

Anthem, Inc.  
Form 10-Q  
November 02, 2016

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2016

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission file number: 001-16751

ANTHEM, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

INDIANA 35-2145715

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

120 MONUMENT CIRCLE  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204-4903  
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (317) 488-6000

Not Applicable

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer", and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (Check one):

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer  (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes  No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date:

Title of Each Class	Outstanding at October 20, 2016
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value	263,435,396 shares

Anthem, Inc.  
 Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q  
 For the Period Ended September 30, 2016  
 Table of Contents

	Page
PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
ITEM 1. <u>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2016 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2015</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income (Unaudited) for the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited) for the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited) for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity (Unaudited) for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)</u>	<u>7</u>
ITEM 2. <u>MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	<u>39</u>
ITEM 3. <u>QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK</u>	<u>58</u>
ITEM 4. <u>CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES</u>	<u>58</u>
PART II. OTHER INFORMATION	
ITEM 1. <u>LEGAL PROCEEDINGS</u>	<u>58</u>
ITEM 1A. <u>RISK FACTORS</u>	<u>58</u>
ITEM 2. <u>UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS</u>	<u>59</u>
ITEM 3. <u>DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES</u>	<u>59</u>
ITEM 4. <u>MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES</u>	<u>59</u>
ITEM 5. <u>OTHER INFORMATION</u>	<u>59</u>
ITEM 6. <u>EXHIBITS</u>	<u>59</u>
<u>SIGNATURES</u>	<u>60</u>
<u>INDEX TO EXHIBITS</u>	<u>61</u>

## PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Anthem, Inc.

## Consolidated Balance Sheets

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(Unaudited)	
(In millions, except share data)		
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,546.0	\$ 2,113.5
Investments available-for-sale, at fair value:		
Fixed maturity securities (amortized cost of \$17,593.7 and \$16,950.0)	18,218.6	16,920.0
Equity securities (cost of \$1,143.4 and \$1,055.8)	1,480.8	1,441.8
Other invested assets, current	13.6	19.1
Accrued investment income	169.4	170.8
Premium and self-funded receivables	5,212.8	4,602.8
Other receivables	2,016.2	2,421.4
Income taxes receivable	—	316.6
Securities lending collateral	1,360.1	1,300.4
Other current assets	1,906.8	1,555.7
Total current assets	32,924.3	30,862.1
Long-term investments available-for-sale, at fair value:		
Fixed maturity securities (amortized cost of \$522.8 and \$550.4)	538.9	558.2
Equity securities (cost of \$27.0 and \$27.3)	31.2	31.0
Other invested assets, long-term	2,155.9	2,041.1
Property and equipment, net	2,006.6	2,019.8
Goodwill	17,562.2	17,562.2
Other intangible assets	8,012.3	8,158.0
Other noncurrent assets	1,168.5	485.4
Total assets	\$ 64,399.9	\$ 61,717.8
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Policy liabilities:		
Medical claims payable	\$ 7,472.9	\$ 7,569.8
Reserves for future policy benefits	68.6	71.9
Other policyholder liabilities	2,092.0	2,256.5
Total policy liabilities	9,633.5	9,898.2
Unearned income	1,613.4	1,145.5
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	3,717.2	3,318.8
Income taxes payable	60.4	—
Security trades pending payable	155.3	73.1
Securities lending payable	1,359.3	1,300.9
Short-term borrowings	440.0	540.0
Current portion of long-term debt	927.9	—
Other current liabilities	3,129.9	2,816.1
Total current liabilities	21,036.9	19,092.6
Long-term debt, less current portion	14,242.3	15,324.5

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Reserves for future policy benefits, noncurrent	646.9	631.7
Deferred tax liabilities, net	2,688.9	2,630.6
Other noncurrent liabilities	1,040.7	994.3
Total liabilities	39,655.7	38,673.7
Commitment and contingencies – Note 10		
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred stock, without par value, shares authorized – 100,000,000; shares issued and outstanding – none	—	—
Common stock, par value \$0.01, shares authorized – 900,000,000; shares issued and outstanding – 263,396,236 and 261,238,188	2.6	2.6
Additional paid-in capital	8,741.4	8,555.6
Retained earnings	16,364.1	14,778.5
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(363.9	) (292.6 )
Total shareholders' equity	24,744.2	23,044.1
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 64,399.9	\$ 61,717.8

See accompanying notes.

-2-

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Anthem, Inc.  
Consolidated Statements of Income  
(Unaudited)

(In millions, except per share data)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30	September 30	September 30	September 30
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Revenues				
Premiums	\$19,786.1	\$18,513.0	\$58,723.0	\$54,639.8
Administrative fees	1,330.0	1,249.6	3,956.8	3,706.2
Other revenue	9.1	8.8	29.3	35.1
Total operating revenue	21,125.2	19,771.4	62,709.1	58,381.1
Net investment income	200.9	161.2	566.9	515.5
Net realized gains (losses) on financial instruments	88.8	(11.9 )	(23.8 )	126.9
Other-than-temporary impairment losses on investments:				
Total other-than-temporary impairment losses on investments	(15.1 )	(26.6 )	(134.1 )	(68.2 )
Portion of other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized in other comprehensive income	4.1	7.5	30.5	13.3
Other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized in income	(11.0 )	(19.1 )	(103.6 )	(54.9 )
Total revenues	21,403.9	19,901.6	63,148.6	58,968.6
Expenses				
Benefit expense	16,922.5	15,469.1	49,266.5	44,801.4
Selling, general and administrative expense:				
Selling expense	338.5	359.1	1,039.9	1,091.1
General and administrative expense	2,786.1	2,721.3	8,254.0	8,175.3
Total selling, general and administrative expense	3,124.6	3,080.4	9,293.9	9,266.4
Interest expense	172.9	164.8	545.7	473.3
Amortization of other intangible assets	47.4	60.0	145.7	172.6
Gain on extinguishment of debt	—	(2.3 )	—	(1.8 )
Total expenses	20,267.4	18,772.0	59,251.8	54,711.9
Income before income tax expense	1,136.5	1,129.6	3,896.8	4,256.7
Income tax expense	518.7	474.8	1,795.4	1,877.6
Net income	\$617.8	\$654.8	\$2,101.4	\$2,379.1
Net income per share				
Basic	\$2.35	\$2.51	\$8.00	\$9.03
Diluted	\$2.30	\$2.43	\$7.84	\$8.66
Dividends per share	\$0.650	\$0.625	\$1.950	\$1.875

See accompanying notes.

Anthem, Inc.  
 Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income  
 (Unaudited)

(In millions)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30		September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net income	\$617.8	\$654.8	\$2,101.4	\$2,379.1
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Change in net unrealized gains/losses on investments	5.3	(141.2 )	387.4	(322.0 )
Change in non-credit component of other-than-temporary impairment losses on investments	9.3	(4.9 )	2.2	(4.2 )
Change in net unrealized losses on cash flow hedges	(17.2 )	(76.5 )	(472.7 )	(74.7 )
Change in net periodic pension and postretirement costs	3.2	5.6	10.8	15.2
Foreign currency translation adjustments	0.4	0.4	1.0	(2.4 )
Other comprehensive income (loss)	1.0	(216.6 )	(71.3 )	(388.1 )
Total comprehensive income	\$618.8	\$438.2	\$2,030.1	\$1,991.0

See accompanying notes.

-4-

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Anthem, Inc.  
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows  
(Unaudited)

(In millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2016	2015
Operating activities		
Net income	\$ 2,101.4	\$ 2,379.1
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Net realized losses (gains) on financial instruments	23.8	(126.9 )
Other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized in income	103.6	54.9
Gain on extinguishment of debt	—	(1.8 )
Loss on disposal of assets	3.5	13.8
Deferred income taxes	81.6	(12.8 )
Amortization, net of accretion	601.7	598.6
Depreciation expense	77.7	78.0
Share-based compensation	124.3	111.0
Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation	(48.7 )	(92.5 )
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Receivables, net	(176.2 )	454.0
Other invested assets	(17.7 )	11.7
Other assets	(925.2 )	(616.8 )
Policy liabilities	(249.5 )	(27.4 )
Unearned income	467.9	(166.5 )
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	23.3	(303.6 )
Other liabilities	381.6	469.3
Income taxes	410.6	363.1
Other, net	(53.9 )	(18.3 )
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,929.8	3,166.9
Investing activities		
Purchases of fixed maturity securities	(7,624.0 )	(7,937.8 )
Proceeds from fixed maturity securities:		
Sales	6,001.0	6,534.5
Maturities, calls and redemptions	979.3	1,017.5
Purchases of equity securities	(1,178.3 )	(1,466.9 )
	1,210.4	1,252.4



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Proceeds from sales of equity securities				
Purchases of other invested assets	(348.3)	)	(250.6)	)
Proceeds from sales of other invested assets	273.1		59.6	
Change in collateral and settlements of non-hedging derivatives	(21.0)	)	27.6	
Changes in securities lending collateral	(58.4)	)	(3.3)	)
Purchase of subsidiary, net of cash acquired	—		(636.2)	)
Purchases of property and equipment	(415.6)	)	(408.3)	)
Proceeds from sales of property and equipment	—		35.3	
Other, net	(3.0)	)	(6.0)	)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,184.8)	)	(1,782.2)	)
Financing activities				
Net (repayments of) proceeds from commercial paper borrowings	(177.5)	)	965.8	
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	—		1,226.5	
Repayments of long-term borrowings	—		(2,386.5)	)
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	1,860.0		2,660.0	
Repayments of short-term borrowings	(1,960.0)	)	(2,520.0)	)
Changes in securities lending payable	58.4		3.3	
Changes in bank overdrafts	311.5		(187.1)	)
Premiums paid on equity call options	—		(16.7)	)
Proceeds from sale of put options	—		16.6	
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	—		(1,515.8)	)
Change in collateral and settlements of debt-related derivatives	(1,034.0)	)	—	
Cash dividends	(512.7)	)	(493.5)	)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock under employee stock plans	91.2		169.9	
Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation	48.7		92.5	
	(1,314.4)	)	(1,985.0)	)

Net cash used in financing activities			
Effect of foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	1.9	(3.6	)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	432.5	(603.9	)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,113.5	2,151.7	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 2,546.0	\$ 1,547.8	

See accompanying notes.

-5-

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Anthem, Inc.  
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity  
(Unaudited)

(In millions)	Common Stock Number Shares	Par Value	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Total Shareholders' Equity
January 1, 2016	261.2	\$2.6	\$8,555.6	\$14,778.5	\$ (292.6 )	\$23,044.1
Net income	—	—	—	2,101.4	—	2,101.4
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(71.3 )	(71.3 )
Dividends and dividend equivalents	—	—	—	(515.8 )	—	(515.8 )
Issuance of common stock under employee stock plans, net of related tax benefits	2.2	—	185.5	—	—	185.5
Equity Units issuance costs adjustment	—	—	0.3	—	—	0.3
September 30, 2016	263.4	\$2.6	\$8,741.4	\$16,364.1	\$ (363.9 )	\$24,744.2
January 1, 2015	268.1	\$2.7	\$10,062.3	\$14,014.4	\$ 171.9	\$24,251.3
Net income	—	—	—	2,379.1	—	2,379.1
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(388.1 )	(388.1 )
Premiums for and settlement of equity options	—	—	(14.0 )	—	—	(14.0 )
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	(10.4 )	(0.1 )	(382.2 )	(1,133.5 )	—	(1,515.8 )
Dividends and dividend equivalents	—	—	—	(498.2 )	—	(498.2 )
Issuance of common stock under employee stock plans, net of related tax benefits	3.3	—	247.8	—	—	247.8
Convertible debenture repurchases and conversions	—	—	(1,095.1 )	—	—	(1,095.1 )
Equity Units contract payments and issuance costs	—	—	(130.9 )	—	—	(130.9 )
September 30, 2015	261.0	\$2.6	\$8,687.9	\$14,761.8	\$ (216.2 )	\$23,236.1

See accompanying notes.

Anthem, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

September 30, 2016

(In Millions, Except Per Share Data or As Otherwise Stated Herein)

### 1. Organization

References to the terms “we”, “our”, “us”, “Anthem” or the “Company” used throughout these Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements refer to Anthem, Inc., an Indiana corporation, and unless the context otherwise requires, its direct and indirect subsidiaries.

We are one of the largest health benefits companies in the United States in terms of medical membership, serving 39.9 million medical members through our affiliated health plans as of September 30, 2016. We offer a broad spectrum of network-based managed care plans to large and small employer, individual, Medicaid and Medicare markets. Our managed care plans include: preferred provider organizations, or PPOs; health maintenance organizations, or HMOs; point-of-service, or POS, plans; traditional indemnity plans and other hybrid plans, including consumer-driven health plans, or CDHPs; and hospital only and limited benefit products. In addition, we provide a broad array of managed care services to self-funded customers, including claims processing, underwriting, stop loss insurance, actuarial services, provider network access, medical cost management, disease management, wellness programs and other administrative services. We provide an array of specialty and other insurance products and services such as dental, vision, life and disability insurance benefits, radiology benefit management and analytics-driven personal health care. We also provide services to the federal government in connection with the Federal Employee Program, or FEP. We are an independent licensee of the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association, or BCBSA, an association of independent health benefit plans. We serve our members as the Blue Cross licensee for California and as the Blue Cross and Blue Shield, or BCBS, licensee for Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri (excluding 30 counties in the Kansas City area), Nevada, New Hampshire, New York (as BCBS in 10 New York City metropolitan and surrounding counties, and as Blue Cross or BCBS in selected upstate counties), Ohio, Virginia (excluding the Northern Virginia suburbs of Washington, D.C.) and Wisconsin. In a majority of these service areas we do business as Anthem Blue Cross, Anthem Blue Cross and Blue Shield, Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Georgia, and Empire Blue Cross Blue Shield or Empire Blue Cross (in our New York service areas). We also conduct business through an arrangement with another BCBS licensee in South Carolina. We conduct business through our AMERIGROUP Corporation, or Amerigroup, subsidiary, in Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Tennessee, Texas and Washington. In addition, we conduct business through our Simply Healthcare Holdings, Inc., or Simply Healthcare, subsidiary in Florida. We also serve customers throughout the country as HealthLink, UniCare (including a non-risk arrangement with Massachusetts), and in certain Arizona, California, Nevada and Virginia markets through our CareMore Health Group, Inc., or CareMore, subsidiary. We are licensed to conduct insurance operations in all 50 states through our subsidiaries.

-7-

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## 2. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

**Basis of Presentation:** The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, for interim financial reporting. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for annual financial statements. We have omitted certain footnote disclosures that would substantially duplicate the disclosures in our 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K, unless the information contained in those disclosures materially changed or is required by GAAP. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, including normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair statement of the consolidated financial statements as of and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 have been recorded. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year ending December 31, 2016. These unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015 included in our 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Certain of our subsidiaries operate outside of the United States and have functional currencies other than the U.S. dollar, or USD. We translate the assets and liabilities of those subsidiaries to USD using the exchange rate in effect at the end of the period. We translate the revenues and expenses of those subsidiaries to USD using the average exchange rates in effect during the period. The net effect of these translation adjustments is included in “Foreign currency translation adjustments” in our consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Additionally, we control a number of bank accounts that are used exclusively to hold customer funds for the administration of customer benefits. At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we held \$83.9 and \$122.6, respectively, of customer funds with an offsetting liability in other current liabilities.

**Recently Adopted Accounting Guidance:** In April 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-05, Intangibles - Goodwill and Other - Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Customer’s Accounting for Fees Paid in a Cloud Computing Arrangement, or ASU 2015-05. This update provides guidance to help entities determine whether a cloud computing arrangement contains a software license that should be accounted for as internal-use software or as a service contract. ASU 2015-05 became effective January 1, 2016 and we elected to adopt the provisions of the new guidance prospectively to all arrangements entered into or materially modified on or after January 1, 2016. The adoption of ASU 2015-05 did not have an impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In February 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-02, Consolidation (Topic 810): Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis, or ASU 2015-02. This update amended the consolidation guidance by modifying the evaluation criteria for whether limited partnerships and similar legal entities are variable interest entities or voting interest entities, eliminating the presumption that a general partner should consolidate a limited partnership, and affecting the consolidation analysis of reporting entities that are involved with variable interest entities. We adopted the provisions of ASU 2015-02 effective January 1, 2016 and re-evaluated all legal entity investments under the revised consolidation model. The adoption of ASU 2015-02 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

**Recent Accounting Guidance Not Yet Adopted:** In August 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments, or ASU 2016-15. This update addresses the presentation and classification on the statement of cash flows for eight specific items, with the objective of reducing existing diversity in practice in how certain cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified. ASU 2016-15 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the effects the adoption of ASU 2016-15 will have on our consolidated statements of cash flows, if any. ASU 2016-15 will not impact our results of operations.

In June 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-13, Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments, or ASU 2016-13. This update introduces a current expected credit loss model for measuring expected credit losses for certain types of financial instruments held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions and reasonable supportable forecasts. ASU 2016-13 replaces the current incurred loss model for measuring expected credit losses, requires expected losses on available-for-sale debt securities to be recognized through an allowance for credit losses rather than as reductions in

the amortized cost of the securities, and provides for additional disclosure requirements. ASU 2016-13 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning

-8-

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after December 15, 2019, with early adoption permitted for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. We are currently evaluating the effects the adoption of ASU 2016-13 will have on our consolidated financial statements, results of operations and cash flows.

In May 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-12, Revenue from Contracts With Customers (Topic 606): Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients, or ASU 2016-12. In April 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-10, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing, or ASU 2016-10. In March 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-08, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net), or ASU 2016-08. These updates provide additional clarification and implementation guidance on the previously issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), or ASU 2014-09. The amendments in ASU 2016-12 provide clarifying guidance on assessing collectability; noncash consideration; presentation of sales taxes; and transition. The amendments in ASU 2016-10 provide clarifying guidance on materiality of performance obligations; evaluating distinct performance obligations; treatment of shipping and handling costs; and determining whether an entity's promise to grant a license provides a customer with either a right to use or a right to access an entity's intellectual property. The amendments in ASU 2016-08 clarify how an entity should identify the specified good or service for the principal versus agent evaluation and how it should apply the control principle to certain types of arrangements. The adoption of ASU 2016-12, ASU 2016-10 and ASU 2016-08 is to coincide with an entity's adoption of ASU 2014-09, which we intend to adopt for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Upon the effective date, these updates will supersede almost all existing revenue recognition guidance under GAAP, with certain exceptions, including an exception for our premium revenues accounted for in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification Topic 944, Financial Services - Insurance. These updates will require a company to recognize revenue when it transfers promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The new guidance permits adoption through either a full retrospective approach or a modified retrospective approach with a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings. We are currently evaluating the impact that these updates will have on our results of operations, cash flows, consolidated financial position and related disclosures and the method of adoption we will ultimately choose.

In March 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-09, Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting, or ASU 2016-09. The amendments in this update simplify several aspects of accounting for and reporting on share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. The amendments in ASU 2016-09 are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, with early adoption permitted. The various amendments are to be applied differently upon adoption with certain amendments being applied prospectively, retrospectively and under a modified retrospective transition method. We are currently evaluating the effects the adoption of ASU 2016-09 will have on our consolidated financial statements, results of operations and cash flows.

In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), or ASU 2016-02. Upon the effective date, ASU 2016-02 will supersede the current lease guidance in Topic 840, Leases. Under the new guidance, lessees will be required to recognize for all leases, with the exception of short-term leases, a lease liability, which is a lessee's obligation to make lease payments arising from a lease, measured on a discounted basis.

Concurrently, lessees will be required to recognize a right-of-use asset, which is an asset that represents the lessee's right to use, or control the use of, a specified asset for the lease term. ASU 2016-02 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The guidance is required to be applied using a modified retrospective transition approach for leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest comparative periods presented in the financial statements. We are currently evaluating the effects the adoption of ASU 2016-02 will have on our consolidated financial statements, results of operations and cash flows.

There were no other new accounting pronouncements that were issued or became effective since the issuance of our 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K that had, or are expected to have, a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.





### 3. Business Acquisitions

#### Pending Acquisition of Cigna Corporation

On July 24, 2015, we and Cigna Corporation, or Cigna, announced that we entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger, or Merger Agreement, dated as of July 23, 2015, by and among Anthem, Cigna and Anthem Merger Sub Corp., a Delaware corporation and our direct wholly-owned subsidiary, pursuant to which we will acquire all outstanding shares of Cigna, or the Acquisition. The Acquisition will further our goal of creating a premier health benefits company with critical diversification and scale to lead the transformation of health care delivery for consumers. Cigna is a global health services organization that delivers affordable and personalized products and services to customers through employer-based, government-sponsored and individual coverage arrangements. All of Cigna's products and services are provided exclusively by or through its operating subsidiaries, including Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Cigna Health and Life Insurance Company, Life Insurance Company of North America and Cigna Life Insurance Company of New York. Such products and services include an integrated suite of health services, such as medical, dental, behavioral health, pharmacy, vision, supplemental benefits, and other related products including group life, accident and disability insurance. Cigna maintains sales capability in 30 countries and jurisdictions.

Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, Cigna's shareholders will receive \$103.40 in cash and 0.5152 shares of our common stock for each Cigna common share outstanding. The value of the transaction is estimated to be approximately \$53,000.0 based on the closing price of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on July 23, 2015. The final purchase price will be determined based on our closing stock price on the date of closing of the Acquisition. The combined company will reflect a pro forma equity ownership comprised of approximately 67% Anthem shareholders and approximately 33% Cigna shareholders. We expect to finance the cash portion of the Acquisition through available cash on hand and the issuance of new debt. We entered into a bridge facility commitment letter and a joinder agreement with a group of lenders which will provide up to \$22,500.0 under a 364-day senior unsecured bridge term loan credit facility to finance the Acquisition in the event that we have not received proceeds from any combination of (i) senior unsecured term loans, (ii) common or preferred equity or equity-linked securities and/or (iii) senior unsecured notes in a public offering or private placement in an aggregate principal amount of at least \$22,500.0 prior to the consummation of the Acquisition. In addition, in August 2015, we entered into a term loan facility which will provide up to \$4,000.0 to finance a portion of the Acquisition. The commitment of the lenders to provide the bridge facility and the term loan facility is subject to several conditions, including the completion of the Acquisition.

On July 21, 2016, the U.S. Department of Justice, or DOJ, along with certain state attorneys general, filed a civil antitrust lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia seeking to block the Acquisition. Trial is expected to commence on November 21, 2016. At trial, the Court will first hear evidence regarding the alleged anti-competitive effects of the Acquisition with respect to the combination of Anthem's and Cigna's National Accounts businesses. Upon conclusion of this first phase, the Court will hear evidence on the DOJ's claims pertaining to local commercial markets and healthcare services rates. Further, in its challenge to the Acquisition, the DOJ has agreed that it will not pursue allegations relating to the sale of Individual insurance policies on the public exchanges. We intend to vigorously defend the Acquisition in this litigation and remain committed to completing the Acquisition as soon as practicable. Though the Merger Agreement provides that the closing of the Acquisition occur by January 31, 2017, this date can be extended to April 30, 2017 by either us or Cigna through written notice to the other party if all conditions to the merger have been satisfied except for the receipt of regulatory approvals and other governmental consents. If the Merger Agreement is terminated because the required regulatory approvals cannot be obtained, under certain conditions, we would be obligated to pay a \$1,850.0 termination fee to Cigna.

#### Acquisition of Simply Healthcare

On February 17, 2015, we completed our acquisition of Simply Healthcare, a leading managed care company for people enrolled in Medicaid and Medicare programs in Florida. The excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of net assets acquired resulted in non-tax-deductible goodwill of \$474.7 at December 31, 2015. There were no additional measurement period adjustments to the provisional amounts recorded at December 31, 2015. The results of operations of Simply Healthcare are included in our consolidated financial statements within our Government Business segment for the periods following February 17, 2015.



## 4. Investments

We evaluate our investment securities for other-than-temporary declines based on qualitative and quantitative factors. Other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized in income totaled \$11.0 and \$19.1 for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized in income totaled \$103.6 and \$54.9 for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. There were no individually significant other-than-temporary impairment losses on investments during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015. We continue to review our investment portfolios under our impairment review policy. Given the inherent uncertainty of changes in market conditions and the significant judgments involved, there is a continuing risk that further declines in fair value may occur and additional material other-than-temporary impairment losses on investments may be recorded in future periods.

A summary of current and long-term investments, available-for-sale, at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 is as follows:

	Cost or Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses			Estimated Fair Value	Non-Credit Component of Other-Than- Temporary Impairments Recognized in AOCI
			Less than 12 Months	12 Months or Greater			
September 30, 2016							
Fixed maturity securities:							
United States Government securities	\$461.1	\$ 10.6	\$ (0.8	) \$ —	\$470.9	\$ —	
Government sponsored securities	49.8	0.9	—	—	50.7	—	
States, municipalities and political subdivisions, tax-exempt	5,983.7	345.0	(3.2	) (3.0	) 6,322.5	(1.4	)
Corporate securities	8,613.4	287.3	(14.7	) (37.0	) 8,849.0	(10.1	)
Residential mortgage-backed securities	1,953.6	56.3	(1.1	) (3.0	) 2,005.8	—	
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	284.5	3.3	(0.1	) (2.6	) 285.1	—	
Other debt securities	770.4	7.6	(1.1	) (3.4	) 773.5	(0.6	)
Total fixed maturity securities	18,116.5	711.0	(21.0	) (49.0	) 18,757.5	\$ (12.1	)
Equity securities	1,170.4	357.9	(16.3	) —	1,512.0		
Total investments, available-for-sale	\$19,286.9	\$ 1,068.9	\$ (37.3	) \$ (49.0	) \$20,269.5		
December 31, 2015							
Fixed maturity securities:							
United States Government securities	\$349.5	\$ 2.0	\$ (1.6	) \$ —	\$349.9	\$ —	
Government sponsored securities	75.6	0.5	(0.1	) (0.1	) 75.9	—	
States, municipalities and political subdivisions, tax-exempt	5,976.7	284.1	(4.0	) (5.2	) 6,251.6	—	
Corporate securities	8,209.7	61.1	(267.2	) (110.5	) 7,893.1	(15.4	)
Residential mortgage-backed securities	1,724.5	41.2	(7.6	) (7.2	) 1,750.9	—	
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	407.6	1.4	(4.3	) (0.4	) 404.3	—	
Other debt securities	756.8	4.1	(5.8	) (2.6	) 752.5	—	
Total fixed maturity securities	17,500.4	394.4	(290.6	) (126.0	) 17,478.2	\$ (15.4	)
Equity securities	1,083.1	420.6	(30.9	) —	1,472.8		
Total investments, available-for-sale	\$18,583.5	\$ 815.0	\$ (321.5	) \$ (126.0	) \$18,951.0		

At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we held \$793.6 and \$777.2, respectively, of energy sector fixed maturity securities within our available-for-sale investment portfolio. These energy sector securities had accumulated net unrealized gains of \$24.4 at September 30, 2016 and accumulated net unrealized losses of \$172.0 at December 31, 2015.

For available-for-sale securities in an unrealized loss position at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the following table summarizes the aggregate fair values and gross unrealized losses by length of time those securities have continuously been in an unrealized loss position:

(Securities are whole amounts)	Less than 12 Months			12 Months or Greater		
	Number of Securities	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss	Number of Securities	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss
September 30, 2016						
Fixed maturity securities:						
United States Government securities	18	\$ 110.8	\$ (0.8)	—	\$ —	\$ —
Government sponsored securities	2	1.6	—	1	1.1	—
States, municipalities and political subdivisions, tax-exempt	242	385.7	(3.2)	29	60.0	(3.0)
Corporate securities	491	822.2	(14.7)	302	569.0	(37.0)
Residential mortgage-backed securities	77	127.6	(1.1)	114	159.9	(3.0)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	14	42.5	(0.1)	29	71.2	(2.6)
Other debt securities	36	101.1	(1.1)	60	186.5	(3.4)
Total fixed maturity securities	880	1,591.5	(21.0)	535	1,047.7	(49.0)
Equity securities	577	176.0	(16.3)	—	—	—
Total fixed maturity and equity securities	1,457	\$ 1,767.5	\$ (37.3)	535	\$ 1,047.7	\$ (49.0)
December 31, 2015						
Fixed maturity securities:						
United States Government securities	48	\$ 248.4	\$ (1.6)	2	\$ 0.9	\$ —
Government sponsored securities	13	18.3	(0.1)	6	8.2	(0.1)
States, municipalities and political subdivisions, tax-exempt	198	467.8	(4.0)	43	83.0	(5.2)
Corporate securities	2,492	4,912.3	(267.2)	372	447.0	(110.5)
Residential mortgage-backed securities	298	668.3	(7.6)	119	186.3	(7.2)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	66	263.0	(4.3)	17	38.5	(0.4)
Other debt securities	153	488.2	(5.8)	28	77.0	(2.6)
Total fixed maturity securities	3,268	7,066.3	(290.6)	587	840.9	(126.0)
Equity securities	792	261.1	(30.9)	—	—	—
Total fixed maturity and equity securities	4,060	\$ 7,327.4	\$ (321.5)	587	\$ 840.9	\$ (126.0)

The amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale fixed maturity securities at September 30, 2016, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because the issuers of the securities may have the right to prepay obligations.

	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$403.2	\$404.3
Due after one year through five years	4,852.5	4,959.1
Due after five years through ten years	5,569.9	5,823.3
Due after ten years	5,052.8	5,279.9
Mortgage-backed securities	2,238.1	2,290.9
Total available-for-sale fixed maturity securities	\$18,116.5	\$18,757.5

Proceeds from fixed maturity securities, equity securities and other invested assets and the related gross realized gains and gross realized losses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30		Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Proceeds	\$2,921.2	\$2,703.3	\$8,463.8	\$8,864.0
Gross realized gains	113.4	49.5	343.2	331.6
Gross realized losses	(13.0 )	(61.4 )	(136.7 )	(204.7 )

In the ordinary course of business, we may sell securities at a loss for a number of reasons, including, but not limited to: (i) changes in the investment environment; (ii) expectation that the fair value could deteriorate further; (iii) desire to reduce exposure to an issuer or an industry; (iv) changes in credit quality; or (v) changes in expected cash flow. All securities sold resulting in investment gains and losses are recorded on the trade date. Realized gains and losses are determined on the basis of the cost or amortized cost of the specific securities sold.

#### Securities Lending Programs

We participate in securities lending programs whereby marketable securities in our investment portfolio are transferred to independent brokers or dealers in exchange for cash and securities collateral. The fair value of the collateral received at the time of the transactions amounted to \$1,359.3 and \$1,300.9 at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The value of the collateral represented 103% of the market value of the securities on loan at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015. We recognize the collateral as an asset under the caption "Securities lending collateral" on our consolidated balance sheets and we recognize a corresponding liability for the obligation to return the collateral to the borrower under the caption "Securities lending payable." The securities on loan are reported in the applicable investment category on our consolidated balance sheets. Unrealized gains or losses on securities lending collateral are included in accumulated other comprehensive income as a separate component of shareholders' equity.

The remaining contractual maturity of our securities lending agreements at September 30, 2016 is as follows:

	Overnight and Continuous	Less than 30 days	30-90 days	Greater Than 90 days	Total
Securities lending transactions					
United States Government securities	\$ 60.5	\$ 7.0	\$ 7.2	\$ 73.3	\$ 148.0
Corporate securities	758.9	—	—	—	758.9
Equity securities	272.1	5.2	—	0.9	278.2
Other debt securities	174.2	—	—	—	174.2
Total	\$ 1,265.7	\$ 12.2	\$ 7.2	\$ 74.2	\$ 1,359.3

The market value of loaned securities and that of the collateral pledged can fluctuate in non-synchronized fashions. To the extent the loaned securities' value appreciates faster or depreciates slower than the value of the collateral pledged, we are exposed to the risk of the shortfall. As a primary mitigating mechanism, the loaned securities and collateral pledged are marked to market on a daily basis and the shortfall, if any, is collected accordingly. Secondly, the collateral level is set at 102% of the value of the loaned securities, which provides a cushion before any shortfall arises. The investment of the cash collateral is subject to market risk, which is managed by limiting the investments to higher quality and shorter duration instruments.

#### 5. Derivative Financial Instruments

We primarily invest in the following types of derivative financial instruments: interest rate swaps, futures, forward contracts, put and call options, swaptions, embedded derivatives and warrants. We also enter into master netting agreements which reduce credit risk by permitting net settlement of transactions. At September 30, 2016, we had posted collateral of \$67.0 and received collateral of \$46.6 related to our derivative financial instruments. In addition to collateral posted for derivative transactions, from time to time, we may have cash on deposit to meet certain regulatory requirements, which are included in Cash and cash equivalents on the balance sheet. At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we had cash on deposit of \$663.6 and \$79.9, respectively.

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A summary of the aggregate contractual or notional amounts and estimated fair values related to derivative financial instruments at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 is as follows:

	Contractual/ Notional Amount	Balance Sheet Location	Estimated Fair Value Asset (Liability)	
September 30, 2016				
Hedging instruments				
Interest rate swaps - fixed to floating	\$ 1,385.0	Other assets/other liabilities	\$ 16.4	\$(0.9 )
Interest rate swaps - forward starting pay fixed	4,775.0	Other assets/other liabilities	20.3	(3.1 )
Subtotal hedging	6,160.0	Subtotal hedging	36.7	(4.0 )
Non-hedging instruments				
Interest rate swaps	269.6	Equity securities	—	(21.2 )
Options	13,776.8	Other assets/other liabilities	243.1	(244.5 )
Futures	101.8	Equity securities	0.4	(0.2 )
Subtotal non-hedging	14,148.2	Subtotal non-hedging	243.5	(265.9 )
Total derivatives	\$ 20,308.2	Total derivatives	280.2	(269.9 )
		Amounts netted	(119.2 )	119.2
		Net derivatives	\$ 161.0	\$(150.7 )
December 31, 2015				
Hedging instruments				
Interest rate swaps - fixed to floating	\$ 1,385.0	Other assets/other liabilities	\$ 7.0	\$(0.8 )
Interest rate swaps - forward starting pay fixed	4,650.0	Other assets/other liabilities	15.7	(90.9 )
Subtotal hedging	6,035.0	Subtotal hedging	22.7	(91.7 )
Non-hedging instruments				
Interest rate swaps	271.7	Equity securities	1.2	(6.0 )
Options	16,917.4	Other assets/other liabilities	305.7	(332.1 )
Futures	152.0	Equity securities	0.1	(0.2 )
Subtotal non-hedging	17,341.1	Subtotal non-hedging	307.0	(338.3 )
Total derivatives	\$ 23,376.1	Total derivatives	329.7	(430.0 )
		Amounts netted	(170.6 )	170.6
		Net derivatives	\$ 159.1	\$(259.4 )

## Fair Value Hedges

We have entered into various interest rate swap contracts to convert a portion of our interest rate exposure on our long-term debt from fixed rates to floating rates. The floating rates payable on all of our fair value hedges are benchmarked to LIBOR. A summary of our outstanding fair value hedges at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 is as follows:

Type of Fair Value Hedges	Year Entered Into	Outstanding Notional Amount		Interest Rate Received	Expiration Date
		September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015		
Interest rate swap	2015	\$ 200.0	\$ 200.0	4.350 %	August 15, 2020
Interest rate swap	2014	150.0	150.0	4.350	August 15, 2020
Interest rate swap	2013	10.0	10.0	4.350	August 15, 2020
Interest rate swap	2012	200.0	200.0	4.350	August 15, 2020
Interest rate swap	2012	625.0	625.0	1.875	January 15, 2018
Interest rate swap	2012	200.0	200.0	2.375	February 15, 2017
Total notional amount outstanding		\$ 1,385.0	\$ 1,385.0		

A summary of the effect of fair value hedges on our income statement for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

Type of Fair Value Hedges	Income Statement Location of Hedge Gain	Hedge Gain Recognized	Hedged Item	Income Statement Location of Hedge Loss	Hedged Item Loss Recognized	
						Three months ended September 30, 2016
Three months ended September 30, 2015	Interest rate swaps	Interest expense	\$ 3.2	Fixed rate debt	Interest expense	\$ (3.2 )
Nine months ended September 30, 2016	Interest rate swaps	Interest expense	\$ 6.6	Fixed rate debt	Interest expense	\$ (6.6 )
Nine months ended September 30, 2015	Interest rate swaps	Interest expense	\$ 9.0	Fixed rate debt	Interest expense	\$ (9.0 )

## Cash Flow Hedges

We have entered into a series of forward starting pay fixed interest rate swaps with the objective of eliminating the variability of cash flows in the interest payments on anticipated future financings beginning in 2017. During the three months ended September 30, 2016, swaps in the notional amount of \$5,400.0 expired. We paid an aggregate of \$831.6 to the swap counter parties upon expiration. We performed a final effectiveness test upon the expiration of each swap. The ineffective portion of the hedge loss of \$7.7 was recorded as a net realized loss on financial instruments. The effective portion of the hedge loss of \$823.9 was recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss. Following the expiration of these swaps, we entered into a new series of forward starting pay fixed interest rate swaps to replace the expired swaps. As of September 30, 2016, we recognized a hedge gain of \$17.1 on the new swaps, which was recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss. We had \$4,775.0 and \$4,650.0 in notional amount outstanding under these swaps at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The unrecognized loss for all outstanding, expired and terminated cash flow hedges included in accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax, was \$553.8 and \$81.1 at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. As of September 30, 2016, the total amount of amortization over the next twelve months for all cash flow hedges is estimated to increase interest expense by approximately \$19.2.





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A summary of the effect of cash flow hedges on our financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

Type of Cash Flow Hedge	Effective Portion		Ineffective Portion			Hedge Loss Recognized
	Pretax Hedge Loss (Loss)	Income Statement Location of Loss	Hedge Loss Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Income Statement Location of Loss Recognized		
Three months ended September 30, 2016						
Forward starting pay fixed swaps	\$ (27.9 )	Interest expense	\$ (1.4 )	Net realized gains (losses) on financial instruments		\$ (7.7 )
Three months ended September 30, 2015						
Forward starting pay fixed swaps	\$ (119.1)	Interest expense	\$ (1.4 )	None		\$ —
Nine months ended September 30, 2016						
Forward starting pay fixed swaps	\$ (731.6)	Interest expense	\$ (4.3 )	Net realized gains (losses) on financial instruments		\$ (7.7 )
Nine months ended September 30, 2015						
Forward starting pay fixed swaps	\$ (119.1)	Interest expense	\$ (4.1 )	None		\$ —

We test for cash flow hedge effectiveness at hedge inception and re-assess at the end of each reporting period. No amounts were excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness, except for the amounts described above related to the expired interest rate swaps.

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Non-Hedging Derivatives

A summary of the effect of non-hedging derivatives on our income statement for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

Type of Non-hedging Derivatives	Income Statement Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized	Derivative Gain (Loss) Recognized
Three months ended September 30, 2016		
Interest rate swaps	Net realized gains (losses) on financial instruments	\$ 2.8
Options	Net realized gains (losses) on financial instruments	(7.7 )
Futures	Net realized gains (losses) on financial instruments	1.0
Total		\$ (3.9 )
Three months ended September 30, 2015		
Derivatives embedded in convertible fixed maturity securities	Net realized gains (losses) on financial instruments	\$ 0.8
Interest rate swaps	Net realized gains (losses) on financial instruments	(8.8 )
Options	Net realized gains (losses) on financial instruments	18.0
Futures	Net realized gains (losses) on financial instruments	(3.0 )
Total		\$ 7.0
Nine months ended September 30, 2016		
Interest rate swaps	Net realized gains (losses) on financial instruments	\$ (23.5 )
Options	Net realized gains (losses) on financial instruments	(197.8 )
Futures	Net realized gains (losses) on financial instruments	(1.3 )
Total		\$ (222.6 )
Nine months ended September 30, 2015		
Derivatives embedded in convertible fixed maturity securities	Net realized gains (losses) on financial instruments	\$ (21.5 )
Interest rate swaps	Net realized gains (losses) on financial instruments	(5.7 )
Options	Net realized gains (losses) on financial instruments	34.4
Futures	Net realized gains (losses) on financial instruments	(0.1 )
Total		\$ 7.1

During the three months ended September 30, 2016, certain options classified as non-hedging derivatives expired and we paid the counter parties \$164.4.

6. Fair Value

Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets are categorized based upon the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their fair value. Level inputs, as defined by FASB guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures, are as follows:

Level Input Input Definition

Level I

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Inputs are unadjusted, quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets at the measurement date.

Level II

Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level I that are observable for the asset or liability through corroboration with market data at the measurement date.

Level III

Unobservable inputs that reflect management's best estimate of what market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

-18-

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The following methods, assumptions and inputs were used to determine the fair value of each class of the following assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets:

**Cash equivalents:** Cash equivalents primarily consist of highly rated money market funds with maturities of three months or less and are purchased daily at par value with specified yield rates. Due to the high ratings and short-term nature of the funds, we designate all cash equivalents as Level I.

**Fixed maturity securities, available-for-sale:** Fair values of available-for-sale fixed maturity securities are based on quoted market prices, where available. These fair values are obtained primarily from third party pricing services, which generally use Level I or Level II inputs for the determination of fair value to facilitate fair value measurements and disclosures. Level I securities include United States Government securities, certain corporate securities and certain other asset-backed securities. Level II securities include corporate securities, securities from states, municipalities and political subdivisions, mortgage-backed securities, government sponsored securities and certain other asset-backed securities. For securities not actively traded, the pricing services may use quoted market prices of comparable instruments or discounted cash flow analyses, incorporating inputs that are currently observable in the markets for similar securities. We have controls in place to review the pricing services' qualifications and procedures used to determine fair values. In addition, we periodically review the pricing services' pricing methodologies, data sources and pricing inputs to ensure the fair values obtained are reasonable. Inputs that are often used in the valuation methodologies include, but are not limited to, broker quotes, benchmark yields, credit spreads, default rates and prepayment speeds. We also have certain fixed maturity securities, primarily corporate debt securities, that are designated Level III securities. For these securities, the valuation methodologies may incorporate broker quotes or discounted cash flow analyses using assumptions for inputs such as expected cash flows, benchmark yields, credit spreads, default rates and prepayment speeds that are not observable in the markets.

**Equity securities, available-for-sale:** Fair values of equity securities are generally designated as Level I and are based on quoted market prices. For certain equity securities, quoted market prices for the identical security are not always available and the fair value is estimated by reference to similar securities for which quoted prices are available. These securities are designated Level II. We also have certain equity securities, including private equity securities, for which the fair value is estimated based on each security's current condition and future cash flow projections. Such securities are designated Level III. The fair values of these private equity securities are generally based on either broker quotes or discounted cash flow projections using assumptions for inputs such as the weighted-average cost of capital, long-term revenue growth rates and earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, and/or revenue multiples that are not observable in the markets.

**Other invested assets, current:** Other invested assets, current include securities held in rabbi trusts that are classified as trading. These securities are designated Level I securities as fair values are based on quoted market prices.

**Securities lending collateral:** Fair values of securities lending collateral are based on quoted market prices, where available. These fair values are obtained primarily from third party pricing services, which generally use Level I or Level II inputs for the determination of fair value, to facilitate fair value measurements and disclosures.

**Derivatives:** Fair values are based on the quoted market prices by the financial institution that is the counterparty to the derivative transaction. We independently verify prices provided by the counterparties using valuation models that incorporate market observable inputs for similar derivative transactions. Derivatives are designated as Level II securities. Derivatives presented within the fair value hierarchy table below are presented on a gross basis and not on a master netting basis by counterparty.

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A summary of fair value measurements by level for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 is as follows:

	Level I	Level II	Level III	Total
September 30, 2016				
Assets:				
Cash equivalents	\$672.5	\$—	\$—	\$672.5
Investments available-for-sale:				
Fixed maturity securities:				
United States Government securities	470.9	—	—	470.9
Government sponsored securities	—	50.7	—	50.7
States, municipalities and political subdivisions, tax-exempt	—	6,322.5	—	6,322.5
Corporate securities	226.3	8,374.8	247.9	8,849.0
Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	2,000.6	5.2	2,005.8
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	—	285.1	—	285.1
Other debt securities	53.1	677.1	43.3	773.5
Total fixed maturity securities	750.3	17,710.8	296.4	18,757.5
Equity securities	1,264.1	72.2	175.7	1,512.0
Other invested assets, current	13.6	—	—	13.6
Securities lending collateral	818.9	541.2	—	1,360.1
Derivatives	—	280.2	—	280.2
Total assets	\$3,519.4	\$18,604.4	\$472.1	\$22,595.9
Liabilities:				
Derivatives	\$—	\$(269.9)	\$—	\$(269.9)
Total liabilities	\$—	\$(269.9)	\$—	\$(269.9)
December 31, 2015				
Assets:				
Cash equivalents	\$701.0	\$—	\$—	\$701.0
Investments available-for-sale:				
Fixed maturity securities:				
United States Government securities	349.9	—	—	349.9
Government sponsored securities	—	75.9	—	75.9
States, municipalities and political subdivisions, tax-exempt	—	6,251.6	—	6,251.6
Corporate securities	77.6	7,629.3	186.2	7,893.1
Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	1,750.9	—	1,750.9
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	—	402.4	1.9	404.3
Other debt securities	55.7	671.2	25.6	752.5
Total fixed maturity securities	483.2	16,781.3	213.7	17,478.2
Equity securities	1,253.8	116.9	102.1	1,472.8
Other invested assets, current	19.1	—	—	19.1
Securities lending collateral	708.1	592.3	—	1,300.4
Derivatives	—	329.7	—	329.7
Total assets	\$3,165.2	\$17,820.2	\$315.8	\$21,301.2
Liabilities:				
Derivatives	\$—	\$(430.0)	\$—	\$(430.0)
Total liabilities	\$—	\$(430.0)	\$—	\$(430.0)

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A reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using Level III inputs for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	Corporate Securities	Residential Mortgage-backed Securities	Commercial Mortgage-backed Securities	Other Debt Securities	Equity Securities	Total
Three months ended September 30, 2016						
Beginning balance at July 1, 2016	\$ 208.1	\$ 1.6	\$ —	\$ 32.3	\$ 165.7	\$ 407.7
Total gains (losses):						
Recognized in net income	—	—	—	—	(0.5 )	(0.5 )
Recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss	0.2	—	—	(0.1 )	(0.7 )	(0.6 )
Purchases	46.7	3.6	—	—	19.4	69.7
Sales	(3.3 )	—	—	—	(8.1 )	(11.4 )
Settlements	(6.0 )	—	—	(0.5 )	(0.1 )	(6.6 )
Transfers into Level III	2.2	—	—	11.6	—	13.8
Transfers out of Level III	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ending balance at September 30, 2016	\$ 247.9	\$ 5.2	\$ —	\$ 43.3	\$ 175.7	\$ 472.1
Change in unrealized losses included in net income related to assets still held for the three months ended September 30, 2016	\$ (0.1 )	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (0.1 )
Three months ended September 30, 2015						
Beginning balance at July 1, 2015	\$ 192.4	\$ —	\$ 2.8	\$ 6.3	\$ 54.1	\$ 255.6
Total gains (losses):						
Recognized in net income	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.3
Recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss	0.3	—	—	—	3.4	3.7
Purchases	10.1	—	1.1	—	8.9	20.1
Sales	(6.1 )	—	(1.1 )	—	(8.1 )	(15.3 )
Settlements	(2.1 )	—	(0.6 )	(0.1 )	—	(2.8 )
Transfers into Level III	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers out of Level III	(8.8 )	—	—	(5.2 )	—	(14.0 )
Ending balance at September 30, 2015	\$ 186.1	\$ —	\$ 2.2	\$ 1.0	\$ 58.3	\$ 247.6
Change in unrealized losses included in net income related to assets still held for the three months ended September 30, 2015	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

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A reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using Level III inputs for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	Corporate Securities	Residential Mortgage-backed Securities	Commercial Mortgage-backed Securities	Other Debt Securities	Equity Securities	Total
<b>Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016</b>						
Beginning balance at January 1, 2016	\$ 186.2	\$ —	\$ 1.9	\$ 25.6	\$ 102.1	\$ 315.8
Total (losses) gains:						
Recognized in net income	(1.6 )	—	—	—	1.7	0.1
Recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1.1 )	—	—	(0.4 )	(1.1 )	(2.6 )
Purchases	138.6	3.6	—	—	91.7	233.9
Sales	(5.1 )	—	—	—	(18.6 )	(23.7 )
Settlements	(27.2 )	—	—	(0.5 )	(0.1 )	(27.8 )
Transfers into Level III	5.1	1.6	—	28.8	—	35.5
Transfers out of Level III	(47.0 )	—	(1.9 )	(10.2 )	—	(59.1 )
Ending balance at September 30, 2016	\$ 247.9	\$ 5.2	\$ —	\$ 43.3	\$ 175.7	\$ 472.1
Change in unrealized losses included in net income related to assets still held for the nine months ended September 30, 2016	\$ (1.9 )	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1.9 )
<b>Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015</b>						
Beginning balance at January 1, 2015	\$ 144.6	\$ —	\$ 3.3	\$ 6.6	\$ 48.3	\$ 202.8
Total gains (losses):						
Recognized in net income	(0.7 )	—	—	0.2	(1.2 )	(1.7 )
Recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss	3.3	—	—	(0.2 )	4.3	7.4
Purchases	99.7	—	1.1	3.7	20.7	125.2
Sales	(10.2 )	—	(1.1 )	(0.9 )	(13.8 )	(26.0 )
Settlements	(27.0 )	—	(1.1 )	(0.2 )	—	(28.3 )
Transfers into Level III	4.9	—	—	—	—	4.9
Transfers out of Level III	(28.5 )	—	—	(8.2 )	—	(36.7 )
Ending balance at September 30, 2015	\$ 186.1	\$ —	\$ 2.2	\$ 1.0	\$ 58.3	\$ 247.6
Change in unrealized losses included in net income related to assets still held for the nine months ended September 30, 2015	\$ (0.6 )	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1.0 )	\$ (1.6 )

Transfers between levels, if any, are recorded as of the beginning of the reporting period. There were no material transfers between levels during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 or 2015.

Certain assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis; that is, the instruments are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis but are subject to fair value adjustments only in certain circumstances. As disclosed in Note 3, "Business Acquisitions," we completed our acquisition of Simply Healthcare on February 17, 2015. The values of net assets acquired in our acquisition of Simply Healthcare and resulting goodwill and other intangible assets were recorded at fair value primarily using Level III inputs. The majority of Simply Healthcare's assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded at their carrying values as of the respective date of acquisition, as their carrying values approximated their fair values due to their short-term nature. The fair values of goodwill and other intangible assets acquired in our acquisition of Simply Healthcare were internally estimated based on the income approach. The income approach estimates fair value based on the present value of the cash flows that the assets could be expected to generate in the future. We developed internal estimates for the expected cash flows and discount rate in the present value calculation. Other than the assets acquired and





liabilities assumed in our acquisition of Simply Healthcare described above, there were no other assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 or 2015. Our valuation policy is determined by members of our treasury and accounting departments. Whenever possible, our policy is to obtain quoted market prices in active markets to estimate fair values for recognition and disclosure purposes. Where quoted market prices in active markets are not available, fair values are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, broker quotes or other valuation techniques. These techniques are significantly affected by our assumptions, including discount rates and estimates of future cash flows. Potential taxes and other transaction costs are not considered in estimating fair values. Our valuation policy is generally to obtain only one quoted price for each security from third party pricing services, which are derived through recently reported trades for identical or similar securities making adjustments through the reporting date based upon available market observable information. When broker quotes are used, we generally obtain only one broker quote per security. As we are responsible for the determination of fair value, we perform monthly analysis on the prices received from the pricing services to determine whether the prices are reasonable estimates of fair value. This analysis is performed by our internal treasury personnel who are familiar with our investment portfolios, the pricing services engaged and the valuation techniques and inputs used. Our analysis includes a review of month-to-month price fluctuations. If unusual fluctuations are noted in this review, we may obtain additional information from other pricing services to validate the quoted price. There were no adjustments to quoted market prices obtained from the pricing services during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 or 2015.

In addition to the preceding disclosures on assets recorded at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets, FASB guidance also requires the disclosure of fair values for certain other financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate fair value, whether or not such values are recognized in the consolidated balance sheets.

Non-financial instruments such as real estate, property and equipment, other current assets, deferred income taxes, intangible assets and certain financial instruments, such as policy liabilities, are excluded from the fair value disclosures. Therefore, the fair value amounts cannot be aggregated to determine our underlying economic value. The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheets for cash, accrued investment income, premium and self-funded receivables, other receivables, unearned income, accounts payable and accrued expenses, income taxes receivable/payable, security trades pending payable, securities lending payable and certain other current liabilities approximate fair value because of the short term nature of these items. These assets and liabilities are not listed in the table below.

The following methods, assumptions and inputs were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument that is recorded at its carrying value on the consolidated balance sheets:

Other invested assets, long-term: Other invested assets, long-term include primarily our investments in limited partnerships, joint ventures and other non-controlled corporations, as well as the cash surrender value of corporate-owned life insurance policies. Investments in limited partnerships, joint ventures and other non-controlled corporations are carried at our share in the entities' undistributed earnings, which approximates fair value. The carrying value of corporate-owned life insurance policies represents the cash surrender value as reported by the respective insurer, which approximates fair value.

Short-term borrowings: The fair value of our short-term borrowings is based on quoted market prices for the same or similar debt, or, if no quoted market prices were available, on the current market interest rates estimated to be available to us for debt of similar terms and remaining maturities.

Long-term debt – commercial paper: The carrying amount for commercial paper approximates fair value as the underlying instruments have variable interest rates at market value.

Long-term debt – senior unsecured notes, remarketable subordinated notes and surplus notes: The fair values of our notes are based on quoted market prices in active markets for the same or similar debt, or, if no quoted market prices are available, on the current market observable rates estimated to be available to us for debt of similar terms and remaining maturities.

Long-term debt – senior unsecured convertible debentures: The fair value of our convertible debentures is based on the market price in the active private market in which the convertible debentures trade.



A summary of the estimated fair values by level of each class of financial instrument that is recorded at its carrying value on our consolidated balance sheets at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 are as follows:

	Carrying Estimated Fair Value				
	Value	Level I	Level II	Level III	Total
September 30, 2016					
Assets:					
Other invested assets, long-term	\$2,155.9	\$—	—	—\$2,155.9	\$2,155.9
Liabilities:					
Debt:					
Short-term borrowings	440.0	—440.0	—	—	440.0
Commercial paper	504.7	—504.7	—	—	504.7
Notes	14,332.3	—15,476.2	—	—	15,476.2
Convertible debentures	333.2	—899.2	—	—	899.2
December 31, 2015					
Assets:					
Other invested assets, long-term	\$2,041.1	\$—	—	—\$2,041.1	\$2,041.1
Liabilities:					
Debt:					
Short-term borrowings	540.0	—540.0	—	—	540.0
Commercial paper	682.2	—682.2	—	—	682.2
Notes	14,311.6	—14,523.2	—	—	14,523.2
Convertible debentures	330.7	—980.1	—	—	980.1

#### 7. Income Taxes

During the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, we recognized income tax expense of \$518.7 and \$474.8, respectively, which represents effective tax rates of 45.6% and 42.0%, respectively. The increase in income tax expense and the effective tax rate was primarily due to an increase in state deferred tax expense and higher expense recognition for our portion of the non-tax deductible Health Insurance Provider Fee, or HIP Fee. The increase in state deferred tax expense is primarily the result of a non-recurring tax benefit in 2015 resulting from a favorable tax election made subsequent to the Simply Healthcare acquisition, and the release of a state valuation allowance. For the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, the HIP Fee resulted in additional income tax expense of \$100.5 and \$89.3, respectively.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, we recognized income tax expense of \$1,795.4 and \$1,877.6, respectively, which represents effective tax rates of 46.1% and 44.1%, respectively. The decrease in income tax expense was primarily due to decreased income before income tax expense and the decrease in our portion of the HIP Fee. For the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, the HIP Fee resulted in additional income tax expense of \$308.8 and \$316.8, respectively. The decrease in income tax expense was partially offset by an increase in non-deductible costs incurred associated with the pending Acquisition of Cigna and an increase in our California deferred state tax expense resulting from recent California legislation related to Managed Care Organizations. The increase in the effective tax rate was primarily due to the increase in deferred state tax expense, the increase in non-deductible costs incurred associated with the pending Acquisition of Cigna and the impact of the non-deductible HIP Fee.

## 8. Retirement Benefits

The components of net periodic (benefit credit) benefit cost included in the consolidated statements of income for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	Three Months Ended September 30		Three Months Ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Service cost	\$2.9	\$3.3	\$0.3	\$0.5
Interest cost	17.3	17.1	5.6	5.9
Expected return on assets	(36.7 )	(35.8 )	(5.6 )	(6.0 )
Recognized actuarial loss	4.5	6.4	3.1	3.8
Settlement loss	1.1	2.7	—	—
Amortization of prior service credit	(0.2 )	(0.1 )	(3.4 )	(3.6 )
Net periodic (benefit credit) benefit cost	\$(11.1)	\$(6.4)	\$—	\$0.6

The components of net periodic (benefit credit) benefit cost included in the consolidated statements of income for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	Nine Months Ended September 30		Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Service cost	\$8.6	\$9.9	\$1.1	\$1.6
Interest cost	51.9	51.2	16.8	17.6
Expected return on assets	(110.1 )	(107.4 )	(16.8 )	(17.8 )
Recognized actuarial loss	13.2	19.3	9.3	11.4
Settlement loss	6.7	5.7	—	—
Amortization of prior service credit	(0.4 )	(0.5 )	(10.3 )	(10.8 )
Net periodic (benefit credit) benefit cost	\$(30.1)	\$(21.8)	\$0.1	\$2.0

For the year ending December 31, 2016, no material contributions are expected to be necessary to meet the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, or ERISA, required funding levels; however, we may elect to make discretionary contributions up to the maximum amount deductible for income tax purposes. Contributions of \$0.3 were made to our retirement benefit plans during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016. No contributions were made to our retirement benefit plans during the nine months ended September 30, 2015.

## 9. Debt

We generally issue senior unsecured notes for long-term borrowing purposes. At September 30, 2016, we had \$13,070.1 outstanding under these notes.

On May 12, 2015, we issued 25.0 Equity Units, pursuant to an underwriting agreement dated May 6, 2015, in an aggregate principal amount of \$1,250.0. Each Equity Unit has a stated amount of \$50 (whole dollars) and consists of a purchase contract obligating the holder to purchase a certain number of shares of our common stock on May 1, 2018, subject to earlier termination or settlement, for a price in cash of \$50 (whole dollars); and a 5% undivided beneficial ownership interest in \$1,000 (whole dollars) principal amount of our 1.900% remarketable subordinated notes, or RSNs, due 2028. On May 1, 2018, if the applicable market value of our common stock is equal to or greater than

\$207.6851 per share, the settlement rate will be 0.2406 shares of our common stock. If the applicable market value of our common stock is less than \$207.6851 per share but greater than \$143.7820 per share, the settlement rate will be a number of shares of our common

-25-

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stock equal to \$50 (whole dollars) divided by the applicable market value of our common stock. If the applicable market value of common stock is less than or equal to \$143.7820, the settlement rate will be 0.3478 shares of our common stock. Holders of the Equity Units may elect early settlement at a minimum settlement rate of 0.2406 shares of our common stock for each purchase contract being settled. The RSNs are pledged as collateral to secure the purchase of common stock under the related stock purchase contracts. Quarterly interest payments on the RSNs commenced August 1, 2015. The RSNs are scheduled to be remarketed during the five business day period ending on April 26, 2018 and may be remarketed earlier, at our election, during the period from January 30, 2018 through April 12, 2018. Following the re-marketing, the interest rate on the RSNs will be set to current market rates and interest will be payable semi-annually. At September 30, 2016, the present value of the stock purchase contract liability was \$72.1 and is included in other current liabilities and other noncurrent liabilities with a corresponding offset to additional paid-in capital in our consolidated balance sheet. Contract adjustment payments commenced on August 1, 2015 at a rate of 3.350% per annum on the stated amount per Equity Unit. Subject to certain specified terms and conditions, we have the right to defer payments on all or part the contract adjustment payments but not beyond the contract settlement date and we have the right to defer payment of interest on the RSNs but not beyond the purchase contract settlement date or maturity date. At September 30, 2016, we have \$1,237.3 outstanding under these RSNs.

We have an unsecured surplus note with an outstanding principal balance of \$24.9 at September 30, 2016.

We have a senior revolving credit facility, or the Facility, with a group of lenders for general corporate purposes. The Facility provides credit up to \$3,500.0 and matures on August 25, 2020. There were no amounts outstanding under the Facility at any time during the three or nine months ended September 30, 2016.

We have an authorized commercial paper program of up to \$2,500.0, the proceeds of which may be used for general corporate purposes. At September 30, 2016, we had \$504.7 outstanding under this program.

We have outstanding senior unsecured convertible debentures due 2042, or the Debentures, which are governed by an indenture between us and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee. We have accounted for the Debentures in accordance with the cash conversion guidance in FASB guidance for debt with conversion and other options. As a result, the value of the embedded conversion option has been bifurcated from its debt host and recorded as a component of additional paid-in capital (net of deferred taxes and equity issuance costs) in our consolidated balance sheets. The following table summarizes at September 30, 2016 the related balances, conversion rate and conversion price of the Debentures:

Outstanding principal amount	\$513.4
Unamortized debt discount	\$174.4
Net debt carrying amount	\$333.2
Equity component carrying amount	\$186.1
Conversion rate (shares of common stock per \$1,000 of principal amount)	13.6021
Effective conversion price (per \$1,000 of principal amount)	\$73.5175

We have \$440.0 in outstanding short-term borrowings from various Federal Home Loan Banks, or FHLBs, at September 30, 2016 with fixed interest rates of 0.404%.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, we entered into a bridge facility commitment letter and a joinder agreement, and a term loan facility, to finance a portion of the pending Acquisition of Cigna. We paid \$106.6 in fees in connection with the bridge facility which were capitalized in other current assets and are amortized as interest expense over the term of the facility. We recorded \$19.0 and \$82.1 of amortization of the bridge facility fees during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively. The commitment of the lenders to provide the bridge facility and term loan facility is subject to several conditions, including the completion of the Acquisition. For additional information, see the "Pending Acquisition of Cigna Corporation" section of Note 3, "Business Acquisitions." All debt is a direct obligation of Anthem, Inc., except for the surplus note and the FHLB borrowings.

## 10. Commitments and Contingencies

### Litigation

In the ordinary course of business, we are defendants in, or parties to, a number of pending or threatened legal actions or proceedings. To the extent a plaintiff or plaintiffs in the following cases have specified in their complaint or in other court filings the amount of damages being sought, we have noted those alleged damages in the descriptions below. With respect to the cases described below, we contest liability and/or the amount of damages in each matter and believe we have meritorious defenses.

We are defending a certified class action filed as a result of the 2001 demutualization of Anthem Insurance. The lawsuit names Anthem Insurance as well as Anthem, Inc. and is captioned Ronald Gold, et al. v. Anthem, Inc. et al. Anthem Insurance's 2001 Plan of Conversion, or the Plan, provided for the conversion of Anthem Insurance from a mutual insurance company into a stock insurance company pursuant to Indiana law. Under the Plan, Anthem Insurance distributed the fair value of the company at the time of conversion to its Eligible Statutory Members, or ESMs, in the form of cash or Anthem common stock in exchange for their membership interests in the mutual company. Plaintiffs in Gold allege that Anthem Insurance distributed value to the wrong ESMs. A trial on liability was held in October 2014. In June 2015, the court entered judgment for Anthem Insurance on all issues, finding that (i) Anthem Insurance correctly determined the State of Connecticut to be an ESM, not Plaintiffs; (ii) Anthem Insurance acted in good faith in making this determination, while Plaintiffs failed to present sufficient evidence to override a presumption that Anthem Insurance's ESM determination was correct; and (iii) Plaintiffs failed to prove the breach of any contractual obligation. In July 2015, Plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal from the judgment entered for Anthem Insurance. In December 2015, the Connecticut Supreme Court decided it would hear the appeal directly rather than the appeal going to the intermediate appellate court. Oral arguments were held in October 2016 and the appeal is currently under consideration by the court. We intend to vigorously seek the affirmation of the trial court's judgment; however, the suit's ultimate outcome cannot be presently determined.

We are currently a defendant in eleven putative class actions relating to out-of-network, or OON, reimbursement that were consolidated into a single multi-district lawsuit called *In re WellPoint, Inc. (n/k/a Anthem, Inc.) Out-of-Network "UCR" Rates Litigation* that is pending in the United States District Court for the Central District of California. The lawsuits were filed in 2009. The plaintiffs include current and former members on behalf of a putative class of members who received OON services for which the defendants paid less than billed charges, the American Medical Association, four state medical associations, OON physicians, OON non-physician providers, the American Podiatric Medical Association, California Chiropractic Association and the California Psychological Association on behalf of putative classes of OON physicians and all OON non-physician health care providers. The plaintiffs filed several amended complaints alleging that the defendants violated the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, or RICO, the Sherman Antitrust Act, ERISA, federal regulations, and state law by using an OON reimbursement database called Ingenix and by using non-Ingenix OON reimbursement methodologies. The most recent pleading filed by the plaintiffs is a Fourth Amended Complaint to which we filed a motion to dismiss most, but not all, of the claims. In July 2013 the court issued an order granting in part and denying in part our motion. The court held that the state and federal anti-trust claims along with the RICO claims should be dismissed in their entirety with prejudice. The court further found that the ERISA claims, to the extent they involved non-Ingenix methodologies, along with those that involved our alleged non-disclosures should be dismissed with prejudice. The court also dismissed most of the plaintiffs' state law claims with prejudice. The only claims that remain after the court's decision are an ERISA benefits claim relating to claims priced based on Ingenix, a breach of contract claim on behalf of one subscriber plaintiff, a breach of implied covenant claim on behalf of one subscriber plaintiff, and one subscriber plaintiff's claim under the California Unfair Competition Law. The plaintiffs filed a motion for reconsideration of the motion to dismiss order, which the court granted in part and denied in part. The court ruled that the plaintiffs adequately allege that one Georgia provider plaintiff is deemed to have exhausted administrative remedies regarding non-Ingenix methodologies based on the facts alleged regarding that plaintiff. Fact discovery is complete. The plaintiffs filed a motion for class certification in November 2013 seeking six different classes. Following oral argument, the court denied the plaintiffs' motion for class certification in late 2014. The California subscriber plaintiffs filed a motion for leave to file a renewed motion for class certification with more narrowly defined proposed classes, which the court denied. All but two of the individually named subscribers and all of the providers and medical associations dismissed their claims



with prejudice. We filed a motion for summary judgment in March 2016, and a motion for summary judgment was also filed by one of the remaining individual plaintiffs. In July 2016, the court denied plaintiffs' motion and granted our motion for summary judgment on all remaining claims. The court's summary judgment order dismissing all of the remaining plaintiffs and their claims is now final but the court has not yet

-27-

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entered judgment in the case. We intend to vigorously defend these suits; however, their ultimate outcome cannot be presently determined.

We are a defendant in multiple lawsuits that were initially filed in 2012 against the BCBSA as well as Blue Cross and/or Blue Shield licensees across the country. The cases were consolidated into a single multi-district lawsuit called *In re Blue Cross Blue Shield Antitrust Litigation* that is pending in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama. Generally, the suits allege that the BCBSA and the Blue plans have engaged in a conspiracy to horizontally allocate geographic markets through license agreements, best efforts rules (which limit the percentage of non-Blue revenue of each plan), restrictions on acquisitions and other arrangements in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act and related state laws. The cases were brought by two putative nationwide classes of plaintiffs, health plan subscribers and providers. Subscriber and provider plaintiffs each filed consolidated amended complaints in July 2013. The consolidated amended subscriber complaint was also brought on behalf of putative state classes of health plan subscribers in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. Defendants filed motions to dismiss in September 2013. In June 2014, the court denied the majority of the motions, ruling that plaintiffs had alleged sufficient facts at this stage of the litigation to avoid dismissal of their claims. Following the subsequent filing of amended complaints by each of the subscriber and provider plaintiffs, we filed our answer and asserted our affirmative defenses in December 2014. No date has been set for either the pretrial conference or trials in these actions. Since January 2016, subscribers have filed additional actions asserting damage claims in Indiana, Kansas, Kansas City, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont, and Virginia, all of which have been consolidated into the multi-district lawsuit. We intend to vigorously defend these suits; however, their ultimate outcome cannot be presently determined.

Our California affiliate Blue Cross of California, doing business as Anthem Blue Cross, or BCC, has been named as a defendant, along with an unaffiliated entity, in a California taxpayer action filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court, captioned as *Michael D. Myers v. State Board of Equalization, et al.*, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. BS143436, Second Appellate District Court Case No. B255455. This action is brought under a California statute that permits an individual taxpayer to sue a governmental agency when the taxpayer believes the agency has failed to enforce governing law. Plaintiff contends that BCC, a licensed Health Care Service Plan, or HCSP, is an “insurer” for purposes of taxation despite acknowledging it is not an “insurer” under regulatory law. Under California law, “insurers” must pay a gross premiums tax, or GPT, calculated as 2.35% on gross premiums. As a licensed HCSP, BCC has paid the California Corporate Franchise Tax, or CFT, the tax paid by California businesses generally. Plaintiff contends that BCC must pay the GPT rather than the CFT. Plaintiff seeks a writ of mandate directing the taxing agencies to collect the GPT, and seeks an order requiring BCC to pay GPT back taxes, interest, and penalties, for a period dating to eight years prior to the July 2013 filing of the complaint. In February 2014, the Superior Court sustained BCC’s demurrer to the complaint, without leave to amend, ruling that BCC is not an “insurer” for purposes of taxation. Plaintiff appealed. In September 2015, the Court of Appeal reversed the Superior Court’s ruling, and remanded. The Court of Appeal held that a HCSP could be an insurer for purposes of taxation if it wrote predominantly “indemnity” products. In October 2015, BCC filed a petition for rehearing in the Court of Appeal which was denied. In November 2015, BCC filed a petition for review with the California Supreme Court which was denied in December 2015. This lawsuit is being coordinated with similar lawsuits filed against other entities. The parties were recently assigned a new judge, but no court dates have been set. BCC intends to vigorously defend this suit; however, its ultimate outcome cannot be presently determined.

In March 2016, we filed a lawsuit against our vendor for pharmacy benefit management, or PBM, services, captioned *Anthem, Inc. v. Express Scripts, Inc.*, in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. The lawsuit seeks to recover damages for pharmacy pricing that is higher than competitive benchmark pricing, damages related to operational breaches and seeks various declarations under the pharmacy benefit management agreement, or PBM Agreement, between the parties. Our suit asserts that Express Scripts, Inc.’s, or Express Scripts, pricing exceeds the competitive benchmark pricing required by the PBM Agreement by approximately \$13,000.0 over the remaining term of the PBM Agreement, and by approximately \$1,800.0 through the post-termination transition period. Further, we believe that Express Scripts’ excessive pricing has caused us to lose existing customers and prevented us from gaining new business. In addition to the amounts associated with competitive benchmark pricing, we are seeking over \$158.0

in damages associated with operational breaches incurred, together with a declaratory judgment that Express Scripts: (i) breached its obligation to negotiate in good faith and to agree in writing to new pricing terms; (ii) is required to provide competitive benchmark pricing to us through the term of the PBM Agreement; (iii) has breached the PBM Agreement, and that we can terminate the PBM Agreement either due to Express Scripts' breaches or because we have determined that Express Scripts' performance with respect to the delegated

-28-

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Medicare Part D functions has been unsatisfactory; and (iv) is required under the PBM Agreement to provide post-termination services, at competitive benchmark pricing, for one year following any termination. In April 2016, Express Scripts filed an answer to the lawsuit disputing our contractual claims and alleging various defenses and counterclaims. Express Scripts contends that we breached the PBM Agreement by failing to negotiate proposed new pricing terms in good faith and that we breached the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing by disregarding the terms of the transaction. In addition, Express Scripts is seeking declaratory judgments: (i) regarding the timing of the periodic pricing review under the PBM Agreement; (ii) that it has no obligation to ensure that we receive any specific level of pricing, that we have no contractual right to any change in pricing under the PBM Agreement and that its sole obligation is to negotiate proposed pricing terms in good faith; and (iii) that we do not have the right to terminate the PBM Agreement. In the alternative, Express Scripts claims that we have been unjustly enriched by its payment of \$4,675.0 at the time of the PBM Agreement. We believe that Express Scripts' defenses and counterclaims are without merit. We intend to vigorously pursue our claims and defend against any counterclaims; however, the ultimate outcome cannot be presently determined.

Anthem, Inc. and Express Scripts were named as defendants in a purported class action lawsuit filed in June 2016 in the Southern District of New York by three members of ERISA plans alleging ERISA violations captioned Karen Burnett, Brendan Farrell, and Robert Shullich, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated v. Express Scripts, Inc. and Anthem, Inc. The lawsuit was then consolidated with a similar lawsuit that was previously filed against Express Scripts. A first amended consolidated complaint was filed in the consolidated lawsuit, which is captioned In Re Express Scripts/Anthem ERISA Litigation. The first amended consolidated complaint was filed by six individual plaintiffs against Anthem and Express Scripts on behalf of all persons who are participants in or beneficiaries of any ERISA or non-ERISA health care plan from December 1, 2009 to the present in which Anthem provided prescription drug benefits through a PBM Agreement with Express Scripts and who paid a percentage based co-insurance payment in the course of using that prescription drug benefit. As to the ERISA members, the plaintiffs allege that Anthem breached its duties under ERISA (i) by failing to adequately monitor Express Scripts' pricing under the PBM Agreement and (ii) by trading off the best interests of Anthem insureds for its own pecuniary interest by allegedly agreeing to higher pricing in the PBM Agreement in exchange for the \$4.675 billion purchase price for our NextRx PBM business. As to the non-ERISA members, the plaintiffs assert that Anthem breached the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing implied in the health plans under which the non-ERISA members are covered by (i) negotiating and entering into the PBM Agreement with Express Scripts that was detrimental to the interests of the such non-ERISA members, (ii) failing to adequately monitor the activities of Express Scripts, including failing to timely monitor and correct the prices charged by Express Scripts for prescription medications, and (iii) acting in Anthem's self-interests instead of the interests of the non-ERISA members when it accepted the \$4.675 billion purchase price for NextRx. Plaintiffs seek to recover all losses suffered by the proposed class, equitable relief, disgorgement of alleged ill-gotten gains, injunctive relief, joint and several liability, attorney's fees and costs and interest. We intend to vigorously defend this suit; however, its ultimate outcome cannot be presently determined. As discussed in Note 3, "Business Acquisitions - Pending Acquisition of Cigna Corporation," on July 21, 2016, the DOJ, along with certain state attorneys general, filed a civil antitrust lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia seeking to block the Acquisition, which is captioned United States of America, et al., v. Anthem, Inc. and Cigna Corp. Trial is expected to commence on November 21, 2016. We intend to vigorously defend the Acquisition in this litigation and remain committed to completing the Acquisition as soon as practicable. Though the Merger Agreement provides that the closing of the Acquisition occur by January 31, 2017, this date can be extended to April 30, 2017 by either us or Cigna through written notice to the other party if all conditions to the merger have been satisfied except for the receipt of regulatory approvals and other governmental consents.

Where available information indicates that it is probable that a loss has been incurred as of the date of the consolidated financial statements and we can reasonably estimate the amount of that loss, we accrue the estimated loss by a charge to income. In many proceedings, however, it is difficult to determine whether any loss is probable or reasonably possible. In addition, even where loss is possible or an exposure to loss exists in excess of the liability already accrued with respect to a previously identified loss contingency, it is not always possible to reasonably estimate the amount of the possible loss or range of loss.

With respect to many of the proceedings to which we are a party, we cannot provide an estimate of the possible losses, or the range of possible losses in excess of the amount, if any, accrued, for various reasons, including but not limited to some or all of the following: (i) there are novel or unsettled legal issues presented, (ii) the proceedings are in early stages, (iii) there is uncertainty as to the likelihood of a class being certified or decertified or the ultimate size and scope of the class, (iv) there is

-29-

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uncertainty as to the outcome of pending appeals or motions, (v) there are significant factual issues to be resolved, and/or (vi) in many cases, the plaintiffs have not specified damages in their complaint or in court filings. For those legal proceedings where a loss is probable, or reasonably possible, and for which it is possible to reasonably estimate the amount of the possible loss or range of losses, we currently believe that the range of possible losses, in excess of established reserves, for all of those proceedings is from \$0.0 to approximately \$250.0 at September 30, 2016. This estimated aggregate range of reasonably possible losses is based upon currently available information taking into account our best estimate of such losses for which such an estimate can be made.

#### Cyber Attack Incident

In February 2015, we reported that we were the target of a sophisticated external cyber attack. The attackers gained unauthorized access to certain of our information technology systems and obtained personal information related to many individuals and employees, such as names, birthdays, health care identification/social security numbers, street addresses, email addresses, phone numbers and employment information, including income data. To date, there is no evidence that credit card or medical information, such as claims, test results or diagnostic codes, were targeted, accessed or obtained, although no assurance can be given that we will not identify additional information that was accessed or obtained.

Upon discovery of the cyber attack, we took immediate action to remediate the security vulnerability and retained a cybersecurity firm to evaluate our systems and identify solutions based on the evolving landscape. We are providing credit monitoring and identity protection services to those who have been affected by this cyber attack. We have continued to implement security enhancements since this incident. We have incurred expenses subsequent to the cyber attack to investigate and remediate this matter and expect to continue to incur expenses of this nature in the foreseeable future. We will recognize these expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Actions have been filed in various federal and state courts and other claims have been or may be asserted against us on behalf of current or former members, current or former employees, other individuals, shareholders or others seeking damages or other related relief, allegedly arising out of the cyber attack. State and federal agencies, including state insurance regulators, state attorneys general, the Health and Human Services Office of Civil Rights and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, are investigating events related to the cyber attack, including how it occurred, its consequences and our responses. Although we are cooperating in these investigations, we may be subject to fines or other obligations, which may have an adverse effect on how we operate our business and our results of operations. With respect to the civil actions, a motion to transfer was filed with the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation in February 2015 and was subsequently heard by the Panel in May 2015. In June 2015, the Panel entered its order transferring the consolidated matter to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California. The U.S. District Court entered its case management order in September 2015. We filed a motion to dismiss ten of the counts that are before the U.S. District Court. In February 2016, the court issued an order granting in part and denying in part our motion, dismissing three counts with prejudice, four counts without prejudice and allowing three counts to proceed. Plaintiffs filed a second amended complaint in March 2016, and we subsequently filed a second motion to dismiss. In May 2016, the court issued an order granting in part and denying in part our motion, dismissing one count with prejudice, dismissing certain counts asserted by specific named plaintiffs with or without prejudice depending on their individualized facts, and allowing the remaining counts to proceed. In July 2016, plaintiffs filed a third amended complaint which we answered in August 2016. Fact discovery is scheduled to be completed by December 2016. There remain two state court cases that are presently proceeding outside of the Multidistrict Litigation.

We have contingency plans and insurance coverage for certain expenses and potential liabilities of this nature. While a loss from these matters is reasonably possible, we cannot reasonably estimate a range of possible losses because our investigation into the matter is ongoing, the proceedings remain in the early stages, alleged damages have not been specified, there is uncertainty as to the likelihood of a class or classes being certified or the ultimate size of any class if certified, and there are significant factual and legal issues to be resolved.

#### Other Contingencies

From time to time, we and certain of our subsidiaries are parties to various legal proceedings, many of which involve claims for coverage encountered in the ordinary course of business. We, like HMOs and health insurers generally, exclude certain health care and other services from coverage under our HMO, PPO and other plans. We are, in the ordinary course of business, subject to the claims of our enrollees arising out of decisions to restrict or deny

reimbursement for uncovered

-30-

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services. The loss of even one such claim, if it results in a significant punitive damage award, could have a material adverse effect on us. In addition, the risk of potential liability under punitive damage theories may increase significantly the difficulty of obtaining reasonable settlements of coverage claims.

In addition to the lawsuits described above, we are also involved in other pending and threatened litigation of the character incidental to our business, and are from time to time involved as a party in various governmental investigations, audits, reviews and administrative proceedings. These investigations, audits, reviews and administrative proceedings include routine and special inquiries by state insurance departments, state attorneys general, the U.S. Attorney General and subcommittees of the U.S. Congress. Such investigations, audits, reviews and administrative proceedings could result in the imposition of civil or criminal fines, penalties, other sanctions and additional rules, regulations or other restrictions on our business operations. Any liability that may result from any one of these actions, or in the aggregate, could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

The National Organization of Life & Health Insurance Guaranty Associations, or NOLHGA, is a voluntary organization consisting of the state life and health insurance guaranty associations located throughout the U.S. Such associations, working together with NOLHGA, provide a safety net for their state's policyholders, ensuring that they continue to receive coverage, subject to state maximum limits, even if their insurer is declared insolvent. In 2009, the Pennsylvania Insurance Commissioner placed Penn Treaty Network America Insurance Company and its subsidiary American Network Insurance Company, or collectively Penn Treaty, in rehabilitation, an intermediate action before insolvency. In 2012, the state court denied the petition for the liquidation of Penn Treaty and ordered the development of an updated plan of rehabilitation. After failing to develop a viable rehabilitation plan, the Pennsylvania Insurance Commissioner filed a petition to convert the rehabilitation to a liquidation in July 2016. The state court has scheduled a hearing on the petition for November 2016. In the event Penn Treaty is placed in liquidation, we and other insurers may be required to pay a portion of their policyholder claims through state guaranty association assessments in future periods. Given the uncertainty around when a liquidation will be entered, the amount of the insolvency, the amount and timing of any associated future guaranty fund assessments, and the availability and amount of any potential premium tax and other offsets, we cannot currently estimate our net exposure, to this potential insolvency. We will continue to monitor the situation and may record a liability and expense in future reporting periods, which could be material to our cash flows and results of operations.

#### Contractual Obligations and Commitments

Express Scripts, through our PBM Agreement, is the exclusive provider of certain PBM services to our plans, excluding our CareMore and Simply Healthcare subsidiaries and certain self-insured members, which have exclusive agreements with different PBM service providers. The initial term of the PBM Agreement expires on December 31, 2019. Under the PBM Agreement, the Express Scripts PBM services include, but are not limited to, pharmacy network management, mail order and specialty drug fulfillment, claims processing, rebate management and specialty pharmaceutical management services. Accordingly, the PBM Agreement contains certain financial and operational requirements obligating both Express Scripts and us. Express Scripts' primary obligations relate to the performance of such services in a compliant manner and meeting certain pricing guarantees and performance standards. Our primary responsibilities relate to formulary management, product and benefit design, provision of data, payment for services, certain minimum volume requirements and oversight. The failure by either party to meet the respective requirements could potentially serve as a basis for financial penalties or early termination of the PBM Agreement. In March 2016, we filed a lawsuit against Express Scripts seeking to recover damages for pharmacy pricing that is higher than competitive benchmark pricing, damages related to operational breaches and seeking various declarations under the PBM Agreement between the parties. For additional information regarding this lawsuit, refer to the "Litigation" section above. We believe we have appropriately recognized all rights and obligations under this PBM Agreement at September 30, 2016.

During November 2015, we entered into an amended and restated agreement with Accenture LLP to provide business process outsourcing services. This new agreement supersedes certain prior agreements, converts certain services to transaction based pricing and also includes provisions for additional services. Our remaining commitment under this agreement at September 30, 2016 was \$182.0 through December 31, 2019. We have the ability to terminate this agreement upon the occurrence of certain events, subject to early termination fees.



During December 2014, we entered into an agreement with International Business Machines Corporation to provide information technology infrastructure services. Our remaining commitment under this agreement at September 30, 2016 was

-31-

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\$303.1 through March 31, 2020. We have the ability to terminate this agreement upon the occurrence of certain events, subject to early termination fees.

#### Vulnerability from Concentrations

Financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash equivalents, investment securities, premium receivables and instruments held through hedging activities. All investment securities are managed by professional investment managers within policies authorized by our Board of Directors. Such policies limit the amounts that may be invested in any one issuer and prescribe certain investee company criteria.

Concentrations of credit risk with respect to premium receivables are limited due to the large number of employer groups that constitute our customer base in the states in which we conduct business. As of September 30, 2016, there were no significant concentrations of financial instruments in a single investee, industry or geographic location.

#### 11. Capital Stock

##### Use of Capital – Dividends and Stock Repurchase Program

We regularly review the appropriate use of capital, including acquisitions, common stock and debt security repurchases and dividends to shareholders. The declaration and payment of any dividends or repurchases of our common stock or debt is at the discretion of our Board of Directors and depends upon our financial condition, results of operations, future liquidity needs, regulatory and capital requirements and other factors deemed relevant by our Board of Directors.

A summary of the cash dividend activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment Date	Cash Dividend Total per Share	
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016				
February 18, 2016	March 10, 2016	March 25, 2016	\$0.650	\$170.7
April 26, 2016	June 10, 2016	June 24, 2016	\$0.650	\$170.9
July 26, 2016	September 9, 2016	September 26, 2016	\$0.650	\$171.1
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015				
January 27, 2015	March 10, 2015	March 25, 2015	\$0.625	\$166.6
April 28, 2015	June 10, 2015	June 25, 2015	\$0.625	\$163.9
July 28, 2015	September 10, 2015	September 25, 2015	\$0.625	\$163.0

Under our Board of Directors' authorization, we maintain a common stock repurchase program. On October 2, 2014, the Board of Directors authorized a \$5,000.0 increase to the common stock repurchase program. Repurchases may be made from time to time at prevailing market prices, subject to certain restrictions on volume, pricing and timing. The repurchases are effected from time to time in the open market, through negotiated transactions, including accelerated share repurchase agreements, and through plans designed to comply with Rule 10b5-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Our stock repurchase program is discretionary as we are under no obligation to repurchase shares. We repurchase shares under the program when we believe it is a prudent use of capital. The excess cost of the repurchased shares over par value is charged on a pro rata basis to additional paid-in capital and retained earnings. There were no common stock repurchases during the nine months ended September 30, 2016. Total authorization remaining at September 30, 2016 was \$4,175.9.

A summary of common stock repurchases for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 is as follows:

	Nine Months Ended September 30 2015
Shares repurchased	10.4
Average price per share	\$ 145.50
Aggregate cost	\$ 1,515.8
Authorization remaining at the end of the period	\$ 4,175.9

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, we entered into a series of call and put options with certain counterparties to repurchase shares of our common stock. We exercised call options that enabled us to repurchase 2.1 shares of our common stock at an average strike price of \$135.03. In order to set the call option strike prices below our market price at inception, we sold 5.3 put options, the majority containing an average strike price equal to the call options. During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, 4.6 put options expired unexercised, while the remaining 0.7 put options were assigned to us, resulting in our repurchase of 0.7 shares of our common stock at an average share price of \$143.89. The initial value of the call options was recognized as a reduction of shareholders' equity and the initial value of the put options was recognized as a liability.

#### Equity Units

On May 12, 2015, we issued 25.0 Equity Units, pursuant to an underwriting agreement dated May 6, 2015, in an aggregate principal amount of \$1,250.0. For additional information relating to the Equity Units, see Note 9, "Debt."

#### Stock Incentive Plans

A summary of stock option activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted- Average Option Price per Share	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at January 1, 2016	6.0	\$ 87.23		
Granted	1.4	131.89		
Exercised	(1.2 )	61.23		
Forfeited or expired	(0.3 )	116.81		
Outstanding at September 30, 2016	5.9	101.68	5.27	\$ 174.3
Exercisable at September 30, 2016	4.0	87.16	3.73	\$ 165.7

A summary of the status of nonvested restricted stock activity, including restricted stock units, for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 is as follows:

	Restricted Stock Shares and Units	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value per Share
Nonvested at January 1, 2016	2.7	\$ 101.66
Granted	1.0	131.88
Vested	(1.3 )	82.20
Forfeited	(0.2 )	118.56
Nonvested at September 30, 2016	2.2	126.69

Fair Value

We use a binomial lattice valuation model to estimate the fair value of all stock options granted. For a more detailed discussion of our stock incentive plan fair value methodology, see Note 14, "Capital Stock," to our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 included in our 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The following weighted-average assumptions were used to estimate the fair values of options granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015:

	Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2016	2015
Risk-free interest rate	1.76 %	1.96 %
Volatility factor	32.00%	31.00%
Quarterly dividend yield	0.491 %	0.425 %
Weighted-average expected life (years)	4.10	4.00

The following weighted-average fair values were determined for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015:

	Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2016	2015
Options granted during the period	\$30.57	\$34.02
Restricted stock awards granted during the period	131.88	147.22

## 12. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

A reconciliation of the components of accumulated other comprehensive loss at September 30, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	September 30	
	2016	2015
Investments, excluding non-credit component of other-than-temporary impairments:		
Gross unrealized gains	\$1,068.9	\$829.9
Gross unrealized losses	(74.2 )	(366.6 )
Net pre-tax unrealized gains	994.7	463.3
Deferred tax liability	(364.0 )	(157.7 )
Net unrealized gains on investments	630.7	305.6
Non-credit components of other-than-temporary impairments on investments:		
Unrealized losses	(12.1 )	(13.3 )
Deferred tax asset	4.3	4.7
Net unrealized non-credit component of other-than-temporary impairments on investments	(7.8 )	(8.6 )
Cash flow hedges:		
Gross unrealized losses	(852.0 )	(170.2 )
Deferred tax asset	298.2	59.6
Net unrealized losses on cash flow hedges	(553.8 )	(110.6 )
Defined benefit pension plans:		
Deferred net actuarial loss	(615.8 )	(538.8 )
Deferred prior service credits	(0.3 )	1.8
Deferred tax asset	243.0	213.4
Net unrecognized periodic benefit costs for defined benefit pension plans	(373.1 )	(323.6 )
Postretirement benefit plans:		
Deferred net actuarial loss	(153.4 )	(199.8 )
Deferred prior service credits	63.2	77.2
Deferred tax asset	35.5	48.8
Net unrecognized periodic benefit costs for postretirement benefit plans	(54.7 )	(73.8 )
Foreign currency translation adjustments:		
Gross unrealized losses	(7.9 )	(8.0 )
Deferred tax asset	2.7	2.8
Net unrealized losses on foreign currency translation adjustments	(5.2 )	(5.2 )
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$(363.9 )	\$(216.2)

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Other comprehensive income (loss) reclassification adjustments for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30	
	2016	2015
Investments:		
Net holding gain (loss) on investment securities arising during the period, net of tax (expense) benefit of (\$36.7) and \$94.5, respectively	\$63.4	\$(161.3)
Reclassification adjustment for net realized (gain) loss on investment securities, net of tax expense (benefit) of \$31.3 and (\$10.9), respectively	(58.1)	20.1
Total reclassification adjustment on investments	5.3	(141.2)
Non-credit component of other-than-temporary impairments on investments:		
Non-credit component of other-than-temporary impairments on investments, net of tax (expense) benefit of (\$4.9) and \$2.7, respectively	9.3	(4.9)
Cash flow hedges:		
Holding loss, net of tax benefit of \$9.2 and \$41.3, respectively	(17.2)	(76.5)
Other:		
Net change in unrecognized periodic benefit costs for defined benefit pension and postretirement benefit plans, net of tax expense of (\$1.7) and (\$3.7), respectively	3.2	5.6
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax expense of (\$0.3) and (\$0.2), respectively	0.4	0.4
Net gain (loss) recognized in other comprehensive income, net of tax (expense) benefit of (\$3.1) and \$123.7, respectively	\$1.0	\$(216.6)
Other comprehensive income (loss) reclassification adjustments for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:		

	Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2016	2015
Investments:		
Net holding gain (loss) on investment securities arising during the period, net of tax (expense) benefit of (\$275.8) and \$147.6, respectively	\$454.3	\$(275.2)
Reclassification adjustment for net realized gain on investment securities, net of tax expense of \$36.0 and \$25.2, respectively	(66.9)	(46.8)
Total reclassification adjustment on investments	387.4	(322.0)
Non-credit component of other-than-temporary impairments on investments:		
Non-credit component of other-than-temporary impairments on investments, net of tax (expense) benefit of (\$1.0) and \$2.3, respectively	2.2	(4.2)
Cash flow hedges:		
Holding loss, net of tax benefit of \$254.5 and \$40.3, respectively	(472.7)	(74.7)
Other:		
Net change in unrecognized periodic benefit costs for defined benefit pension and postretirement benefit plans, net of tax expense of (\$7.0) and (\$10.0), respectively	10.8	15.2
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax (expense) benefit of (\$0.5) and \$1.3, respectively	1.0	(2.4)
Net loss recognized in other comprehensive income, net of tax benefit of \$6.2 and \$206.7, respectively	\$(71.3)	\$(388.1)

## 13. Earnings per Share

The denominator for basic and diluted earnings per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30		Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Denominator for basic earnings per share – weighted-average shares	263.2	261.3	262.7	263.6
Effect of dilutive securities – employee stock options, nonvested restricted stock awards and convertible debentures	4.9	7.9	5.2	11.0
Denominator for diluted earnings per share	268.1	269.2	267.9	274.6

During the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, weighted-average shares related to certain stock options of 2.5 and 1.0, respectively, were excluded from the denominator for diluted earnings per share because the stock options were anti-dilutive. During the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, weighted-average shares related to certain stock options of 2.3 and 0.9, respectively, were excluded from the denominator for diluted earnings per share because the stock options were anti-dilutive. The Equity Units are potentially dilutive securities but were excluded from the denominator for diluted earnings per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, as the dilutive stock price threshold was not met.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, we issued approximately 1.0 of restricted stock units under our stock incentive plans, 0.5 of which vesting is contingent upon us meeting specified annual earnings targets for the three year period of 2016 through 2018. During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, we issued approximately 0.9 restricted stock units under our stock incentive plans, 0.4 of which vesting is contingent upon us meeting specified annual earnings targets for the three year period of 2015 through 2017. We did not issue any material amounts of restricted stock units under our stock incentive plans during the three months ended September 30, 2016 or 2015. The contingent restricted stock units have been excluded from the denominator for diluted earnings per share and are included only if and when the contingency is met.

## 14. Segment Information

The results of our operations are described through three reportable segments: Commercial and Specialty Business, Government Business and Other, as further described in Note 19, “Segment Information,” to our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 included in our 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Financial data by reportable segment for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	Commercial and Specialty Business	Government Business	Other	Total
Three months ended September 30, 2016				
Operating revenue	\$ 9,656.8	\$ 11,462.4	\$ 6.0	\$ 21,125.2
Operating gain (loss)	637.7	478.9	(38.5 )	1,078.1
Three months ended September 30, 2015				
Operating revenue	\$ 9,433.1	\$ 10,333.1	\$ 5.2	\$ 19,771.4
Operating gain (loss)	619.2	626.6	(23.9 )	1,221.9
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016				
Operating revenue	\$ 29,064.9	\$ 33,627.4	\$ 16.8	\$ 62,709.1
Operating gain (loss)	3,006.0	1,254.4	(111.7 )	4,148.7
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015				
Operating revenue	\$ 28,168.2	\$ 30,198.2	\$ 14.7	\$ 58,381.1
Operating gain (loss)	2,798.2	1,560.7	(45.6 )	4,313.3





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A reconciliation of reportable segments operating revenues to the amounts of total revenues included in the consolidated statements of income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30		September 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Reportable segments operating revenues	\$21,125.2	\$19,771.4	\$62,709.1	\$58,381.1
Net investment income	200.9	161.2	566.9	515.5
Net realized gains (losses) on financial instruments	88.8	(11.9 )	(23.8 )	126.9
Other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized in income	(11.0 )	(19.1 )	(103.6 )	(54.9 )
Total revenues	\$21,403.9	\$19,901.6	\$63,148.6	\$58,968.6

A reconciliation of reportable segments operating gain to income before income tax expense included in the consolidated statements of income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	Three Months		Nine Months Ended	
	Ended		September 30	
	September 30		2016	2015
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Reportable segments operating gain	\$1,078.1	\$1,221.9	\$4,148.7	\$4,313.3
Net investment income	200.9	161.2	566.9	515.5
Net realized gains (losses) on financial instruments	88.8	(11.9 )	(23.8 )	126.9
Other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized in income	(11.0 )	(19.1 )	(103.6 )	(54.9 )
Interest expense	(172.9 )	(164.8 )	(545.7 )	(473.3 )
Amortization of other intangible assets	(47.4 )	(60.0 )	(145.7 )	(172.6 )
Gain on extinguishment of debt	—	2.3	—	1.8
Income before income tax expense	\$1,136.5	\$1,129.6	\$3,896.8	\$4,256.7

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

(In Millions, Except Per Share Data or as Otherwise Stated Herein)

References to the terms "we," "our," "us" or "Anthem" used throughout this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, or MD&A, refer to Anthem, Inc., an Indiana corporation, and unless the context otherwise requires, its direct and indirect subsidiaries.

This MD&A should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 and the MD&A included in our 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K, and our unaudited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes as of and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 included in this Form 10-Q. Results of operations, cost of care trends, investment yields and other measures for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of the results and trends that may be expected for the full year ending December 31, 2016. Also see Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors" of our 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K and Part II, Item 1A, "Risk Factors" of this Form 10-Q.

Overview

We manage our operations through three reportable segments: Commercial and Specialty Business, Government Business and Other. We regularly evaluate the appropriateness of our reportable segments, particularly in light of organizational changes, merger and acquisition activity and changing laws and regulations. Therefore, these reportable segments may change in the future. For additional information about our organization, see the "Overview" section of Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included in our 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

In March 2016, we filed a lawsuit against our vendor for pharmacy benefit management services, Express Scripts, Inc., or Express Scripts, seeking to recover damages for pharmacy pricing that is higher than competitive benchmark pricing and damages related to operational breaches, and seeking various declarations under the agreement between the parties. In April 2016, Express Scripts filed an answer to the lawsuit disputing our contractual claims and alleging various defenses and counterclaims. For additional information regarding this lawsuit, see Note 10, "Commitments and Contingencies - Litigation," to our unaudited consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q.

On July 24, 2015, we and Cigna Corporation, or Cigna, announced that we entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger, or Merger Agreement, dated as of July 23, 2015, by and among Anthem, Cigna and Anthem Merger Sub Corp., a Delaware corporation and our direct wholly-owned subsidiary, pursuant to which we will acquire all outstanding shares of Cigna, or the Acquisition. This Acquisition will further our goal of creating a premier health benefits company with critical diversification and scale to lead the transformation of health care delivery for consumers. Cigna is a global health services organization that delivers affordable and personalized products and services to customers through employer-based, government-sponsored and individual coverage arrangements. All of Cigna's products and services are provided exclusively by or through its operating subsidiaries, including Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Cigna Health and Life Insurance Company, Life Insurance Company of North America and Cigna Life Insurance Company of New York. Such products and services include an integrated suite of health services, such as medical, dental, behavioral health, pharmacy, vision, supplemental benefits, and other related products including group life, accident and disability insurance. Cigna maintains sales capability in 30 countries and jurisdictions.

Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, Cigna's shareholders will receive \$103.40 in cash and 0.5152 shares of our common stock for each Cigna common share outstanding. The value of the transaction is estimated to be approximately \$53,000.0 based on the closing price of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on July 23, 2015. The final purchase price will be determined based on our closing stock price on the date of closing of the Acquisition. The combined company will reflect a pro forma equity ownership comprised of approximately 67% Anthem shareholders and approximately 33% Cigna shareholders. We expect to finance the cash portion of the Acquisition through available cash on hand and the issuance of new debt. We entered into a bridge facility commitment letter and a joinder agreement with a group of lenders which will provide up to \$22,500.0 under a 364-day senior unsecured bridge term loan credit facility to finance the Acquisition in the event that we have not

received proceeds from any combination of (i) senior unsecured term loans, (ii) common or preferred equity or equity-linked securities and/or (iii) senior unsecured notes in a public offering or private

-39-

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placement in an aggregate principal amount of at least \$22,500.0 prior to the consummation of the Acquisition. In addition, in August 2015, we entered into a term loan facility which will provide up to \$4,000.0 to finance a portion of the Acquisition. The commitment of the lenders to provide the bridge facility and the term loan facility is subject to several conditions, including the completion of the Acquisition. We expect that our pro forma debt-to-capital ratio will approximate 49% following the closing of the Acquisition, and we are committed to deleveraging to the low 40% range approximately twenty-four months following the closing. We also expect to maintain our common stock dividend and we will maintain flexibility with our share repurchase program. The Acquisition is subject to certain state regulatory approvals, other standard closing conditions and customary approvals required under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act.

On July 21, 2016, the U.S. Department of Justice, along with certain state attorneys general, filed a civil antitrust lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia seeking to block the Acquisition. Trial is expected to commence on November 21, 2016. At trial, the Court will first hear evidence regarding the alleged anti-competitive effects of the Acquisition with respect to the combination of Anthem's and Cigna's national accounts businesses. Upon conclusion of this first phase, the Court will hear evidence on the DOJ's claims pertaining to local commercial markets and health care services rates. Further, in its challenge to the Acquisition, the DOJ has agreed that it will not pursue allegations relating to the sale of individual insurance policies on the public exchanges. We intend to vigorously defend the Acquisition in this litigation and remain committed to completing the Acquisition as soon as practicable. Though the Merger Agreement provides that the closing of the Acquisition occur by January 31, 2017, this date can be extended to April 30, 2017 by either us or Cigna through written notice to the other party if all conditions to the merger have been satisfied except for the receipt of regulatory approvals and other governmental consents. If the Merger Agreement is terminated because the required regulatory approvals cannot be obtained, under certain conditions, we would be obligated to pay a \$1,850.0 termination fee to Cigna.

In February 2015, we reported that we were the target of a sophisticated external cyber attack. The attackers gained unauthorized access to certain of our information technology systems and obtained personal information related to many individuals and employees. We have continued to implement security enhancements since this incident. For additional information about the cyber attack, see Note 10, "Commitments and Contingencies - Cyber Attack Incident," to our unaudited consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q.

On February 17, 2015, we completed our acquisition of Simply Healthcare Holdings, Inc., or Simply Healthcare, a leading managed care company for people enrolled in Medicaid and Medicare programs in the state of Florida. This acquisition aligns with our strategy for continued growth in our Government Business segment. For additional information about this acquisition, see Note 3, "Business Acquisitions - Acquisition of Simply Healthcare," to our unaudited consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q.

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, or ACA, and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, or collectively, Health Care Reform, has changed and will continue to make broad-based changes to the U.S. health care system and we expect will continue to significantly impact our business model and results of operations. Health Care Reform presents us with new growth opportunities, but also introduces new risks, regulatory challenges and uncertainties, and required changes in the way products are designed, underwritten, priced, distributed and administered. Beginning in 2014, Health Care Reform imposed an annual Health Insurance Provider Fee, or HIP Fee, on health insurers that write certain types of health insurance on U.S. risks. The annual HIP Fee is allocated to health insurers based on the ratio of the amount of an insurer's net premium revenues written during the preceding calendar year to an adjusted amount of health insurance for all U.S. health risk for those certain lines of business written during the preceding calendar year. The HIP Fee is non-deductible for federal income tax purposes. The total amount collected from allocations to health insurers in 2015 was \$11,300.0, remains at \$11,300.0 for 2016, has been suspended for 2017, and will resume and be increased to \$14,300.0 for 2018. For 2019 and beyond, the annual HIP Fee will equal the amount for the preceding year increased by the rate of premium growth for the preceding year less the rate of growth in the consumer price index for the preceding calendar year. We record our estimated liability for the HIP Fee in full at the beginning of the year with a corresponding deferred asset that is amortized on a straight-line basis to general and administrative expense. The final calculation and payment of the annual HIP Fee occurs in the third quarter each year and our portion of the HIP Fee for 2016 and 2015 was \$1,176.3 and \$1,207.5, respectively. For

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the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, we recognized \$287.2 and \$882.2, respectively, as general and administrative expense related to the HIP Fee. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, we recognized \$254.9 and \$905.0, respectively, as general and administrative expense related to the HIP Fee.

-40-

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As a result of the complexity of Health Care Reform, its impact on health care in the United States and the continuing modification and interpretation of Health Care Reform rules, we will continue to evaluate the impact of Health Care Reform as additional guidance is made available. For additional discussion regarding Health Care Reform, see Part I, Item 1 “Business – Regulation”, Part I, Item 1A “Risk Factors” and the “Overview” section of Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” included in our 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

#### Executive Summary

We are one of the largest health benefits companies in the United States in terms of medical membership, serving 39.9 million medical members through our affiliated health plans as of September 30, 2016. We are an independent licensee of the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association, or BCBSA, an association of independent health benefit plans. We serve our members as the Blue Cross licensee for California and as the Blue Cross and Blue Shield, or BCBS, licensee for Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri (excluding 30 counties in the Kansas City area), Nevada, New Hampshire, New York (as BCBS in 10 New York City metropolitan and surrounding counties, and as Blue Cross or BCBS in selected upstate counties), Ohio, Virginia (excluding the Northern Virginia suburbs of Washington, D.C.) and Wisconsin. In a majority of these service areas we do business as Anthem Blue Cross, Anthem Blue Cross and Blue Shield, Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Georgia, and Empire Blue Cross Blue Shield or Empire Blue Cross (in our New York service areas). We also conduct business through an arrangement with another BCBS licensee in South Carolina. We conduct business through our AMERIGROUP Corporation, or Amerigroup, subsidiary, in Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Tennessee, Texas and Washington. In addition, we conduct business through our Simply Healthcare subsidiary in Florida. We also serve customers throughout the country as HealthLink, UniCare (including a non-risk arrangement with Massachusetts), and in certain Arizona, California, Nevada and Virginia markets through our CareMore Health Group, Inc., or CareMore, subsidiary. We are licensed to conduct insurance operations in all 50 states through our subsidiaries.

Our results of operations discussed throughout this MD&A are determined in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP. We also calculate operating revenue and operating gain to further aid investors in understanding and analyzing our core operating results and comparing them among periods. We define operating revenue as premium income, administrative fees and other revenues. Operating gain is calculated as total operating revenue less benefit expense, and selling, general and administrative expense. We use these measures as a basis for evaluating segment performance, allocating resources, forecasting future operating periods and setting incentive compensation targets. This information is not intended to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for income before income tax expense, net income or EPS prepared in accordance with GAAP, and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. For additional details on operating gain, see our “Reportable Segments Results of Operations” discussion included in this MD&A. For a reconciliation of reportable segment operating revenue to the amounts of total revenue included in the consolidated statements of income and a reconciliation of reportable segment operating gain to income before income tax expense, see Note 14, “Segment Information,” to our unaudited consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q.

Operating revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2016 was \$21,125.2, an increase of \$1,353.8, or 6.8%, from the three months ended September 30, 2015. Operating revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 was \$62,709.1, an increase of \$4,328.0, or 7.4%, from the nine months ended September 30, 2015. The increase in operating revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 compared to 2015 was primarily a result of higher premium revenue in our Government Business segment and, to a lesser extent, higher premium revenue and increased administrative fees in our Commercial and Specialty Business segment.

Net income for the three months ended September 30, 2016 was \$617.8, a decrease of \$37.0, or 5.7%, from the three months ended September 30, 2015. The decrease in net income was primarily due to lower operating results in our Government Business segment, higher income tax expense and increased costs incurred associated with the pending Acquisition of Cigna. The decrease in net income was partially offset by higher net realized gains on financial instruments and improved operating results in our Commercial and Specialty Business segment. Our fully-diluted earnings per share, or EPS, was \$2.30 for the three months ended September 30, 2016, which represented a 5.3%

decrease from the EPS of \$2.43 for the three months ended September 30, 2015. The decrease in EPS resulted from the decrease in net income, partially offset by the impact of a lower number of shares outstanding in 2016.

-41-

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Net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 was \$2,101.4, a decrease of \$277.7, or 11.7%, from the nine months ended September 30, 2015. The decrease in net income was primarily due to lower operating results in our Government Business segment, higher net realized losses on and impairments of financial instruments, costs incurred associated with the pending Acquisition of Cigna and higher interest expense. The decrease in net income was partially offset by improved operating results in our Commercial and Specialty Business segment and lower income tax expense. Our fully-diluted earnings per share, or EPS, was \$7.84 for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, which represented a 9.5% decrease from the EPS of \$8.66 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. The decrease in EPS resulted from the decrease in net income, partially offset by the impact of a lower number of shares outstanding in 2016.

Operating cash flow for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 was \$2,929.8 and \$3,166.9, respectively. The decrease in operating cash flow from 2015 of \$237.1 was primarily attributable to an increase in claims payments due to higher medical cost experience and growth in membership. The decrease was partially offset by an increase in premium receipts as a result of rate increases across our businesses designed to cover overall cost trends. The decrease was further offset by the timing of Medicare prepayments received during the current year and an increase in pharmacy rebates received.

#### Membership

Our medical membership includes seven different customer types: Local Group, Individual, National Accounts, BlueCard®, Medicare, Medicaid and Federal Employee Program, or FEP. BCBS-branded business generally refers to members in our service areas licensed by the BCBSA. Non-BCBS-branded business refers to Amerigroup, CareMore and Simply Healthcare members as well as HealthLink and UniCare members predominantly outside of our BCBSA service areas. For a more detailed description of our medical membership, see the “Membership” section of Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” included in our 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K.



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The following table presents our medical membership by customer type, funding arrangement and reportable segment as of September 30, 2016 and 2015. Also included below is other membership by product. The medical membership and other membership data presented are unaudited and in certain instances include estimates of the number of members represented by each contract at the end of the period.

(In thousands)	September 30				
	2016	2015	Change	% Change	
Medical Membership					
Customer Type					
Local Group	15,363	15,248	115	0.8	%
Individual	1,757	1,745	12	0.7	%
National:					
National Accounts	7,768	7,370	398	5.4	%
BlueCard®	5,596	5,465	131	2.4	%
Total National	13,364	12,835	529	4.1	%
Medicare	1,437	1,441	(4)	(0.3)	%
Medicaid	6,417	5,863	554	9.4	%
FEP	1,572	1,569	3	0.2	%
Total Medical Membership by Customer Type	39,910	38,701	1,209	3.1	%
Funding Arrangement					
Self-Funded	24,671	23,719	952	4.0	%
Fully-Insured	15,239	14,982	257	1.7	%
Total Medical Membership by Funding Arrangement	39,910	38,701	1,209	3.1	%
Reportable Segment					
Commercial and Specialty Business	30,484	29,828	656	2.2	%
Government Business	9,426	8,873	553	6.2	%
Total Medical Membership by Reportable Segment	39,910	38,701	1,209	3.1	%
Other Membership & Customers					
Life and Disability Members	4,689	4,815	(126)	(2.6)	%
Dental Members	5,454	5,137	317	6.2	%
Dental Administration Members	5,377	5,304	73	1.4	%
Vision Members	6,111	5,513	598	10.8	%
Medicare Advantage Part D Members	619	619	—	—	