#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BEFORE THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSIO

In the Matter of	
BENCO DENTAL SUPPLY CO., a corporation,	
HENRY SCHEIN, INC., a corporation, and	
PATTERSON COMPANIES, INC., a corporation.	

# AMERICA DE COMMISSION De COMMISSION DO 21 2018 592271 SECRETARY ORIGINAL DOCKET NO. 9379 PUBLIC

### PATTERSON'S MOTION [AND PROPOSED ORDER] FOR SUMMARY DECISION

Pursuant to Rule 3.24 of the Federal Trade Commission's Rules of Practice, Respondent

Patterson Companies, Inc. ("Patterson") respectfully moves for summary decision in this action.

For the reasons set forth in the accompanying memorandum, this motion should be granted.

Dated: September 21, 2018

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ATTORNEYS FOR PATTERSON COMPANIES, INC.

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PATTERSON COMPANIES, INC., a corporation.	) ) )

**DOCKET NO. 9379** 

### [PROPOSED ORDER]

Having carefully considered Respondent's Motion, Complaint Counsel's Opposition, and Respondent's Reply, and all supporting and opposing evidence, and the applicable law, it is hereby ORDERED AND ADJUDGED, that Respondent's Motion for Summary Decision is hereby GRANTED, and this action is DISMISSED.

ORDERED: By the Commission.

> Donald S. Clark Secretary

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**DOCKET NO. 9379** 

**PUBLIC** 

## MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF PATTERSON'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY DECISION

# REDACTED MATERIAL PROTECTED PURSUANT TO FEBRUARY 13, 2018 PROTECTIVE ORDER ENTERED BY THIS COURT

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# **INTRODUCTION**

A mountain of undisputed evidence-literally, thousands of contemporaneous documents
and sworn answers in depositions-demonstrates that Patterson Dental ("Patterson") consistently
made its own, independent, competitive decisions. That approach was at the core of the
company's strategic goals and its success: it against Benco and Schein
(and its other competitors), the them with price cuts and better service to convince
customers to their allegiance to Patterson. It engaged in
extraordinary efforts-the record contains more than
—to business away from Benco and Schein,
their customers, and Those
battles led Patterson to cut prices and provide better support
in a dentist-by-dentist effort to
Beginning in 2013,
Schein and Benco had long dominated the
segment, and it was the fastest-growing part of an otherwise stagnant industry. Patterson
attacked, starting in 2013, and its efforts to invade Schein and Benco's stronghold worked: over
the next three years,

1

"Buying groups" were a very different type of customer from the corporate DSOs: they were loose affiliations of dentists that were often just starting out and had very few members, were *not* incorporated, did *not* own their member practices, could *not* commit to any set volume of purchases on their behalf, and *always* left their member-dentists free to buy or not buy from any distributor the "buying group" endorsed. In short, they were self-appointed "middle men" who inserted themselves between the distributor and its dentists, and asked for significantly lower product prices from the distributor—and, of course, took their own "taste."<sup>1</sup> In return, the distributor got no concrete commitment to buy anything, and no cost savings because each member-practice still had its own location for bill-to and ship-to and equipment support, maintenance, and repair. As a result, Patterson never considered "buying groups" attractive customers—but it always met with them, evaluated them, and made its own decisions on whether to engage or not. When it made sense for Patterson, the company sold to "buying groups." But when it did not make sense for Patterson, the company did not.

Patterson's conduct-cutting prices,

and making its

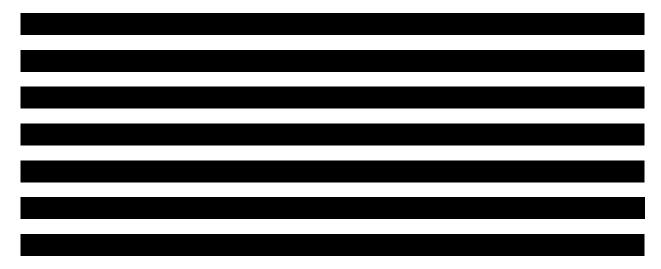
own, independent decision on whether to sell to it—is, of course, at the very core of legitimate unilateral conduct under the antitrust laws. "[C]utting prices in order to increase business" "stimulates competition" and is its "very essence." *Brooke Grp. Ltd. v. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.*, 509 U.S. 209, 226 (1993) (affirming judgment as a matter of law for defendant) (citations omitted). A "procompetitive price cut" is "perhaps the most desirable activity (from an

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Mar. 14, 2018 Scheduling Hr'g Tr. 13 ("JUDGE CHAPPELL: Okay. And don't they take a taste? . . . JUDGE CHAPPELL: You don't want to concede middle man? MS. KAHN: They can be viewed as a middle man.").

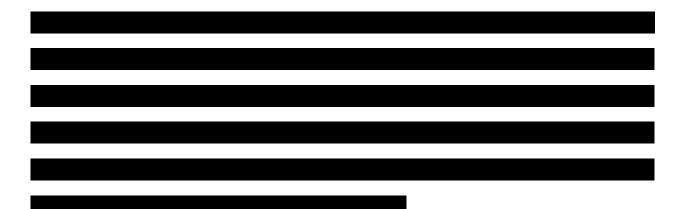
antitrust perspective) that can take place in a concentrated industry[.]" *Barry Wright Corp. v. ITT Grinnell Corp.*, 724 F.2d 227, 235 (1st Cir. 1983) (Breyer, J.) (affirming judgment for defendant). Invading a competitor's customer base, meeting with and carefully assessing each customer, and selling to customers on terms that make independent sense, are likewise the epitome of independent and competitive conduct.

That mountain of evidence of Patterson's independent and pro-competitive conduct is insurmountable. But, the fact record here also contains hundreds of sworn denials from every witness in the case that anyone from Patterson agreed with anyone from Benco or Schein to boycott "buying groups." "Facing the sworn denial of the existence of conspiracy, it [is] up to plaintiff to produce *significant probative evidence* by affidavit or deposition that conspiracy existed if summary judgment [is] to be avoided." *See City of Moundridge v. Exxon Mobil Corp.*, 429 F. Supp. 2d 117, 130 (D.D.C. 2006) (emphasis added) (citation omitted), *aff'd* 409 F. App'x 362 (D.C. Cir. 2011).

Complaint Counsel has no such evidence. Instead, it has and will point to a small handful of emails; but on their face those emails do not show any agreement with, or any "conscious commitment" to, Benco or Schein that Patterson would boycott "buying groups."



3



These few emails do not raise an inference that Patterson agreed to boycott "buying groups" and they do not come close to being the "significant probative evidence" that is necessary to overcome the mountain of evidence of the company's independent and competitive decision-making and the many, many sworn denials of conspiracy that are in the record. *Moundridge*, 429 F. Supp. at 130. Accordingly, summary decision should be granted in Patterson's favor.

#### SUMMARY OF UNDISPUTED MATERIAL FACTS

Patterson has been distributing dental equipment (*e.g.*, X-Ray and CAD/CAM machines, digital radiography sensors, and integrated operatory treatment centers), and consumable supplies (gloves, cotton rolls, rinse cups, disposable syringes) for over 140 years. SOF ¶ 1. Its product catalog includes more than 100,000 SKUs. SOF ¶ 2. Patterson employs more than , organized in eight geographic regions

and more than 70 local branches, who serve tens of thousands of dentists across the country.

SOF ¶ 2.		
		SOF ¶ 4.
	SOF ¶ 5.	

4

				SOF ¶ 6.
In addition,				
			as discussed below. SOF	₹¶7
For most	of its 140 year hists			μ,.
FOI IIIOSI	t of its 140-year histo	Jry,		
	SOF ¶ 8. 1	Even today,		
		SOF ¶		
			SOF ¶ 10.	
			SOF ¶ 11.	
			Starting in 2012 horses	Detter
		SOF ¶ 12.	Starting in 2013, howev	er, Patterson
	SOF ¶	13.		
In recent	t years, a			
			SOF	¶ 14.

	SOF ¶ 15.						
							SOF
¶ 16							
¶ 16.							
	SOF ¶ 17.						
			SOF ¶ 18				
					SOF ¶ 19.	For	these
reasons, Patte	rson						
		SOLE	0				
		SOF ¶ 2	0.				

I. Patterson's Independent Decision-Making Resulted In A Waterfall Of Pro-Competitive Price Concessions To Solo And Small Dental Practices Throughout The 2013-16 Period That Continues To This Day

Patterson's strategic goals every year highlight its desire to
SOF
¶ 21.
To take share from its competitors, Patterson engaged in brutal competition:
Patterson Companies'
CEO, Scott Anderson, testified that Patterson
SOF ¶22, and Patterson Dental's President from May 2010 to 2015, Paul Guggenheim,
described his organization's efforts as SOF ¶ 23. The company was
and in with Schein and Benco and its many other
competitors SOF ¶ 24. Guggenheim's successor, David Misiak, testified
that SOF ¶ 25. Vice President
of Marketing and Merchandise, Tim Rogan, and other executives and regional managers likewise
testified that the company was
SOF ¶ 26.
SOF ¶ 27.
SOF ¶ 28. But, in addition to that,
SOF ¶ 28. But, in addition to that,

to win or keep business from Schein, Benco, and othe
competitors during the 2013-16 period. SOF $\P$ 29.
demonstrates just how bruta
Patterson's competitive efforts were throughout this period. In 2013, for example, sales rep
reported:
SOF ¶ 30.
Patterson's efforts to beat Schein, Benco, and its other competitors continued throughout
2014:
SOF ¶ 31.
Patterson's daily price competition continued throughout 2015 and 2016:

	SOF ¶ 32.	
	II. Starting In 2013, Patterson Invested Heavily To Build The Capabilitie Invade Schein And Benco's Stronghold	s To
	SOF ¶ 33.	
		SOF
¶ 34.		
¶ 35.		SOF
	SOF ¶ 36.	
	Patterson thus decided to	
	SOF ¶ 37. In late Summer 2012, Patterson	
	SOF ¶ 38.	

OF ¶ 40	).	
	SOF ¶ 41. Patterson's executive tea	ım
SOF ¶ 42	2. Neal McFadden, the company's Southeast regional manager,	
, or 1	. Them when adden, the company's Southeast regional manager,	
	SOF ¶ 44.	
Pa	atterson's work to build the capability to handle centralized demands o	of corporat
DSOs, w	vas monumental, expensive, and risky:	
	SOF ¶¶ 45, 46.	
		SOF ¶ 4'
		501    4

SOF ¶ 48. <sup>2</sup>	
	SOF ¶ 49.

III. Patterson Regions, Branches, And Territory Representatives Always Independently Evaluated "Buying Groups," But Rarely Found Them Attractive Customers

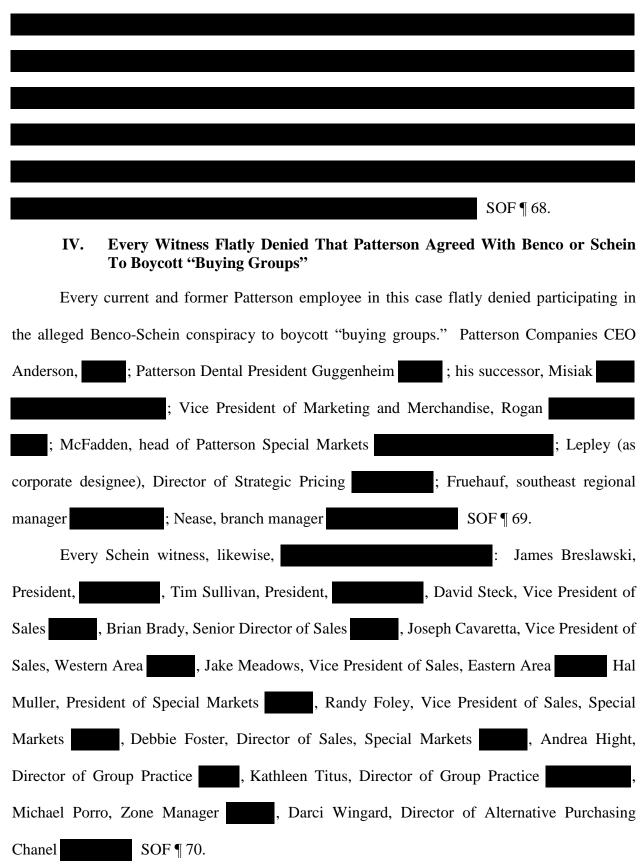
SOF ¶ 50.
501    30.
SOF ¶ 51. Patterson executives testified,
SOF ¶ 53.
Patterson's Shelly Beckler, a territory representative and, later, member of the Spec
Markets team, reported that Patterson
SOF ¶ 54.
<sup>2</sup> Complaint Counsel may

3	
Still, Patterson regions, branches, and 800+ territory representatives were	
Patterson's President, Paul Guggenheim, explained that the company	
SOF ¶ 56. The Vice President of Marketing, Mr. Rogan, reiterated that Patters	on
SOF ¶ 57. SOF ¶ 58.	
In September 2014, for example, Mr. McFadden, the head of Special Markets,	
SOF ¶ 59. In May 201	5,
Mr. McFadden	

<sup>3</sup> SOF ¶ 55.

SOF ¶ 60. Patterson's Maine branch manager responded,
SOF ¶ 61.
SOF ¶ 62.
SOF ¶ 63.
SOF ¶ 64.
SOF ¶ 65.
In 2015, Patterson thus appointed Wesley Fields as Director of Business Development
its corporate office and
SO

¶ 66.



Benco witnesses, too, Encoded Cohen, Chuck Cohen, Managing Director **Markets**, Patrick Ryan, Director of Sales, Strategic Markets **1971**.

## V. Patterson Did Not Agree To Boycott "Buying Groups" In Response To Or At Any Other Time

Complaint Counsel's interrogatory responses list numerous documents that, they claim, support their allegation that Patterson joined the alleged Benco-Schein conspiracy in February 2013. But those documents show nothing of the sort. In fact, virtually all those documents *on their face* have nothing to do with buying groups or the allegations in this case.

First,	
SO	F¶72
Second,	
SOF ¶ 73.	
Third,	
SOF ¶ 74.	
Fourth,	
SOF $\P$ 75. They contain no narrative at all, let alone anything connecting t	hem to
buying groups," and	

. SOF ¶ 76.			
What's left, literally, are			
	SOF ¶ 77	,	
		•	0.01
			SOF
¶ 78.			
		SOF ¶ 79.	
		II	
SOF ¶ 80.			
In fact,			
			SOF ¶ 81.

SOF ¶ 82. <sup>4</sup>	
Instead,	
SOF ¶ 83.	
SOF ¶ 84.	
SOF ¶ ¶ 50–68.	
4	
	Id. Misiak testified that
	Id. Misiak further explained that
	<i>Id.</i> Misiak said
	Id.

	Again, it shows no such thing.
Instead,	
	SOF ¶ 85.
In early 2013, Patterson's Chesap	
in early 2013, Tatterson's enesap	
	SOF ¶ 86.
SOF ¶ 87.	
	SOF ¶ 88. Patterson's branch manager and territory
rep	SOF ¶ 89.
SOF ¶ 90.	SOF ¶ 91.
SOF ¶ 92 No.e	vidence supports Complaint Counsel's assertion that
Patterson changed its approach to	SOF ¶ 93.

SOF ¶ 95.	
SOF ¶ 96. As a result, each company acted <i>differently</i> :	
SOF	¶ 97.
This exchange, and Patterson and Benco's , were the only	two
communications between the two companies discussing buying groups.	
SOF ¶ 98. Indeed, Complaint Counsel's Interrogatory Resp	onse
SOF ¶ 99.	
Instead, Complaint Counsel cites a	
SOF ¶	100.
But by the time of the email, Patterson	
But by the time of the email, Patterson SOF ¶ 101. Patterson's regional manager	
SOF ¶ 101. Patterson's regional manager	2014,

SOF ¶	104.
	SOF ¶ 105.
	SOF ¶ 106.
VI.	There Is No Evidence That Patterson Agreed To Boycott Any of the "Buy Groups" Identified By Complaint Counsel
OF ¶ 107.5	
	SOF ¶ 108.
ccordingly,	there is zero evidence of an agreement to boycott those four "buying group
nstead,	

<sup>5</sup> The record thus contains no testimony from:

Complaint Counsel's 8-17-2018 Supplemental Responses to Patterson's First Set of Interrogatories.

	SOF ¶ 110.
	SOF ¶ 111.
. SOF ¶ 112.	
	SO
¶ 113.	
SOF ¶ 114.	
Finally,	
SOF ¶ 115. It	
	SOF ¶ 116.

#### LEGAL STANDARD

The standard of review for a motion for summary decision under FTC Rule 3.24 is "virtually identical" to that for a motion for summary judgment in federal court under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56: the plaintiff must establish a disputed issue of material fact. *In re Polygram Holding, Inc.*, 2002 WL 31433923, at \*1 (FTC Feb. 26, 2002) (citing *In re Hearst Corp.*, 80 F.T.C. 1011, 1014 (1972) (noting that "Rule 3.24(a)(4) tracks Federal Rule 56(f)")). The party opposing the motion "may not rest upon the mere allegations or denials of his or her pleading" and instead "must set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue of material fact for trial." 16 C.F.R. §3.24(a)(3); *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett,* 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). The evidence must be substantial to survive summary judgment: "[t]he mere existence of a scintilla of evidence in support of the plaintiff"s position will be insufficient." *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.,* 477 U.S. 242, 252 (1986); *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.,* 475 U.S. 574, 587 (1986) (same).

#### ARGUMENT

The Administrative Complaint alleges that Patterson joined the Benco-Schein conspiracy in February 2013 in violation of FTC Act Section 5. "The existence of an agreement is the hallmark" and "essence" of a conspiracy claim. *In re Baby Food Antitrust Litig.*, 166 F.3d 112, 117-18 (3d Cir. 1999). The agreement must *precede* the alleged fixing of prices. *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 557 (2007) ("[W]hen allegations of parallel conduct are set out in order to make a § 1 claim, they must be placed in a context that raises a suggestion of a preceding agreement, not merely parallel conduct that could just as well be independent

action.").<sup>6</sup> Plaintiff thus bears the burden of showing facts demonstrating that defendants agreed *in advance* upon "a unity of purpose or common design and understanding, or a meeting of minds in an unlawful arrangement." *American Tobacco Co. v. United States*, 328 U.S. 781, 810 (1946). Thus, the central question in this case is whether Patterson's decisions with regard to "buying groups" in 2013-15 "stem[] from independent decision or from an agreement." *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 553.

A plaintiff alleging a Section 1 conspiracy "must present evidence 'that tends to exclude the possibility' that the alleged conspirators acted independently." *Matsushita*, 475 U.S. at 588 (quoting *Monsanto Co. v. Spray-Rite Serv. Corp.*, 465 U.S. 752, 764 (1984)). "[S]poradic exchanges of shop talk" or "evidence that competitors merely exchanged information" is insufficient to survive summary judgment—particularly where, like here, that information is exchanged *after* each company has already made its own, independent decision. *Moundridge*, 429 F. Supp. 2d at 132; *Baby Food*, 166 F.3d at 125 ("to survive summary judgment, there must be evidence that the exchanges of information had an impact on pricing decisions"); *Kreuzer v. Am. Acad. of Periodontology*, 735 F.2d 1479, 1487 (D.C. Cir. 1984); *In re Wellbutrin XL Antitrust Litig. Indirect Purchaser Class*, 868 F.3d 132, 153 (3d Cir. 2017) ("Mere communication between alleged co-conspirators, without more, is not sufficient to defeat the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> An agreement under FTC Act Section 5 requires the same proof as an agreement under Sherman Act Section 1. *See, e.g., California Dental Ass'n v. FTC*, 526 U.S. 756, 762 & n.3 (1999) (explaining that Section 5 of the FTC Act "overlaps the scope of § 1 of the Sherman Act"); *FTC v. Cement Institute*, 333 U.S. 683, 691–92 (1948) ("[S]oon after its creation the Commission began to interpret the prohibitions of § 5 as including those restraints of trade which also were outlawed by the Sherman Act, and that this Court has consistently approved that interpretation of the Act.").

presumption of independent action"); *Blomkest Fertilizer, Inc. v. Potash Corp. of Saskatchewan*, 203 F.3d 1028, 1036 (8th Cir. 2000) (same).

## I. Undisputed Evidence Demonstrates Patterson's Thousands Of Independent Decisions To Discount, Invade Corporate DSOs, And Meet With, Evaluate, And, At Times, Sell To "Buying Groups"

The undisputed record evidence demonstrates that Patterson always acted independently regarding all customers, including "buying groups," and did not joined any alleged Benco-Schein conspiracy to boycott "buying groups" in 2013 or at any time. Instead, an enormous quantity of undisputed facts-thousands of contemporaneous Patterson documents and myriad sworn statements from every Patterson witness—demonstrate that the company acted independently and pro-competitively and day-in and day-out, cut its prices, invaded Schein and Benco's stronghold of corporate DSOs, and met with and evaluated whether to sell to 'buying groups' and sold to them when it made sense to Patterson, and did not, when it did not. Indeed, Patterson granted thousands of price concessions to win away business from Schein and Benco and invested millions of dollars to invade their stranglehold on the DSO market, all to the benefit of the end customer. Patterson's conduct—cutting prices, taking customers from competitors, and independently evaluating "buying groups"-is consistent with what the Supreme Court has held is the "very essence" of legitimate unilateral conduct under the antitrust laws. Brooke Group, 509 U.S. at 226. The uncontradicted, corroborated evidence points to nothing but Patterson's independent decision-making and procompetitive conduct.

Patterson's decision to not work with most "buying groups" was sensible and rational given its strong, unilateral interest in maintaining its relationships with the individual dental practices that were its mainstay. As its witnesses explained exhaustively, Patterson was not eager to cut prices for loosely affiliated groups that could not commit to buying anything in any

volume, that had no single buyers or agreed-upon formularies of available products to work with, and that would insinuate themselves into Patterson's critical relationships with independent dental practices. *See supra* pp. 6, 13. Additionally, Patterson

SOF ¶47. Any distraction—such as time spent

evaluating entities unable to commit to buying anything—could have risked millions in capital being spent to pursue the corporate segment in competition with rivals like Schein. *Id.* Yet

*See supra* p.12. It is black letter law that conduct that is "as consistent with permissible [activity] as with illegal conspiracy does not, standing alone, support an inference of an antitrust conspiracy." *Matsushita*, 475 U.S. at 588. The overwhelming record shows that Patterson's conduct was both procompetitive and in its own self-interest, and Complaint Counsel has not and cannot point to any evidence in the record to refute this.

### II. Complaint Counsel's Few Emails Do Not Show That Patterson Joined Any Alleged Benco-Schein Conspiracy In February 2013 Or Afterwards

The record also contains hundreds of sworn denials of any agreement with Schein and Benco not to discount to "buying groups." Every witness asked—from Patterson and the other respondents—either affirmatively denied the existence of such an agreement or testified that they knew nothing of Patterson participating in one. SOF  $\P \P 69-71$ . The few communications cited in the Complaint do not show any advance communication or commitment to refrain from bidding on any buying group—and there are no communications at all between Patterson and Schein or Benco regarding the four buying groups Complaint Counsel alleges Patterson "refused" to deal with. Each witness involved in the few communications cited also flatly denied Complaint Counsel's interpretations of them. "Facing the sworn denial of the existence of conspiracy, it [is] up to plaintiff to produce significant probative evidence *by affidavit or* 

*deposition* that conspiracy existed if summary judgment [is] to be avoided." *Moundridge*, 429 F. Supp. 2d at 130 (emphasis added) (citation omitted). Complaint Counsel has not done so.

Complaint Counsel's only "evidence" *against Patterson* center on two short email strings that, on their face, do not show any conscious commitment to boycott "buying groups."

SOF ¶ 77.
SOF ¶ ¶ 77–79.
SOF
$\P$ $\P$ 85–97. Thus, the companies behaved <i>differently</i> . There was no discussion regarding
boycotting any entity and no commitment to do so. Finally, in late 2013 Patterson's Region
Manager for Texas
SOF ¶ ¶ 100–106.
SOE III 105 106
SOF ¶¶ 105–106.
mere "follow-the-leader" conduct is insufficient as a matter of law to establish a

competition were enough to imply an antitrust conspiracy, pleading a § 1 violation against almost any group of competing businesses would be a sure thing."); *Reserve Supply Corp. v. Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.*, 971 F.2d 37, 53 (7th Cir. 1992) ("One does not need an agreement to bring about this kind of follow-the-leader effect in a concentrated industry.") (quoting *Clamp-All Corp. v. Cast Iron Soil Pipe Inst.*, 851 F.2d 478, 484 (1st Cir. 1988)).

Complaint Counsel's entire case centers on these few documents, but witnesses have explained in detail that Complaint Counsel's inferences regarding the documents are flatly wrong. Complaint Counsel's own contentions (without any testimonial support) do nothing to overcome the insurmountable mountain of evidence showing Patterson's procompetitive conduct and are plainly insufficient to meet their burden of presenting a "material fact" to survive summary judgment. *Moundridge*, 429 F. Supp. 2d at 130 (granting summary judgment where defendants each denied any conspiracy and testified they made independent price and output decisions), 409 F. App'x 362, 364 (affirming summary judgment, holding that the plaintiffs' "few scattered communications" and other evidence "falls far short" of creating a genuine issue of material fact). The emails do not show an advance agreement and, of course,

they also show a *disagreement* and plainly non-parallel conduct. *See Williamson Oil Co. v. Philip Morris USA*, 346 F.3d 1287, 1300 (11th Cir. 2003) (affirming summary judgment, holding that "[e]vidence that does not support the existence of a price fixing conspiracy any more strongly than it supports conscious parallelism is insufficient to survive a defendant's summary judgment motion"); *Mitchael v. Intracorp, Inc.*, 179 F.3d 847, 858 (10th Cir. 1999) (affirming summary judgment because "ambiguous conduct that is as consistent with permissible competition as with illegal conspiracy does not by itself support an inference of antitrust conspiracy under Sherman Act section 1"); *Baby Foods*, 166 F.3d at 122 ("No

conspiracy should be inferred from ambiguous evidence or from mere parallelism when defendants' conduct can be explained by independent business reasons.").

Courts have consistently held the same and rejected such strained inferences. In *Moundridge*, for example, 18 municipalities brought a Section 1 case against a series of energy companies, alleging among other things an agreement to artificially inflate the price of natural gas. The defendants testified there, as here, that they made their price and output decisions independently. 429 F. Supp. 2d at 132. The plaintiffs responded with evidence that the defendants had an opportunity to conspire (during a series of industry meetings) and pointed to internal documents that, they argued, suggested a conspiracy. *Id.*; *Moundridge*, 409 F. App'x at 364. The district court rejected the plaintiffs' argument, noting that they had not even showed that the defendants had lied in their sworn statements. 429 F. Supp. 2d at 134. The D.C. Circuit affirmed, holding that the plaintiffs' "few scattered communications" and other evidence fell "far short" of creating a genuine issue of material fact. 409 F. App'x at 364.

In *Williamson*, the Eleventh Circuit likewise affirmed summary judgment in favor of the defendants despite 11 consecutive parallel price increases announced by every defendant, numerous alleged price "signals" between the defendants suggesting a desire to end a price war (and its subsequent end), regular sharing of very detailed sales information broken down by company, and an expert's opinion that it all amounted to a conspiracy. The Court found that the plaintiffs' evidence was insufficient to overcome defendants' sworn denials and it would be improper to permit the jury "to engage in speculation" in the face of defendants' denials. 346 F.3d. at 1302; *see also Blomkest*, 203 F.3d at 1033, 1037 (affirming summary judgment despite evidence that defendants engaged in "a high level of interfirm communications," including evidence plaintiffs argued demonstrated that the defendants "signaled pricing intentions to each

other," because the evidence was insufficient to overcome defendants' denials and was "far too ambiguous to defeat summary judgment"); *Lamb's Patio Theatre, Inc. v. Universal Film Exchanges, Inc.*, 582 F.2d 1068, 1070 (7th Cir. 1978) (affirming summary judgment because plaintiff had only "its bald allegation of conspiracy to refute the sworn affidavit denying a conspiracy"); *American Key Corp. v. Cumberland Associates*, 579 F. Supp. 1245, 1259 (N.D. Ga. 1983) (affirming summary judgment because each of the defendants submitted "sworn affidavits denying the existence of any contract, combination or conspiracy" and plaintiff failed to "come forward with significant probative evidence supporting its allegations of a conspiracy").

Finally, in *Blomkest*, the Eighth Circuit upheld a grant of summary judgment where the defendants engaged about three dozen "price verification calls" on *completed* sales, not future transactions, around the times that parallel pricing behavior occurred. 203 F.3d at 1033–34. Such a case theory, the court noted, "assumes a conspiracy first, then sets out to 'prove' it." *Id.* at 1033. The court held, "*Subsequent* price verification evidence on particular sales cannot support a [price fixing] conspiracy." *Id.* (emphasis in original)

Here, Complaint Counsel's "few scattered communications" between Patterson and Benco or Schein represent *after-the-fact* communications regarding decisions the companies had already made, and they are buried by an avalanche of unrefuted sworn witness denials and explanations. Complaint Counsel's case consists of nothing more than *its* interpretations and inferences regarding communications about past decisions made—interpretations that no sworn fact witness has agreed with. A plaintiff cannot prevail under Section 1 by seeking to infer an agreement from communications "despite a lack of independent evidence tending to show an agreement and in the face of uncontradicted testimony that only informal exchanges took place." Alvord-Polk, Inc. v. F. Schumacher & Co., 37 F.3d 996, 1014 (3d Cir. 1994). A plaintiff's "mere

disbelief" of testimony contrary to its case theory is not evidence. Id.

#### CONCLUSION

Patterson respectfully submits there are no disputed facts to resolve, and summary decision should be granted in Patterson's favor.

Dated: September 21, 2018

/s/ Joseph A. Ostoyich

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#### ATTORNEYS FOR PATTERSON COMPANIES, INC.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BEFORE THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

In the Matter of	)
<b>BENCO DENTAL SUPPLY CO.,</b> a corporation,	) )
HENRY SCHEIN, INC., a corporation, and	) )
PATTERSON COMPANIES, INC., a corporation.	) ) )

**DOCKET NO. 9379** 

**PUBLIC** 

#### STATEMENT OF MATERIAL FACTS AS TO WHICH THERE IS NO GENUINE DISPUTE IN SUPPORT OF RESPONDENT'S PATTERSON COMPANIES, INC.'s MOTION FOR SUMMARY DECISION

## REDACTED MATERIAL PROTECTED PURSUANT TO FEBRUARY 13, 2018 PROTECTIVE ORDER ENTERED BY THIS COURT

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Pursuant to Rule 3.24 of the Federal Trade Commission's Rules of Practice, Respondent

Patterson Companies, Inc. ("Patterson"), submits this Statement of Material Facts as to Which

There is No Genuine Dispute ("SOF"), in support of its Motion for Summary Decision.

There is no genuine dispute as to the following facts:

#### SUMMARY OF UNDISPUTED MATERIAL FACTS

- Patterson has been distributing dental equipment (e.g., X-Ray and CAD/CAM machines, digital radiography sensors, and integrated operatory treatment centers), and consumable supplies (gloves, cotton rolls, rinse cups, disposable syringes) for over 140 years. (*See* https://www.pattersoncompanies.com/ who-we-are/default.aspx#section=history.)
- 2. Its product catalog includes more than 100,000 SKUs. (*Id.*)
- 3. Patterson employs more than

organized in eight geographic regions and more than 70 local branches, who serve tens of thousands of dentists across the country. (*See* https://www.pattersoncompanies.com/who-we-serve/default.aspx#section=animal; McFadden 6-21-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 4) 65:3–67:9; 72:8–20).

4.		
	(Lepley 7-24-2018 (Exhibit 8) FTC Dep. 18:	3–17).
5.		(Rogan 7-13-2018 (Exhibit 2)
	FTC Dep. 210:3).	
6.		
	(Lepley 3	0(b)(6) 7-24-2018 (Exhibit 3) FTC
	Dep. 90:8-91:7, 92:4-6).	

below.
PDCO
_in_D
,_m_D

	(PDCO 00054455
12	(Exhibit 6), p. 57).
13.	Starting in 2013, however, Patterson (McFadden 4-
14.	20-2017 (Exhibit 181) I.H. 52:2–7; Anderson 7-19-2018 (Exhibit 13) FTC Dep. 67:7–11). In recent years,
14.	PDCO 00023794
15.	(Exhibit 5), slide 49).
15.	
	(McFadden 6-21-2018 (Exhibit 4) FTC Dep. 97:6–25; 138:5–22; Rogan 7-13-2018 FTC Dep. 220:10–221:8) (Exhibit 2).
16.	As a result,
	(McFadden 6- 21-2018 (Exhibit 4) FTC Dep. 138:5–22.)
17.	

(Fruehauf 7-10-2018

(Exhibit 1) FTC Dep. 63:24–65:23; Guggenheim 7-17-2018 (Exhibit 7) FTC Dep. 270:20– 271:5.)

8.	
).	(McFadden 6-21-2018 (Exhibit 4) FTC Dep. 97:18–98:12.)
· ·	
	(Fruehauf 7-10-2018 (Exhibit 1) FTC Dep. 58:17–59:17.)
0.	For these reasons, Patterson
	(Rogan 7-13-2018 (Exhibit 2) FTC Dep. Tr.
	108:5–16; McFadden 6-21-2018 (Exhibit 4) FTC Dep. Tr. 28:3–7; Guggenheim 7-17-2018
	(Exhibit 7) FTC Dep. Tr. 150:6–151:6; Lepley 7-24-2018 (Exhibit 3) FTC Dep. Tr. 89:16–90:2).
	Patterson's
	2013-16 Period, And It Continues To This Day       Throughout The
1.	Patterson's strategic goals every year highlight
	( <i>See</i> PDCO 00037254 (Exhibit 9) (
	); PDCO 00051385 (Exhibit 10) ( ); see also PDCO

	00052032–33 ( ) (Exhibit 11); PDCO 00027012 (
	) (Exhibit 12).
22.	
	Patterson Companies' CEO, Scott Anderson, testified
	that Patterson (Anderson 7-19-2018
	FTC Dep. (Exhibit 13) 110:3–4).
23.	Patterson Dental's President from May 2010 to 2015, Paul Guggenheim, described his
	organization's efforts as Guerrantian (Guggenheim 7-17-2018 FTC Dep.
	(Exhibit 7) 397:3–7).
24.	The company was and in and in with Schein and
	Benco and its many other competitors (Guggenheim 7-17-2018 FTC
	Dep. (Exhibit 7) 397:3–7).
25.	Guggenheim's successor, David Misiak, testified that
	(Misiak 7-25-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 14) 214:13-15).
26.	Vice President of Marketing and Merchandise, Tim Rogan, and other executives and
	regional managers likewise testified that the company was
	(Rogan 7-13-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 2) 26:9–10; Lepley 7-24-2018 FTC Dep.
	(Exhibit 3) 86:11–12).
27.	Patterson's Anthony Fruehauf testified that
	(Fruehauf 7-10-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 1) 43:17–19).

	(Lepley 7-24-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 3) 90
93	:16).
Bı	it, in addition to that,
	to win or keep business from Schein, Benco, and other competitors during
20	13-16 period. (See PDCO 00069522-00107742 and PDCO 00063442-000671
	xhibit 15).
(	
	demonstrates just h
hr	utal Patterson's competitive efforts were throughout this period. In 2013, for example
	les reps reported
Sa	
	(See PDCO 00064461
(F	ebruary 14, 2013) (Exhibit 16); PDCO 00065210-12 (Exhibit 17) (February 12, 201
PI	DCO 00064466-68 (Exhibit 18) (February 18, 2013); PDCO 00064486-88 (February
20	13) (Exhibit 19); PDCO 00066278-82 (April 24, 2013) (Exhibit 20); PDCO 000662
93	(May 28, 2013) (Exhibit 21); PDCO 00064743-45 (June 5, 2013) (Exhibit 22); PD

00064752 (June 9, 2013) (Exhibit 23); PDCO 00064843-45 (September 17, 2013) (Exhibit 24); *and* PDCO 00064907-11 (October 16, 2013) (Exhibit 25), *respectively*).

31. Patterson's efforts to beat Schein, Benco, and its other competitors continued throughout

2014:
(See PDCO 00065160-62
(January 15, 2014) (Exhibit 26); PDCO 00070025-30 (February 28, 2014) (Exhibit 27);
PDCO 00065343-45 (April 7, 2014) (Exhibit 28); PDCO 00065364-66 (April 16, 2014)
(Exhibit 29); PDCO 00065398-400 (April 24, 2014) (Exhibit 30); PDCO 00063725-27
(April 30, 2014) (Exhibit 31); PDCO 00065503-05 (June 13, 2014) (Exhibit 32); PDCO
00064224-27 (August 28, 2014) (Exhibit 33); PDCO 00065623-25 (October 8, 2014)
(Exhibit 34); PDCO 00064157-60 (December 18, 2014) (Exhibit 35); and PDCO
00065738-40 (December 11, 2014) (Exhibit 36), respectively).
Patterson's daily price competition continued throughout 2015 and 2016:

32. Patterson's daily price competition continued throughout 2015 and 2016:

(*See* PDCO 00065779-81 (February 4, 2015) (Exhibit 37); PDCO 00066375-77 (March 2, 2015) (Exhibit 38); PDCO 00065859-60 (April 20, 2015) (Exhibit 39); PDCO 00064170-73 (May 11, 2015) (Exhibit 40); PDCO 00066060-62 (August 21, 2015) (Exhibit 41); PDCO 00067014-16 (September 18, 2015) (Exhibit 42); PDCO 00064092-93 (October 8, 2015) (Exhibit 43); PDCO 00066392-34 (November 13, 2015) (Exhibit 44); PDCO 00070602-04 (May 12, 2016) (Exhibit 45); *and* PDCO 00070607-10 (May 12, 2016) (Exhibit 46), *respectively*).

- II. Starting In 2013, Patterson Invested Heavily To Build The Capabilities To Invade Schein And Benco's Stronghold In Corporate DSOs.
- 33. (McFadden 6-21-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 4) 49:22–50:5; PDCO 00023794, slide 12) (Exhibit 5).
  34. (PDCO 00023794 (Exhibit 5), slide 39).
  35. (PDCO 00023794 (Exhibit 5), slide 139).

35. (McFadden 6-21-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 4) 51:6–17).
36. (PDCO 00054455 (Exhibit 6), p. 18).

37.	Patterson thus decided to
	(PDCO 00054455 (Exhibit 6), p. 57).
38.	In late Summer 2012, Patterson
	(McFadden 6-21-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 4) 50:18–25; PDCO 00054455-553) (Exhibit 6).
39.	
40.	(PDCO 00054455 (Exhibit 6), pp 32–39). In Fall 2012,
41.	(PDCO 00054455 (Exhibit 6).
	(PDCO 00054455 (Exhibit 6),
42.	pp. 86, 95–96). Patterson's executive team
	(Guggenheim 7-17-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit
	7) 174:14–23; PDCO 00037253-54 ( ) (Exhibit 10).

Neal McFadden, the company's Southeast regional manager,
(P.
00023794 (Exhibit 5), slide 39).
(PattersonDental 0002
(Exhibit 47).
Patterson's work to build the capability to handle centralized demands of corporate D
was monumental, expensive, and risky:
(McFadden 6-21-2018 FTC Dep (Exhibit 4) 51:25–52:11).
(McFadden 6-21-2018 FTC Dep (Exhibit 4) 51:25–52:11).
So,
(Guggenheim 7-17-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhi
175:14-23; 191:12–19).

	(McFadden 6-
	21-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 4) 65:3–67:9; 72:8–20).
49.	
	(PattersonDental 00024688 (Exhibit 48) (
<b>III.</b>	). Patterson Regions, Branches, And Territory Representatives Always Independently Evaluated "Buying Groups," But Rarely Found Them Attractive Customers.
50.	
	(McFadden 6-21-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 4) 81:12-
	83:16).
51.	
	(PDCO 26105 ( ) (Exhibit 49); PDCO 20599 ( ) (Exhibit 50); PDCO 00015123
	(March 2012) (Exhibit 51).
52.	Patterson executives testified that
	(McFadden 6-21-2018 FTC Dep
	(Exhibit 4) 76:25-77:3).
53.	Patterson (Rogan 7-13-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit
	2) 68:7-9).

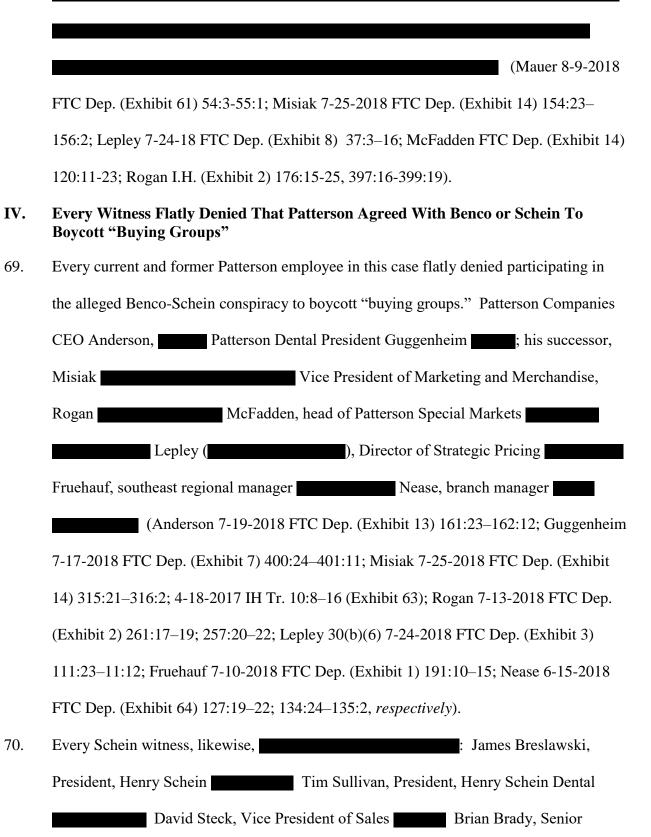
54. Patterson's Shelly Beckler, a territory representative and, later, member of the Special Markets team, reported that Patterson (PDCO 00028076–81 (Exhibit 52). 55. (McFadden 6-21-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 4) 96:23–98:12). 56. Still, Patterson regions, branches, and 800+ territory representatives were Patterson's President, Paul Guggenheim, explained that the company (Guggenheim 7-17-2018 FTC Dep. 185:14–17 (Exhibit 7); see also id. 134:13–19 ( ).

(Rogan 7-13-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 2) 13:
an 7-13-2018 (Exhibit 2) FTC Dep. 97:3–12).
ample, Mr. McFadden, the head of Special Markets,
: 53).
(DDCO 00026227 (amphasis addad) (Exhibit 54)
(PDCO 00026237 (emphasis added) (Exhibit 54).
manager responded,
(Id. (emphasis added) (Exhibit 54).

	( <i>See</i> , <i>e.g.</i> , P	DCO 00033478 (
		Exhibit 56); Guggenheim 7-17-2018 F
		Exhibit 50), Suggement 7 17 20101
	7.10–138.24 (	
); 18	88:18–189:5 (	
		); 224:14
(		
	); 272:13–19 (	
	); Fruehauf 7-10-2018 F	ГС Dep. (Exhibit 1) 58:17–59:14 (
	). 65.6	22 (
	); 03:0-	-23 (

	(See, e.g., Misiak 7-25-2018 FTC Dep. (Ex
14) 137:24–138:3).	
	CO 00021578 (Exhibit 58), <i>and</i> McFadden 6-2 ); <i>see also</i> PDCO 00044213 (
) (Exhibit 59).	), see also FDCO 00044213 (
) (LAMOR 37).	
In 20	15, Patterson thus appointed Wesley Fields as
Director of Business Development	in its corporate office and
	(Guggenheim 7-17-2018 FTC D
(Exhibit 7) 154:9–155:4; Fields 4-6	-2017 (Exhibit 60) IH Tr. 29:5–30:4).

68.



Director of Sales Joseph Cavaretta, Vice President of Sales, Western Area Jake Meadows, Vice President of Sales, Eastern Area Hal Muller, President of Special Markets Randy Foley, Vice President of Sales, Special Markets Debbie Foster, Director of Sales, Special Markets Andrea Hight, Director of Group Practice Kathleen Titus, Director of Group Practice Michael Porro, Zone Manager Darci Wingard, Director of Alternative Purchasing Chanel (Breslawski 7-10-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 65) 242:13-22; Sullivan 7-20-18 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 66) 466:15-20; 528:24-529:5; Steck 7-27-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 67) 145:19–146:15; Brady 7-12-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 68) 318:13–319:2; Cavaretta 7-26-2018 (Exhibit 69) FTC Dep. 255:10–17; Meadows 7-13-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 70) 268:23–269:12; Muller 6-21-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 71) 223:12–16; Foley 6-20-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 72) 381:19–22; Foster 6-7-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 73) 164:6-11; Hight 7-17-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 74) 192:25-193:6; Titus 6-29-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 75) 249: 12-18; Porro 6-6-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 76) 387:13–17; Wingard 6-27-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 77) 233:11–19, respectively).

71.

Chuck Cohen,

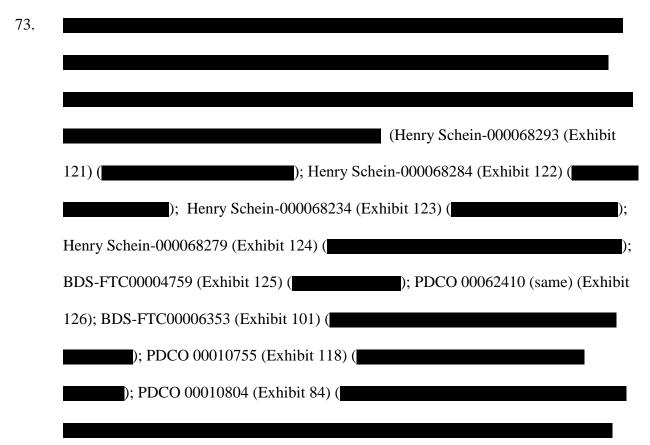
Managing Director Patrick Ryan, Director of Sales, Strategic Markets (Cohen 7-13-2018 Dep. (Exhibit 78) 484:5–10); Ryan 7-24-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 79) 392:10–16).

## V. Patterson Did Not Agree To Boycott "Buying Groups" In Response To Or At Any Other Time

72.

e.g., BDS-FTC00038834 (January 2012) (Exhibit 80); BDS-FTC00007454-55 (March 2012) (Exhibit 81); PDCO 00010794 (March 2012) (Exhibit 82); PDCO 00010801 (March 2012) (Exhibit 83); PDCO 00010804 (March 2012) (Exhibit 84); BDS-FTC00013115 (August 2012) (Exhibit 85); BDS-FTC00013117 (August 2012) (Exhibit 86); BDS-FTC00013118 (August 2012) (Exhibit 87); BDS-FTC00013121 (August 2012) (Exhibit 88); BDS-FTC00013136 (August 2012) (Exhibit 89); BDS-FTC00013140 (August 2012) (Exhibit 90); BDS-FTC00013141 (August 2012) (Exhibit 91), e.g., PDCO 00010481 (April 2011) (Exhibit 92); PDCO 00010482-83 (May 2011) (Exhibit 93); PDCO 00010484 (May 2011) (Exhibit 94); PDCO 00010514 (May 2011) (Exhibit 95); PDCO 00010545-46 (May 2011) (Exhibit 96); PDCO 00010549 (May 2011) (Exhibit 98); PDCO 00010553 (May 2011) (Exhibit 97); PDCO 00010565 (May 2011) (Exhibit 99); BDS-FTC00006347 (September 2011) (Exhibit 100); BDS-FTC00006353 (September 2011) (Exhibit 101); CAPDSI 00026531 (September 2011) (Exhibit 102); PDCO 00010706 (September 2011) (Exhibit 103); PDCO 00010707-08 (September 2011) (Exhibit 104); PDCO 00010711 (September 2011) (Exhibit 105); BDS-FTC 00006460 (October 2011) (Exhibit 106); BDS-FTC00038734 (October 2011) (Exhibit 107); PDCO 00010737-39 (October 2011) (Exhibit 108); PDCO 00010743 (November 2011) (Exhibit 109); BDS-FTC00006594 (December 2011) (Exhibit 110); BDS-FTC00006604 (December 2011) (Exhibit 111); BDS-FTC00006609 (December 2011) (Exhibit 112); BDS-FTC00006611 (December 2011) (Exhibit 114); BDS-FTC00006613 (December 2011) (Exhibit 113); PDCO 00010745-46 (December 2011) (Exhibit 115); PDCO 00010749-50 (December 2011) (Exhibit 116); PDCO 00010752-53 (December

2011) (Exhibit 117); PDCO 00010755 (December 2011) (Exhibit 118); PDCO 00010757 (December 2011) (Exhibit 119); PDCO 00062590 (December 2011) (Exhibit 120).



); See Henry Schein-000068230 (Exhibit 127);

Henry Schein-000068232 (Exhibit 128); Henry Schein-000068237 (Exhibit 129); Henry Schein-000068242 (Exhibit 130); Henry Schein-000068245 (Exhibit 131); Henry Schein-000068248 (Exhibit 132); Henry Schein-000068250 (Exhibit 133); Henry Schein-000068252 (Exhibit 134); Henry Schein-000068256-57 (Exhibit 135); Henry Schein-000068260 (Exhibit 136); Henry Schein-000068263-64 (Exhibit 137); Henry Schein-000068269 (Exhibit 138); Henry Schein-000068271-72 (Exhibit 139); Henry Schein-000068274 (Exhibit 140); Henry Schein-000068277 (Exhibit 141); Henry Schein-

	(PI
00010988 (Exhibit 146) (	
	); see also BDS-FTC00009786-87 (Exhibi
(discussing same); PDCO	00011000 (Exhibit 148) (discussing same); PDCO 000
(Exhibit 149) (	
	).
Fourth,	
(See e.g., PD	CO 00011087-88 and BDS-FTC00004759 (Exhibits 15
125) (	); BDS-FTC000057
(Exhibit 151) (	); BDS-FTC00
(Exhibit 152) (	
); BDS-FTC00075637	(Exhibit 153) (
	).

000068281 (Exhibit 142): Henry Schein-000068286 (Exhibit 143): Henry Schein-

	(See e.g., Ande
7-9-2018 FTC Dep. 130:23-	-131:21 (Exhibit 13) (
	); 130:5–15 (
	); PATTERSO
0000977 (Exhibit 154) (	
	); PATTERSON 0002247 (Exhibit 155) (
	); Sullivan 7-19-2018 I
Dep. (Exhibit 182) 373:17-2	374:23 (
	<i>)</i> •
What's left, literally, are	
(BDS-FTC00085771 (Exhib	pit 156), page 6).
(BDS-FTC00085771 (Exhit	pit 156), page 6).

79.	Guggenheim said
	He noted that Patterson
	(Guggenheim 3-16-2017 IH
	Dep. (Exhibit 158) 240:7–243:15; 243:16–18; 244:8–12; 244:19–22).
80.	Guggenheim
	(BDS-FTC00009442 (Exhibit 157) (Cohen wrote in a contemporaneous text message to a
	Benco colleague:
81.	In fact, unbeknownst to Mr. Guggenheim (and to Mr. Cohen, obviously) Patterson's local
	branch manager, Scott Belcheff,
	(CX 4090 (Exhibit 159).
82.	
	(PDCO 00051886 (Exhibit 160). Misiak told
	PDCO 00051886 (Exhibit 160). Misiak testified that
	Misiak 4-18-2017 IH Tr.
	(Exhibit 63) 102:7–9. Misiak further explained that

	Misiak 7-25-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 14) 136:22–137:1. Misiak said
83.	Misiak 7-25-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 14) 137:24–138:3). Mr. Cohen and Mr. Guggenheim
	Instead, he testified that
84.	(Guggenheim 3-16-2017 IH Tr. (Exhibit 158) 255:13–256:21). Indeed,
	(PDCO 00010908 (Exhibit 161); Misiak 7-25-2018 FTC Dep. 80:84:4 (Exhibit 14); Rogan I.H. (Exhibit 62) at 257:3-7 (
	); Rogan 7-23-2018 FTC Dep. 50:19-21, 53:7-12, 53:24-54:3 (Exhibit 2). Indeed, Misiak 7-25-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 14) 99:22–100:7 (

	); Rogan 7-13-2018
	FTC Dep. (Exhibit 2) 53:14–16 (same).
•	
	Again, it shows no
	such thing. Instead,
	(PATTERSON 0001594) (Exhibit 180).
	In early 2013, Patterson's Chesapeake branch manager
	(Nease 6-15-2018
	FTC Dep. (Exhibit 64) 31:24 – 32:11).
	(Nease 6-15-2018 FTC Dep.
	(Exhibit 64) 47:12–15; Fruehauf 7-10-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 1) 101:19–102:22).
	(Exhibit 04) 47.12–13, Fuenaul 7-10-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 1) 101.19–102.22).
	(PDCO 00051880, pgs81 and -83) (Exhibit 184).
	Patterson's branch manager and territory rep were also
	(Fruehauf 7-10-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 1) 113:12–114:3; Misiak 7-25
	2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 14) 104:5-17).

	(PDCO 00010973 (Exhibit 162).	
	(Guggenheim 7-17-2018 FTC Dep. (Ex	hibit 7
419:11-15).		
	(CX 0093 (Ex	hibit
163); Fruehauf 7	-10-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 1) 114:7–115:6).	
No evidence sup	ports Complaint Counsel's assertion that Patterson changed its ap	proach
to ADC in June	2013. (Compl. ¶ 50.).	
		1
	(PDCO 00010955 (Exhibit 164).	
	(Pa	itterson
0001594 (Exhib	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	11015011
0001394 (EXIIIO	1 1 80).	
	(Guggenheim 7-17-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 7)	)
418:18–419:1).		
	Nease 6-15-2018 (Exhibit 64) FTC Dep. 48:10–23.	

98.

(Patterson: Scott Anderson, Patterson Companies CEO (Exhibit 13) at 160:10-23; Paul Guggenheim, Patterson Dental President (Exhibit 7) at 398:4-400:9; David Misiak, Patterson Dental President (Exhibit 14) at 314:24 to 316:2, Tim Rogan, Vice President of Marketing and Merchandise (Exhibit 2) at 254:2-25; Neal McFadden, head of Patterson Special Markets (Exhibit 4) at 189:13-191:15, 192:5-25, 193:2-15, Joe Lepley, Director of Strategic Pricing (Exhibit 8) at 110:4-111:4; Anthony Fruehauf, Southeast Regional Manager (Exhibit 1) at 194:6-195:17).

99. Indeed, Complaint Counsel's Interrogatory Response

(See Complaint Counsel's Supplemental

Responses to Respondent Patterson's First Set of Interrogatories) (Exhibit 173).

100. Instead, Complaint Counsel cites

(Henry Schein 000012145; PDCO 00013330) (Exhibits 185 & 169).

101. But by the time of the email, Patterson

(PATTERSON 0000941; PATTERSON0000244;

PATTERSON 0000245) (Exhibit 186).

102. Patterson's regional manager

(BDS-FTC00001789 (Exhibit 165); Misiak 7-25-2018 FTC
Dep. (Exhibit 14) 266:16–19; Rogan 4-5-2017 IH Tr. (Exhibit 62) 296:25–297:2, 16–18;
PattersonDental00033123-24 (Exhibit 166); PDCO 00028064-74 (Exhibit 167); PDCO
00009073 (Exhibit 168.

103.	
104.	
	(PDCO 00013330) (Exhibit 169).
105.	Indeed, as late as April 2014
	(PATTERSON 0003339
	(Exhibit 170)
106.	
	(PATTERSON 0000216 (Exhibit 171)
	;
	PATTERSON 0002477 (Exhibit 172)
VI.	There Is No Evidence That Patterson Agreed To Boycott Any of the "Buying
V 1.	Groups" Identified By Complaint Counsel
107.	
	(Complaint Counsel's 8-17-2018 Supplemental Responses to Patterson's First

Set of Interrogatories) (Exhibit 173).

108.	Complaint Counsel's expert
	(See Expert Report of
	Dr. Robert C. Marshall, August 10, 2018, pgs. 64-104; 116-120; 199-201) (Exhibit 187).
109.	The record thus contains no testimony from:
	(Complaint Counsel's 8-17-2018
	Supplemental Responses to Patterson's First Set of Interrogatories) (Exhibit 173).
110.	Instead, the evidence shows that Patterson
	(Kois
	Sr. 6-27-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 174) 37:25–38:5, 135:16–136:10; Kois Jr. 6-27-2018
	FTC Dep. (Exhibit 175) 119:6–9, 121:6–10; Guggenheim 7-17-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit
	7) 272:4–273:6; PDCO 00033478) (Exhibit 176).
111.	(Kois
	Sr. 6-27-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 174) 37:25–38:5, 135:16–136:10; Kois Jr. 6-27-2018
	FTC Dep. (Exhibit 175) 119:6–9, 121:6–10; Guggenheim 7-17-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit
	7) 272:4–273:6; PDCO 00033478) (Exhibit 176).

112.		
	(McFac	Iden FTC Dep. (Exhibit 4) 120:11-23;
	Rogan I.H. (Exhibit 62) 176:15-25, 397:16-399.19;	Maurer 8-9-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit
	61) 55:19, 55:22-56:9; Maurer 8-9-2018 FTC Dep.	(Exhibit 61) 64:4-9).
113.		
	(McEaddon 6 21 2018 ETC Don (Exhibit)	120.7 10
114.	(McFadden 6-21-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 4	() 129.7–10).
	(Puckett 6-25-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 177) 144:15–145:16; Puckett 6-25-20	
	FTC Dep. (Exhibit 177) 194:13–16).	
115.		
		(Johnson
	7-26-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 178) 144:10–145:5).	
116.		
		on 7-26-2018 FTC Dep. (Exhibit 178)
	145:23–147:23).	
Dated	-	<i>eph A. Ostoyich</i> A. Ostoyich

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# EXHIBITS 1 – 187 These exhibits have been marked Confidential and redacted in their entirety

#### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on September 21, 2018, I filed the foregoing public document electronically using the FTC's E-Filing System, which will send notification of such filing to:

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

Donald S. Clark Office of the Secretary Federal Trade Commission Constitution Center 400 Seventh Street, S.W. Fifth Floor Suite CC-5610 (Annex B) Washington, D.C. 20024

I also hereby certify that on September 21, 2018, I delivered via electronic mail a copy of the foregoing public document to:

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September 21, 2018

By: <u>/s/ Andrew T. George</u>

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# **CERTIFICATE FOR ELECTRONIC FILING**

I certify that the electronic copy sent to the Secretary of the Commission is a true and correct copy of the paper original and that I possess a paper original of the signed document that is available for review by the parties and the adjudicator.

September 21, 2018

By: <u>/s/ Andrew T. George</u>

Attorney

# I hereby certify that on September 21, 2018, I filed an electronic copy of the foregoing Respondent Patterson's Motion for Summary Decision [PUBLIC], with:

D. Michael Chappell Chief Administrative Law Judge 600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Suite 110 Washington, DC, 20580

Donald Clark 600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Suite 172 Washington, DC, 20580

I hereby certify that on September 21, 2018, I served via E-Service an electronic copy of the foregoing Respondent Patterson's Motion for Summary Decision [PUBLIC], upon:

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