally made the decision?
A. That is correct. MS. SULLIVAN: Objection to form, mischaracterizes his testimony.

BY MR. MCCONNELL:
Q. Mr. DeRoy, you made the decision to put yeses or nos for the products reflected in slide \(46 ?\)
A. I made the recommendation on whether or not to keep or not keep this particular part of the portfolio in relation to one of the options of the work after acquisition, and, as you can see, next to it it basically gives you an overview of what the impact of revenue would have been and the overall impact was about \(\$ 5.5\) million on the total of \(\$ 23.4\) million. So that would have been the impact we would have to take into consideration in terms of valuation as well as potential revenue losses.
Q. Do you know whether these recommendations ever changed during due diligence?
A. Not as I can remember. I believe this is the table that we went forward with.
Q. Did Ossur ultimately decide on a plan for integration if it were to acquire Freedom Innovations in 2017?
A. Let's say that there was no final conclusion given the fact that the process
accelerated considerably and that the second phase of due diligence was never completed as such. So the options were still open on the table to be further discussed.

MR. McCONNELL: Let's go off for one second.
(Whereupon a discussion was had off the record.)
(DeRoy Exhibit 11 was marked as requested.)

BY MR. McCONNELL:
Q. Mr. DeRoy, you've been handed DeRoy Exhibit 11, which is an e-mail from August 26, 2017. The From is unclear, but it's to Thomas Beckers and others from Ossur with the Bates beginning OSSUR-OTTO-00002787. Can you please review DeRoy 11 and let me know when you've completed your review.
(Witness reviewing document.)
BY THE WITNESS:
A. Okay.
Q. What is DeRoy 11?
A. DeRoy 11 is feedback provided to the videos that we received that would describe -- or
show us the functionality of the new microprocessor knee in development at Freedom referred to as Plie Quantum or C-Leg killer is the way they positioned it. So this is a review that we did.

We requested as part of due diligence to get access to the product itself to be able to form an assessment as to how good this product actually was. It was sold to us as head-to-head, at least as good as, probably better than, which any good salesperson would. So we asked to actually be able to get hands-on experience, get some of our specialists in and try to evaluate it more objectively. That request was denied for concerns of information potentially becoming available to us that would be confidential to the product. What was provided were a range of videos which basically gave us a snapshot of what a user, one user could do on their new developed product.
Q. Just to clarify the record, I think the project was Quatro and not Quantum, correct?
A. Sorry. Quatro, yes, you're right. I'm sorry. Yes.
Q. And there's two points here made at the top of the e-mail with the heading "BLUF." Do you
know what that "BLUF" stands for?
A. It stands for bottom-line upfront.
Q. And what do those two points determine about the Quatro?
A. So with the videos provided it was very difficult to form any firm conclusions given that it provides a snapshot of one user in a certain environment. What we were looking to identify or verify was statements made by Freedom that this product will behave like a C-Leg on stairs and ramps, will outperform the \(C-L e g\) when it comes to speed adaptation, will allow him to run, will allow him to walk up stairs and such. Not all of those functions were clearly provided within those videos.

And the second point is that from what \(I\) was able to see there was probably some good sales efforts on the product, but that in the best of our opinion it was another microprocessor knee with regular microprocessor function. That is what we could tell from the videos that were provided.
Q. Did you write this e-mail reflected at DeRoy 11?
A. I did write that e-mail, yes.
Q. Did you write it in the course of doing due diligence for Project Fox?
A. I did write it in that period of time, yes.
Q. And who are the individuals in the To field?
A. In the To field we have Thomas Beckers, corporate development; Porvaldur Ingvarsson; and then Magnus Oddsson. So we have the EVP and the VP of \(R \& D\) for \(--V P\) for prosthetics, \(E V P\) for \(R \& D\).
Q. When you wrote "David oversold the product quite a bit," are you referring to David Smith?
A. I'm referring to the CEO. I don't recall his last name. The CEO of Freedom.
Q. I'll represent to you it's David Smith. Unless you remember otherwise, please let me know, but I believe it was David Smith.
A. Okay.
Q. Is David Smith the individual that told Ossur that the Quatro project would be a C-Leg killer?
A. He's the one, yes.
Q. Is that the one you're referring to here when you wrote "David oversold the product quite a
bit"?
A. Yes.
Q. You refer to the patient that tried the knee --
A. I would like to add to that, though. I'm not stating he oversold the C-Leg killer. I'm stating that from what \(I\) could see that it was my conclusion that he might have oversold it given the fact that some of the videos that would demonstrate what he was considering to be the unique selling points of the product were simply missing.
Q. And with respect to details around the patient, you wrote that "Jeff is a good customer of ours." Do you know who the patient is?
A. I knew the patient, yes.
Q. And is the patient a very -- I forget. A star of Ossur?
A. He is part of the star customers, yes.
Q. And did he also test out the Rheo product in 2017?
A. He did, as it states below. He actually was in Iceland in May, tried out the latest version of Rheo prior to its launch later in the year, and this is a few months before he actually got onto
the Plie Quatro and he provided us feedback that you guys have nothing to worry about, this technology is very different from what you guys have. So Rheo Knee is good, clear. However, he did expect it to be a product that could compete with the C -Leg.
Q. And why would he conclude that the Quatro project could compete with the \(C-L e g\) but not the Rheo product?
A. So he -- \(\operatorname{I}\) can't officially speak for him, but his comment was that he felt things on the Rheo that he liked a lot. You have to keep in mind Jeff is a patient with a very short stump that requires a certain level of freedom. He's one of those very exceptional ones that has preferred a mechanical knee over a microprocessor knee and han't made the switch yet. With the Rheo he tried in May he said you're getting very, very close and because of that comment he said you have nothing to worry about on the Rheo knee, this product is clearly targeted towards the C-Leg. Because he's a customer, he's a clinician, he's a user, we do put value to his opinion in terms of positioning and he has tried every single knee on the market.
Q. And down 2(a) (ii), it looks like Jeff shared with you -- or I guess you -- sorry. You said from the videos shared with you that you couldn't see any product behavior or response superior to the \(C-L e g\) with the Quatro project, correct?
A. So in the videos that were shared \(I\) could not identify any superior. So, again, this goes back to the way David presented it to us being significantly better than, and in their presentation they never mentioned the Rheo, it was always directed pointed at the C-Leg. So I was unable to identify those particular functions within the videos that were provided to me.
Q. Did the outcome of your review of these videos impact Ossur's valuation of Freedom Innovations?
A. It impacted our request to actually get hands-on experience with the knee, which was denied again, and our offer that was made in July was simply repeated. So we decided not to add any specific value due to the inconclusiveness of the information provided to us on the Plie Quatro
Q. Did Freedom offer you additional -- "you"
being Ossur -- additional access if Ossur signed an adjusted NDA?
A. We had a discussion and we offered that we would be fine -- at least that's how I remember it -- we would be fine to do that. However, then everything got into an accelerated route and the next thing we knew the company was acquired by Otto Bock. So we just never got to the final conclusion or discussion on that.
Q. Do you know whether Ossur -- anyone from Ossur ever declined to agree to an adjusted NDA offered to it by Freedom to get more information on the Quatro project?
A. I'm not aware of that, no.
Q. Was Ossur during this time in 2017 working on any other MPK research and development projects?
A. Well, we are pretty much always working on the next generation of Rheo. So I guess the answer is yes, but continuing to work on the same magnetorheologic, MR platform that we had established years before.
Q. Did Ossur have any concerns that by signing an NDA and getting more information about the Quatro project that it could impact its R\&D
projects with respect to other bionic products?
A. Like I said, I'm not aware of the fact that we had any concerns or discussion on this. So as far as \(I\) was informed, \(I\) believe the fact was that time just ran out to make a decision based upon whatever information they were provided and that was the end of our opportunity to further investigate. MR. McCONNELL: No further questions for now. I'll reserve my 30 minutes at the end.
(Whereupon, at 11:51 a.m., the deposition was recessed, to reconvene at 12:30 p.m., this same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION
(12:37 p.m.)
KIM PETER VIVIAN DEROY,
the witness at the time of recess, having been previously duly sworn, was further examined and testified as follows:

\section*{EXAMINATION}

BY MS. LAO:
Q. Mr. DeRoy, we've met before, but my name is Linda Lao. I'm an attorney representing the Federal Trade Commission in this matter. I'm going to continue asking you questions regarding Ossur and its role in the prosthetics industry. Do you understand that you're still under oath?
A. I do.
Q. Now, you've received several subpoenas in this matter; is that correct?
A. That's right.
Q. You received a subpoena ad testificandum to personally appear for a deposition from the FTC; is that correct?
A. That's right.
Q. Ossur as a company also received a subpoena ad testificandum from the FTC, right?

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A. That's correct.
Q. Have you reviewed the topics in that subpoena that was issued to Ossur?
A. I did.
Q. And subject to Ossur's objections and responses, are you prepared to speak about those topics today?
A. I am.
Q. Mr. DeRoy, what types of patients typically require a lower limb prosthetic?
A. So patients that have undergone an amputation of the lower leg, could also be congenital issues where there's deformities to the lower leg. Amputations that happen later in life typically happen for either trauma, cancerous, or vascular, diabetic-related issues.
Q. So the types of patients that require lower limb prosthetics can range from a wide variety of ages; is that correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. And that can result from a wide variety of either health-related issues or accident, traumarelated issues, correct?
A. Correct. With health related primarily
vascular or diabetic, yes.
Q. Who makes a recommendation for a particular type of prosthetic knee?
A. So it varies sometimes. I would say that the majority of the decisions as to what type of product is required for a patient is made by the prosthetist, but we are seeing a trend where more and more the rehabilitating physician or even surgeons in some cases are actually making the recommendation as to what the best product for the patient would be. It will always happen in communication with the prosthetist and the patient to come to the best possible clinical outcome for the patient.
Q. What is a prosthetist?
A. A prosthetist is the healthcare clinician that is responsible to build, develop a prosthesis and then also apply it to the patient and give them the basic training required for the patient to be able to use the prosthesis.
Q. What is a prosthetist's goal in fitting a patient with a lower limb prosthetic knee?
A. Sorry. The role of the prosthetist?
Q. What is the prosthetist's goal in fitting
a prosthetic knee?
A. So their goal is always to achieve the best possible clinical outcome, which means we often say trying to get them back to the activities that they were doing prior to amputation. For diabetic and vascular amputees in many case there's very little activity. So then it's trying to get them back to the best possible functional activity.
Q. Is it fair to say that the decision to fit a particular patient with a particular type of knee is a medical decision?
A. I would say it's a medical decision, yes. It certainly has medical implications if the wrong product were to be selected or the wrong solution were to be selected.
Q. We spoke briefly about \(K\) levels this morning. How does a \(K\) level affect the type of knee that a patient might be fitted with?
A. So the way it is described there is a requirement for a patient to classify as at least a K3 patient to be able to get access to a microprocessor-controlled knee. There are mechanical solutions that range from \(K 1\) all the way through to \(K 4\). So there's in that sense some
overlap, but there is a minimum requirement of being \(K 3\) if you want to qualify for a microprocessor-controlled knee.
Q. We also spoke about reimbursement this morning. How does reimbursement affect the choice of a microprocessor-controlled knee that a prosthetist might recommend for a particular patient?
A. So depending on who the payer is, the payer could be Medicare, Medicaid, it could be the VA, Department of Defense or a private payer, the budget will be richer or poorer for the patient, which if they're eligible for a microprocessor knee but the overall reimbursement is slightly lower or there is a bigger part that is an out-of-pocket contribution from the patient, the selection might trend towards the cheaper level of microprocessor knees. Whereas if it is a VA patient or it is a private pay due to workers' comp, for instance, then typically patients will select the top of the bill, the higher end of the microprocessor knees.
Q. You just listed a number of different types of payers. What portions of Ossur's microprocessor-controlled knees are reimbursed by
each of these types of payers?
A. It's difficult to really nail it down because there's no real information that objectifies that, but it's fair to say that a good part of them are reimbursed by Medicare, probably a an equal part being reimbursed by the VA or DOD, so military related, and \(I\) think another third would probably be within the private sector which is private insurances. Then there's out-of-pocket, but they're a smaller part of the population.
Q. Are you familiar with the reimbursement amounts that payers might provide for microprocessor-controlled knees?
A. I am.
Q. Approximately what is the range of reimbursement for a microprocessor knee?
A. It ranges from the mid 20 s up to the mid \(30 s\) depending on which combinations of coding is being applied.
Q. What does that reimbursement amount reflect?
A. So that reflects the actual purchase of the device. So the prosthetist buys the device from a supplier like Ossur. That also reflects the
time spent in assembling the device and the time spent teaching the patients. To an extent it even reflects the prosthetist following up on care with the patient. Sometimes there's additional
reimbursement, but there's a base understanding that some of it is also included in that initial fee.
Q. Once the acquisition cost of the microprocessor-controlled knee is subtracted from that overall reimbursement, does that remaining amount reflect what goes to the clinic or prosthetist?
A. That is correct, yes.
Q. Given current reimbursement levels and the prices that Ossur charges today, is there still a margin that a clinic can achieve after reimbursement if it uses a microprocessorcontrolled knee?
A. I have think there's fair margins for them to fulfill the requirements of fitting, teaching, and then follow-up, yes.
Q. When you were referring to reimbursements earlier you mentioned that currently for microprocessor-controlled knees it was in the mid
\(20 s\) to mid 30 s. Were you referring to mid \(20,000 \mathrm{~s}\) and mid 30,000s?
A. That is correct. 25,000 up to 35,000 with a midpoint around 30, and it's defined by -- these are the Medicare reimbursement levels and it's defined by state.
Q. How does the reimbursement level compare between a microprocessor-controlled knee and a mechanical knee?
A. It is considerably higher, as is the purchase price of the individual devices.
Q. Approximately what is the range of reimbursement for mechanical knees today?
A. There's a broad variety of mechanical knees. So when we're in the lower end, the \(K 2\)-type knees, we're talking in the range of \(\$ 2,500\), \(\$ 3,000\). When you're in the higher segment of K 3 and K 4 that would go up to \(\$ 7, \$ 8,000\). Again, it fluctuates quite a bit because certain knees with certain functions will get slightly more reimbursement and, again, it varies between states as well.
Q. We spoke earlier about the margin that clinics can achieve after reimbursement for
microprocessor knees. What does that margin look like for mechanical knees?
A. For mechanical knees it depends obviously which range you're in, but typically it's accepted that the prosthetist will spend about 30 percent of the purchasing price of the device -- sorry -30 percent of the reimbursement of the device will be spent on the purchase of the actual product. So if you're talking about a knee that costs them \(\$ 800\), typically they'll be in the range of \(\$ 2,500\) to \(\$ 3,000\). That is true for the mechanical products. For the microprocessor-controlled knees there the ratios are a little bit different. There we're talking about a margin that can go from \(\$ 8,000\) up to potentially \(\$ 12,000\), but that depends on the actual purchase price of the device where there's a range as well.
Q. Given that the reimbursement rates today for microprocessor-controlled knees are still higher than the prices charged by Ossur to clinics for the acquisition of the product, is there still some room to raise price if Ossur chose to do so in light of the reimbursement?
A. There is room, but everything within
reason. As \(I\) explained earlier this morning, if you want to increase the price you would have to address the value proposition, you would have to increase the value of the product considerably to justify to the user the out-of-pocket payment, to justify to the prosthetist the fact that they're actually decreasing their margin somewhat. So there are things like if his fitting time is included. If we were to develop a knee that would be fit faster, more efficiently, would reduce that time, then it's possible the prosthetist would actually accept that and compromise the margin somewhat.
Q. In your experience is it important to clinicians that they're able to achieve lower prices, acquisition prices for microprocessorcontrolled knees?
A. I think the market is showing an appetite for lower prices, yes.
Q. What is the difference between a microprocessor-controlled knee and a mechanical knee?
A. So mechanical knee, as the term describes it, is a knee that consists of mechanical
components that could vary from pneumatic to hydraulic to just pure mechanical hinge systems that support the patient in a standing position by providing a locking mechanism and that allows the patient to walk and swing the leg freely by releasing that mechanical situation or mechanism.

When you come into the microprocessor knees you actually have a knee that on top of mechanical function they have a microprocessor that is connected to the actuating mechanism of the knee. So if you have a mechanical knee that has a hydraulic actuator, when you put a microprocessor on that knee and you control the valve that allows fluids to go from one chamber to the next chamber and you open and close the valve through the microprocessor, that's what a microprocessor controlled hydraulic knee would do.

So that's a simplification. How do they do it? There are sensors built into the device. So you actually -- to simplify it, a microprocessor-controlled knee has the ability to sense, think, and adapt. So it has sensors, it has artificial intelligence that interprets whatever sensors are being -- or whatever information's
being collected, and then it defines what activity is needed from the actuation mechanism being releasing it so that the patient can swing the leg forward while walking or be on his bike and do a cyclic motion without having resistance or provide a breaking mechanism so that if the patient walks down stairs the amount of resistance they get is sufficient for them to go down stairs comfortably and safely.

So the microprocessor knee also has the ability to track if the patient would stub their toe, the knee would sense that and immediately provide stability so that it would lock and the patient can safely transfer the weight to the prosthetic leg and still be standing. If you were to do the same with a mechanical knee, if you would stumble your toe and the knee is not in full extension, not fully swinging forward, it's likely that the patient would stub the toe, the knee would collapse underneath them, and they would fall. So fall prevention is one of the key elements of the microprocessor knee.

The second key element and why it was introduced is that when people walk they never walk
at the same walking speed. You can imagine that if you have a valve that is open in one opening that it will only allow as much fluid, the faster you walk the faster the fluid would need to go through, but it can't. So the knee is going to be slow for the patient. The microprocessor-controlled knee is going to open that valve, allow the fluid to go through, and adjust to variable cadence. So I think stand stability and safety is one thing. Adapting to the walking speeds is an important second thing.

And what \(I\) described to you now is the hydraulic system. So when you talk about the magnetorheologic, the MR version of microprocessor knees, it's the same principle, but it's applied to a totally different type of technology that allows to do -- to provide the resistance in a similar way, but allows to provide a lot more flexibility and fluidity when the patient is walking freely. So that's why patients that are more active would typically feel the knees more freely following them, it's less restrictive, and prefer that knee over a hydraulic one.
Q. I'd like to talk about these differences
in just a moment, but before we do so, are there any other benefits besides the additional safety and variable cadence to microprocessor knees?
A. I think in terms of functionality to the patient those would be the main two. To the practitioner there's some benefits that because it is a microprocessor knee there's data collected inside the knee, there's connection to your mobile phones. So when the patient comes in the practitioner knows exactly how much walking the patient has done. It goes as far as the payer can gather reports and say you're paying \(\$ 30,000\) for this knee, this knee has walked a million steps a year. Therefore your investment is one that is paying off. So that's the direction that is developing now is we get more information and we use it to the benefit of supporting an application for a new knee as well.
Q. Are you aware of any health economics analyses related to the benefits of microprocessorcontrolled knees?
A. So up until recently there was none, but there was a recent study that was funded by AOPA that was done by the Rand Committee, \(R-A-N-D . \quad\) That
was the first health economic study done on microprocessor knees and that actually came out very favorable for those knees based on the function -- or based on the ability of those knees to prevent falls primarily. Associated cost of falls and the injuries related to that are far exceeding the actual cost of the prosthesis initially.
Q. How do you expect the reaction to be amongst payers and the prosthetics community to these types of studies?

MS. SULLIVAN: Objection, calls for speculation. BY THE WITNESS:
A. I can tell you how we intend to utilize it to support the utilization of our microprocessor technology. We believe this is very valuable data to prove to a payer that if they were to invest in this type of a product it is likely that over a period of time they will get a return on that investment, and that is taken into consideration, the potential impact of a fall, the cost of a fall. So we're definitely proactively using that to support cases for patients that are being denied or
support cases in general to convince payers that it is a good thing to choose a microprocessor knee over a mechanical knee.
Q. Have you seen any impact in the payer community thus far given the new research?
A. Nothing that \(I\) can objectively support, no.
Q. Respondent's counsel asked you this morning about RAC audits; do you recall that?
A. I do.
Q. What is a RAC audit?
A. So a RAC audit is an audit that is executed by a RAC auditor on behalf of Medicare where they're evaluating whether historic payments provided for prosthetic care were justified for the particular patient that was receiving the prosthesis. So did the patient meet the requirements prescribed by the \(L\) codes in Medicare to get that type of prosthesis and also did the documentation that is required to get that patient approved support the need and was documentation present.
Q. What was Ossur's response to these RAC audits being implemented back in 2012 and 2013?
A. I would say that our main response was education. Obviously we couldn't necessarily -- we could not fix what they had done historically, but we could definitely educate them on what the new requirements were and they did have the ability to retroactively update certain files. So it was very important for us to basically calm the market down, provide them with the necessary information, and try to help them document and evaluate patients appropriately for them to continue to receive the microprocessor knee or the K 3 feet care as well because both of those were under scrutiny at the time.
Q. And these initiatives to educate clinicians that have been instituted by Ossur, have you seen microprocessor knee sales stabilize?
A. Let's say in the 2012 , '13 period of time there was no immediate reaction, but the normalization and actually the return to previous levels shows that the confidence level of the practitioners increased and the number of microprocessor units increased again as well accordingly.
Q. Sitting here today, has the number of
microprocessor knee sales for Ossur returned or has it exceeded beyond what it was prior to 2012?

Q. Sitting here today, do you anticipate there to be any additional impact on Ossur sales when we're talking about RAC audits?
A. I would say RAC audits were very present in 2012 and '13. It has reduced quite a bit. It's difficult to predict what the frequency of RAC audits are going to be going forward. If they were going to come up strong again there probably would be somewhat of a reaction, but like I explained earlier, I think customers are much better prepared now to deal with the new regulation and requirements and also the consolidation of the market somewhat has led to the fact that the companies are just more equipped -- better equipped to deal with regulatory changes.
Q. Respondent's counsel this morning also asked you questions about PDAC verification; do you recall that?
A. Yes.
Q. And I believe you had mentioned that the Plie 3 today does not have PDAC verification; is
that correct?
A. It was never taken to PDAC to get the approval, that's correct.
Q. Despite the lack of PDAC verification, does Ossur still view Freedom to be one of its microprocessor knee competitors today?
A. We do.
Q. And in conducting due diligence for the potential purchase of Freedom Innovations, did the lack of PDAC verification prevent Ossur from making a bid for the business?
A. No, it didn't prevent us from making a bid. We raised our concern during due diligence internally that there might be a risk associated with the products that weren't PDAC approved, but I want to make clear that products don't have to be PDAC approved to be reimbursed. It's just an additional level of confidence for the prosthetists that the codes that are being recommended are, in fact, the codes that will be paid for as well.
Q. And even though Freedom did not have PDAC approval for the Plie 3 , Ossur has still seen an impact in the marketplace from Freedom's presence; is that correct?
A. Can you rephrase that?
Q. Even though the Plie 3 does not have PDAC approval, has Ossur seen the Plie 3 make an impact in terms of market share and market presence?
A. It has, yes.
Q. I'd like to change topics and speak a bit about Ossur's microprocessor knees. You mentioned earlier that the MR technology is different from hydraulic technology. Could you please explain what the primary differences are?
A. Yes. So the way I explain the hydraulics is that you have a cylinder that has two chambers, in the middle there's a valve. The valve is open, the fluid flows freely. The valve closes, the fluid is hindered. So when you're trying to bend the knee when the valve is closed, the fluid is not moving, the knee is not bending. When the valve is opened the knee will start bending. Closed means stand stability, open means that it's freely moving.

The way the hydraulic units are developed is they're in stance default, which means that if you're on a hydraulic unit, you put it on the floor, the first thing it does is always provide
stability. You have to unlock it through the sensor recognition through the microprocessor to get it to bend. So that's very specific on the hydraulic side.

On the magnetorheologic side there's no fluid going from one chamber to another. The way it's built up is you have a cylinder that's filled with blades and between those blades there's what we call the electromagnetic fluid, the MR fluid which has magnetic particles into it. So what we do is we create an electromagnetic field. When you create that field those magnetic particles they line up and they form bridges between the different blades. Those bridges provide a magnetic break. So the higher the voltage the higher the magnetic field that is delivered the more friction there is on the knee comparable to the valve being completely closed on the hydraulic side and you provide stand security.

Now, the benefit to magnetorheologic is that when you have no current going through it the fluid actually functions as a lubricant. Whereas on the hydraulic unit you're trying to push fluid back and forth from one chamber to the next, now
you have nothing but a lubricant moving those blades very freely. So the way this affects the user is when they walk during swing phase that's typically where with a hydraulic unit they need to lift the leg a little bit, they're the ones kicking the leg forward. That's where they're using stump strength, their lower back to get the leg to move. On the MR Rheo knee because the resistance is so low they're using the energy that comes out of the foot to swing the prosthesis forward as in a normal pendulum.

So what that means in terms of utilization is that patients that use magnetorheologics they're going to feel that they're requiring less effort to walk. When they change speed they're going to feel that it follows much quicker. When they're in confined spaces and walking around they're going to feel that it's easier to walk around and bend the knee because it doesn't require the effort, and if you don't have space to lift up your leg and kick it, that would be a limitation.

The difference, however, is that whereas the hydraulic one is a stance default knee, the magnetorheologics is a swing default knee, which
means that it's always free swinging unless you put it on the floor and trigger the electric field to be created, then it's going to provide a brake. So this is where the user group that uses magnetorheologics needs to have better control, voluntary control over the leg in case the leg runs out of battery.

In the case for whatever reason there's a default, then they would be walking on a knee that is completely free. If a microprocessor-controlled knee with hydraulics runs out of battery typically it becomes a stiff knee. So you're walking on a peg leg on one, you're walking on a full free swinging knee on the other. So if you look at the patient population, those that require -- or those that can take the chance of walking on a free swinging knee are the ones that are on the moderate to higher end of activity levels. Whereas those that are dependent on a full stiff leg in case there would be something wrong, they're the ones that could be much more towards the lower side of the \(K 2\) population.
So that's kind of how those two split up and that's also how the research that is available
supports the differentiation in functional outcome of the very complicated differentiation in technology.
Q. So what type of technology does the \(C-L e g\) 4 employ?
A. So the C-Leg 4 is based on that hydraulic technology.
Q. What about the Plie 3?
A. Plie 3 is what they refer to as a hybrid. It utilizes hydraulic technology for stance control. It utilizes a pneumatic type technology for the swing control.
Q. Given these differences in technologies, what is a closer technology to the Plie as between the Rheo and the C-Leg 4?

MS. SULLIVAN: Objection to form. If you understand the question, go ahead and answer. BY THE WITNESS:
A. Can you repeat the question, please.
Q. Sure.

As between the Rheo and the \(C-L e g 4, ~ g i v e n\) these types of technologies, what is a closer technology to what the Plie 3 has today?
A. From a technology perspective, I mean, the
hydraulic part of the Plie is not identical, but it is the same hydraulic platform as a C-Leg.
Q. You mentioned that the more active users might prefer or benefit more from the Rheo MR technology, correct?
A. That's right.
Q. What happens if a less experienced patient uses a Rheo or the MR technology?
A. So if the Rheo Knee were to run out of battery or if for whatever reason there would be a failure to the knee, the knee turns in to a freely swinging knee. That could happen unexpectedly. If that were to happen unexpectedly on a patient that is not as well in control of the prosthesis, that could risk -- or result in a fall.
Q. How does Ossur position the Rheo Knee today against its competitors?
A. That depends on which competitor we're comparing to, but we're definitely positioning ourselves as a premium knee within the microprocessor range, which in that segment \(I\) would say the \(C\)-Leg is the closest positioned in terms of price. We position it as a more intelligent knee because of the way we steered the intelligence, it
is able to detect how the patient walks and automatically -- autodetects and autoadjusts the settings of the knee to provide the smoothest possible function. So that's one part. The second part is we focus on the ability to walk inside of confined spaces, which is a big part of the typical activity of a person, and emphasize how easy that is on the Rheo versus the \(C\)-Leg or the Orion or the Plie, for that matter.
Q. Does the current Rheo Knee offer water resistance?
A. It offers weatherproofness, so splash proof.
Q. What is the current list price to prosthetist clinics for the Rheo Knee?
A. It's in the range of \(\$ 19,500\).
Q. How does that compare to Freedom's Plie?
A. I think list price we're not far apart. I think the difference is more after discount.
Q. After discount what would the difference be?
A. So our estimates are that we end up in the range of \(16,500,17,000\). Whereas our estimates because we don't have any hard facts or figures on
this are that they're more in the range of \(\$ 14,500\) and that's based on customer feedback, that's based on tools that are used by our customers to negotiate better prices from us as well.
Q. You mentioned that the microprocessor knee on the market today that competes most closely with the Rheo is the C-Leg. What would be the next closest competitor to the Rheo?
A. I'd say the Plie's probably the next closest.
Q. When Ossur acquired Flex-Foot did it already have its own mechanical knee on the market?
A. Ossur did have a mechanical knee at the time, yes.
Q. Did Ossur -- why did Ossur choose to acquire Flex-Foot?
A. Well, at the time we were a liner company primarily. We had recently acquired the Total Knee as well and to become a total leg provider, a complete offering provider we were missing the foot. So that's why we pursued the acquisition of Flex-Foot.
Q. Flex-Foot also had a bionic knee in its portfolio in the making?
A. It was in development. It was not ready at the time of the acquisition.
Q. Why did Ossur choose to develop that microprocessor or bionic knee?
A. Because, one, we believed in the fact that a microprocessor-controlled knee would benefit the patient's outcome and would contribute to a more safe, stable, and more active lifestyle for the patient. Then, two, from a business perspective we noticed that's where the market was going and that that would be a great opportunity for tradeup in technology.
Q. Did you view it to be a complimentary product to -- and by "it" I mean the microprocessor knee -- a complimentary product to Ossur's mechanical knee?
A. Yes, definitely.
Q. How does the Rheo XC differ from the Rheo Knee?
A. So the Rheo Knee XC includes a couple of features and functions that are not available in the Rheo Knee, such as the smooth transition from level ground walking to biking, it supports running, and it also supports up stairs walking as
well as hindrance avoidance, so your obstacle avoidance. You're able to take a step over an obstacle with more stability and more safety.
Q. What is the price point for the Rheo Knee XC?
A. In the range of \(\$ 28,000\).
Q. What types of payers provide reimbursement for the Rheo XC?
A. So I would say that the Veterans Affairs, the VA are the primary payer, but there's also DOD patients that are walking on the knee. We have workers' comp patients as well. So I would say the other payers apart from Medicare and Medicaid.
Q. Do Medicare and Medicaid provide reimbursement for the Rheo XC?
A. They do not.
Q. What about most private payers?
A. It's hit and miss. It varies.
Q. What is the closest available microprocessor knee on the market today to the Rheo XC?
A. I would say the Genium is the only comparable knee to the Rheo Knee XC.
Q. Are you referring to the Genium that's
offered by Otto Bock?
A. Correct.
Q. Lastly, with the microprocessor-controlled knees \(I\) understand that Ossur offers the Power Knee. Could you please describe the target patient population for the Power Knee?
A. Yes. So Power Knee is targeted at the moderate active, typically \(K 3\) patients. The coding actually limits it to \(K 3\) patients as well. This device is intended to provide active lifting power. So for those that are struggling with getting up from a seated position, those that actually struggle to initiate the swing phase while they walk, the Power Knee will actively lift them out of the chair and will also support the active walking, will thereby provide extra ground clearance, which is the space between your toes and the ground because your leg swings forward, and it provides an extra level of safety and stability which is unequaled by any device which does not have power.
Q. What is the current list price for the Power Knee today?
A. \(\$ 38,000\).
Q. What is the closest alternative option as
far as microprocessor knees on the market today?
A. There is none really.
Q. Are there certain types of payers that will and will not provide reimbursement for the Power Knee?
A. Yes. We're talking again about VA, DOD, they would consider it on a more regular basis. Workers' comp patients as well. Private insurance, again, hit and miss, quite a bit more difficult. Where we have seen a good adoption is when patients are missing more of the leg, so when they're hip disarticulation patients, the amputation is at the level of the hip where the hip function is missing as well, that's when a Power Knee with the active pendulum and motorized pendulum is compensating for some of the lost power in the hip as well. So that's where it's really well received. As well as patients who have lost both legs, that's a group that benefits quite significantly as well. It is a limited group still today.
Q. How large is Ossur's R\&D department?
A. Can you specify R\&D prosthetics, R\&D as a whole?
Q. Sure. How large is Ossur's R\&D department
for prosthetics?
A. For prosthetics the lower extremity part is around 75 to 80 people and that is the engineering team, medical office, quality, it has design center project management. For the upper extremity it has an additional 16 people.
Q. How large is Ossur's annual R\&D budget for lower limb prosthetics?
A. Lower limb prosthetics, that's a good question. I don't have the number readily available.
Q. Do you have an estimate?
Q. And how is your R\&D department organized as far as which engineers are assigned for which types of products, et cetera?
A. So we have two core groups within R\&D prosthetics lower limb. One of them is a biomechanics group, the other one is a bionics group. Both teams consist of about 22,23 people and within those groups we have people on the biomechanical side dedicated to liners, feet, sockets, and then biomechanical solutions which
kind of combines the rest and mechanical knee separately. Then on the bionic side we have -it's split up into electronics, software and firmware, and mechanical, and then we have bionic systems and under bionic systems that's where you find people responsible for Rheo Knee, Power Knee, Proprio Foot.
Q. Are the research employees who are responsible for bionic systems responsible for any other products beyond the Rheo Knee and the Proprio Foot?
A. And Power Knee, so those three, yes. So that's the core lower extremity bionics team.
Q. So the same bionics team that works on the Proprio Foot works on the Power Knee and Rheo Knee?
A. Yes. That group of 22,23 people, yes.
Q. Beyond the Rheo Knee, Rheo Knee XC, and Power Knee, does Ossur have any products in its pipeline related to microprocessor knees today?
A. No.
Q. Does Ossur have any plans to introduce any combination products that would combine a microprocessor knee and, say, an ankle or a foot?
A. We actually have that in our portfolio
today with the Symbionic leg. That is a product that basically combines the Proprio ankle, microprocessor-controlled ankle with the Rheo Knee. So that is currently available.
Q. I think you mentioned earlier this morning that the Symbionic leg has not had a tremendous uptick in sales over the last few years; is that correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. Why do you think that's the case?
A. It's a more challenging package to combine when you're applying for reimbursement. The Proprio Foot, which is the ankle that we use for the Symbionic leg, has been called experimental by quite a few of the larger payers in spite of the fact that Medicare has applied a code for it and there's a value for it as well. So that means that there's more pushback from independent payers to actually apply that technology, and that is not very different from how it was in the earlier days of microprocessor knees as well. So we do expect that over time there will be a larger appetite and a higher adoption of the combination of both. MS. LAO: Let's take a quick break and go
off the record.
(A short break was had.)
BY MS. LAO:
Q. Mr. DeRoy, could you please describe Ossur's contracting process with clinics for microprocessor knees?
A. Can you specify contracting for me?
Q. Sure. Could you please describe how the negotiations play out between Ossur and clinics for the sale of microprocessor knees?
A. For the price or for the actual sale?
Q. For the price.
A. Price. Okay. So it's not untypical that they would utilize competitive pricing to try to get better pricing from Ossur. Our typical strategy is that we believe we have a premium product with premium functionality. So we have our limitations when it comes to discounts and those limitations would usually be connected to the volume of sales that that customer can guarantee us on an annualized basis.
Q. How does Ossur determine any discounts or rebates that it offers to its customers for microprocessor knees?

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A. So like I said, it's primarily based on the number of patients they would see that are eligible on an annual basis and commitment from them on that volume for that year.
Q. And does Ossur discuss what prices other microprocessor knee suppliers might be offering to its clinic customers?
A. We would typically not bring that up ourselves, but it is definitely a bargaining tool that the customers use to try to get a better deal.
Q. When engaged in pricing negotiations with clinics which competitors come up most often in Ossur's discussions?
A. I would say that the Freedom Plie knee would be the number one when it's about price, and then there are two others that are mentioned occasionally, which is the Orion and the knee from Nabtesco.
Q. You just mentioned that the Plie is mentioned most often with respect to price. Why is that the case?
A. I think it's a combination of the fact that it is the -- well, it is amongst the cheaper knees as well as still a quite frequently used knee
as well.
Q. You mentioned that the Orion is mentioned on occasion. What type of technology does the Orion knee employ?
A. So the Orion knee is a little bit more hybrid. I think the base technology is hydraulics as well, but \(I\) think it connects closer to what the Plie looks like in its setup.
Q. In terms of quality, how does it compare to the Plie?
A. I can't speak to the return rates because I don't have the visibility to it, but in terms of functionality \(I\) would say that the Plie's probably the preferred knee over the Orion. Not probably. That's the feedback that we get is that it is the preferred knee over the Orion.
Q. In Ossur's experience how does the quality of the Nabtesco knee compare to the Plie?
A. So, again, here we have very little visibility in terms of returns. Function wise, again, \(I\) think it is inferior to both the Orion and the Plie.
Q. Does Nabtesco offer a sales force in the United States?
A. No. They sell through distribution.
Q. What is the function of a sales force in the microprocessor knee industry?
A. So the Ossur sales force is certified to assist in fittings of microprocessor-controlled knees. The sales force also includes a team of technical clinical specialists that are typically prosthetists that will come in and support fittings from start to finish, will educate on fittings, will make sure that new customers are fully aware on the requirements and the settings, the programming of the knee to ensure good functional outcome.
Q. How many sales representatives and clinical specialists does Ossur employ in the United States?
A. It's in the range of 40 people.
Q. Where are they located?
A. They're located across the country.
Q. Do these sales representatives sell more than just microprocessor knees to clinics?
A. They do. They sell the full portfolio of prosthetics.
Q. By "full portfolio" you mean upper limb as
well as lower limb?
A. They do, yes.
Q. That includes linings --
A. The liners, the mechanical feet, components, mechanical knees, everything.
Q. You mentioned that the clinical specialists provide educational training for clinicians. Why is that important?
A. So it's important for all products across the board. For microprocessor knees specifically there's programming, there's user selection that is very important. Like we said earlier, the knee is not recommended for people that have a lack of voluntary control. So as the Ossur rep or clinical specialist is present, we make sure that the patient is able and capable of walking with the knee turned off so ensure that it is the right patient profile for the device. So it's patient selection, it is setup of the knee, programming, and it is the initial training as well to ensure that the product itself is used to the maximum of its capacity.
Q. Now, are the sales representatives and clinical specialists used more for certain products
within the Ossur portfolio?
A. Yes. Well, the sales reps have the task to sell the full portfolio. They have a tendency to divert in the direction of the more expensive products because it's easier for them to reach their sales quotas if they can drive the volume there. For the clinical specialists I think it's fair to say that the majority of their time will be dedicated to the more complicated products and the bionic products are definitely a part of that. If I look at the split in terms of focus, on an annualized basis it's fair to say if we have a split of 10,15 different categories where the sales force is entering what their focus is, the one that's always on top is bionics. That's where the sales force is spending the majority of their time and that quite far exceeds quite a few of the other segments in prosthetics.
Q. Are there any other types of specialists or employees within Ossur that assist in the sale of microprocessor knees?
A. Not necessarily in the sale, but it does take quite an expansive team to take care of the sales, the after sales, the customer service, the
returns, managing loaner units. So those are things that we do on the bionics side which we don't typically do on the mechanical product side.

So we will allow for patients to have a trial fitting so that the patient can have the experience, they can compare it to other products. The prosthetist can use that experience to document whether or not the patient is the right profile, can use the outcome of that test to support the application for reimbursement as well. So that's a service that is done. Therefore loaner units are dispensed or deployed to do that trial, and if the patient then chooses for the Rheo Knee, then the application goes in, a few months later they get the approval hopefully, and then they get their own final unit later in the process.
Q. So in addition to the 40 clinical specialists and sales representatives that Ossur employs, how many more employees are part of that expanded team of folks who help with after sales and customer service?
A. It's tough to say. I mean, I know we have two dedicated resources in the main warehouse that are taking care of nothing but the pool of bionic
products, loaner pools, shipping back and forth the service units and such. We have a bionics specialist on the customer service team that is dedicated to bionics, but he's also dedicated to train the others to have a basic knowledge on bionics. So it's kind of a repetitive team that within the different subdepartments we have dedicated folks that take care of the bionics as well.
Q. You mentioned before that for the sale of mechanical knees that this level of support is not necessary to make the sale; is that correct?
A. That is right. Obviously if a knee breaks down we will provide a loaner unit as well so the patient can continue to walk, but we don't typically provide a knee for trial and then that's -- you try it, you buy it kind of principle there.
Q. Why is that the case?
A. Because let's say it's more straightforward. You pretty much know what you're going to get, the investment is lower as well. So we want to make sure that if somebody tries to purchase a 15-, 20,000-dollar microprocessor knee
that they don't regret it the next day, come back and want to switch. So therefore we give them the time, two weeks, three weeks to test the knee out and make up their minds.
Q. When we're talking about the liners that Ossur offers, is this level of sales support and specialization required for the sale of liners?
A. To an extent, yes. It depends. If we bring out new liner types, then that goes with the necessary education, but across the board \(I\) would say it's fair to say that the majority of the clinical specialist's time goes into more bionicrelated tasks.
Q. Ossur also uses some distributors; is that correct?
A. That's right.
Q. How does Ossur provide the service and support that we just talked about when it sells through distributors?
A. So we do not sell bionic products to distributors for that exact reason. They cannot provide the clinical support. They would not be able to provide the technical support and customer service, tech support with whatever is required.

So therefore we limit distribution to a selection of mechanical products.
Q. Just to be clear, all of Ossur's bionic sales for microprocessor knees are done directly through Ossur?
A. Correct. Yes, that's correct.
Q. Now, we spoke earlier of how Nabtesco does not have a sales force in the United States. How do you think that's impacted Nabtesco's sales in the United States of its microprocessor knee?
A. I'd say there's no doubt that if you don't have a direct sales force you're not as likely to be successful.
Q. Respondent's counsel also mentioned the Very Good Knee this morning and I think you had identified it as a mechanical knee; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And I think you also mentioned that it competes primarily with Ossur's Mauch Knee, which is a mechanical knee?
A. That's right. Not to say they didn't make an effort to try to position themselves in the hybrid or microprocessor knee space, but as soon as
it became clear there was no microprocessor in the knee that kind of faded away. Like I mentioned earlier today, there is very little Very Good Knees sold in the United States.
Q. I believe you also mentioned that some patients prefer some of the features of the Very Good Knee. Were you referring to some mechanical knee patients that might prefer the Very Good Knee features over other mechanical knees?
A. I'm not sure. I think they might have been just a random selection of patients that tried this knee. I think, you know, there was a lot of trying of that device when it came to the United States, there was a lot of trying when it came to the German market as well. So the feedback I got was not specifically from patients that ended up on it. It was just patients that had tried it in comparison to their other devices.
Q. Do you have a sense of what Ossur's market share in microprocessor knees is today?
A. In the United States?
Q. Yes.
A. I would say it's between 22 and

25 percent.
Q. What about for Otto Bock?
A. We estimate that that is in the range of 50 -- just over 50 percent.
Q. And what about -- does that include Freedom or does that exclude Freedom?
A. That excludes Freedom.
Q. What market share would you estimate Freedom had prior to its acquisition by Otto Bock?
A. My estimate is in the range of 12 to 15 percent.
Q. How about for the Orion?
A. The Orion, I would estimate that one to be between 5 and 8 percent market share.
Q. How long has the Orion been on the market?
A. I don't know when they launched it under that exact name. It was preceded by the Adaptive Knee, but at least for the last four and a half years when \(I\) was in the United States the Orion was a competitive product.
Q. In that time have you seen the Orion gain market share or has it remained relatively stable?
A. I think it has increased its market share.
Q. Has it been slowly increasing or quickly increasing?
A. I couldn't tell you that with certainty.
Q. Compared to the Plie and the \(C\)-Leg, does Ossur monitor the prices of the Orion microprocessor knee?
A. We can't monitor them objectively, but we do get random feedback from customers as to how much they pay for that device, yes.
Q. And do you hear much feedback from Nabtesco?
A. Rather limited.
Q. Beyond these players that we just discussed, Otto Bock, Freedom, Endolite and Nabtesco in the United States, are you aware of any other microprocessor knee manufacturers that are outside of the United States beyond those that are currently in the United States?
A. I am not aware of any other suppliers that have a microprocessor knee today, not commercially available at least.
Q. Who's the current market leader for microprocessor knees?
A. Otto Bock.
Q. When did Otto Bock enter the microprocessor knee market?
A. I believe it was in 1999.
Q. Was it the first to enter?
A. There's discussion about that. There's talk that the Adaptive Knee was. Let's say it was the first good microprocessor knee that came to market.
Q. Fair.

When did Freedom Innovations enter the market?
A. With the microprocessor?
Q. Yes.
A. I'm not sure of the exact date, but it must have been in the range of the last seven, eight years.
Q. What happened in terms of pricing within the market once Freedom entered with its microprocessor knee?
A. So Freedom positioned their knee rather quickly, not list price wise aggressively, but discount wise quite aggressively. They chose to pursue their opportunities with Hanger being big volume with a company that is able to provide their service mostly themselves. So the pressure from Hanger on microprocessor knees pricing did
increase, but the effective decline of pricing \(I\) think has been rather limited basically because I think both Ossur and Otto Bock just pride themselves on innovation, on premium products, and there hasn't been a whole lot of giving in to newcomers on the market to at least compete on price. We just try to compete on functionality and quality primarily.
Q. Did you see Otto Bock respond to Freedom in terms of pricing or features when Freedom entered the market?
A. I wasn't there at the time, but there have been periods of time where there's temporary discounts, temporary promotions that are being given and you see people respond. Not necessarily with decreasing the knee price, but possibly the combination of a knee and a foot that then leads to a better buy for the customer. We have mostly refrained from that, but let's say that the pressure has been quite high to do it and \(I\) know that historically, five, six years ago, there was a time where we actually went along with that, but then to return to the regular pricing after that promotion period was over.
Q. As far as the promotions go, you mentioned the combination of a knee and foot, did you see that promotion offered by Freedom or by Otto Bock?
A. Freedom has led that throughout the years.
Q. Did Otto Bock start offering a similar type of promotion?
A. Not that I'm aware of. Freedom's promotion typically was you buy the knee you get the foot half off, and that came up again and again at random intervals.
Q. In your experience, are microprocessor knees often sold with a foot in the same sale with clinicians?
A. It depends on what the patient's situation is. If it's a new patient it's highly likely that they will order a system. If it is a patient that gets a renewal, depending on whether the foot is up for renewal as well, it might be a single knee, it might be a knee and a foot. Occasionally they'll buy a knee from one and purchase the foot from someone else. That happens as well.
Q. Does Ossur encourage the purchase of an Ossur foot to compliment an Ossur microprocessor knee?
A. Absolutely.
Q. Why do you do that?
A. There are specifications to the dimensions of a fit of the products together that for sake of quality and for sake of safety we recommend products to be combined. They're designed to function together, therefore we recommend them to be used together. With that we're hoping to prevent potential premature failure of the devices. So it is a trend that we've seen increase over the last few years that suppliers do recommend their components, their feet to be used with their knees to avoid that certain triggers of a knee would be disturbed by a foot that it doesn't recognize or hasn't been tested with or, more dramatically, failure because components simply don't match up, dimensions don't match up, and you end up with breakage of components because of it.
Q. What portion of Ossur's microprocessor knees are sold together with an Ossur foot?
A. I could not tell you an exact number there.
Q. Would it be -- can you estimate?
A. I would put it in the ballpark of

50 percent, 60 percent. That doesn't mean that they're bought or purchased on the same day as the knee, but people that utilize a Flex-Foot with a Rheo Knee it's highly likely. So it might even be in the 60 to 70 percent range.
Q. Does Otto Bock encourage that its microprocessor knee be sold together with its foot as well?
A. Otto Bock actually enforces it. They have a stipulation that if it's used with another foot than an Otto Bock foot you risk voiding the warranty of the device.
Q. Is it important for a microprocessor knee company like Ossur to also have a foot portfolio to sell with its knees?
A. I would say yes. Microprocessor knees, like explained, they have sensors, those sensors are reading information that comes from the contact to the ground, that contact is made through the foot. So when you have tested them together with a foot that has a certain flexibility, that has a certain length, obviously bigger feet, bigger prosthetic feet, but what \(I\) mean is the carbon fiber part of the foot, some feet -- in our feet it
extends further into the big toe, so to speak, that results in a different stride for an Ossur foot versus a Freedom foot or an Otto Bock foot or a College Park foot, all of them, any of them. So if that is different, then it's possible that the knee would recognize the stride differently and thereby make the wrong decision on whether it is in stance or swing. So more and more because these devices are tested together they should be utilized together as well.
Q. We spoke earlier of Freedom's entering into the microprocessor knee market. I think you mentioned that Freedom came in and started offering lower prices than the C -Leg and the Rheo. Did Freedom continue to be more of a price play as it continued to participate in the market?
A. Yes. So when they brought the microprocessor knee their feet had been in the market for quite some time and their discount levels kind of transgressed into the pricing for the microprocessor knees. It's fair to say -- and we saw it in the due diligence as well -- that their trend throughout the years has been increased compromise on price for sake of gain in market
share.
Q. Based on what you have seen in due diligence, did you get a sense of whether the microprocessor knee sales within Freedom were dependent or needed the foot sales to help support the profitability of the business?
A. Thinking back to the numbers \(I\) saw there, but from our experience the mechanical feet are more profitable than the microprocessor knees when it comes to gross profit margin. So it's definitely a benefit to be able to sell the foot along with the knee to increase the overall profit of the system.
Q. In terms of features and functionality, I understand that the most recent iteration of the Rheo now offers water resistance. What was the impetus for Ossur to implement that change in its most recent Rheo?
A. So it's not water resistant. It's weatherproof. Again, water resistance would be submersible. Weatherproof means you can walk out in the weather, it rains, you get a splash on it, it's fine. The reason we did that was basically market demand. Plie came out with a waterproof
version, then the \(C\)-Leg upgraded as well, and it kind of just made it a necessity for us to move in the same direction.
Q. Have there been any other innovations or features that the Plie has implemented that Ossur has found the need to also offer in its Rheo?
A. Not really. I think this was their way to take a knee that was subperforming and to give it a feature that was very much wanted and make it more competitive.
Q. Based on your experience, have you seen Otto Bock respond in terms of any other types of features to the Plie as well?
A. Not so much, apart from the waterproofing, yeah.
Q. You mentioned earlier that Ossur sets the price of its microprocessor knees in order to capture the value that the knee offers to the patient. Does Ossur ever set the price of its microprocessor knees against the price of mechanical knees that are available on the market?
A. Not really because they don't really compete for the same population. And with population \(I\) want to specify I'm talking about
people with access to certain funds. If they have access to a microprocessor knee, they'll buy a microprocessor knee. If they don't, then they'll buy a mechanical knee.
Q. We spoke a bit about microprocessor knees and the relationship to feet. In terms of manufacturing within Ossur, are the microprocessor knees manufactured in a separate facility from the feet or is the manufacturing combined all together?
A. So they're in the same building, they're in a different location, they're a separate room.
Q. Do you employ any of the same equipment for the manufacture of the microprocessor knees and Ossur's feet?
A. No. (DeRoy Exhibit 12 was marked as requested.)

BY MS. LAO:
Q. I'd like to show you a document that's been marked for identification as PX-03103-001. It's been marked for identification as DeRoy Exhibit 12. It appears on its face to be a product profile presentation that was last saved on March 12, 2018. It ends in PX-03103-025. Do you
mind taking a moment to familiarize yourself with DeRoy Exhibit 12 .
(Witness reviewing document.)
BY THE WITNESS:
A. Yes.
Q. Have you reviewed DeRoy Exhibit 12?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you recognize the document?
A. I recognize the type of document. I don't believe \(I\) have reviewed this one in particular.
Q. What is it?
A. So it is a product profile which is part of the input session for new product development where we describe pretty much what we expect a product to look like, what we want to claim about the product, how we want to position the message about the products.
Q. Do you have knowledge of DeRoy Exhibit 12's contents?
A. I do, yeah.
Q. Was DeRoy Exhibit 12 created at or near this time that Ossur was planning a product launch of the Rheo Knee and the Rheo Knee XC?
A. Actually I can't tell with certainty
because the date that is on here actually states that it was last saved on Monday, March 12 th and that is not coinciding with any recent launches. The date that it states on the inside description of changes is August of 2017, and that does coincide with the time of launch of the product. So those two dates are different.
Q. I understand. So it appears that DeRoy Exhibit 12 was likely created around August of 2017, then; is that correct?
A. I would say -- well, last revision date was then. So it's likely that at that time it was finalized, yes.
Q. Is it Ossur's practice to create these types of product profiles in the ordinary course of Ossur's regularly conducted business?
A. Absolutely.
Q. Is Exhibit 12 a true and accurate copy, to the best of your knowledge?
A. It represents what we expect to be in the product profile, yes.
Q. Could you please turn to PX-03103-007. If you look toward the bottom of the page, the second paragraph up, it reads "The main limitations of the
current product offering have been identified as perceived lack of stability for insecure uses and lack of control, stability, or support in stair and ramp descent." What is this statement referring to?
A. So as I explained the difference between hydraulics and magnetorheologics, hydraulics have a tendency to be stance default. Because of the fact that you're pushing the fluid from one chamber to the next it creates a higher level of resistance. That resistance is perceived by the patient to be somewhat more stable. It yields, bends when you're walking down stairs in a more consistent and controllable manner. So that's what we're stating here, that the limitations of Rheo in order -- if it were to be a direct competitor to C-Leg these would be the things we would have to improve to the Rheo Knee to allow us to grow into the segment.
Q. Is the \(C\)-Leg the competition that this document is referring to in the next sentence down Where it states "The Rheo Knee demands correct alignment and confident usage of the prosthesis to perform optimally as opposed to the competition" and the sentence continues?

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A. Yes. So this is mostly referring to hydraulic knees in general with \(C\)-Leg being the main product obviously, but that's one of the things that they shared is that similar type of yielding response and that's exactly what we're referring to here.
Q. And as we discussed before, the hydraulic knee includes the technology that is employed by the Plie?
A. By Plie and C-Leg and then also by the Orion.
Q. Then the next paragraph down states "The Rheo Knee aesthetics have also been criticized for being boxy, utilitarian, and outdated rather than anatomically high end and modern." What is this statement referring to?
A. This is just the look of the product, that the human body is rounded, it doesn't have a lot of edges, it's quite curved, and the feedback that we got there is that it was not smoothly fitting into the normal anatomics. So one of the goals was to make it more anatomical.
Q. And who provided this criticism?
A. It was discussed in the feedback
typically, customer and user feedback.
Q. And how is this feedback used in terms of Ossur's product development?
A. It would define our design criteria for the future products.
Q. Could you please turn to PX-03103-015.
A. Yes.
Q. In the box that lists main competition do you see the products that are listed there?
A. Yes.
Q. It appears to be main competition would be for Rheo Knee, the \(C-L e g 4\), and Plie 3. Is that a correct reading of the graph?
A. That is correct.
Q. Why are the Orion and Nabtesco knees not listed here?
A. Because the market -- the majority of the market as we talked about, the market share, the majority of the market is made up of these three knees. Well, these three -- yes, these three knees and then the variants of those knees. So C-Leg 4, the Genium and Rheo Knee and Rheo Knee XC combined with the Plie, those three in my estimate would be 85 percent of the market.
Q. Looking down toward the middle of the chart there's a row called "Customer margin." What does that customer margin refer to?
A. So you have a list price. If you take the example of Rheo Knee, \(\$ 19,300\), you have a reimbursement level and, like I explained, this is not a fiXed number. It goes from a floor up to a ceiling, depends on which state you're in. We typically pick the mid-range of that. You deduct the list price from the reimbursement price, you end up with a customer margin. So as explained earlier, customer margin, it can vary from around \(\$ 10,000\) to \(\$ 14,000\), and in this case when you look at the list price, it's around \(\$ 7,500, \$ 8,000\). Whereas if you then look at the average sales price, you're more in the range of that \(\$ 10\), \$11, 000 .
Q. But customer margin is one of the factors that Ossur considers when it's looking at its competition?
A. Yes. And it's one of the factors customers consider when they're purchasing the knee as well.
Q. On the next page we see a product profile
that includes the Rheo Knee XC, the Genium, and the X3. Does that reflect the main competitive set that we spoke about earlier today for the Rheo Knee XC?
A. We didn't talk about the X3, but \(I\) think the majority of the competition is between Rheo Knee \(X C\) and Genium and the \(X 3\) is a bit of an outlier that is mostly sold within a very select segment of the market.
Q. Thanks. You can set that aside.
A. All right.
Q. I'd like to talk a bit about entry into the microprocessor knee market. If you're a de novo entrant, what assets are necessary to offer a microprocessor knees?
A. De novo as in absolutely no current part of prosthetics or potentially a prosthetics company that is bringing their first microprocessor knee?
Q. Sure. A prosthetics company that has very little experience with either -- no experience with microprocessor knees and very little experience with mechanical knees.
A. I think it's challenging for sure. I
think when \(I\) look at the history of Ossur it took
us a significant amount of time to get a good foothold in the market with our Rheo knee. Same is the case for Otto Bock and it took time for Freedom as well to establish themselves. So the reason why it's difficult is because of the things I mentioned earlier, clinical support you need, technical support you need. It is quite labor intense to maintain the product as well. So apart from having the foothold in the market with the local representation and the clinical support, there's the \(R \& D\) side as well where just the maintenance of the product itself is very costly and does absorb quite some resources both from \(R \& D\) and from \(M \& O\).
Q. If a company doesn't have any experience with an extensive sales force like what we had discussed earlier, how difficult is it to get up and running?
A. I think it's fair to say that it is very difficult. I think we have some examples in the market with Nabtesco. I think Endolite could serve as an example as well where they have made some inroads, but it is still limited and a lot of that has to do with just the local representation. It's a labor-intensive process to convince people that
you have a microprocessor knee that is a good or better alternative to what they already use let alone the fact that all the service aspects that come with it as well are just costly for a company to put in place.
Q. What's involved in the maintenance of a microprocessor knee?
A. So typically the knees are expected to last without any checkups for a period of about three years. Reimbursement approves a new unit every three to five years. So it is not unusual that those knees are sent in for service after three years to then kind of set themselves for a fresh start for the last two years of utilization. So for the prosthetist, however, those patients come in on a regular basis for checkup, for verification, see whether everything's functioning well, potentially reprogramming somewhat, but that is part of the overall maintenance of the prosthetic leg.
Q. Earlier today when you were speaking with Respondent's counsel about how quickly someone could enter if they have acquired all of Freedom, I think you had mentioned that someone could enter
almost immediately; is that correct?
A. So I think -- it's a difficult question, but the way \(I\) understood it was that if you were to acquire the business from Freedom how long would it take you to have the representation. I interpreted it as we were talking about to have the same amount of sales. Obviously as you acquire the sales you have the sales. If a company were to acquire the products but not have the sales force to support it, not have the infrastructure to support it or the service around it, it is likely that they would struggle maintaining that current business in the market. And if we're then referring to the ongoing development project, it would be a challenge for a new company with no microprocessor experience to take a project in development like the Plie Quatro and bring that to completion and then bring it to market within an acceptable amount of time and especially within an acceptable budget for a smaller sized company.
Q. Likewise in order to bring the Plie Quatro to market would it present additional challenges if only part or not all of the engineering folks were to be acquired with the business?

MR. McCONNELL: Objection to form.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. Can you restate that question?
Q. If a new company were looking to enter with the Freedom assets in microprocessor knees, would it present additional challenges if that company did not also acquire the engineers that are currently working on the Quatro?

MR. McCONNELL: Same objection.
MS. SULLIVAN: Objection to form.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. Okay. So in my experience and the company's experience when we acquired the Rheo Knee we acquired people along with the project that continued to work on the project. It was essential to understand the technology, it's essential to be able to bring the project forward. So based on
that experience I would say that you would definitely gain from acquiring the technology knowledge that comes with the product. However, an experienced engineering team could probably crack the code and be able to continue development. Again, you would have to have a team that is experienced in electronics, software, and
mechanical components of a bionic device to be able to bring it to a good completion.
Q. Aside from engineers, what other assets are needed in order to be a competitive microprocessor knee company in the U.S.?
A. You need capital. Like I explained earlier, part of the process of getting a patient to accept the microprocessor knee is to provide them with a loaner unit. Those loaner units are -especially on a global level but also in the United States, we're talking about almost a hundred units. So considering that investment, that is considerable investment, those units need to be refurbished, they need to be maintained between patients. So you need a whole service setup to be able to manage that portfolio. So that's the first thing you need because without the trial they're very unlikely to actually successfully sell the product. People, like I said, when they spend \(\$ 20,000\) on that type of knee they want to try the knee before they buy it. So I think that's one part, the capital needed to make that investment to purchase those -- or to produce those knees that are not going to return on investment because
you're not selling them.
Second to that you would need the customer service set up, what \(I\) explained earlier, the people in the warehouse that are managing the pool of loaners, the specialists in customer service, the clinical staff. There's significant training that comes to the salespeople as well. Not to mention the fact that in Iceland we have a full center dedicated to incoming units that need servicing and repair and that's quite a department there as well.
Q. How specialized is the manufacturing process for microprocessor knees?
A. Well, \(I\) would say it's unique given the fact that especially for Ossur the MR technology is not deployed in a whole lot of different types of industries in contrast to hydraulics, but it is a specific population. So it is fairly unique the way it is set up.
Q. Does it require specific expertise by human beings or can the process for manufacturing be automated for microprocessor knees?
A. The subassembly of parts is always done completely by humans and to the extent that quite a
bit of testing of the devices is done by actual users, amputees as well.
Q. What's the importance or lack of importance of brand when it comes to the sale of microprocessor knees and reputation?
A. I would say that it's very important. I think that we can tell that the first to market legacy name of the \(C\)-Leg is one that holds very strong both amongst users and amongst prosthetists.
Q. Apologies for returning back to manufacturing, but how many suppliers does Ossur have for the component parts for a microprocessor knee?
A. I couldn't tell you. It's definitely more than 15.
Q. Are you aware of whether Ossur obtains any volume discounts for these types of inputs for the microprocessor knee?
A. Relative to what those suppliers are dealing with, we are rather small in volume. So we're not getting any true privileged treatment there.
Q. Is there anything else that is challenging or unique about microprocessor knee manufacturing?
A. I would say what makes it unique is the fact that technology advances so fast that it's challenging and it's costly to keep up. With the shortening of the iterations and the versions we're not -- well, in some cases we're just basically making sure that we're implementing the latest Bluetooth device. If one becomes obsolete it's quite the exercise to make sure the product gets reprogrammed, that it's compatible. That all needs to be tested as well. If you have electronic parts that become obsolete that's part of the process as well. We just recently had one of those where the Bluetooth device was just obsolete almost overnight, and then you have to rebuild your entire computer setup for the manufacturing side, you have to find a solution temporarily for the customers out in the field that connect to the device with Bluetooth, and let's just say that that's stressful, very costly, and a very disruptive intervention.

MS. LAO: Why don't we take another quick break before \(I\) switch off again. MS. SULLIVAN: Okay.
(A short break was had.)

BY MS. LAO:
Q. Mr. DeRoy, I'd like to talk about Ossur's foot business if that's okay.
A. Yes.
Q. What are the differences in the types of prosthetic feet that Ossur offers?
A. You mean differences within our range or differences between ours and competition?
Q. Differences within Ossur's product portfolio of feet.
A. So we have a fairly vast portfolio, I'd say about 20 feet, where some of them, the most limited group is dedicated to the low active K1, K2 users. Then you have a group of energy storing and returning feet that are dedicated to the \(K 3\) user group where features are limited. It's just a carbon fiber device that sometimes combines composites that allow for flexibility and energy return so that a patient can walk naturally. Then there's a group of products that includes vertical shock and rotation components that will allow for specific activities, let's say people playing golf, turning on their feet, people working in a standing position, moving things around that would require
some extra shock dampening, that's what we would get. Then we have a set of feet on the higher end where the shock absorption is provided by a more rugged type of design and that's for those what would run on it or would be lifting heavy weights, high active.
Q. What \(K\) level would be associated with the higher end feet?
A. That would be F4, high-end K3.
Q. Is the foot business similar to the microprocessor knee business in that only certain types of -- only feet that are designated for certain \(K\) levels can be sold or used for patients that have that level of mobility?

MR. McCONNELL: Objection to form.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. I got the question. Yes. So there is -a K2 patient typically cannot receive a carbon fiber foot. So that's where the limited version of glass fiber feet that we have is in the lower end and you have to be a \(k 3\) user to be able to qualify for the carbon fiber feet, and then you have to be also that to qualify for the shock absorption feet and such.
Q. Which types of prosthetic feet within Ossur's portfolio are most often paired with Ossur's microprocessor knees?
A. The pure carbon fiber \(K 3\) feet and in some cases those would be the shock and rotation components as well.
Q. Who does Ossur view to be its competitors in the prosthetic foot market?
A. So that market is actually quite large. We have Freedom as a close competitor, we have Otto Bock, we have the Endolite company, we have Rush, Fillauer, Streifeneder, College Park, TruLife, and then some companies in Asia that aren't playing in the Americas market but in a global perspective, yes.
Q. Have you heard of a company called Ability Dynamics?
A. Yes. So that's the company that sells the Rush foot.
Q. And have you heard of a company called Ohio Willow Wood?
A. Yes. Their primary part of their business is liners, but they do have some feet as well.
Q. Is it fair to say there are more
competitors in the prosthetic foot market than in the microprocessor knee market?
A. Yes.
Q. Why is that the case?
A. Because feet have been around longer than microprocessor knees, that's one. Two, because the level for entry into the feet part of prosthetics is lower, so the barriers are lower. So you don't need necessarily all the service around feet as you have it set up for bionics. There has been more expiring IP on the feet side which has allowed companies to come in with copycats of existing feet. Those would be like the three main reasons.
Q. How did Otto Bock's foot portfolio compare to Ossur's?
A. Ours is definitely more complete. I think Otto Bock's portfolio is not as good as ours. They acquired a company called Springlite quite some time back and that established their foot line from low active to high active, but \(I\) wouldn't -- I wouldn't say that they're the same exact level of innovation as we're at with our feet.
Q. Who is Ossur's closest competitor when it
comes to prosthetic feet?
A. I would say Freedom probably was as well as College Park, the Ability Dynamics company in the United States for sure, Fillauer is an up and coming company as well. So there's no real close second except for Freedom. There's been a couple others that are combined third, fourth place in a way, and Otto Bock is obviously one of those as well.
Q. You mentioned Fillauer and College Park. How does Ohio Willow Wood's offering compare to the others out there today?
A. It's limited. It's more focused on -let's say they have a portfolio, they could serve K2, K3 patients, but it is limited.
Q. Are Ohio Willow Wood's prosthetic feet able to be used with a microprocessor knee, as far as you're aware?
A. Let's say that have people tried that, I'm sure they have. We don't recommend it to be done with our knees, just like Otto Bock doesn't recommend it to be done with theirs, and I believe most microprocessor companies don't recommend it to be used with other feet than their own. If the
question is can they be used with those feet, given the necessary adjustment to the function of the knee, then absolutely, but it would just take time to redesign the algorithms in the knee to make sure that the knee responds well to the type of foot that is below.
Q. Does Otto Bock gain sales in its prosthetic feet through the sale of its C-Leg 4?
A. Yes. I think that's yes given that they recommend -- strongly recommend and even void warranty in cases if the correct feet is not used. So without that knee they would sell less feet.
Q. As we discussed, the C-Leg 4 is one of the market leaders in microprocessor knees, correct?
A. It's the market leader.
Q. How does Endolite's foot offering compare to the others on the market today?
A. They have a reasonable assortment of feet. They did specialize in part of the feet that is more utilizing hydraulics in the ankle to adjust to the terrain. They definitely have made a good name for themselves within that segment. I want to say they are the market leader within the segment and it's one where we haven't really tapped into all
that much.
Q. I'd like to talk a bit about the acquisition of Freedom Innovations as well as Ossur's consideration of acquiring Freedom Innovations' business. When did Ossur first learn that the Freedom Innovations business was for sale?
A. That must have been in the time frame of June of 2017.
Q. And what was Ossur's reaction at the time?
A. We felt it was an opportunity that needed to be evaluated.
Q. Who within Ossur was responsible for contacting the Freedom team?
A. Most of the communication initially went through our CEO and business development -corporate development. Sorry.
Q. Did you have any direct interaction with the Freedom employees about the potential acquisition?
A. We had one meeting.
Q. What was that meeting about?
A. That meeting was basically about the information that was provided to us in the first stage of the due diligence and trying to -- or
giving the opportunity to ask questions about the information that was provided to us. It was a face-to-face meeting that was held in California.
Q. Why was Ossur interested in acquiring Freedom?
A. So our history of growth is one of organic growth and acquired growth, and given that we saw opportunities in terms of complimenting parts of our product line as well as an opportunity to gain market share and turning that into profitable market share, we believed that it was a good thing to pursue the acquisition.
Q. Did Ossur make a preliminary offer for the Freedom business?
A. We did.
Q. When did that occur?
A. That was in July of 2017 .
Q. What was the offer amount that Ossur made?

Q. Were you aware of any other bidders at the time?
A. We had a suspicion, but \(I\) wonder -- yeah, we had a suspicion at the time, but there was no -we had no confirmation.
Q. Who did you suspect was also bidding on the business?
A. We were suspect that Otto Bock was in the process as well.
Q. Did Ossur have the ability to conduct due diligence during the acquisition process?
A. We did, albeit quite limited.
Q. What materials did Ossur review?
A. We reviewed income statements, P\&L's of Freedom. We reviewed market-specific reports on product sales, customer sales. We reviewed their corporate structure setup, locations, employees, reviewed their IP portfolio. We reviewed their pipeline. I think that pretty much sums it up.
Q. And were you aware of the amount of debt that Freedom was in when Ossur made its bid?
A. I do believe we had that information, yes.
Q. That was included in the financials and the P\&L's; is that correct?
A. If I'm not mistaken, yes. It's not the part that \(I\) specifically dug into given that \(I\) was more focusing on the marketing side, but yeah.
Q. You mentioned new product lines. What did Ossur evaluate in terms of new product lines?
A. So we looked at their pipeline of more specifically the microprocessor ankle they have in development, and then quite a bit of focus went to the Plie Quatro that they have in development as well.
Q. What were your impressions of the microprocessor ankle?
A. So we didn't really get to see the product in action. We do understand the basic technology, there's equivalence of that product on the market already, but what we learned was that it was still in a phase where they had a lot of returns, they had a lot of costs related to those returns, and at that stage \(I\) think that was one of the contributors to the lack of profits that Freedom was able to present. It was also one of the explanations they gave to their poorer performance on the profitability side at the moment.
Q. The ankle specifically was the reason that they gave for --
A. Yes. Heavy investment in \(R \& D\), the purchase of materials to have trial units available, units that had gone out that had to come in again for servicing and upgrades. So that was
definitely one of the factors contributing to the increased costs in the prior one and a half years I would say until we reviewed the company.
Q. Those increased costs, did that apply to the Quatro development as well?
A. I'm sure that was part of it as well. The costs that \(I\) 'm referring to were detected in a different line item in the \(P \& L\) where in a previous year, 2015, \(I\) believe their return and repair cost was in the range of .7 million and that had increased to 2.1 million in the year 2016. That was an explanation that we were given was that that was due to the increased costs related to the ankle. The knee, which is in an R\&D process, there the cost was recognized within the increased costs and investment within R\&D. So it was very clear that within the last few years they had significantly invested to develop the knee and to co-develop the ankle at the same time. So two main explanations from them as to why their profit was where it was.
Q. Did you have evaluate the IP related to the knee as well?
A. I did not.
Q. Did Ossur conduct an evaluation of

Quatro's IP?
A. I couldn't answer with certainty. We did a general review of their IP.
Q. Are you aware of whether the IP between the Quatro is related to the ankle that was also in development?
A. I'm not sure whether there's any overlapping protecting IP, no.
Q. I'd like to talk briefly about the Quatro. Did Ossur have a chance to conduct any direct evaluation of any Quatro product?
A. No. We inquired about that, we requested to have that done, but that request was not granted.
Q. And based on your interactions with Freedom, what was your impression of the Quatro Plie product?
A. So our impressions were based on the sales pitch we got on how good the product would be, it was positioned as a product that would be a direct competitor to the \(\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{Leg}\), and based on our requests to actually get physical experience and be objectively evaluating the product, we got -- in
response we got video footage that we used to evaluate some of the basic functionalities.
Q. If you could please take out Exhibit 11, DeRoy Exhibit 11. Do you remember this exhibit?
A. I do.
Q. I believe that there was some discussion this morning with Respondent's counsel about the videos that we just discussed. If you look down in the first line of the e-mail under "BLUF," it states "It's nearly impossible to draw any conclusions from the videos provided." Was the rest of this e-mail related to those videos that were provided by Freedom?
A. Yes. This was the summary in response to my evaluation of the footage that \(I\) had received.
Q. So it sounds, then, like it was very difficult to actually evaluate the Quatro based on those videos, correct?
A. Yeah. So the video interpretation kind of needs to be split up into two parts. The question I'm asked from my superiors is should we increase -- or should we consider this as added value to the purchasing price of Freedom. To that my answer is clear that with the footage that was
provided to me \(I\) cannot confirm, nor really reject the fact that this knee is, in fact, going to take a ton of market share from the competitive product. From a functional perspective -- and with competitive product \(I\) mean, the \(C\)-Leg as they positioned it. From a functional perspective what I saw in the video did confirm that -- it did show functionalities that showed promising results in comparison to the Plie, although not necessarily superior to what we see in the \(C-L e g\). So it was therefore impossible for me to really draw a conclusion to say, yes, let's add value to the offer based on the video footage that we received.
Q. So what other information would Ossur have needed in order to fully evaluate the Quatro?
A. We would have preferred to get a unit of the knee or to at least be able to go to their facilities with our patients and have a patient walk on it to be able to establish ourselves how the knee behaved on inclines, declines, how it behaved on stairs and such.
Q. And how was the Quatro described to you by the folks you interacted with at Freedom?
A. We only spoke to David, the CEO, about the

Quatro and he was very much convinced that this was going to be the product that was going to dethrone the number one product in the market, the \(C-L e g\), and further information -- I only got further information secondhand through the user that was actually in the videos, and his feedback to us was that after walking on the Rheo Knee in Iceland a few months before he said that you guys don't really have anything to worry about, it's a different type of device, it doesn't respond the way your Rheo knee dow, but from my experience on the \(C-L e g\) it's clear they're heading in that direction for sure. So with their position they're definitely on the right track was the way he positioned it.
Q. If Ossur had an opportunity to review and test the Quatro, is it possible that Ossur might have increased its bid value if it found favorable results?

MS. SULLIVAN: Objection, calls for speculation. You can answer. BY THE WITNESS:
A. Actually I had a conversation with -- a phone conversation with our CEO with respect to
what do we do. We don't have the information required on the knee to really add it into the valuation. Should we -- in the case where our bid is found to be low or too low to be in the game, should we consider making a higher bid? And my comment to him was that \(I\) felt given the positioning of the product that this company, Freedom, would always have a higher value to Otto Bock because there is clearly more of a direct threat to their \(C\)-Leg 4 than there were to be for our product. So no matter where we would bid I would expect them to outbid us regardless. So that's where we kind of stuck to our valuation partly because we didn't feel we had the information to re-evaluate and partly because we felt that any higher offer would just be exceeded anyway.
Q. When did Ossur make its final offer for Freedom?
A. I believe that was August of 2017 .
Q. Between July and August did Ossur's view of the Freedom business change at all?
A. I don't think so. I think our offer -our confirmed offer kind of reflects that we valued
the company in the same way.

\(\square\).
Q. Was there any opportunity to rebid at that point?
A. Well, I'm sure we could have bid higher in our second offer, but we decided not to. We felt our valuation was appropriate.
Q. And is it fair to say that that reflects the value that Ossur saw in the Freedom business?
A. Like I said, we felt that the bid was appropriate for the business as we evaluated it and with the information provided to us that is where we felt at that time we were able to position our offer.
Q. Did Ossur make any plans regarding what it would do with the Freedom products if it had moved forward with the acquisition?
A. Yes. We had various options open and one of them included a synergetic exercise where we would try to align both product lines and integrate them together, where we would eliminate some of the

Freedom products that are just direct copies of the Ossur products given that, that's in the file as well, our manufacturing technique has already been automated, it has been professionalized over the years, they were going into that exercise now. So in terms of quality and reliability and appearance of the product, we felt that our products were the better positioned ones to continue with. So we had that exercise done. That was one option.

We did have another option open where we would just run the business simultaneously separately and continue to run them as their model with a different price point in a way in the market.
Q. Did Ossur have plans to continue marketing and selling the Plie products from Freedom?
A. We believe that there is a market out there for a lower-priced microprocessor knee, The market has shown that over the years, and for us on a global level there's definitely opportunities to enter into markets where reimbursement is not as favorable with that type of product. So the Plie would have definitely complimented our microprocessor knee range.
Q. Similarly the next iteration or the newer version of the Plie, the Quatro, did Ossur have plans to continue marketing or continue developing the Quatro as well?
A. We would have -- obviously with more information about the product we would have definitely considered to further develop the product given that it fills a gap in the user population between our Rheo Knee and where the C-Leg is today. So that would have been a really beneficial addition.
Q. I think you mentioned earlier that the Plie sort of fills a lower price point in the product spectrum for Ossur. Did Ossur plan to continue offering the Plie at its current level of pricing?

MR. McCONNELL: Objection to form. BY THE WITNESS:
A. Can you rephrase that one?
Q. In terms of Ossur's plans for the Plie, did Ossur intend to continue marketing the Plie at its current price point?
A. We definitely would not have changed the list price. I think it would have always remained
a knee that was in average sales price slightly lower than the Rheo Knee, likely in the same range where it is now, but we would have had opportunities across the globe in other locations where we're just better represented than Freedom is to benefit the introduction of that product.
Q. Sitting here today, if the Freedom business were preserved so it exists today as it did when Ossur was interested in purchasing it, would Ossur be open to an opportunity to look at the Freedom business again today?
A. Well, given the fact that our due diligence was kind of cut short, I think we would be willing to initiate or reinitiate that part of the process and re-evaluate to kind of answer the unanswered questions and see whether in the whole picture it's a good match.
(DeRoy Exhibit 13 was marked as requested.)

BY MS. LAO:
Q. The court reporter just handed you a document that's been marked as DeRoy Exhibit 13. It begins with \(P X-03108-001\) and ends in PX-03108-092. It appears to be a cover letter with
pricing and unit attachment that is dated December 4, 2017 and the cover letter is from Amanda Reeves of Latham \& Watkins to Linda Lao. The subject reads "Acquisition of FIH Group Holdings, LLC by Otto Bock Healthcare North America Inc." Could you please take a moment and familiarize yourself with the document.
(Witness reviewing document.)
BY THE WITNESS:
A. I think I get what's in here.
Q. We'll be focused on the SKU's that are related to microprocessor knees in the bionic section. I believe that those are on the pages ending in dash 003 and dash 002 . Have you reviewed PX-03108?
A. PX you say, right?
Q. Have you reviewed the document?
A. Oh, the document, yes.
Q. Do you recognize it?
A. I do not.
Q. Can you describe what the contents are?
A. It looks like it is a sales overview for every single SKU since 2014 through '17 along with unit sales since 2014 through 2017.
Q. On the first page of Exhibit 13 the first sentence of the letter states "Enclosed alongside this e-mail please find documents and data responsive to the civil investigative demand issued to Ossur HF issued November 9, 2017; do you see that line?
A. Sorry. Can you repeat that?
Q. Sure. On the first page of DeRoy Exhibit 13 in the first line of letter it states "Enclosed alongside this e-mail please find documents and data responsive to the civil investigative demand issued to Ossur HF issued November 9, 2017."
A. I see that.
Q. Do you understand the spreadsheet that follows this cover letter to be responsive to the CID issued by the FTC to Ossur?
A. I don't think \(I\) understand what CID stands for, to be honest with you. Is it just a general data request?
Q. So the FTC had issued a data request to Ossur in November of 2017.
A. Uh-huh. Yeah.
Q. And this letter explains that the contents
of the attachments are responsive to that data request.
A. Okay. I understand.
Q. Does that make sense?
A. Yep.
Q. If you'll bear with me for just a moment, we just wanted to confirm some of the numbers that are included in this response on the record.
A. Uh-huh.

MR. McCONNELL: Can I just interject for a second. I think it's unclear from Respondent's position that's never seen the CID the scope of the data request, whether it's submitted to the United States, North America, globally. I don't know where these numbers are coming from. I've never seen the CID. As long as the witness understands where the numbers are coming from or the scope. I need more clarity to understand what this data is. MS. LAO: Sure. BY MS. LAO:
Q. The CID should have been provided in the initial disclosures that we sent over to Respondent. I don't have it in front of me today, but as far as the spreadsheet itself goes, you
know, Mr. DeRoy, do you recognize these figures or the SKU's that are included on pages 2 and 3 of the exhibit?

MR. McCONNELL: Objection. Object to
form, lacks foundation.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. I recognize the SKU's. I'm a bit confused about the numbers.
Q. Is it fair to say that if it was submitted in response to the data request that was sent to Ossur by the FTC that it should be a fair and accurate representation of the figures that were requested?

MR. McCONNELL: Objection to form, lacks foundation. BY THE WITNESS:
A. I don't know to which part of the data request or document request this is the answer. It doesn't mention which country I'm looking at or which region I'm looking at. So I'm afraid the document request was very broad and I'm not sure to which exact part of it this part is referring.
Q. Okay.

MS. LAO: Let's go off the record.

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(A short break was had.)
MS. LAO: I'd like to reserve 30 minutes for follow-up questions after Mr. McConnell goes up next. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Let's take a quick break. (A short break was had.)

FURTHER EXAMINATION
BY MR. McCONNELL:
Q. I understand the witness would like to modify his testimony from earlier?
A. Correct.
Q. Mr. DeRoy, I believe I asked you earlier what Ossur's total sales on a unit basis were for the United States for microprocessor knees in 2017?
A. Yes.
Q. How many units did Ossur sell of microprocessor knees in 2017?
Q. And is your testimony the same with respect to mechanical knees sold on a unit basis in 2017, that it was significantly more than microprocessor knees?
A. That's still correct, yes.
Q. Mr. DeRoy, a little bit ago you were
talking with Complainant counsel about your estimation for how Otto Bock viewed the valuation of Freedom Innovations, correct?
A. How Otto Bock viewed the valuation?
Q. Yeah. You testified that because the Quatro had a hydraulic function more similar to the C-Leg perhaps that was why Otto Bock ascribed a larger value to Freedom Innovations than Ossur, correct?
A. I would say that my testimony was that because of the fact that the Quatro was a product that would have more competitive impact on the Otto Bock business it was therefore of more value to Otto Bock to acquire that technology and not to have it end up with their biggest competitor in the microprocessor knee segment.
Q. Your testimony here today is that Otto Bock's primary competitor with respect to microprocessor knees is Freedom and not Ossur?
A. No. So my answer is that my testimony earlier was that given the fact that the Plie Quatro is a knee that is more of a direct competitor to the \(C\)-Leg 4 that the acquisition of Freedom would be of a higher value to Otto Bock to
prevent that knee that was a direct competitor to their \(\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{Leg}\) to end \(u\) with their largest competitor in the microprocessor segment being Ossur.
Q. Understood. Thank you.

Are there any other reasons that Ossur thought that Otto Bock may ascribe more value to Freedom Innovations than Ossur did in 2017?
A. I believe it's fair to say that the foot range -- and I made the comment in the previous testimony as well, I guess that was your next question -- the foot range that Otto Bock has is less expansive than ours is. So in that perspective the extensive foot portfolio that they acquired from Freedom would complete their portfolio and would have an added value for them.
Q. And in addition \(I\) believe your testimony with respect to Otto Bock's feet was in addition to not being as expansive as Ossur they weren't as good quality as Ossur's feet, correct?
A. Quality wise \(I\) wouldn't express myself about that, but from a functional perspective I would say our products are functionally superior.
Q. So Otto Bock's ability to acquire feet products that were more closely competitive with

Ossur's feet products would have been valuable to Otto Bock, correct?
A. They would have acquired a foot range that is more competitive and has a higher market share and therefore would be more valuable to them, correct.
Q. You testified in response to some questions from Complainant counsel about Ossur's Symbionic product and its struggles, correct?
A. I referred to the Symbionic product and the fact that there was limited sales on that product given the fact that the ankle in specific has been considered experimental by quite a few payer sources and therefore takes a lot more time for a prosthetist to get it reimbursed and that's where we've seen that people are more likely to choose a microprocessor knees with a mechanical ankle that gets reimbursed easier.
Q. I believe you testified that in the near future when the Proprio is reimbursed by more payers that the Symbionic could be a growth product for Ossur, correct?
A. We believe that gradually, as it happened for the microprocessor knees, there will be more
adoption and more acceptance. We've actually seen it that certain payers, workers' comp payers have put the Proprio Foot -- taken it off experimental and considered it to be a viable solution. So we expect that to be the trend and that gradually that type of technology will allow for growth in the future.
Q. With the Symbionic product is the Proprio able to communicate with the Rheo Knee?
A. They only share a battery.
Q. So how is the Symbionic product different from an amputee that has just a Proprio knee and a Rheo -- excuse me -- a Proprio ankle and a Rheo knee?
A. Essentially the difference lies within the mechanics. The fact that the Proprio Foot comes with an external battery which has been considered cumbersome to hide within a prosthesis, so the fact they share the same battery makes the unit more compact, more anatomically finishable, and therefore more desirable for the patients. So the two units act independently, but because of their sensor technology and their intelligence the knee does know what the foot's doing and vice versa.
Q. And am I correct that Endolite has a similar product on the market called the Linx?
A. So they have a microprocessor ankle and a microprocessor knee combination. However, they're based on a totally different technology platform than the Symbionic leg with a Proprio and Rheo knee.
Q. Outside of the technology from a functional standpoint, is the Linx similar to the Symbionic in that it's a prosthetic device with a microprocessor ankle combined with a microprocessor knee?
A. Well, you just referred to the technology. So function wise they're very different. So if you're asking about the functionality, the hydraulic ankle used by Endolite is one that adapts to the terrain it's on under -- while the patient is standing on the foot. Whereas the Symbionic leg with a Proprio, the foot is stable while the patient is standing on it and any adjustment is happening while the foot is in swing phase. So different technology, but also different principles to adjusting to different terrain. So you could say that the Symbionic leg -- or let's say the

Proprio is more indicated for patients that would appreciate a more dynamic walk versus the Elan ankle which they use as part of the Linx combination is more desirable for patients that walk more slowly and that want a more immediate type of adjustment. So same principle, very different user group.
Q. Does Otto Bock have a similar product that it sells in the United States to the Symbionic or the Linx?
A. They do have the ankle and they do have the microprocessor knee as we know. So they have a microprocessor knee and microprocessor ankle. How successful they currently are at combining those and bringing those to market \(I\) have limited information. They have the Triton Smart as the microprocessor-controlled ankle and then the C-Leg or the Genium as the knees. So theoretically they can match those together. How often that's done in the United States \(I\) can't tell.
Q. If demand for microprocessor knees increased in the United States would Ossur have capacity to produce 700 additional microprocessor knees in a year in the United States market?
A. I don't see why we wouldn't be able to do that. It would require some investment, it would require expansion of manufacturing, but we should be able to do that.
Q. We've talked a little bit today about list prices and \(I\) believe your testimony has been that the list price for the Rheo is 19,500 , correct?
A. Right around there. I saw there was some inconsistency in the different documents, 19,400, 19, 300 , but it's around the 19,500 price range, yes.
Q. And I believe you testified that the average selling price with discounts for the Rheo Knee is around 16,500 , correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. In your experience in the industry over the last decade or so how have those prices for the Rheo changed?
A. The list price has increased somewhat, albeit limited. We've had years that the price increased by 2 percent in line with Medicare adjustments as well. I would say that on the average sales price that we've actually seen an increase in average sales price in the last few
years, but that's through the introduction of the higher priced Rheo Knee XC. When you look at the isolated Rheo Knee we have seen that the increase in volume has resulted in a slight decrease of the average sales price.
Q. So limiting your testimony to just the Rheo Knee over, say, the last decade, has the average sales price gone down?
A. The average sales price of just the Rheo Knee has gone down based on the increase in volume and volume commitment of some of our customers.
Q. Is the average sales price for the Rheo going down over the last ten years in the United States related to consolidation in the O\&P clinic space?
A. I think it's fair to say that the consolidation has resulted in smaller facilities that would pay a higher price within larger facilities that had a lower purchasing price, that that has affected the average sales price somewhat, yes.
Q. You testified earlier that you were not aware of any commercially available microprocessor knees outside of the U.S., correct?
A. Any additional ones to the ones that we've been talking about, that's correct.
Q. Are you familiar with a microprocessor knee called the SuKnee?
A. I am not familiar with that name.
Q. Are you familiar with any other types of microprocessor knees that are in development outside of the U.S.?
A. Not to my knowledge, no.
Q. You testified that in around 2000 when Ossur acquired Flex-Foot that Ossur was primarily a liner company, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. And Ossur's acquisition of Flex-Foot allowed it to broaden its prosthetic foot portfolio and gave Ossur R\&D that allowed it to conveniently enter the microprocessor knee segment, correct?
A. With the acquisition of Flex-Foot we added the feet to our range of liners and limited amount of knees at the time already and we acquired the prototype and licensing to the Rheo Knee development project at the time.
Q. Before the acquisition of the Flex-Foot company in 2000 about how many foot -- prosthetic
foot products did Ossur sell in the United States?
A. Well, there was one foot in our portfolio at the time. I wouldn't even be able to tell you how many units we sold of that one foot, if we sold any for that matter.
Q. And around 2000 before you -- before Ossur purchased Flex-Foot how many sales reps did Ossur have in the United States?
A. I couldn't speak to that. I don't know exactly at what time we shifted from distribution over to direct sales. I think to the best of my knowledge that happened at the time -- around the time of the acquisition of Flex-Foot.
Q. So at some point at or around the time of the acquisition of Flex-Foot Ossur had sold its products -- prosthetic products in the United States via distribution only; is that right?
A. I can't confirm with a hundred percent certainty. I know that we did direct sales directly from the European locations, but \(I\) do believe that there was -- there was a distribution partner at the time, yes.

MR. McCONNELL: I have no further questions. Thank you.

MS. SULLIVAN: Do you need a break or do you want to get started right away?

MS. LAO: Can you give us like five.
MS. SULLIVAN: Yeah. Let's take five.
(A short break was had.)
FURTHER EXAMINATION
BY MS. LAO:
Q. Mr. DeRoy, you testified earlier about the approximate number of units sold of microprocessor knees by Ossur in 2017. Do you have an estimate of the total U.S. sales in 2017 for microprocessor knees for Ossur in revenue?
Q. Do you have an estimate for 2018 year-todate number of unit sales for microprocessor knees in the United States?
A. No accurate estimate.
Q. What about in terms of revenue for the United States 2018 year-to-date?
A. Slight increase over comparable period of last year, but \(I\) don't have the exact number.
Q. Earlier you testified about Otto Bock's foot offering when you were speaking with

Respondent's counsel. Even though Ossur views Otto Bock's foot offering as not as good as Ossur's, does Otto Bock offer a competitive range of feet today?
A. I would say it's competitive. I'm sure people have the option between Ossur Flex-Foot, Otto Bock feet, College Park, and all the others. They're one of the feet that people could choose from.
Q. And as you had discussed with me earlier today, there are a number of additional competitors within the foot -- prosthetic foot market over the microprocessor knee market, correct?
A. There's quite a few more, yes. There's about 400 -- there's over 400 different prosthetic feet just in the \(K 3\) segment to pick from. So it's massive.
Q. You also testified earlier about how Ossur entered the bionic knee market after it acquired Flex-Foot. How many years did it take for Ossur to eventually launch the bionic knee after it acquired it from Flex-Foot?
A. It was in the range of four to five years.
Q. What work did Ossur do with the bionic
knee before launching it?
A. I think I'd best describe that in the different subcomponents of the device. So there's the electronics part, there's the software/firmware part, and then there's the hardware part. There was work to be done on all three of them. I think that the biggest part of it was trying to maximize the output of the mechanical parts, that is, the actuator, the braking mechanism, the MR mechanism, and to utilize the firmware, the software that steers the knee to the best of our abilities to match exactly when the patient needs resistance we're giving resistance, when they need it to be freely swinging we give it free swing. So that fine-tuning definitely took its time. And then to be able to combine all three, software/firmware, electronics, and hardware and mechanics basically into one unit that was of acceptable size, weight, and dimensions.
Q. In addition to the engineering, what else did Ossur do in order to prepare for the launch of the bionic knee after it acquired Flex-Foot?
A. There were a lot of efforts with relationship to go-to-market strategy execution.

If \(I\) remember correctly, this was one of our highlights of the 2004 show, rehabilitation show in Germany, and that's where it started. It was up front and center, it was the most talked about, most advertised, and that's something that went on for years to establish that brand awareness to try to become a respected number two against a product that had at least five years of advantage and that had just good recognition already at the time.
Q. Since Ossur's acquisition of Flex-Foot in around 2000 would you say that, given the market conditions today, it is easier or more difficult to market a bionic knee in the U.S. as a new entrant?
A. It was definitely not easy when we did it back in the day. I think times have changed quite considerably. I would say the barrier is high. Is it as high as it was back then? It's tough to say. I think technology has advanced quite a bit so that from a technology perspective possibly you would be able to take some shortcuts.

From a perspective of gaining market recognition, gaining the brand awareness and such we have an unwritten rule or an agreement that basically states that your development cost, you're
paying that again in go-to-market and launching the product and marketing the product. So it's -- it's a costly and time-consuming process to do it successfully.

The fact that the reimbursement is more open and receptive to it now could be somewhat helping. Microprocessor knees were just not accepted back in 2003 and '4. Definitely that type of technology is more accepted at the moment. So that will help, but still, you're up against some established brands and some established products. So it's going to be challenging.

MS. LAO: Let's go off the record. Thanks so much. Appreciate your time. Let's close out the record for the day.
(Whereupon, at 4:10 p.m. the taking of the instant deposition ceased.)

CERTIFICATE OF SHORTHAND REPORTER - NOTARY PUBLIC
I, TINA M. ALFARO, Registered Professional Reporter, Certified Realtime Reporter, and Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia, the officer before whom the foregoing deposition was taken, do hereby certify that KIM PETER VIVIAN DEROY, whose deposition is hereinbefore set forth, was duly sworn by me and that said deposition is a true record of the testimony given by such witness, and that reading and signing was not requested.

I further certify that \(I\) am not counsel for nor in any way related to any of the parties to this suit, nor am I in any way interested in the outcome thereof.

In witness, whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal this 27 th day of March,2018.

My Commission expires October 31, 2020 .
Puraneratoro

NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
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Federal Rules of Civil Procedure
Rule 30
(e) Review By the Witness; Changes.
(1) Review; Statement of Changes. On request by the deponent or a party before the deposition is completed, the deponent must be allowed 30 days after being notified by the officer that the transcript or recording is available in which:
(A) to review the transcript or recording; and (B) if there are changes in form or substance, to sign a statement listing the changes and the reasons for making them.
(2) Changes Indicated in the Officer's Certificate. The officer must note in the certificate prescribed by Rule \(30(f)(1)\) whether a review was requested and, if so, must attach any changes the deponent makes during the \(30-d a y\) period.

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\section*{EXHIBIT D}

\section*{Withheld from Public Version}

\section*{Notice of Electronic Service}

I hereby certify that on June 11, 2018, I filed an electronic copy of the foregoing Non-Party Ossur Americas, Inc.'s Motion for In Camera Treatment, with:
D. Michael Chappell

Chief Administrative Law Judge
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I hereby certify that on June 11, 2018, I served via E-Service an electronic copy of the foregoing Non-Party Ossur Americas, Inc.'s Motion for In Camera Treatment, upon:

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ For OSSUR-OTTO-00003499 Ossur requests indefinite in camera treatment because the document contains particularly sensitive cost information which, if made public, could harm Ossur's customer relationships and industry reputation.

