

Edgar Filing: - Form

Form

Unknown document format

td>

3,287

Investments in and advances to equity method investees

5,672

1,531

Property and equipment, net

68,692

50,922

Prepaid expenses and other noncurrent assets (amounts related to affiliates: 2018 - \$2,500; 2017 - \$0)

15,181

9,328

Contract assets

1,000

—

Contract cost assets

14,252

—

Intangible assets, net

230,806

241,261

Goodwill

635,088

628,186

Total assets

\$
1,322,676

\$
1,312,697

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)

Liabilities

Current liabilities:

Accounts payable (amounts related to affiliates: 2018 - \$1,425; 2017 - \$10,284)

\$
30,535

\$
42,930

Accrued liabilities (amounts related to affiliates: 2018 - \$4,812; 2017 - \$719)

47,189

29,572

Accrued compensation and employee benefits

28,989

35,390

Deferred revenue

22,360

24,807

Claims reserves

10,338

—

Total current liabilities

139,411

132,699

Long-term debt, net of discount

122,082

121,394

Other long-term liabilities

10,885

9,861

Deferred tax liabilities, net

1,725

2,437

Total liabilities

274,103

266,391

Commitments and Contingencies (See Note 9)

Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)

Class A common stock - \$0.01 par value; 750,000,000 shares authorized; 78,392,052 and 74,723,597

shares issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2018, and December 31, 2017, respectively

784

747

Class B common stock - \$0.01 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 765,646 and 2,653,544

shares issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2018, and December 31, 2017, respectively

8

27

Additional paid-in capital

971,341

924,153

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)

(264

)

—

Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)

66,696

85,952

Total shareholders' equity (deficit) attributable to Evolent Health, Inc.

1,038,565

1,010,879

Non-controlling interests

10,008

35,427

Total shareholders' equity (deficit)

1,048,573

1,046,306

Total liabilities and shareholders' equity (deficit)

\$

1,322,676

\$

1,312,697

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

3

EVOLENT HEALTH, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(unaudited, in thousands, except per share data)

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Revenue				
Transformation services ⁽¹⁾	\$9,230	\$8,204	\$23,950	\$23,799
Platform and operations services ⁽¹⁾	118,094	99,708	341,258	297,422
Premiums	22,623	—	68,751	—
Total revenue	149,947	107,912	433,959	321,221
Expenses				
Cost of revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization expenses presented separately below) ⁽¹⁾	73,967	68,281	214,945	203,804
Claims expenses	16,992	—	52,169	—
Selling, general and administrative expenses ⁽¹⁾	59,566	45,834	172,495	150,474
Depreciation and amortization expenses	10,352	7,717	29,882	21,236
Change in fair value of contingent consideration and indemnification asset	100	100	(1,404)	300
Total operating expenses	160,977	121,932	468,087	375,814
Operating income (loss)	(11,030)	(14,020)	(34,128)	(54,593)
Interest income	968	411	2,918	813
Interest expense	(853)	(880)	(2,561)	(2,781)
Income (loss) from equity method investees	(1,381)	(369)	(2,787)	(1,446)
Other income (expense), net	(124)	15	(64)	21
Income (loss) before income taxes and non-controlling interests	(12,420)	(14,843)	(36,622)	(57,986)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	135	(1,714)	29	(2,009)
Net income (loss)	(12,555)	(13,129)	(36,651)	(55,977)
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(126)	(541)	(680)	(8,471)
Net income (loss) attributable to Evolent Health, Inc.	\$(12,429)	\$(12,588)	\$(35,971)	\$(47,506)
Earnings (Loss) Available for Common Shareholders				
Basic	\$(12,429)	\$(12,588)	\$(35,971)	\$(47,506)
Diluted	(12,429)	(12,588)	(35,971)	(47,506)
Earnings (Loss) per Common Share				
Basic	\$(0.16)	\$(0.18)	\$(0.47)	\$(0.78)
Diluted	(0.16)	(0.18)	(0.47)	(0.78)
Weighted-Average Common Shares Outstanding				
Basic	77,999	70,328	76,871	60,867
Diluted	77,999	70,328	76,871	60,867
Comprehensive income (loss)				
Net income (loss)	\$(12,555)	\$(13,129)	\$(36,651)	(55,977)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes, related to:				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(116)	—	(264)	—

Edgar Filing: - Form

Total comprehensive income (loss)	(12,671)	(13,129)	(36,915)	(55,977)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(126)	(541)	(680)	(8,471)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Evolent Health, Inc.	\$(12,545)	\$(12,588)	\$(36,235)	\$(47,506)

⁽¹⁾ See Note 16 for amounts related to affiliates included in these line items.

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

4

EVOLENT HEALTH, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited, in thousands)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income (loss)	\$(36,651)	\$(55,977)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash and restricted cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
(Income) loss from equity method investees	2,787	1,446
Change in fair value of contingent consideration and indemnification asset	(1,404)	300
Depreciation and amortization expenses	29,882	21,236
Amortization of deferred financing costs	688	685
Stock-based compensation expense	12,560	16,172
Deferred tax provision (benefit)	34	(2,668)
Amortization of contract cost assets	1,900	—
Other	(111)	88
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:		
Accounts receivables, net	(11,241)	(5,075)
Prepaid expenses and other current and noncurrent assets	(15,393)	(5,125)
Contract assets	240	—
Contract cost assets	(4,568)	—
Accounts payable	6,451	10,591
Accrued liabilities	13,946	(11,075)
Accrued compensation and employee benefits	(7,059)	(7,707)
Deferred revenue	828	4,835
Claims reserves	10,338	—
Other long-term liabilities	1,090	(1,719)
Net cash and restricted cash provided by (used in) operating activities	4,317	(33,993)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Cash paid for asset acquisitions or business combinations	(11,552)	(3,694)
Principal repayment for implementation funding loan	14,000	—
Amount received from escrow in asset acquisition	500	—
Maturities and sales of investments	—	44,210
Investments in and advances to equity method investees	(6,807)	—
Purchases of property and equipment	(29,117)	(21,349)
Purchases and maturities of restricted investments	8,043	(3,200)
Net cash and restricted cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(24,933)	15,967
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Change in restricted cash held on behalf of partners for claims processing	(17,344)	(25,648)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of stock issuance costs	—	166,947
Proceeds from stock option exercises	10,588	3,802
Taxes withheld and paid for vesting of restricted stock units	(1,179)	(1,179)
Net cash and restricted cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(7,935)	143,922

Edgar Filing: - Form

Effect of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	35	—
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	(28,516)	125,896
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash as of beginning-of-period	295,363	170,029
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash as of end-of-period	\$266,847	\$295,925

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

5

EVOLENT HEALTH, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)

(unaudited, in thousands)

	Class A		Class B		Additional	Accum-	Retained	Non-	Total
	Common	Stock	Common	Stock	Paid-in	ulated	Earnings	Controlling	Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Capital	Other	Accum-	Interests	(Deficit)
						Income	ulated		
						(Loss)	Deficit)		
Balance as of December 31, 2016	52,587	\$ 506	15,347	\$ 153	\$555,250	\$ —	\$146,617	\$209,588	\$912,114
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	20,437	—	—	—	20,437
Exercise of stock options	788	28	—	—	4,054	—	—	—	4,082
Restricted stock units vested, net of shares withheld for taxes	149	2	—	—	(1,274)	—	—	—	(1,272)
Shares released from Valence Health escrow	(310)	(3)	—	—	911	—	—	—	908
Exchange of Class B common stock	12,693	126	(12,693)	(126)	168,883	—	—	(168,883)	—
Tax impact of 2017 Securities Offerings	—	—	—	—	12,857	—	—	—	12,857
Issuance of Class A common stock during August 2017 Primary	8,816	88	—	—	166,859	—	—	—	166,947
Reclassification of non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	(3,824)	—	—	3,824	—
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(60,665)	(9,102)	(69,767)
Balance as of December 31, 2017	74,723	747	2,654	27	924,153	—	85,952	35,427	1,046,306
Cumulative-effect adjustment from adoption of ASC 606	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,715	594	17,309
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	12,560	—	—	—	12,560
Exercise of stock options	1,574	16	—	—	10,572	—	—	—	10,588
	207	2	—	—	(1,181)	—	—	—	(1,179)

Edgar Filing: - Form

Restricted stock units vested, net of shares withheld for taxes									
Exchange of Class B common stock	1,888	19	(1,888)	(19)	25,334	—	—	(25,334)	—
Tax impact of Class B Exchanges	—	—	—	—	908	—	—	—	908
Settlement of indemnification asset	—	—	—	—	(1,004)	—	—	—	(1,004)
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	(264)	—	—	(264)
Reclassification of non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	1	—
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(35,971)	(680)	(36,651)
Balance as of September 30, 2018	78,392	\$ 784	766	\$ 8	\$ 971,341	\$ (264)	\$ 66,696	\$ 10,008	\$ 1,048,573

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

6

EVOLENT HEALTH, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

1. Organization

Evolent Health, Inc. was incorporated in December 2014 in the state of Delaware, and is a managed services firm that supports leading health systems and physician organizations in their migration toward value-based care and population health management. The Company operates through two segments. The Company's services segment ("Services") provides our customers, who we refer to as partners, with a population management platform, integrated data and analytics capabilities, claims processing services, including pharmacy benefit management, and comprehensive health plan administration services. Together these services enable health systems to manage patient health in a more cost-effective manner. The Company's contracts are structured as a combination of advisory fees, monthly member service fees, percentage of plan premiums and shared medical savings arrangements. The Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, True Health New Mexico, Inc. ("True Health") operates as a separate segment and is a commercial health plan we operate in New Mexico that focuses on small and large businesses. The Company's headquarters is located in Arlington, Virginia.

Our predecessor, Evolent Health Holdings, Inc. ("Evolent Health Holdings"), merged with and into Evolent Health, Inc. in connection with the offering reorganization which occurred on June 4, 2015 (the "Offering Reorganization"), as discussed in our 2017 Form 10-K.

Prior to our initial public offering ("IPO") in June 2015 and the Offering Reorganization we undertook in connection therewith, Evolent Health Holdings did not control Evolent Health LLC, our operating subsidiary company due to certain participating rights granted to our investor, TPG Global, LLC and certain of its affiliates ("TPG"). However, Evolent Health Holdings was able to exert significant influence on Evolent Health LLC and, accordingly, accounted for its investment in Evolent Health LLC using the equity method of accounting through June 3, 2015. Subsequent to the Offering Reorganization, the financial results of Evolent Health LLC have been consolidated in the financial statements of Evolent Health, Inc. Following the Offering Reorganization, the IPO, various securities offerings and sales (as described in Note 4) and acquisitions (as described in Note 4), as of September 30, 2018, Evolent Health, Inc. owned 99.0% of Evolent Health LLC, holds 100% of the voting rights, is the sole managing member and, therefore, controls its operations.

Since its inception, the Company has incurred losses from operations. As of September 30, 2018, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$221.8 million. The Company believes it has sufficient liquidity for the next 12 months as of the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

2. Basis of Presentation, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Changes in Accounting Principles

Basis of Presentation

In our opinion, the accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements include all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, which are necessary to fairly state our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows. The Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2017, has been derived from audited financial statements as of that date. The interim consolidated results of operations are not necessarily indicative of the results that may occur for the full fiscal year. Certain footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with United States of America generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") have been omitted pursuant to instructions, rules, and regulations prescribed by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The disclosures provided herein should be read in conjunction with the audited financial

statements and notes thereto included in our 2017 Form 10-K.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Certain GAAP policies that significantly affect the determination of our financial position, results of operations and cash flows, are summarized below. See “Part II - Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data - Note 2” in our 2017 Form 10-K for a complete summary of our significant accounting policies.

Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions affecting the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses for the reporting period. Those estimates are inherently subject to change and actual results could differ from those estimates. In the accompanying consolidated financial statements, estimates are used for, but not limited to, the valuation of assets, liabilities, consideration related to business combinations and asset acquisitions, revenue

recognition including variable consideration, discounts and credits, estimated selling prices for performance obligations in contracts with multiple performance obligations, claims reserves, contingent payments, allowance for doubtful accounts, depreciable lives of assets, impairment of long lived assets (including equity method investments), stock-based compensation, deferred income taxes and valuation allowance, contingent liabilities, valuation of intangible assets (including goodwill), purchase price allocation in taxable stock transactions and the useful lives of intangible assets.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Evolent Health, Inc. and its subsidiaries. All inter-company accounts and transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

Operating Segments

Operating segments are defined as components of a business that earn revenue and incur expenses for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated, on a regular basis, by the chief operating decision maker (“CODM”) to decide how to allocate resources and assess performance. The Company operates through two segments: (1) Services, and (2) True Health. Our Services segment consists of our technology-enabled services platform that supports our various value-based operations, such as delivery network alignment, population health performance, integrated cost and revenue management solutions and financial and administrative management services. Our True Health segment consists of a commercial health plan we operate in New Mexico that focuses on small and large businesses. See Note 17 for a discussion of our operating results by segment.

Revenue Recognition

Our Services segment derives revenue from two sources: (1) transformation services and (2) platform and operations services. See “Changes in Accounting Principles” below for our updated revenue recognition policy as a result of our adoption of Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

Our True Health segment derives revenue from premiums that are earned over the terms of the related insurance policies. The portion of premiums that will be earned in the future or are received prior to the effectiveness of the policy are deferred and reported as premiums received in advance. These amounts are generally classified as short-term deferred revenue on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Restricted Cash and Restricted Investments

Restricted cash and restricted investments include cash and investments used to collateralize various contractual obligations (in thousands) as follows:

	As of September 30, 2018	As of December 31, 2017
Collateral for letters of credit for facility leases ⁽¹⁾	\$ 3,710	\$ 3,812
Collateral with financial institutions ⁽²⁾	22,028	24,725
Claims processing services ⁽³⁾	8,942	26,286
Collateral for reinsurance agreement ⁽⁴⁾	10,000	10,000
Other	1,042	862
Total restricted cash and restricted investments	45,722	65,685
Current restricted investments	—	8,150
Current restricted cash	42,328	54,248
Total current restricted cash and restricted investments	42,328	62,398
Noncurrent restricted investments	712	605
Noncurrent restricted cash	2,682	2,682
Total noncurrent restricted cash and restricted investments	\$ 3,394	\$ 3,287

⁽¹⁾ Represents restricted cash related to collateral for letters of credit required in conjunction with lease agreements. See Note 9 for further discussion of our lease commitments.

⁽²⁾ Represents collateral held with financial institutions for risk-sharing arrangements. As of September 30, 2018, and December 31, 2017, approximately \$22.0 million and \$16.6 million of the collateral amount was in a trust account and invested in a money market fund. The amounts invested in money market funds are considered restricted cash and are carried at fair value, which approximates cost. See Note 15 for further discussion of our fair value measurement. As of December 31, 2017, approximately \$8.2 million of the collateral amount was invested in restricted certificates of deposit with remaining maturities of less than 12 months. The restricted investments are classified as held-to-maturity and stated at amortized cost. Fair value of the certificates of deposit is determined using Level 2 inputs and approximates amortized cost as of December 31, 2017. See Note 9 for further discussion of our risk-sharing arrangements.

⁽³⁾ Represents cash held by Evolent on behalf of partners for claims processing services. These are pass-through amounts and can fluctuate materially from period to period depending on the timing of when the claims are processed.

⁽⁴⁾ Represents restricted cash required as part of our capital only reinsurance agreement to provide balance sheet support to NMHC. There is no transfer of underwriting risk to Evolent and we are not at risk for any cash payments on behalf of NMHC as part of the agreement. The reinsurance agreement is further discussed in Note 9. As of September 30, 2018, the full \$10.0 million amount was invested in a money market fund. The amount invested in the money market fund is considered restricted cash and is carried at fair value, which approximates cost. As of December 31, 2017, the full \$10.0 million amount was held in a FDIC participating bank account.

Edgar Filing: - Form

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash reported within the consolidated balance sheets that sum to the total of the same such amounts shown in the statements of cash flows.

	As of September 30,		As of December 31,	
	2018	2017	2017	2016
Cash and cash equivalents	\$221,837	\$287,143	\$238,433	\$134,563
Restricted cash and restricted investments	45,722	16,932	65,685	40,416
Restricted investments included in restricted cash and restricted investments	(712)	(8,150)	(8,755)	(4,950)
Total cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash shown in the consolidated statements of cash flows	\$266,847	\$295,925	\$295,363	\$170,029

Notes Receivable

Notes receivable are carried at the face amount of each note plus respective accrued interest receivable, less received payments. The Company does not typically carry notes receivable in the course of its regular business, but contributed \$20.0 million in the form of an implementation funding loan (the "Implementation Loan") under an agreement with a current customer entered during the year ended December 31, 2017. The Implementation Loan is expected to support implementation services to assist the customer in expanding its Medicaid membership. The Implementation Loan carries a fixed interest rate of 2.5% per annum and the terms of the agreement governing the Implementation Loan require it to be repaid in ten equal monthly installments of \$2.0 million, plus accrued interest, during 2018. As of September 30, 2018, the outstanding principal balance of the Implementation Loan was \$6.0 million, excluding approximately \$0.1 million of accrued interest. As of December 31, 2017, the outstanding principal balance of the Implementation Loan was \$20.0 million, excluding approximately \$0.1 million of accrued interest.

Intangible Assets, Net

Identified intangible assets are recorded at their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition and are amortized over their respective estimated useful lives using a method of amortization that reflects the pattern in which the economic benefits of the intangible assets are used. The Company acquired additional intangible assets in conjunction with a strategic acquisition made during 2018. Information regarding the determination and allocation of the fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities is further described within Note 4.

The following summarizes the estimated useful lives by asset classification:

Corporate trade name	20 years
Customer relationships	15-25 years
Technology	5 years
Provider network contracts	5 years

Intangible assets are reviewed for impairment if circumstances indicate the Company may not be able to recover the asset's carrying value. The Company evaluates recoverability by determining whether the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of that asset or group exceed the carrying value at the evaluation date. If the undiscounted cash flows are not sufficient to cover the carrying value, the Company measures an impairment loss as the excess of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset or group over its fair value. See Note 7 for additional discussion regarding our intangible assets.

Goodwill

Edgar Filing: - Form

We recognize the excess of the purchase price, plus the fair value of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired as goodwill. Goodwill is not amortized, but is reviewed at least annually for indications of impairment, with consideration given to financial performance and other relevant factors. We perform impairment tests of goodwill at a reporting unit level, which is consistent with the way management evaluates our business. Goodwill is assigned to the reporting unit that benefits from the synergies arising from each business combination.

Foreign Currency

The Company established an international subsidiary during the first quarter of 2018. The functional currency of our international subsidiary is the Indian Rupee. We translate the financial statements of this subsidiary to U.S. dollars using month-end rates of exchange for assets and liabilities, and average rates of exchange for revenue, costs, and expenses. Translation gains and losses are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as a component of shareholders' equity. We recorded a foreign currency translation loss of \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million on our Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, which resulted in an "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" of \$0.3 million on our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2018.

Changes in Accounting Principles

Adoption of ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

As discussed in Note 3, the Company adopted ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, effective January 1, 2018. The following is our updated accounting policy with respect to revenue recognition for our Services segment.

Our Services segment derives revenue from two sources: (1) transformation services and (2) platform and operations services. Revenue is recognized when control of the services is transferred to our customers. We use the following 5-Step model, outlined in Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("ASC 606"), to determine revenue recognition on our contracts with customers:

- 1. Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- 2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- 3. Determine the transaction price
- 4. Allocate the transaction price to performance obligations
- 5. Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Transformation Services Revenue

Transformation services consist of strategic assessments, or Blueprint contracts, and implementation services whereby we assist the customer in launching its population health or health plan strategy. In certain cases, transformation services can also include revenue associated with our support of certain one-time wind-down activities for clients who are exiting a line of business or population. The transformation services are usually completed within 12 months. We generally receive a fixed fee for transformation services and recognize revenue over time using an input method based on hours incurred compared to the total estimated hours required to satisfy our performance obligation.

Platform and Operations Services Revenue

Platform and operations services generally include multi-year arrangements with customers to provide various population health, health plan operations and claims processing services on an ongoing basis, as well as transition or run-out services to customers receiving primarily third-party administration ("TPA") services. Our performance obligation in these arrangements is to provide an integrated suite of services, including access to our platform that is customized to meet the specialized needs of our customers. Generally we will apply the series guidance to the performance obligation as we have determined that each time increment is distinct. We primarily utilize a variable fee structure for these services that typically include a monthly payment that is calculated based on a specified per member per month rate, multiplied by the number of members that our partners are managing under a value-based care arrangement or a percentage of plan premiums. Our arrangements may also include other variable fees related to

service level agreements, shared medical savings arrangements and other performance measures. Variable consideration is estimated using the most likely amount based on our historical experience and best judgment at the time. Due to the nature of our arrangements certain estimates may be constrained if it is probable that a significant reversal of revenue will occur when the uncertainty is resolved. We recognize revenue for platform and operations services over time using the time elapsed output method. Fixed consideration is recognized ratably over the contract term. In accordance with the series guidance, we allocate variable consideration to the period to which the fees relate.

Contracts with Multiple Performance Obligations

Our contracts with customers may contain multiple performance obligations, primarily when the customer has requested both transformation services and platform and operations services as these services are distinct from one another. When a contract has multiple performance obligations, we allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation based on the relative standalone selling price using the expected cost margin approach. This approach requires estimates regarding both the level of effort it will take to

Edgar Filing: - Form

presented separately below)	214,945	218,786	(3,841)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	172,495	173,644	(1,149)
Income (loss) before income taxes and non-controlling interests	(36,622)	(42,063)	5,441	

12

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(unaudited, in thousands)

	As of September 30, 2018		
	As Reported	Balances without adoption of ASC 606	Impact of adoption Higher/(Lower)
Assets			
Accounts receivable, net	\$60,054	\$57,848	\$ 2,206
Contract assets (current)	3,705	—	3,705
Contract assets (noncurrent)	1,000	—	1,000
Contract cost assets	14,252	—	14,252
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)			
Liabilities			
Deferred revenue	\$22,360	\$24,100	\$ (1,740)
Other long-term liabilities	10,885	10,746	139
Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)			
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	66,696	44,580	22,116
Non-controlling interests	10,008	9,361	647

Adoption of ASU 2016-18, Statement of Cash Flows: Restricted Cash

The Company adopted ASU 2016-18, Statement of Cash Flows: Restricted Cash, effective December 31, 2017, using the retroactive transition method, which resulted in the recast of our statement of cash flows for each period presented. See “Part II - Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data - Note 2” in our 2017 Form 10-K for further information about the adoption.

The amendments in the ASU require that a statement of cash flows explain the change during the period in the total of cash, cash equivalents, and amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. Therefore, amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents should be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts shown on the statement of cash flows.

A significant portion of the Company’s restricted cash consists of cash held on behalf of partners for claims processing services. These are pass-through amounts and can fluctuate materially from period to period depending on the timing of when the claims are processed. Under the previous standard, there was no net impact to the statement of cash flows related to these amounts as the changes in accounts payable and accounts receivable were offset by the change in restricted cash. Upon adoption of ASU 2016-18, the change in restricted cash held on behalf of partners for claims processing would no longer net to zero, thereby potentially having a significant impact on cash flows from operations period over period. Given the pass-through nature of these claim payments, the change in restricted cash held on behalf of partners for claims processing is presented within cash flows from financing activities on our statements of changes in cash flows.

The following table summarizes the impact of the change in accounting principle to the Company's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 (in thousands):

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017		
	As Reported	Adjustments	As Adjusted
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Purchases and maturities of restricted investments	\$—	\$ (3,200)	\$ (3,200)
Change in restricted cash and restricted investments	(2,164)	2,164	—
Net cash and restricted cash provided by (used in) investing activities	17,003	(1,036)	15,967
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Change in restricted cash held on behalf of partners for claims processing	—	(25,648)	(25,648)
Net cash and restricted cash provided by (used in) financing activities	169,570	(25,648)	143,922
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	152,580	(26,684)	125,896
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash as of beginning-of-period	134,563	35,466	170,029
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash as of end-of-period	\$287,143	\$ 8,782	\$295,925

3. Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Adoption of New Accounting Standards

In June 2018, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU 2018-07, Compensation - Stock Compensation: Improvements to Nonemployee Share-Based Payment Accounting. The update expands the scope of ASC Topic 718, Compensation - Stock Compensation ("ASC 718"), to include share-based payment transactions for acquiring goods and services from nonemployees. The ASU specifies that ASC 718 applies to all share-based payment transactions in which a grantor acquires goods or services to be used or consumed in a grantor's own operations by issuing share-based payment awards. The amendments in the update also clarify that ASC 718 does not apply to share-based payments used to effectively provide (1) financing to the issuer or (2) awards granted in conjunction with selling goods or services to customers as part of a contract accounted for under ASC 606. The update is effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within that fiscal year. Early adoption is permitted, but no earlier than an entity's adoption date of ASC 606. We adopted the requirements of this standard effective July 1, 2018, and there was no impact to our financial condition and results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018. Going forward, we do not expect the adoption to have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, in order to clarify the principles of recognizing revenue. This standard establishes the core principle of recognizing revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The FASB defines a five-step process that systematically identifies the various components of the revenue recognition process, culminating with the recognition of revenue upon satisfaction of an entity's performance obligations. By completing all five steps of the process, the core principles of

revenue recognition will be achieved. The new revenue standard (including updates) is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted only as of annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The guidance permits two methods of adoption: i) the full retrospective method applying the standard to each prior reporting period presented, or ii) the modified retrospective method with a cumulative effect of initially applying the guidance recognized at the date of initial application. The standard also allows entities to apply certain practical expedients at their discretion. The Company adopted the standard effective January 1, 2018, using the modified retrospective method for only contracts that were not completed at the date of initial application. Results for reporting periods beginning after January 1, 2018 are presented under ASC 606, while prior period amounts are not adjusted and continue to be reported in accordance with our historic accounting under ASC Topic 605, Revenue Recognition (“ASC 605”). The adoption of this standard resulted in changes related to revenue recognition for contracts that contain certain features, such as variable consideration. These changes generally accelerate revenue recognition. In addition, certain customer setup costs, which have historically been expensed as incurred, will now

be capitalized. Evolent recognized the cumulative effect of applying the new revenue standard as a \$17.3 million adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings, including non-controlling interests, in the first quarter of 2018, primarily as a result of capitalization of expenses related to contract acquisition and fulfillment costs and acceleration of revenue due to variable consideration estimation. See Note 5 for additional disclosures regarding Evolent's contracts with customers. See Note 2 for updated revenue recognition accounting policy and the impact of adopting the new revenue recognition standard on Evolent's financial statements.

Future Adoption of New Accounting Standards

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-15, Intangibles-Goodwill and Other-Internal Use Software: Customers Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement that is a Services Contract. The amendments in this ASU align the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred in a hosting arrangement that is a service contract with the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software. The update is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in any interim period. The amendments in this update should be applied either retrospectively or prospectively to all implementation costs incurred after the date of adoption. We are currently evaluating the impact of adoption on our financial condition and results of operations.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments - Credit Losses: Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. With respect to assets measured at amortized cost, such as held-to-maturity assets, the update requires presentation of the amortized cost net of a credit loss allowance. The update eliminates the probable initial recognition threshold that was previously required prior to recognizing a credit loss on financial instruments. The credit loss estimate can now reflect an entity's current estimate of all future expected credit losses as opposed to the previous standard, when an entity only considered past events and current conditions. With respect to available for sale debt securities, the update requires that credit losses be presented as an allowance rather than as a write-down. The update is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted as of the fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. We intend to adopt the requirements of this standard effective January 1, 2020, and are currently evaluating the impact of the adoption on our financial condition and results of operations.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases, which sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract (i.e., lessees and lessors). The new standard requires lessees to apply a dual approach, classifying leases as either finance or operating leases based on the principle of whether or not the lease is effectively a financed purchase by the lessee. This classification will determine whether lease expense is recognized based on an effective interest method or on a straight line basis over the term of the lease, respectively. A lessee is also required to record a right of use asset and a lease liability for all leases with a term of greater than 12 months regardless of their classification. Leases with a term of 12 months or less will be accounted for similar to existing guidance for operating leases today. ASU 2016-02 (ASC Topic 842) supersedes the previous leases standard, ASC 840, Leases. The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application is permitted. A modified retrospective transition approach is required for lessees for capital and operating leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements, with certain practical expedients available.

The Company has formulated an implementation team that is currently engaged in the evaluation process. We intend to adopt the requirements of this standard effective January 1, 2019, using a modified retrospective approach. We expect to take advantage of the package of practical expedients permitted within the new standard. In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-11, which is intended to make targeted improvements to ASU 2016-02. The amendments in ASU 2018-11 provide entities with an additional (and optional) transition method to adopt the new leases standard by recognizing a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption. The

Edgar Filing: - Form

requirements of ASU 2018-11 are effective on the same date as the requirements of ASU 2016-02. Pursuant to ASU 2018-11, the Company will apply the new standard at its adoption date rather than at the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements and recognize a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retaining earnings. We anticipate that this standard will result in a material increase in the assets and liabilities on our consolidated balance sheets; however, we do not believe adoption will have a material impact on our results of operations.

4. Transactions

Business Combinations

New Mexico Health Connections

On January 2, 2018, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, True Health, completed its previously announced acquisition of assets related to NMHC's commercial, small and large group business. The assets include a health plan management services organization with a leadership team and employee base with experience working locally with providers to run NMHC's suite of preventive, disease and care management programs. The consideration paid by the Company in connection with the acquisition consisted of \$10.3 million in cash (subject to certain adjustments), of which \$0.3 million was deposited in an escrow account. This acquisition is expected to allow the Company to leverage its platform to support a value-based, provider-centric model of care in New Mexico.

The Company commenced operations of the commercial health plan and began reporting the results of True Health as a new reportable segment during the first quarter of 2018. See Note 17 for further information about the Company's segment reporting. At the time of the acquisition, the Company also entered into a managed services agreement ("MSA") with NMHC to support its ongoing business. During the fourth quarter of 2017, the Company also entered into a reinsurance agreement with NMHC to provide balance sheet support. See Note 9 for further discussion of the reinsurance agreement. The MSA and reinsurance agreement were considered separate transactions and accounted for outside of the business combination. Therefore, there is no allocation of purchase price to these agreements at fair value.

The Company incurred approximately \$1.2 million in transaction costs related to the NHMC transaction, materially all of which were recorded within "Selling, general and administrative expenses" on our Consolidated Statements of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2017. The transaction was accounted for as a business combination using purchase accounting.

The purchase price was allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values as of January 2, 2018, as follows (in thousands):

Purchase consideration	
Cash paid to NMHC	\$ 10,000
Cash paid to escrow agent	252
Total consideration	\$ 10,252
Identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Customer relationships	\$ 2,700
Provider network contracts	2,300
Above market lease	(100)
Accrued compensation and employee benefits	(474)
Goodwill	5,826
Net assets acquired	\$ 10,252

Identifiable intangible assets associated with customer relationships and provider network contracts will be amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 15 and 5 years, respectively. The customer relationships represent existing contracts in place to provide health plan services to a number of large and small group customers throughout the state of New Mexico. The provider network contracts represent a network of hospitals and physicians to service the health plan customers. The fair value of the customer relationship intangible asset was primarily

determined using the income approach. The income approach estimates fair value for an asset based on the present value of cash flows projected to be generated by the asset. Projected cash flows are discounted at a required rate of return that reflects the relative risk of achieving the cash flows and the time value of money. The fair value of the provider network intangible asset was primarily determined using the cost approach. The cost approach estimates the fair value for an asset based on the amount it would cost to replace the asset. Goodwill is calculated as the difference between the acquisition date fair value of the total consideration and the fair value of the net assets acquired, and represents the future economic benefits that we expect to achieve as a result of the acquisition. Goodwill associated with the acquisition of True Health is allocated entirely to the True Health segment. The goodwill is attributable primarily to the acquired workforce and expected cost synergies, none of which qualify for recognition as a separate intangible asset. Goodwill is considered an indefinite-lived asset. The transaction is an asset acquisition for tax purposes, and as such the tax-basis in the acquired assets is equal to the book-basis fair value calculated and is recorded at the True Health legal entity. Therefore, no opening balance sheet deferred tax liability was recorded.

The amounts above reflect management’s preliminary estimate of the fair value of the tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on a valuation performed using currently available information. Any remaining adjustments are expected to be finalized within one year of the acquisition date.

True Health is a separate segment, and its results of operations are provided in Note 17 - Segment Reporting.

Pro Forma Financial Information (Unaudited)

The unaudited pro forma Consolidated Statements of Operations presented below gives effect to the NMHC transaction as if it took place on January 1, 2017. The following pro forma information includes adjustments to:

- reclassify transaction costs related to the NMHC transaction to the period beginning January 1, 2017;
- record revenue and expenses related to the MSA beginning January 1, 2017; and
- record amortization expenses related to intangible assets beginning January 1, 2017, for intangible assets acquired as part of the NMHC transaction.

This pro forma data is presented for informational purposes only and does not purport to be indicative of the results of future operations or of the results that would have occurred had the transactions described above occurred in the specified prior periods. The pro forma adjustments are based on available information and assumptions that the Company believes are reasonable to reflect the impact of these transactions on the Company’s historical financial information on a pro forma basis (in thousands, except per share data).

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	
Revenue	\$149,947	\$129,820	\$433,959	\$378,801
Net income (loss)	(12,555)	(11,320)	(36,651)	(65,113)
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(126)	(413)	(680)	(8,414)
Net income (loss) attributable to Evolent Health, Inc.	(12,429)	(10,907)	(35,971)	(56,699)
Net income (loss) per Common Share available to common shareholders				
Basic	\$(0.16)	\$(0.16)	\$(0.47)	\$(0.93)
Diluted	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.47)	(0.93)

Securities Offerings and Sales

Under an exchange agreement we entered into at the time of our IPO, we granted TPG, The Advisory Board Company (“The Advisory Board”) and Ptolemy Capital, LLC (“Ptolemy Capital”) (together, the “Investor Stockholders”) an exchange right that allows receipt of newly-issued shares of the Company’s Class A common stock in exchange (a “Class B Exchange”) for an equal number of shares of the Company’s Class B common stock (which are subsequently canceled) and an equal number of Evolent Health LLC’s Class B common units (“Class B units”). Class B units received by the Company from relevant Investor Stockholders are simultaneously exchanged for an equivalent number of Class A units of Evolent Health LLC, and Evolent Health LLC cancels the Class B units it receives in the Class B Exchange. The cancellation of the Class B units results in an increase in the Company’s economic interest in Evolent Health LLC.

March and June 2018 Private Sales

In March 2018, The Advisory Board sold 3.0 million shares of the Company’s Class A common Stock in a private sale (the “March 2018 Private Sale”). The shares sold in the March 2018 Private Sale consisted of 1.2 million existing shares

Edgar Filing: - Form

of the Company's Class A common stock owned by The Advisory Board and 1.8 million newly-issued shares of the Company's Class A common stock received by The Advisory Board pursuant to a Class B Exchange for all of its outstanding shares of the Company's Class B common stock and Class B units. The Company did not receive any proceeds from the March 2018 Private Sale. Subsequent to this Class B Exchange, in June 2018, The Advisory Board sold all of their remaining shares of the Company's Class A common stock and no longer owns any shares of our Class A common stock.

As a result of this Class B Exchange and Evolent Health LLC's cancellation of the Class B units during the March 2018 Private Sale, the Company's economic interest in Evolent Health LLC increased from 96.6% to 98.9% immediately following the March 2018

Private Sale, and, accordingly, we reclassified a portion of our non-controlling interests into shareholders' equity attributable to Evolent Health, Inc.

August 2017 Primary Offering

In August 2017, the Company completed a primary offering of 8.8 million shares of its Class A common stock at a price to the public of \$19.85 per share and a corresponding price to the underwriters of \$19.01 per share (the "August 2017 Primary"). This offering resulted in net cash proceeds to the Company of approximately \$166.9 million (gross proceeds of \$175.0 million, net of \$8.1 million in underwriting discounts and stock issuance costs). For each share of Class A common stock issued by Evolent Health, Inc., the Company received a corresponding Class A common unit from Evolent Health LLC in exchange for contributing the issuance proceeds to Evolent Health LLC. As a result of the Class A common stock and Class A common units issued during the August 2017 Primary, the Company's economic interest in Evolent Health LLC increased from 96.1% to 96.6% immediately following the August 2017 Primary, and, accordingly, we reclassified a portion of our non-controlling interests into shareholders' equity attributable to Evolent Health, Inc.

Secondary Offerings

The Investor Stockholders initiated several Class B Exchanges as part of various secondary offerings during 2017, thus increasing the Company's economic interest in Evolent Health LLC, as discussed below. The Company did not receive any proceeds from the secondary offerings described below.

June 2017 Secondary Offering

In June 2017, the Company completed a secondary offering of 4.5 million shares of its Class A common stock at a price to the underwriters of \$25.87 per share (the "June 2017 Secondary").

The shares sold in the June 2017 Secondary consisted of 0.7 million existing shares of the Company's Class A common stock owned and held by certain Investor Stockholders and 3.8 million newly-issued shares of the Company's Class A common stock received by certain Investor Stockholders pursuant to Class B Exchanges.

As a result of these Class B Exchanges and Evolent Health LLC's cancellation of the Class B units during the June 2017 Secondary, the Company's economic interest in Evolent Health LLC increased from 90.5% to 96.1% immediately following the June 2017 Secondary, and, accordingly, we reclassified a portion of our non-controlling interests into shareholders' equity attributable to Evolent Health, Inc.

May 2017 Secondary Offering

In May 2017, the Company completed a secondary offering of 7.0 million shares of its Class A common stock at a price to the underwriters of \$24.30 per share (the "May 2017 Secondary"). The shares were sold by the Investor Stockholders and certain management selling stockholders (together with the Investor Stockholders, the "Selling Stockholders").

The shares sold in the May 2017 Secondary consisted of 3.1 million existing shares of the Company's Class A common stock owned and held by the Selling Stockholders, 3.8 million newly-issued shares of the Company's Class A common stock received by certain Investor Stockholders pursuant to Class B Exchanges and 0.1 million shares issued upon the exercise of options by certain management selling stockholders.

As a result of these Class B Exchanges and Evolent Health LLC's cancellation of the Class B units during the May 2017 Secondary, the Company's economic interest in Evolent Health LLC increased from 84.9% to 90.5%

immediately following the May 2017 Secondary, and, accordingly, we reclassified a portion of our non-controlling interests into shareholders' equity attributable to Evolent Health, Inc.

March 2017 Secondary Offering

In March 2017, the Company completed a secondary offering of 7.5 million shares of its Class A common stock at a price to the underwriters of \$19.53 per share (the "March 2017 Secondary").

The shares sold in the March 2017 Secondary consisted of 3.1 million existing shares of the Company's Class A common stock owned and held by the Investor Stockholders and 4.4 million newly-issued shares of the Company's Class A common stock received by certain Investor Stockholders pursuant to Class B Exchanges.

As a result of these Class B Exchanges and Evolent Health LLC's cancellation of the Class B units during the March 2017 Secondary, the Company's economic interest in Evolent Health LLC increased from 77.4% to 83.9% immediately following the March 2017 Secondary, and, accordingly, we reclassified a portion of our non-controlling interests into shareholders' equity attributable to Evolent Health, Inc.

In connection with the March 2017 Secondary, the underwriters exercised, in full, their option to purchase an additional 1.1 million shares of Class A common stock (the "March 2017 Option to Purchase Additional Shares") from the Investor Stockholders at a price of \$19.53 per share. The March 2017 Option to Purchase Additional Shares closed in May 2017.

The shares sold in the March 2017 Option to Purchase Additional Shares consisted of 0.5 million existing shares of the Company's Class A common stock owned and held by certain Investor Stockholders. It also included 0.6 million newly-issued shares of the Company's Class A common stock received by certain Investor Stockholders pursuant to Class B Exchanges.

As a result of the Class B Exchanges and Evolent Health LLC's cancellation of the Class B units during the March 2017 Option to Purchase Additional Shares, the Company's economic interest in Evolent Health LLC increased from 83.9% to 84.9% immediately following the March 2017 Option to Purchase Additional Shares, and, accordingly, we reclassified a portion of our non-controlling interests into shareholders' equity attributable to Evolent Health, Inc.

The June 2017 Secondary, May 2017 Secondary, March 2017 Secondary and March 2017 Option to Purchase Additional Shares are collectively referred to as the "2017 Secondary Offerings."

The Company's economic interest in Evolent Health LLC will increase if further Class B Exchanges occur.

Asset Acquisitions

Accordion Health, Inc.

On June 8, 2017, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire Accordion Health, Inc. ("Accordion") for \$3.2 million (the "Accordion Purchase Agreement"). Accordion provides technology that the Company believes enhances its risk-adjustment factor services to its partners. In addition to technology assets, the software development team from Accordion joined Evolent as full-time employees. Under the terms of the Accordion Purchase Agreement, members of the software development team will be eligible for an additional \$0.8 million earn-out, contingent upon the completion of specified software development targets.

We accounted for the transaction as an asset acquisition as substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired was concentrated in a single identified asset, thus satisfying the requirements of the screen test introduced in ASU 2017-01. The assets acquired in the transaction were measured based on the amount of cash paid to Accordion, including transaction costs, as the fair value of the assets given was more readily determinable than the fair value of the assets received. We classified and designated the identifiable assets acquired as a \$3.3 million technology intangible asset, inclusive of approximately \$0.1 million of capitalized transaction costs. We also assessed and determined the useful life of the acquired intangible assets to be five years, subject to amortization. The Company will account for the contingent earn-out as a post-acquisition expense as the specified software development targets are achieved. The transaction was a taxable stock acquisition and the Company recognized deferred tax liability of \$2.0 million related to the book-tax basis difference in the acquired asset, which resulted in a \$2.0 million increase in the value of the intangible asset. The additional deferred tax liability represents a future source of taxable income that enables the Company to release some of its previously established valuation allowance, the reduction of which is accounted for outside of acquisition accounting, resulting in income tax benefit.

5. Revenue Recognition

As discussed in Note 3, we adopted ASU 2014-09, effective January 1, 2018, which introduces ASC 606. See Note 2 for the updated revenue recognition policy and the impact of adopting the new revenue recognition standard on the Company's financial statements. The following are other relevant disclosures as required by the adoption of ASU 2014-09. Provisions within ASC 606 are only applicable to revenues derived from our Services segment.

Disaggregation of Revenue

The following table represents Evolent's Services segment revenue disaggregated by revenue type for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 (in thousands), excluding revenues from our True Health segment and from our downside risk sharing arrangements through our insurance subsidiary, which are accounted for under ASC 944, Financial Services-Insurance.

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2018	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018
Services Revenue		
Transformation services	\$ 9,230	\$23,950
Platform and operations services	116,226	335,509

Transaction Price Allocated to the Remaining Performance Obligations

For contracts with a term that is greater than one year, we have allocated approximately \$125.0 million of transaction price to performance obligations that are unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied as of September 30, 2018. We do not include variable consideration that is allocated entirely to a wholly unsatisfied performance obligation accounted for under the series guidance in the calculation. As a result, the balance represents the value of the fixed consideration in our long-term contracts that will be recognized as revenue in a future period and excludes the majority of our platform and operations revenue, which is primarily derived based on variable consideration as discussed in Note 2. We expect to recognize revenue on approximately 60% and 84% of these remaining performance obligations by December 31, 2019, and December 31, 2020, respectively, with the remaining balance to be recognized thereafter. However, because our existing contracts may be canceled or renegotiated including for reasons outside our control, the amount of this revenue that we actually receive may be less than this estimate.

Contract Balances

Contract balances consist of accounts receivable, contract assets and deferred revenue. Contract assets are recorded when the right to consideration for services is conditional on something other than the passage of time. Contract assets relating to unbilled receivables are transferred to accounts receivable when the right to consideration becomes unconditional. We classify contract assets as current or noncurrent based on the timing of our rights to the unconditional payments. Our contract assets are generally classified as current and recorded within "Contract assets" on our consolidated balance sheets. Our current accounts receivable are classified within "Accounts receivable, net" on our consolidated balance sheets and our noncurrent accounts receivable are classified within "Prepaid expenses and other noncurrent assets" on our consolidated balance sheets.

Edgar Filing: - Form

Deferred revenue includes advance customer payments and billings in excess of revenue recognized. We classify deferred revenue as current or noncurrent based on the timing of when we expect to recognize revenue. Our current deferred revenue is recorded within “Deferred revenue” on our consolidated balance sheets, and noncurrent deferred revenue is recorded within “Other long-term liabilities” on our consolidated balance sheets.

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and deferred revenue from contracts with customers (in thousands):

	As of September 30, 2018	As of January 1, 2018
Short-term receivables ⁽¹⁾	\$58,190	\$47,131
Long-term receivables ⁽¹⁾	6,550	—
Short-term contract assets	3,705	3,710
Long-term contract assets	1,000	1,791
Short-term deferred revenue	22,360	26,147
Long-term deferred revenue	1,000	493

⁽¹⁾ Excludes pharmacy claims receivable and premiums receivable

During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, our contract asset balance decreased by \$0.8 million, primarily as the right to the consideration became unconditional and the associated balance is reclassified to accounts receivable. During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, our deferred revenue decreased by \$3.3 million, primarily as a result of the recognition of variable consideration estimate.

The amount of revenue recognized during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, from amounts included in deferred revenue at the beginning of the period was \$3.7 million and \$17.0 million, respectively. The amount of revenue recognized during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods, due primarily to net gain share as well as other estimates, was \$9.4 million and \$11.5 million, respectively.

Contract Costs

Certain bonuses and commissions earned by our sales team are considered incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer that we expect to be recoverable. The capitalized contract acquisition costs are classified as noncurrent assets and recorded within “Contract cost assets” on our consolidated balance sheets. Amortization expense is recorded within “Selling, general and administrative expenses” on the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. As of September 30, 2018, the Company had \$2.0 million of contract acquisition cost assets, net of accumulated amortization, and amortization expense of \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively.

In our platforms and operations arrangements, we incur certain costs related to the implementation of our platform before we begin to satisfy our performance obligation to the customer. The costs, which we expect to recover, are considered costs to fulfill a contract. Our contract fulfillment costs primarily include our employee labor costs and third-party vendor costs. The capitalized contract fulfillment costs are classified as noncurrent and recorded within “Contract cost assets” on our consolidated balance sheets. Amortization expense is recorded within “Cost of revenue” on the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. As of September 30, 2018, the Company had \$12.3 million of contract fulfillment cost assets, net of accumulated amortization, and amortization expense of \$0.6 million and \$1.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively.

The majority of the contract cost balance was recorded as part of the transition adjustment that was recorded upon implementation of ASC 606. These costs are deferred and then amortized on a straight-line basis over a period of benefit that we have determined to be five years. The period of benefit was based on our technology, the nature of our customer arrangements and other factors.

6. Property and Equipment, Net

The following summarizes our property and equipment (in thousands):

	As of September 30, 2018	As of December 31, 2017
Computer hardware	\$8,602	\$5,667
Furniture and equipment	3,038	2,448
Internal-use software development costs	73,679	48,557
Leasehold improvements	9,638	8,708
Total property and equipment	94,957	65,380
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(26,265)	(14,458)
Total property and equipment, net	\$68,692	\$50,922

The Company capitalized \$7.0 million and \$25.1 million of internal-use software development costs for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, and \$8.4 million and \$20.4 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively. The net book value of capitalized internal-use software development costs was \$58.7 million and \$42.1 million as of September 30, 2018, and December 31, 2017, respectively.

Depreciation expense related to property and equipment was \$4.3 million and \$11.8 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, of which amortization expense related to capitalized internal-use software development costs was \$3.1 million and \$8.5 million, respectively. Depreciation expense related to property and equipment was \$2.3 million and \$6.0 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively, of which amortization expense related to capitalized internal-use software development costs was \$1.2 million and \$2.8 million, respectively.

7. Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net

Goodwill

Goodwill has an estimated indefinite life and is not amortized; rather, it is reviewed for impairment at least annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable.

The Company has two reporting units: Services and True Health. Our annual goodwill impairment review occurs during the fourth quarter of each fiscal year. In interim periods between annual goodwill reviews, we also evaluate qualitative factors that could cause us to believe the estimated fair value of each of our reporting units may be lower than the carrying value and trigger a quantitative assessment, including, but not limited to (i) macroeconomic conditions, (ii) industry and market considerations, (iii) our overall financial performance, including an analysis of our current and projected cash flows, revenues and earnings, (iv) a sustained decrease in share price and (v) other relevant entity-specific events including changes in strategy, partners, or litigation.

We did not identify any qualitative factors that would trigger a quantitative goodwill impairment test during the nine months ended September 30, 2018. We will perform our annual impairment test as of October 31, 2018.

The following tables summarize the changes in the carrying amount of goodwill, by reportable segment, for the periods presented (in thousands):

Edgar Filing: - Form

For the Nine Months Ended
September 30, 2018

	Services	True Health	Consolidated
Balance as of beginning-of-period ⁽¹⁾	\$628,186	\$—	\$628,186
Goodwill Acquired ⁽²⁾	1,234	5,826	7,060
Measurement period adjustments ⁽²⁾	4	—	4
Foreign currency translation ⁽²⁾	(162)	—	(162)
Balance as of end-of-period	\$629,262	\$5,826	\$635,088

⁽¹⁾ Net of cumulative inception to date impairment of \$160.6 million.

⁽²⁾ Goodwill acquired, measurement period adjustments and foreign currency translation are all related to transactions completed during the first quarter of 2018.

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2017 ⁽¹⁾
Balance as of beginning-of-period ⁽²⁾	\$626,569
Measurement period adjustments ⁽³⁾	1,617
Balance as of end-of-period	\$628,186

⁽¹⁾ All of the goodwill was allocated to the Services segment as of December 31, 2017, as the True Health segment was not established until the first quarter of 2018.

⁽²⁾ Net of cumulative inception to date impairment of \$160.6 million.

⁽³⁾ Represents measurement period adjustments related to Valence Health and Aldera. See “Part II - Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data - Note 4” in our 2017 Form 10-K for further information regarding the Valence Health and Aldera transactions.

Intangible Assets, Net

Details of our intangible assets (in thousands) are presented below:

	As of September 30, 2018			
	Weighted- Average Remaining Useful Life	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value
Corporate trade name	16.7	\$19,000	\$3,166	\$15,834
Customer relationships ⁽¹⁾	19.5	208,719	25,550	183,169
Technology	2.4	55,933	27,264	28,669
Below market lease, net	4.3	4,097	2,918	1,179
Provider network contracts	4.3	2,300	345	1,955
Total		\$290,049	\$59,243	\$230,806

⁽¹⁾ The increase in the gross carrying amount of the customer relationships intangible is attributable to \$2.7 million of acquired customer relationships from the NMHC transaction and \$2.5 million related the Vestica Healthcare LLC (“Vestica”) transaction. The Company acquired certain assets from Vestica in March 2016. The transaction included additional consideration of up to \$4.0 million, which was being held in escrow and was recorded within “Prepaid expenses and other noncurrent assets” on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. In February 2018, the Company and Vestica reached an agreement to settle \$3.5 million of the \$4.0 million in escrow. Based on the terms of the settlement agreement, the Company reclassified the unamortized portion of the additional consideration from “Prepaid expenses and other noncurrent assets” into “Customer relationships” as of the settlement date. See Note 4 for further information about the NMHC transaction and see “Part II - Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data - Note 4” of our 2017 Form 10-K for further information about the Vestica transaction.

	As of December 31, 2017			
	Weighted- Average Remaining Useful Life	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value
Corporate trade name	17.4	\$19,000	\$2,454	\$16,546

Edgar Filing: - Form

Customer relationships	20.5	203,500	18,312	185,188
Technology	3.1	55,802	17,810	37,992
Below market lease, net	4.8	4,197	2,662	1,535
Total		\$282,499	\$ 41,238	\$241,261

Amortization expense related to intangible assets was \$6.1 million and \$18.0 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, and \$5.3 million and \$15.0 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively.

Intangible assets are reviewed for impairment if circumstances indicate the Company may not be able to recover the assets' carrying value. We did not identify any circumstances during nine months ended September 30, 2018, that would require an impairment test for our intangible assets.

8. Long-term Debt

In December 2016, the Company issued \$125.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 2.00% Convertible Senior Notes due 2021 (the "2021 Notes") in a private placement to qualified institutional buyers within the meaning of Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The 2021 Notes were issued at par for net proceeds of \$120.4 million. We incurred \$4.6 million of debt issuance costs in connection with the 2021 Notes, which we are amortizing to non-cash interest expense using the straight line method over the contractual term of the 2021 Notes, since this method was not materially different from the effective interest method. The closing of the private placement of the 2021 Notes occurred on December 5, 2016.

Holders of the 2021 Notes are entitled to cash interest payments, which are payable semiannually in arrears on June 1 and December 1 of each year, beginning on June 1, 2017, at a rate equal to 2.00% per annum. The 2021 Notes will mature on December 1, 2021, unless earlier repurchased or converted in accordance with their terms prior to such date. In addition, holders of the 2021 Notes may require the Company to repurchase their 2021 Notes upon the occurrence of a fundamental change at a price equal to 100.00% of the principal amount of the 2021 Notes being repurchased, plus any accrued and unpaid interest. Upon maturity, and at the option of the holders of the 2021 Notes, the principal amount of the notes may be settled via shares of the Company's Class A common stock. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, the Company recorded approximately \$0.6 million and \$1.9 million, respectively, in interest expense and \$0.2 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, in non-cash interest expense related to the amortization of deferred financing costs.

The 2021 Notes are convertible into shares of the Company's Class A common stock, based on an initial conversion rate of 41.6082 shares of Class A common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of the 2021 Notes, which is equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately \$24.03 per share of the Company's Class A common stock. In the aggregate, the 2021 Notes are initially convertible into 5.2 million shares of the Company's Class A common stock (excluding any shares issuable by the Company upon a conversion in connection with a make-whole provision upon a fundamental change under the indenture between Evolent Health, Inc. and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee, related to the 2.00% convertible senior notes due 2021, dated as of December 5, 2016).

The 2021 Notes are convertible, in multiples of \$1,000 principal amount, at the option of the holders at any time prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the maturity date. Upon conversion, we will deliver for each \$1,000 principal amount of notes converted a number of shares of our Class A common stock equal to the applicable conversion rate (together with a cash payment in lieu of delivering any fractional share) on the third business day following the relevant conversion date.

Convertible Senior Notes Carrying Value

While the 2021 Notes are recorded on our accompanying unaudited interim consolidated balance sheets at their net carrying value of \$122.1 million as of September 30, 2018, the 2021 Notes are privately traded by qualified institutional buyers (within the meaning of Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended) and their fair value was \$169.1 million, based on a traded price on September 28, 2018, a Level 2 input. The fair value as of December 31, 2017, was \$120.4 million, based on a traded price on December 29, 2017, a Level 2 input. The 2021 Notes also have embedded conversion options and contingent interest provisions, which have not been recorded as separate financial instruments.

The following table summarizes the carrying value of the long-term debt (in thousands):

	As of September 30, 2018	As of December 31, 2017
Carrying value	\$ 122,082	\$ 121,394
Unamortized discount	2,918	3,606
Principal amount	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000
Remaining amortization period (years)	3.2	3.9

9. Commitments and Contingencies

Contingencies

Tax Receivables Agreement

In connection with the Offering Reorganization, the Company entered into the Tax Receivables Agreement (the “TRA”) with certain of its investors, which provides for the payment by the Company to these investors of 85% of the amount of the tax benefits, if any, that the Company is deemed to realize as a result of increases in our tax basis related to exchanges of Class B common units as well as tax benefits attributable to the future utilization of pre-IPO NOLs. These payment obligations are obligations of the Company. For purposes of the TRA, the benefit deemed realized by the Company will be computed by comparing its actual income tax liability to the amount of such taxes that the Company would have been required to pay had there been no increase to the tax basis of the assets of the Company as a result of the exchanges or had the Company had no NOL carryforward balance. The actual amount and timing of any payments under the TRA will vary depending upon a number of factors, including:

- the timing of the exchanges and the price of the Class A shares at the time of the transaction, triggering a tax basis increase in the Company’s asset and a corresponding benefit to be realized under the TRA; and
- the amount and timing of our taxable income - the Company will be required to pay 85% of the tax savings as and when realized, if any. If the Company does not have taxable income, it will not be required to make payments under the TRA for that taxable year because no tax savings were actually realized.

Due to the items noted above, and the fact that the Company is in a full valuation allowance position such that the deferred tax assets related to the Company’s historical pre-IPO losses and tax basis increase benefit from exchanges have not been realized, the Company has not recorded a liability pursuant to the TRA.

Litigation Matters

We are engaged from time to time in certain legal disputes arising in the ordinary course of business, including employment claims. When the likelihood of a loss contingency becomes probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated, we accrue a liability for the loss contingency. We continue to review accruals and adjust them to reflect ongoing negotiations, settlements, rulings, advice of legal counsel, and other relevant information. To the extent new information is obtained, and our views on the probable outcomes of claims, suits, assessments, investigations or legal proceedings change, changes in our accrued liabilities would be recorded in the period in which such determination is made. The Company is not aware of any legal proceedings or claims as of September 30, 2018, that the Company believes will have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial position or result of operations.

Commitments

Commitments to Equity-Method Investees

The Company has contractual arrangements with its equity-method investees that will require the Company to provide operating capital support in the form of equity financing of up to \$2.6 million as of September 30, 2018, in accordance with the Company’s contribution agreements with its equity-method investees. These obligations are outside of Company’s control and payment could be requested during 2018. The Company did not have any contingent commitments to equity-method investees as of December 31, 2017.

Letter of Credit

Edgar Filing: - Form

During the first quarter of 2017, the Company entered into an agreement to provide a letter of credit, for up to \$5.0 million, to assist a customer in demonstrating adequate reserves to the customer's state regulatory authorities. The letter of credit is effective from September 30, 2017 through June 30, 2019, and carries a quarterly facility rental fee of 0.80% per annum on the amount of the outstanding balance. The letter of credit will terminate after June 30, 2019. The letter of credit is presented at the face amount plus accrued facility rental fee, less received payments. There was no outstanding balance related to this letter of credit as of September 30, 2018, or December 31, 2017.

25

Lease Commitments

The Company has entered into lease agreements for its primary office locations in Arlington, Virginia, Lisle, Illinois, Chicago, Illinois, Albuquerque, New Mexico and Pune, India. Certain leases acquired as part of the Valence Health transaction included existing sublease agreements for office locations in Chicago, Illinois. The Company also has several smaller leases in various locations within Texas and California. Total rental expense, net of sublease income, on operating leases was \$3.3 million and \$10.1 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, and \$3.0 million and \$8.0 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively.

In connection with various lease agreements, the Company is required to maintain \$3.7 million in letters of credit and, as such, held \$3.7 million in restricted cash and restricted investments as collateral for the letters of credit as of September 30, 2018.

Indemnifications

The Company's customer agreements generally include a provision by which the Company agrees to defend its partners against third-party claims (a) for death, bodily injury, or damage to personal property caused by Company negligence or willful misconduct, (b) by former or current Company employees arising from such managed service agreements, (c) for intellectual property infringement under specified conditions and (d) for Company violation of applicable laws, and to indemnify them against any damages and costs awarded in connection with such claims. To date, the Company has not incurred any material costs as a result of such indemnities and has not accrued any liabilities related to such obligations in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Registration Rights Agreement

We entered into a registration rights agreement with The Advisory Board, the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center ("UPMC"), TPG and another investor to register for sale under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, shares of our Class A common stock, including those delivered in exchange for Class B common stock and Class B common units. Subject to certain conditions and limitations, this agreement provides these investors with certain demand, piggyback and shelf registration rights. The registration rights granted under the registration rights agreement will terminate upon the date the holders of shares that are a party thereto no longer hold any such shares that are entitled to registration rights. Pursuant to our contractual obligations under this agreement, we filed a registration statement on Form S-3 with the SEC on July 28, 2016, which was declared effective on August 12, 2016.

Pursuant to certain terms of the registration rights agreement, certain Investor Stockholders sold 19.7 million shares of the Company's Class A common stock during the 2017 Secondary Offerings, as discussed in Note 4. The Company incurred \$0.3 million and \$1.5 million in expenses related to the 2017 Secondary Offerings for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, pursuant to the terms of the registration rights agreement. The expenses were recorded within "Selling, general and administrative expenses" on our Consolidated Statements of Operations. We did not incur any expenses related to secondary offerings or other sales of shares by our Investor Stockholders for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018.

We will continue to pay all expenses relating to any demand, piggyback or shelf registration, other than underwriting discounts and commissions and any transfer taxes, subject to specified conditions and limitations. The registration rights agreement includes customary indemnification provisions, including indemnification of the participating holders of shares of Class A common stock and their directors, officers and employees by us for any losses, claims, damages or liabilities in respect thereof and expenses to which such holders may become subject under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, state law or otherwise.

Guarantees

As part of our strategy to support certain of our partners in the Next Generation Accountable Care Program, we entered into upside and downside risk sharing arrangements. Our downside risk-sharing arrangements are limited to our fees and are executed through our wholly-owned captive insurance company. To satisfy the capital requirements of our insurance entity as well as state insurance regulators, Evolent entered into letters of credit of \$22.0 million as of September 30, 2018, to secure potential losses related to insurance services. This amount is in excess of our actuarial assessment of loss.

Reinsurance Agreement

During the fourth quarter of 2017, the Company entered into a 15-month, \$10.0 million capital-only reinsurance agreement with NMHC, expiring on December 31, 2018. The purpose of the capital-only reinsurance is to provide balance sheet support to NMHC. There is no uncertainty to the outcome of the agreement as there is no transfer of underwriting risk to Evolent or True Health, and neither Evolent nor True Health is at risk for any cash payments on behalf of NMHC. As a result, this agreement does not qualify for reinsurance accounting. The Company will record a quarterly fee of approximately \$0.2 million as non-operating income on its

consolidated statements of operations and will maintain \$10.0 million in restricted cash and restricted investments on its consolidated balance sheets for the duration of the reinsurance agreement.

UPMC Reseller Agreement

The Company and UPMC are parties to a reseller, services and non-competition agreement, dated August 31, 2011, which was amended and restated by the parties on June 27, 2013 (as amended through the date hereof, the “UPMC Reseller Agreement”). Under the terms of the UPMC Reseller Agreement, UPMC has appointed the Company as a non-exclusive reseller of certain services, subject to certain conditions and limitations specified in the UPMC Reseller Agreement. In consideration for the Company’s obligations under the UPMC Reseller Agreement and subject to certain conditions described therein, UPMC has agreed not to sell certain products and services directly to a defined list of 20 of the Company’s customers.

Credit and Concentration Risk

The Company is subject to significant concentrations of credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. As of September 30, 2018, approximately 72.3% of our \$266.8 million of cash and cash equivalents (including restricted cash) were held in bank deposits with FDIC participating banks, approximately 27.4% were held in money market funds and less than 1.0% were held in international banks. While the Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents with financial institutions with high credit ratings, it often maintains these deposits in federally insured financial institutions in excess of federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any realized losses on cash and cash equivalents to date.

The Company is also subject to significant concentration of accounts receivable risk as a substantial portion of our trade accounts receivable is derived from a small number of our partners. The following table summarizes those partners who represented at least 10.0% of our trade accounts receivable for the periods presented:

	As of September 30, 2018	As of December 31, 2017
Customer B *		11.8 %
Customer C	16.2 %	32.1 %
Customer D *		16.5 %

* Represents less than 10.0% of the respective balance

In addition, the Company is subject to significant concentration of revenue risk as a substantial portion of our revenue is derived from a small number of contractual relationships with our operating partners.

The following table summarizes those partners who represented at least 10.0% of our revenue for the periods presented:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Customer A	18.8 %	19.0 %	18.9 %	18.5 %
Customer B *	*	*	*	10.0 %

* Represents less than 10.0% of the respective balance

27

10. Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share available for common stockholders (in thousands, except per share data):

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net income (loss)	\$(12,555)	\$(13,129)	\$(36,651)	\$(55,977)
Less:				
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(126)	(541)	(680)	(8,471)
Net income (loss) available for common shareholders ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$(12,429)	\$(12,588)	\$(35,971)	\$(47,506)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	77,999	70,328	76,871	60,867
Earnings (Loss) per Common Share				
Basic	\$(0.16)	\$(0.18)	\$(0.47)	\$(0.78)
Diluted	(0.16)	(0.18)	(0.47)	(0.78)

(1) For periods of net loss, net income (loss) available for common shareholders is the same for both basic and diluted purposes.

Each Class B common unit of Evolent Health LLC can be exchanged (together with a corresponding number of shares of our Class B common stock) for one share of our Class A common stock. As holders exchange their Class

(2) B common shares for Class A common shares, our interest in Evolent Health LLC will increase. Therefore, shares of our Class B common stock are not considered dilutive shares for the purposes of calculating our diluted earnings (loss) per common share as related adjustment to net income (loss) available for common shareholders would equally offset the additional shares, resulting in the same earnings (loss) per common share.

(3) For periods of net loss, shares used in the earnings (loss) per common share calculation represent basic shares as using diluted shares would be anti-dilutive.

Anti-dilutive shares (in thousands) excluded from the calculation of weighted-average common shares presented above are presented below:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Exchangeable Class B common stock	766	2,654	1,251	8,846
Restricted stock units ("RSUs")	1,197	577	923	557
Stock options and performance-based stock options	2,698	2,976	2,486	3,031
Convertible senior notes	5,201	5,201	5,201	5,201
Total	9,862	11,408	9,861	17,635

11. Stock-based Compensation

Total compensation expense by award type and line item in our consolidated financial statements was as follows (in thousands):

Award Type	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Stock options	\$2,139	\$4,291	\$7,009	\$12,452
Performance-based stock options	113	113	334	335
RSUs	1,795	1,304	5,217	3,385
Total	\$4,047	\$5,708	\$12,560	\$16,172
Line Item				
Cost of revenue	\$376	\$401	\$1,130	\$1,143
Selling, general and administrative expenses	3,671	5,307	11,430	15,029
Total	\$4,047	\$5,708	\$12,560	\$16,172

No stock-based compensation in the totals above was capitalized as software development costs for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Stock-based awards were granted as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Stock options	3	84	1,054	961
RSUs	18	37	857	461

12. Income Taxes

For interim periods, we recognize an income tax provision (benefit) based on our estimated annual effective tax rate expected for the full year.

The Company recorded \$0.1 million and less than \$0.1 million in income tax expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, which resulted in effective tax rates of (0.9)% and (0.1)%, respectively. The Company recorded \$1.7 million and \$2.0 million in income tax benefit for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively, which resulted in effective tax rates of 11.6% and 3.5%, respectively. The income tax benefit recorded during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, primarily relates to the change in indefinite-lived components and components expected to reverse outside of the net operating loss carryover period as part of the outside basis difference in our partnership interest in Evolent Health LLC. With the exception of these components, the Company continues to record a valuation allowance against the net deferred tax assets. As a result of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Tax Act") enacted on December 22, 2017, and subsequent state jurisdictions

conforming to certain provisions of the Tax Act with respect to the indefinite carryforward period and 80% taxable income limitation on NOLs arising after December 31, 2017, these components of the deferred tax liabilities are comprised of the entire nonconforming state indefinite-lived components and those outside of the NOL carryforward period and a portion of our federal and conforming states components that could not be used as a source of income. As of December 31, 2017, the Company had recorded a provisional estimate of the financial statement impact of the Tax Act in accordance with SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, the change in the initial provisional estimates is immaterial. The Company will continue to evaluate any further adjustments necessary through 2018.

As a result of the increase in our ownership of Evolent Health LLC following the March 2018 Private Sale discussed in Note 4 above, the Company reduced the indefinite portion of the deferred tax liability related to the book basis compared to the tax basis in our partnership interest in Evolent Health LLC by approximately \$0.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018. The effect of this change in the deferred tax liability was recorded as additional paid-in capital.

As a result of the increase in our ownership of Evolent Health LLC following the August 2017 Primary and 2017 Secondary Offerings discussed in Note 4 above, the Company reduced the indefinite portion of the deferred tax liability related to the book basis compared to the tax basis in our partnership interest in Evolent Health LLC by \$13.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The effect of this change in the deferred tax liability was recorded as \$12.8 million of additional paid-in capital and \$0.3 million of income tax benefit.

As of December 31, 2017, the Company had unrecognized tax benefits of \$0.8 million that, if recognized, would not affect the effective tax rate. As of September 30, 2018, the Company has released all unrecognized tax benefits due to the filing of a federal income tax automatic accounting method change application. The Company is not currently subject to income tax audits in any U.S., state, or foreign jurisdictions for any tax year.

Tax Receivables Agreement

In connection with the Offering Reorganization, the Company entered into the TRA with certain of its investors, which provides for the payment by the Company to these investors of 85% of the amount of the tax benefits, if any, that the Company is deemed to realize as a result of increases in our tax basis related to exchanges of Class B common units as well as tax benefits attributable to the future utilization of pre-IPO NOLs. See Note 9 above and “Part II - Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data - Note 12” in our 2017 Form 10-K for discussion of our TRA.

13. Investments In and Advances to Equity Method Investees

The Company has entered into joint venture agreements with various entities. As of September 30, 2018, the Company’s economic and voting interests in these entities ranged between 4% and 40%. As of December 31, 2017, the Company’s economic interests in these entities ranged between 26% and 40% and voting interests ranged between 27% and 40%. The Company determined that it has significant influence over these entities but that it does not have control over any of the entities. Accordingly, the investments are accounted for under the equity method of accounting and the Company is allocated its proportional share of the entities’ earnings and losses for each reporting period. The Company’s proportional share of the losses from these investments was approximately \$1.4 million and \$2.8 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, and \$0.4 million and \$1.4 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively.

The Company signed services agreements with certain of the aforementioned entities to provide certain management, operational and support services to help manage elements of their service offerings. Revenues related to these services agreements was \$5.1 million and \$5.9 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, and less than \$0.1 million and \$0.4 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively.

14. Non-controlling Interests

Immediately following the Offering Reorganization and IPO (as described in our 2017 Form 10-K), the Company owned 70.3% of Evolent Health LLC. The Company’s ownership percentage changes with the issuance of Class A common stock and Class B Exchanges.

The Company completed the 2017 Secondary Offerings during 2017. The shares sold in the 2017 Secondary Offerings consisted of 20.1 million shares of the Company’s Class A common stock, consisting of 7.4 million existing shares of the Company’s Class A common stock owned and held by certain Selling Stockholders, 12.6 million newly-issued shares of the Company’s Class A common stock received by certain Investor Stockholders pursuant to Class B Exchanges and 0.1 million shares issued upon the exercise of options by certain management selling stockholders. As a result of these Class B Exchanges and Evolent Health LLC’s cancellation of its Class B common units during the 2017 Secondary Offerings, the Company’s economic interest in Evolent Health LLC increased from 77.4% to 96.1% immediately following the June 2017 Secondary, and, accordingly, we reclassified a portion of our non-controlling

interests into shareholders' equity attributable to Evolent Health, Inc.

In addition, the Company issued 8.8 million shares of its Class A Common Stock during the August 2017 Primary for net proceeds of \$166.9 million. For each share of Class A common stock issued by Evolent Health, Inc., the Company received a corresponding Class A common unit from Evolent Health LLC in exchange for contributing the issuance proceeds to Evolent Health LLC. As a result of the Class A common stock and Class A common units issued in conjunction with the August 2017 Primary, the Company's economic interest in Evolent Health LLC increased from 96.1% to 96.6% immediately following the August 2017 Primary, and, accordingly, we reclassified a portion of our non-controlling interests into shareholders' equity attributable to Evolent Health, Inc.

The Company completed the March 2018 Private Sale during March 2018. The shares sold in the March 2018 Private Sale consisted of 1.2 million existing shares of the Company's Class A common stock owned and held by The Advisory Board and 1.8 million newly-issued shares of the Company's Class A common stock received by The Advisory Board pursuant to a Class B Exchange.

As a result of this Class B Exchange and Evolent Health LLC's cancellation of the Class B units during the March 2018 Private Sale, the Company's economic interest in Evolent Health LLC increased from 96.6% to 98.9% immediately following the March 2018 Private Sale, and, accordingly, we reclassified a portion of our non-controlling interests into shareholders' equity attributable to Evolent Health, Inc.

As of September 30, 2018, and December 31, 2017, we owned 99.0% and 96.6% of the economic interests in Evolent Health LLC, respectively. See Note 4 for further discussion of the March 2018 Private Sale, August 2017 Primary and 2017 Secondary Offerings.

Changes in non-controlling interests (in thousands) for the periods presented were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Non-controlling interests as of beginning-of-period	\$ 10,148	\$ 34,680	\$ 35,427	\$ 209,588
Cumulative-effect adjustment from adoption of new accounting principle	—	—	594	—
Decrease in non-controlling interests as a result of Class B Exchanges	—	—	(25,334)	(168,883)
Reclassification of non-controlling interests	(14)	1,793	1	3,698
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(126)	(541)	(680)	(8,471)
Non-controlling interests as of end-of-period	\$ 10,008	\$ 35,932	\$ 10,008	\$ 35,932

15. Fair Value Measurement

GAAP defines fair value as the price that would be received from the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) assuming an orderly transaction in the most advantageous market at the measurement date. GAAP also establishes a hierarchical disclosure framework which prioritizes and ranks the level of observability of inputs used in measuring fair value. These tiers include:

Level 1 - inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices available in active markets for identical instruments as of the reporting date;

Level 2 - inputs to the valuation methodology are other than quoted prices in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date and the fair value can be determined through the use of models or other valuation methodologies; and

Level 3 - inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable inputs in situations where there is little or no market activity for the asset or liability.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the particular asset or liability being measured.

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

In accordance with GAAP, certain assets and liabilities are required to be recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. The following table summarizes the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis (in thousands):

	As of September 30, 2018			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents ⁽¹⁾	\$41,186	\$	—\$	—\$41,186
Restricted cash and restricted investments ⁽¹⁾	32,028	—	—	32,028
Total	\$73,214	\$	—\$	—\$73,214
Liabilities				
Contingent consideration ⁽²⁾	—	—	8,300	8,300

	As of December 31, 2017			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents ⁽¹⁾	\$60,535	\$	—\$	—\$60,535
Restricted cash and restricted investments ⁽¹⁾	16,575	—	—	16,575
Total	\$77,110	\$	—\$	—\$77,110
Liabilities				
Contingent consideration ⁽²⁾	—	—	8,700	8,700

⁽¹⁾ Represents the cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and restricted investments that were held in money market funds as of September 30, 2018, and December 31, 2017, as presented in the tables above.

⁽²⁾ Represents the contingent earn-out consideration related to the University Health Care, Inc. d/b/a Passport Health Plan ("Passport") acquisition as described below.

The Company recognizes any transfers between levels within the hierarchy as of the beginning of the reporting period. There were no transfers between fair value levels for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

In the absence of observable market prices, the fair value is based on the best information available and involves a significant degree of judgment, taking into consideration a combination of internal and external factors, including the appropriate risk adjustments for non-performance and liquidity risks.

The strategic alliance with Passport includes a provision for additional equity consideration contingent upon the Company obtaining new third-party Medicaid business in future periods. The contingent consideration of \$8.3 million and \$8.7 million is a mark-to-market liability recorded within "Other long-term liabilities" on our Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2018, and December 31, 2017. We recorded a re-measurement loss of approximately \$0.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018, and a re-measurement gain of approximately \$0.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, and re-measurement losses of approximately \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively, based on changes in the underlying assumptions of the fair value calculation. The fair value of the contingent equity consideration was estimated based on the real options approach, a form of the income approach, which estimated the probability of the Company achieving future revenues under the agreement. The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Passport contingent consideration are the five-year risk-adjusted recurring revenue compound annual growth rate ("CAGR") and the applicable discount rate. A significant increase in the assumed five-year risk-adjusted recurring

revenue CAGR projection or decrease in discount rate in isolation would result in a significantly higher fair value of the contingent consideration.

Edgar Filing: - Form

The changes in our contingent consideration, measured at fair value, for which the Company uses Level 3 inputs to determine fair value are as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three		For the Nine	
	Months Ended		Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Balance as of beginning-of-period	\$8,200	\$8,500	\$8,700	\$8,300
Realized and unrealized (gains) losses, net	100	100	(400)	300
Balance as of end-of-period	\$8,300	\$8,600	\$8,300	\$8,600

The following table summarizes the fair value (in thousands), valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs of our Level 3 fair value measurements as of the periods presented:

	As of September 30, 2018		Significant Unobservable Inputs	Assumption or Input Ranges
	Fair Value	Valuation Technique		
Contingent consideration ⁽¹⁾	\$8,300	Real options approach	Risk-adjusted recurring revenue CAGR	112.7 % ⁽²⁾
			Discount rate/time value	3.8% - 4.5%

⁽¹⁾ Related to additional Passport earn-out consideration as described above.

⁽²⁾ The risk-adjusted recurring revenue CAGR is calculated over the five-year period 2017-2021. Given that there was no recurring revenue in 2016 and 2017, the calculation of the 2017 and 2018 growth rate is based on a theoretical 2016 and 2017 recurring revenue of \$1.0 million, resulting in a higher growth rate. The risk-adjusted recurring revenue CAGR over the period 2019-2021 is 78.6%.

	As of December 31, 2017		Significant Unobservable Inputs	Assumption or Input Ranges
	Fair Value	Valuation Technique		
Contingent consideration ⁽¹⁾	\$8,700	Real options approach	Risk-adjusted recurring revenue CAGR	92.5 % ⁽²⁾
			Discount rate/time value	2.7% - 4.0%

⁽¹⁾ Related to additional Passport earn-out consideration as described above.

⁽²⁾ The risk-adjusted recurring revenue CAGR is calculated over the five-year period 2017-2021. Given that there was no recurring revenue in 2016 and 2017, the calculation of the 2017 and 2018 growth rate is based on a theoretical 2016 and 2017 recurring revenue of \$1.0 million, resulting in a higher growth rate. The risk-adjusted recurring revenue CAGR over the period 2019-2021 is 19.2%.

Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements

In addition to the assets and liabilities that are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company records certain assets and liabilities at fair value on a nonrecurring basis as required by GAAP. Generally, assets are recorded at fair value on a nonrecurring basis as a result of impairment charges. This includes goodwill, intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, held-to-maturity investments and equity method investments. While not carried at fair value on a recurring basis, these items are continually monitored for indicators of impairment that would indicate current carrying value is greater than fair value. In those situations, the assets are considered impaired and written down to current fair value. See Notes 4, 5, 6, 7 and 13 for further discussion of assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis.

Other Fair Value Disclosures

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents (those not held in a money market fund), restricted cash, receivables, prepaid expenses, accounts payable, accrued liabilities and accrued compensation approximate their fair values because of the relatively short-term maturities of these items and financial instruments.

See Note 8 for information regarding the fair value of the 2021 Notes.

16. Related Parties

The entities described below are considered related parties and the balances and/or transactions with them are reported in our consolidated financial statements.

As discussed in Note 13, the Company has economic interests in several entities that are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. The Company has allocated its proportional share of the investees' earnings and losses each reporting period. In addition, Evolent has entered into services agreements with certain of the entities to provide certain management, operational and support services to help the entities manage elements of their service offerings. Revenues related to these services agreements was \$5.1 million and \$5.9 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, and less than \$0.1 million and \$0.4 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively.

The Company also works closely with UPMC, one of its founding investors. The Company's relationship with UPMC is a subcontractor relationship where UPMC has agreed to execute certain tasks (primarily TPA services) relating to certain customer commitments. We also conduct business with a company in which UPMC holds a significant equity interest.

Additionally, prior to the Offering Reorganization, we issued shares of our stock to certain of our partners while concurrently entering into revenue contracts with those partners. Those partners are considered related parties and the balances and/or transactions with them were reported on our consolidated financial statements for the periods in which they held a significant equity interest in Evolent Health, Inc.

The following table presents revenues and expenses attributable to our related parties (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	
Revenue				
Transformation services	\$5,332	\$352	\$6,112	\$597
Platform and operations services	12,180	9,411	27,072	24,764
Expenses				
Cost of revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization expenses)	2,390	5,299	6,842	17,382
Selling, general and administrative expenses	241	514	620	1,038

17. Segment Reporting

We define our reportable segments based on the way the chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), currently the Chief Executive Officer, manages the operations for purposes of allocating resources and assessing performance. We classify our operations into two reportable segments as follows:

Services, which consists of our technology-enabled services platform that supports our various value-based operations, such as delivery network alignment, population health performance, integrated cost and revenue management solutions and financial and administrative management services; and

True Health, which consists of a commercial health plan we operate in New Mexico that focuses on small and large businesses.

In the ordinary course of business, our reportable segments enter into transactions with one another. While intersegment transactions are treated like third-party transactions to determine segment performance, the revenues and expenses recognized by the segment that is the counterparty to the transaction are eliminated in consolidation and do not affect consolidated results.

The CODM uses Adjusted Revenue and Adjusted EBITDA as the relevant segment performance measures to evaluate the performance of the segments and allocate resources.

Adjusted Revenue and Adjusted EBITDA are segment performance financial measures that offer a useful view of the overall operation of our businesses and may be different than similarly-titled segment performance financial measures used by other companies. Adjusted Revenue is defined as the sum of Adjusted Services Revenue and True Health premiums revenue less intersegment eliminations. Adjusted Services Revenue is defined as Services revenue adjusted to exclude the impact of purchase accounting adjustments. Adjusted Services Revenue consists of Adjusted Transformation Services Revenue and Adjusted Platform

and Operations Services Revenue, which are defined as transformation services revenue and platform and operations services revenue, respectively, before the effect of intersegment eliminations and adjusted to exclude the impact of purchase accounting adjustments. The company's Adjusted Services Revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, includes a \$4.5 million adjustment related to revenue that was contracted for prior to 2018 and that was properly excluded from revenue in our 2017 results under the revenue recognition rules then in effect under ASC 605. On January 1, 2018, we adopted the new revenue recognition rules under ASC 606 using the modified retrospective method, which required us to include this \$4.5 million as part of the cumulative transition adjustment to beginning retained earnings as of January 1, 2018. Under ASC 605, and based on proportionate performance revenue recognition, we would have recognized an additional \$4.5 million in revenue during 2018, primarily within our Adjusted Transformation Services Revenue. The Company has therefore included this revenue, and related profit, in its adjusted results for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, as they had not been previously reported prior to 2018 and the contracts are expected to be completed within 2018. This is a one-time adjustment and it will not reoccur in future periods.

Adjusted EBITDA is the sum of Services Adjusted EBITDA and True Health Adjusted EBITDA and is defined as EBITDA (net income (loss) attributable to Evolent Health, Inc. before interest income, interest expense, (provision) benefit for income taxes, depreciation and amortization expenses), adjusted to exclude changes in fair value of contingent consideration and indemnification assets, income (loss) from equity method investees, other income (expense), net, net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interests, purchase accounting adjustments, stock-based compensation expenses, severance costs, amortization of contract cost assets recorded as a result of a one-time ASC 606 transition adjustment, transaction costs related to acquisitions and business combinations and other one-time adjustments (which for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, includes the ASC 606 transition adjustment described above). When Adjusted EBITDA is discussed in this report, the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure is net income (loss) attributable to Evolent Health, Inc.

Management considers Adjusted Revenue and Adjusted EBITDA to be the appropriate metrics to evaluate and compare the ongoing operating performance of our segments on a consistent basis across reporting periods as they eliminate the effect of items which are not indicative of each segment's core operating performance.

The following tables present our segment information (in thousands):

	Services	True Health (1)	Intersegment Eliminations	Consolidated
Adjusted Revenue				
Three Months Ended September 30, 2018				
Services:				
Adjusted Transformation Services	\$9,230	\$—	\$—	\$9,230
Adjusted Platform and Operations Services	121,845	—	(3,537)	118,308
Adjusted Services Revenue	131,075	—	(3,537)	127,538
True Health:				
Premiums	—	22,829	(206)	22,623
Adjusted Revenue	131,075	22,829	(3,743)	150,161
Purchase accounting adjustments (2)	(214)	—	—	(214)
Total revenue	\$130,861	\$22,829	\$(3,743)	\$149,947

Three Months Ended September 30, 2017

Services:				
Adjusted Transformation Services	\$8,204	\$—	\$—	\$8,204
Adjusted Platform and Operations Services	100,157	—	—	100,157
Adjusted Services Revenue	108,361	—	—	108,361
Adjusted Revenue	108,361	—	—	108,361
Purchase accounting adjustments (2)	(449)	—	—	(449)
Total revenue	\$107,912	\$—	\$—	\$107,912

	Services	True Health (1)	Segments Total
Three Months Ended September 30, 2018			
Adjusted EBITDA	\$4,065	\$732	\$4,797
Three Months Ended September 30, 2017			
Adjusted EBITDA	\$2,648	\$—	\$2,648

(1) The True Health segment was created in January 2018.

Purchase accounting adjustments pertain to Adjusted Platform and Operations Services Revenue. There were no

(2) purchase accounting adjustments in relation to Adjusted Transformation Services Revenue or True Health premiums revenue.

Edgar Filing: - Form

	Services	True Health ⁽¹⁾	Intersegment Eliminations	Consolidated
Adjusted Revenue				
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018				
Services:				
Adjusted Transformation Services	\$27,605	\$—	\$—	\$27,605
Adjusted Platform and Operations Services	353,697	—	(10,949)	342,748
Adjusted Services Revenue	381,302	—	(10,949)	370,353
True Health:				
Premiums	—	69,353	(602)	68,751
Adjusted Revenue	381,302	69,353	(11,551)	439,104
ASC 606 transition adjustment ⁽²⁾	(4,498)	—	—	(4,498)
Purchase accounting adjustments ⁽³⁾	(647)	—	—	(647)
Total revenue	\$376,157	\$69,353	\$(11,551)	\$433,959

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017

Services:				
Adjusted Transformation Services	\$23,799	\$—	\$—	\$23,799
Adjusted Platform and Operations Services	298,646	—	—	298,646
Adjusted Services Revenue	322,445	—	—	322,445
Adjusted Revenue	322,445	—	—	322,445
Purchase accounting adjustments ⁽³⁾	(1,224)	—	—	(1,224)
Total revenue	\$321,221	\$—	\$—	\$321,221

	Services	True Health ⁽¹⁾	Segments Total
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018			
Adjusted EBITDA	\$16,674	\$921	\$17,595
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017			
Adjusted EBITDA	\$(5,689)	\$—	\$(5,689)

⁽¹⁾ The True Health segment was created in January 2018.

⁽²⁾ Adjustment to Adjusted Transformation Services Revenue was approximately \$3.7 million and the adjustment to Adjusted Platform and Operations Services Revenue was approximately \$0.8 million.

⁽³⁾ Purchase accounting adjustments pertain to Adjusted Platform and Operations Services Revenue. There were no purchase accounting adjustments in relation to Adjusted Transformation Services Revenue or True Health premiums revenue.

Edgar Filing: - Form

The following table presents our reconciliation of segments total Adjusted EBITDA to net income (loss) attributable to Evolent Health, Inc. (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	
Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Evolent Health, Inc.	\$(12,429)	\$(12,588)	\$(35,971)	\$(47,506)
Less:				
Interest income	968	411	2,918	813
Interest expense	(853)	(880)	(2,561)	(2,781)
(Provision) benefit for income taxes	(135)	1,714	(29)	2,009
Depreciation and amortization expenses	(10,352)	(7,717)	(29,882)	(21,236)
Income (loss) from equity method investees	(1,381)	(369)	(2,787)	(1,446)
Change in fair value of contingent consideration and indemnification asset	(100)	(100)	1,404	(300)
Other income (expense), net	(124)	15	(64)	21
Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interests	126	541	680	8,471
ASC 606 transition adjustments	—	—	(4,498)	—
Purchase accounting adjustments	(214)	(449)	(647)	(1,224)
Stock-based compensation expense	(4,047)	(5,708)	(12,560)	(16,172)
Severance costs	—	—	(1,489)	—
Amortization of contract cost assets	(658)	—	(1,797)	—
Transaction costs	(456)	(2,694)	(2,254)	(9,972)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$4,797	\$2,648	\$17,595	\$(5,689)

Asset information by segment is not a key measure of performance used by the CODM. Accordingly, we have not disclosed asset information by segment.

18. True Health Claims Reserves

Claims reserves for the True Health segment reflect estimates of the ultimate cost of claims that have been incurred but not reported, including expected development on reported claims, those that have been reported but not yet paid (reported claims in process), and other medical care expenses and services payable that are primarily comprised of accruals for incentives and other amounts payable to health care professionals and facilities.

The Company uses actuarial principles and assumptions that are consistently applied each reporting period and recognizes the actuarial best estimate of the ultimate liability along with a margin for adverse deviation. This approach is consistent with actuarial standards of practice that the liabilities be adequate under moderately adverse conditions.

This liability predominately consists of incurred but not reported amounts and reported claims in process including expected development on reported claims. The liability is primarily calculated using "completion factors" developed by comparing the claim incurred date to the date claims were paid. Completion factors are impacted by several key items including changes in: 1) electronic (auto-adjudication) versus manual claim processing, 2) provider claims submission rates, 3) membership and 4) the mix of products.

The Company's policy is to use historical completion factors combined with an analysis of current trends and operational factors to develop current estimates of completion factors. The Company estimates the liability for claims

incurred in each month by applying the current estimates of completion factors to the current paid claims data. This approach implicitly assumes that historical completion rates will be a useful indicator for the current period notwithstanding that we did not own NMHC's commercial business prior to January 2, 2018.

For more recent months, the Company expects to rely more heavily on medical cost trend analysis that reflects expected claim payment patterns and other relevant operational considerations. Medical cost trend is primarily impacted by medical service utilization and unit costs that are affected by changes in the level and mix of medical benefits offered, including inpatient, outpatient and

pharmacy, the impact of copays and deductibles, changes in provider practices and changes in consumer demographics and consumption behavior.

For each reporting period, the Company compares key assumptions used to establish the claims reserves to actual experience. When actual experience differs from these assumptions, claims reserves are adjusted through current period shareholders' net income. Additionally, the Company evaluates expected future developments and emerging trends that may impact key assumptions. The process used to determine this liability requires the Company to make critical accounting estimates that involve considerable judgment, reflecting the variability inherent in forecasting future claim payments. These estimates are highly sensitive to changes in the Company's key assumptions, specifically completion factors and medical cost trends.

Activity in claims reserves was as follows (in thousands):

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018
Incurred costs related to current period	\$52,169
Paid costs related to current period	41,831
Change during the period	10,338
Beginning balance	—
Ending balance	\$ 10,338

19. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

The following represents supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing and financing information (in thousands):

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 2017	
Accrued property and equipment purchases	\$501	\$ 83
Increase to goodwill from measurement period adjustments related to business combinations	4	1,766
Decrease in accrued financing costs related to 2021 Notes	—	196
Consideration for asset acquisitions or business combinations	500	—
Settlement of escrow related to asset acquisition	2,519	—
Settlement of indemnification asset	1,004	—
Tax benefit related to Accordion intangible technology	—	2,042
Effects of Class B Exchanges		
Decrease in non-controlling interests as a result of Class B Exchanges	25,334	68,883
Decrease in deferred tax liability as a result of securities offerings	908	12,992

20. Subsequent Events

Acquisition of New Century Health

On October 1, 2018, the Company completed its previously announced acquisition of New Century Health. The closing merger consideration, net of cash on hand and certain closing adjustments, was \$221.6 million, based on the closing price of Evolent's Class A common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on October 1, 2018, and consisted of 3.1 million shares of Evolent Class B common stock, an equal number of Evolent Health LLC Class B units and \$117.2 million in cash. The shares issued at closing represent 3.8% of the Company's issued and outstanding Class A common stock and Class B common stock after the transaction. The purchase price of \$221.6 million includes an earn-out potential of up to \$20.0 million, payable in cash and Evolent Class B common stock, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions related to the operating results of New Century Health in 2019. Shares to be issued in relation to the earn-out are limited to 1.0 million shares of Evolent's Class B common stock, with full payment expected to be made during the

first quarter of 2020. The shares at closing were, and the shares for the earn-out, if any, will be issued in transactions exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Convertible debt issuance

In October 2018, the Company issued \$172.5 million aggregate principal amount of its 1.50% Convertible Senior Notes due 2025 (the “2025 Notes”) in a private placement to qualified institutional buyers within the meaning of Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The 2025 Notes were issued at par for net proceeds, excluding expenses, of \$167.3 million. We incurred \$5.2 million of debt issuance costs in connection with the 2025 Notes, which will be amortized to non-cash interest expense over the contractual term of the 2025 Notes. The closing of the private placement of \$150.0 million aggregate principal amount of the 2025 Notes occurred on October 22, 2018, and the initial purchasers completed the exercise in full of their option to purchase an additional \$22.5 million aggregate principal amount of the 2025 Notes on October 24, 2018. The Company loaned the net proceeds to Evolent Health LLC, which intends to use the net proceeds for working capital and other general corporate purposes.

Holders of the 2025 Notes are entitled to cash interest payments, which are payable semiannually in arrears on April 15 and October 15 of each year, beginning on April 15, 2019, at a rate equal to 1.50% per annum. The 2025 Notes will mature on October 15, 2025, unless earlier repurchased, redeemed or converted in accordance with their terms prior to such date.

Prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding April 15, 2025, the 2025 Notes will be convertible at the option of the holders only upon the satisfaction of certain conditions, as described in the indenture, dated as of October 22, 2018 (the “Indenture”), between the Company and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee. On or after April 15, 2025, until the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the maturity date, holders may convert, at their option, all or any portion of their notes at the conversion rate at any time irrespective of any conditions.

The 2025 Notes will be convertible at an initial conversion rate of 29.9135 shares of Class A common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes, which is equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately \$33.43 per share of the Company’s Class A common stock. In the aggregate, the 2025 Notes are initially convertible into 5.2 million shares of the Company’s Class A common stock (excluding any shares issuable by the Company upon a conversion in connection with a make-whole fundamental change or a notice of redemption as described in the Indenture). The conversion rate may be adjusted under certain circumstances. Upon conversion, the Company will pay or deliver, as the case may be, cash, shares of the Company’s Class A common stock or a combination of cash and shares of the Company’s Class A common stock, at the Company’s election.

Holders of the 2025 Notes may require the Company to repurchase all or part of their notes upon the occurrence of a fundamental change at a price equal to 100.0% of the principal amount of the notes being repurchased, plus any accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the fundamental change repurchase date. The Company may not redeem the 2025 Notes prior to October 20, 2022. The Company may redeem for cash all or any portion of the 2025 Notes, at its option, on or after October 20, 2022, if the last reported sale price of the Company’s Class A common stock has been at least 130.0% of the conversion price then in effect for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during any 30 consecutive trading day period (including the last trading day of such period) ending on, and including, the trading day immediately preceding the date on which the Company provides notice of redemption, at a redemption price equal to 100.0% of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the redemption date.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") is intended to help the reader understand the Company's financial condition and results of operations. The MD&A is provided as a supplement to, and should be read in conjunction with, our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements ("Notes") presented in "Part I - Item 1. Financial Statements" of this Form 10-Q; our 2017 Form 10-K, including the sections entitled "Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations"; and our current reports on Form 8-K filed in 2018.

INTRODUCTION

Background and Recent Events

Evolent Health, Inc. is a holding company whose principal asset is all of the Class A common units it holds in Evolent Health LLC, and its only business is to act as sole managing member of Evolent Health LLC. Substantially all of our operations are conducted through Evolent Health LLC and its consolidated subsidiaries. The financial results of Evolent Health LLC are consolidated in the financial statements of Evolent Health, Inc.

Transactions

Convertible debt issuance

In October 2018, the Company issued the 2025 Notes in a private placement to qualified institutional buyers within the meaning of Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The 2025 Notes were issued at par for net proceeds, excluding expenses, of \$167.3 million. We incurred \$5.2 million of debt issuance costs in connection with the 2025 Notes, which will be amortized to non-cash interest expense over the contractual term of the 2025 Notes. The closing of the private placement of \$150.0 million aggregate principal amount of the 2025 Notes occurred on October 22, 2018, and the initial purchasers completed the exercise in full of their option to purchase an additional \$22.5 million aggregate principal amount of the 2025 Notes on October 24, 2018. The Company loaned the net proceeds to Evolent Health LLC, which intends to use the net proceeds for working capital and other general corporate purposes.

Acquisition of New Century Health

On October 1, 2018, the Company completed its previously announced acquisition of New Century Health. The closing merger consideration, net of cash on hand and certain closing adjustments, was \$221.6 million, based on the closing price of Evolent's Class A common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on October 1, 2018, and consisted of 3.1 million shares of Evolent Class B common stock, an equal number of Evolent Health LLC Class B units and \$117.2 million in cash. The shares issued at closing represent 3.8% of the Company's issued and outstanding Class A common stock and Class B common stock after the transaction. The purchase price of \$221.6 million includes an earn-out potential of up to \$20.0 million, payable in cash and Evolent Class B common stock, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions related to the operating results of New Century Health in 2019. Shares to be issued in relation to the earn-out are limited to 1.0 million shares of Evolent's Class B common stock, with full payment expected to be made during the first quarter of 2020. The shares at closing were and the shares for the earn-out, if any, will be issued in transactions exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Acquisition of certain assets from New Mexico Health Connections

On January 2, 2018, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, True Health, completed its previously announced acquisition of assets related to NMHC's commercial business. The assets include a health plan management

Edgar Filing: - Form

services organization with a leadership team and employee base with experience working locally with providers to run NMHC's suite of preventive, disease and care management programs. The consideration paid by the Company in connection with the acquisition consisted of \$10.3 million in cash (subject to certain adjustments), of which \$0.3 million was deposited in an escrow account. This acquisition is expected to allow the Company to leverage its platform to support a value-based, provider-centric model of care in New Mexico. Refer to "Part I - Item 1. Financial Statements - Note 4" in this Form 10-Q for details of the accounting for this transaction.

Following the acquisition of NMHC's assets, we now operate through two segments, the Services segment and the True Health segment.

March and June 2018 Private Sales

Under an exchange agreement we entered into at the time of our IPO, we granted the Investor Stockholders an exchange right that allows receipt of newly-issued shares of the Company's Class A common stock in exchange for an equal number of shares of the Company's Class B common stock (which are subsequently canceled) and an equal number of Evolent Health LLC's Class B units. Class B units received by the Company from relevant Investor Stockholders are simultaneously exchanged for an equivalent number of Class A units of Evolent Health LLC, and Evolent Health LLC cancels the Class B units it receives in the Class B Exchange. The cancellation of the Class B units results in an increase in the Company's economic interest in Evolent Health LLC.

In the March 2018 Private Sale, The Advisory Board sold 3.0 million shares of the Company's Class A common Stock. The shares sold in the March 2018 Private Sale consisted of 1.2 million existing shares of the Company's Class A common stock owned by The Advisory Board and 1.8 million newly-issued shares of the Company's Class A common stock received by The Advisory Board pursuant to a Class B Exchange for all of its remaining shares of the Company's Class B common stock and Class B units. The Company did not receive any proceeds from the March 2018 Private Sale. Subsequent to this Class B Exchange, in June 2018, The Advisory Board sold all of their remaining shares of the Company's Class A common stock and no longer owns any shares of our Class A common stock.

As a result of this Class B Exchange and Evolent Health LLC's cancellation of the Class B units during the March 2018 Private Sale, the Company's economic interest in Evolent Health LLC increased from 96.6% to 98.9% immediately following the March 2018 Private Sale, and, accordingly, we reclassified a portion of our non-controlling interests into shareholders' equity attributable to Evolent Health, Inc.

Business Overview

We are a market leader and a pioneer in the new era of health care delivery and payment, in which leading providers are taking on increasing clinical and financial responsibility for the populations they serve. Our purpose-built platform, powered by our technology, proprietary processes and integrated services, enables providers to migrate their economic orientation from fee-for-service ("FFS") reimbursement to value-based payment models. By partnering with providers to accelerate their path to value-based care, we enable our provider partners to expand their market opportunity, diversify their revenue streams, grow market share and improve the quality of the care they provide.

We consider value-based care to be the necessary convergence of health care payment and delivery. We believe the pace of this convergence is accelerating, driven by price pressure in traditional FFS health care, a market environment that is incentivizing value-based care models and innovation in data and technology. We believe providers are positioned to lead this transition to value-based care because of their control over large portions of health care delivery costs, their primary position with consumers and their strong local brand.

In our Services business, we market and sell our services primarily to major providers throughout the United States. We typically work with our partners in two phases. In the transformation phase, we initially work with our partners to develop a strategic plan for their transition to a value-based care model which includes sizing the market opportunity for our partner and creating a blueprint for executing that opportunity. During the second portion of the transformation phase, which typically lasts twelve to fifteen months, we generally work with our partner to implement the blueprint by establishing the resources necessary to launch its strategy and capitalize on the opportunity. During the transformation phase, we seek opportunities to enter into long-term service agreements, which we call the platform and operations phase. In the platform and operations phase, we deliver a wide range of services that support our partner in the execution of its new strategy. Certain contracts in the platform and operations phase can range from three to ten years in length, while others are shorter in duration, depending on the nature of the services. In the platform and operations phase, we also establish a local market presence and embed our resources alongside our

partners. Revenue from these long-term contracts is not guaranteed because certain of these contracts are terminable for convenience or other reasons by our partners after a notice period has passed, though certain partners would be required to pay us a termination fee in certain circumstances. In addition, at times our contracts may be renegotiated or amended to change the nature and price of the services and/or the time period over which they are provided.

As of September 30, 2018, our Services business had over 30 operating partners, and a significant portion of our revenue is concentrated with several partners. Our largest partner, Passport, comprised 18.9% of our revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

In addition, our Truth Health business is a commercial health plan we operate in New Mexico that focuses on small and large businesses. We expect to be able to leverage our platform to support a value-based provider-centric model of care in the state.

We have incurred operating losses since our inception, as we have invested heavily in resources to support our growth. We intend to continue to invest aggressively in the success of our partners, expand our geographic footprint and further develop our capabilities. We may continue to incur operating losses for the foreseeable future and may need to raise additional capital through equity and debt financings in order to fund our operations. Additional funds may not be available on terms favorable to us or at all. If we are unable to achieve our revenue growth and cost management objectives, we may not be able to achieve profitability. As of the date the financial statements were available to be issued, we believe we have sufficient liquidity for the next twelve months.

We manage our operations and allocate resources through two reportable segments, Services and True Health.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The MD&A included in our 2017 Form 10-K contains a detailed discussion of our critical accounting policies and estimates. There have been no material changes to our critical accounting policies and estimates since our 2017 Form 10-K, except as discussed below. See “Item 1. Financial Statements - Note 2” in this Form 10-Q for a summary of our significant accounting policies and see “Item 1. Financial Statements - Note 3” in this Form 10-Q for information regarding the Company’s adoption of new accounting standards.

Revenue from contracts with customers

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, in order to clarify the principles of recognizing revenue. The Company adopted the standard effective January 1, 2018, using the modified retrospective method for only contracts that were not completed at the date of initial application. Results for reporting periods beginning after January 1, 2018 are presented under ASC 606, while prior period amounts are not adjusted and continue to be reported in accordance with our historic accounting under ASC 605. Evolent recognized the cumulative effect of applying the new revenue standard as a \$17.3 million adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the first quarter of 2018. See “Part I - Item 1. Financial Statements - Note 2” in this Form 10-Q for our updated revenue recognition policy and the impact of adopting the new revenue recognition standard on Evolent’s financial statements. See “Part I - Item 1. Financial Statements - Note 5” in this Form 10-Q for additional disclosures regarding Evolent's contracts with customers.

Operating Segments

Operating segments are defined as components of a business that earn revenue and incur expenses for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated, on a regular basis, by the CODM to decide how to allocate resources and assess performance. The Company operates through two segments: (1) Services, and (2) True Health. Our Services segment consists of our technology-enabled services platform that supports our various value-based operations, such as delivery network alignment, population health performance, integrated cost and revenue management solutions and financial and administrative management services. Our True Health segment consists of a commercial health plan we operate in New Mexico that focuses on small and large businesses.

Adoption of ASU 2016-18

The Company adopted ASU 2016-18, Statement of Cash Flows: Restricted Cash, effective December 31, 2017, using the retroactive transition method, which resulted in the recast of our statement of cash flows for each period presented. See “Part I - Item 1. Financial Statements - Note 2” in this Form 10-Q and “Part II - Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data - Note 2” in our 2017 Form 10-K for further information about the adoption.

The following table summarizes the impact of the change in accounting principle to the Company’s Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 (in thousands):

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017		
	As Reported	Adjustments	As Adjusted
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Purchases and maturities of restricted investments	\$—	\$ (3,200)	\$ (3,200)
Change in restricted cash and restricted investments	(2,164)	2,164	—
Net cash and restricted cash provided by (used in) investing activities	17,003	(1,036)	15,967
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Change in restricted cash held on behalf of partners for claims processing	—	(25,648)	(25,648)
Net cash and restricted cash provided by (used in) financing activities	169,570	(25,648)	143,922
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	152,580	(26,684)	125,896
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash as of beginning-of-period	134,563	35,466	170,029
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash as of end-of-period	\$287,143	\$ 8,782	\$295,925

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Evolent Health, Inc. is a holding company and its principal asset is all of the Class A common units in Evolent Health LLC, which has owned all of our operating assets and substantially all of our business since inception. The financial results of Evolent Health LLC are consolidated in the financial statements of Evolent Health, Inc.

Key Components of our Results of Operations

Revenue

Our Services segment derives revenue from two sources: (1) transformation services and (2) platform and operations services. We collect a fixed fee from our partners during the transformation phase and revenue is recognized over time using an input method based on hours incurred compared to the total estimated hours required to satisfy our performance obligation. In the case of implementation revenues tied to certain health plan services activities, such revenue is deferred and amortized over the life of the contract. Transformation revenue can fluctuate based on both the timing of when contracts are executed with partners, the scope of the delivery and the timing of work being performed.

During the platform and operations phase, our revenue structure shifts to a primarily variable fee structure which typically includes a monthly payment that is calculated based on a specified rate, or per member per month, multiplied by the number of members that our partners are managing under a value-based care arrangement or a percentage of plan premiums. We recognize revenue for platforms and operations services over time using the time elapsed output method. Fixed consideration is recognized ratably over the contract term. In accordance with the series guidance, we allocate variable consideration to the period to which the fees relate. The platform and operations agreements often include other variable fees including service level agreements, shared medical savings arrangements and other performance measures. Variable consideration is estimated using the most likely amount, however we do not estimate variable consideration at contract inception if the variable fees will be allocated entirely to the platform and operations services performance obligation. In some cases we are required to estimate revenue using the most likely amount that we believe we are entitled to receive. All estimates are based on historical experience and the Company's best judgment at the time to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of revenue recognized will not occur. Due to the nature of our arrangements certain estimates may be constrained until the uncertainty is further resolved.

Our platform and operations revenue may vary based on the nature of the population, the timing of new populations transitioning to our platform and the type of services being utilized by our partners. After a specified period, certain of our platform and operations contracts are terminable for convenience by our partners after a notice period has passed and the partner has paid a termination fee. We also have arrangements with multiple performance obligations (including both transformation and platform and operations components) and we allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation based on each unit's relative selling price.

Our True Health segment derives revenue from premiums that are earned over the terms of the related insurance policies. The portion of premiums that will be earned in the future or are received prior to the effectiveness of the policy are deferred and reported as premiums received in advance.

In the ordinary course of business, our reportable segments enter into transactions with one another. While intersegment transactions are treated like third-party transactions to determine segment performance, the revenues and expenses recognized by the segment that is the counterparty to the transaction are eliminated in consolidation and do not affect consolidated results.

Cost of revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)

Edgar Filing: - Form

Our cost of revenue includes direct expenses and shared resources that perform services in direct support of clients. Costs consist primarily of employee-related expenses (including compensation, benefits and stock-based compensation), expenses for TPA support and other services, as well as other professional fees. Our cost of revenue also includes expenses related to patient claims and costs resulting from changes in our claims reserves.

Claims expenses

Our claims expenses include the cost of medical and pharmacy claims that have been incurred during the quarter but not reported, including expected development on reported claims, and those that have been reported but not yet paid (reported claims in process), as well as other medical care expenses and services costs. Claims expenses incurred pertain to our True Health segment.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

Our selling, general and administrative expenses consist of employee-related expenses (including compensation, benefits and stock-based compensation) for selling and marketing, corporate development, finance, legal, human resources, corporate information technology, professional fees and other corporate expenses associated with these functional areas. Selling, general and administrative expenses also include costs associated with our centralized infrastructure and research and development activities to support our network development capabilities, claims processing services, technology infrastructure, clinical program development and data analytics.

Depreciation and amortization expense

Depreciation and amortization expenses consist of the amortization of intangible assets associated with the step up in fair value of Evolent Health LLC's assets and liabilities for the Offering Reorganization, amortization of intangible assets recorded as part of our various business combinations and asset acquisitions and depreciation of property and equipment, including the amortization of capitalized software.

Evolent Health, Inc. Consolidated Results

(in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		Change Over Prior Period		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change Over Prior Period	
	2018	2017	\$	%	2018	2017	\$	%
Revenue								
Services:								
Transformation services	\$9,230	\$8,204	\$1,026	12.5%	\$23,950	\$23,799	\$151	0.6%
Platform and operations services	118,094	99,708	18,386	18.4%	341,258	297,422	43,836	14.7%
Total Services	127,324	107,912	19,412	18.0%	365,208	321,221	43,987	13.7%
True Health:								
Premiums	22,623	—	22,623	—%	68,751	—	68,751	—%
Total revenue	149,947	107,912	42,035	39.0%	433,959	321,221	112,738	35.1%
Expenses								
Cost of revenue (exclusive of depreciation and amortization expenses presented separately below)	73,967	68,281	5,686	8.3%	214,945	203,804	11,141	5.5%
Claims expenses	16,992	—	16,992	—%	52,169	—	52,169	—%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	59,566	45,834	13,732	30.0%	172,495	150,474	22,021	14.6%
Depreciation and amortization expenses	10,352	7,717	2,635	34.1%	29,882	21,236	8,646	40.7%
Change in fair value of contingent consideration and indemnification asset	100	100	—	—%	(1,404)	300	(1,704)	N/A
Total operating expenses	160,977	121,932	39,045	32.0%	468,087	375,814	92,273	24.6%
Operating income (loss)	\$(11,030)	\$(14,020)	\$2,990	21.3%	\$(34,128)	\$(54,593)	\$20,465	37.5%
Transformation services revenue as a % of total revenue	6.2	% 7.6	%		5.5	% 7.4	%	
Platform and operations services								

Edgar Filing: - Form

revenue as a % of total revenue	78.8	% 92.4	%	78.6	% 92.6	%
Premiums as a % of total revenue	15.1	% —	%	15.8	% —	%
Cost of revenue as a % of total revenue	49.3	% 63.3	%	49.5	% 63.4	%
Claims expenses as a % of premiums	75.1	% —	%	75.9	% —	%
Selling, general and administrative expenses as a % of total revenue	39.7	% 42.5	%	39.7	% 46.8	%

Comparison of the Operating Results for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2018 to 2017

Revenue

Total revenue increased by \$42.0 million, or 39.0%, to \$149.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018, as compared to the same period in 2017.

Transformation services revenue increased by \$1.0 million, or 12.5%, to \$9.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018, as compared to the same period in 2017, due primarily to implementation efforts associated with new Medicaid managed care contracts. Overall, our offering has become more product-oriented, thereby resulting in lower average transformation services revenue per newly added partner. As a result, we expect future transformation services revenue to decrease as a percentage of total revenue. Transformation services revenue accounted for 6.2% and 7.6% of our total revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2018, and 2017, respectively.

Platform and operations services revenue accounted for 78.8% and 92.4% of our total revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Platform and operations services revenue increased by \$18.4 million, or 18.4%, to \$118.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018, as compared to the same period in 2017, primarily as a result of an increase in our average PMPM fee, an aggregate enrollment growth of 16.4% in lives on platform and net gain share. We ended the quarter with over 30 operating partners compared to over 25 as of September 30, 2017.

Premiums accounted for \$22.6 million, or 15.1% of our total revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2018. Total revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2017, did not include any revenue from premiums as we did not own a health plan prior to January 2, 2018.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue increased by \$5.7 million, or 8.3%, to \$74.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018, as compared to the same period in 2017. Cost of revenue increased period over period as a result of business combinations completed during the first quarter of 2018. We incurred additional personnel costs of \$1.4 million to support our growing customer base and service offerings. Our professional fees decreased by \$1.3 million, due to the nature and timing of our projects. Additionally, our technology services, TPA fees and other costs increased by \$5.6 million period over period. The increase is attributable to costs to support our growth. Approximately \$0.4 million of total personnel costs were attributable to stock-based compensation expense for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017. Cost of revenue represented 49.3% and 63.3% of total revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Our cost of revenue decreased as a percentage of our total revenue and we expect this trend to continue going forward.

Claims Expenses

Claims expenses attributable to our True Health segment were \$17.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018, as compared to zero for the same period of the prior year, and consisted of claims paid during the period and the change in reserve for incurred but unreported claims. Claims expenses represented 75.1% of premiums for the three months ended September 30, 2018.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by \$13.7 million, or 30.0%, to \$59.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018, as compared to the same period in 2017. Approximately \$1.1 million of the

increase in selling, general and administrative expenses was attributable to premium tax and other assessments. These expenses were incurred during the three months ended September 30, 2018, but were not incurred during the same period in 2017. During the three months ended September 30, 2018, we also incurred additional selling, general and administrative expenses due partially to growth in our business resulting from business combinations completed during the first quarter of 2018. Technology costs, personnel costs, legal fees, professional fees, lease costs and other costs related to our growth increased by \$2.6 million, \$4.1 million, \$0.7 million, \$4.1 million, \$0.3 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, period over period, as a result of the growing customer base and service offerings. Approximately \$3.7 million and \$5.3 million of total personnel costs were attributable to stock-based compensation expense for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. One-time transaction, transition and severance costs accounted for approximately \$0.5 million of total selling, general and administrative expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017. Selling, general and administrative expenses represented 39.7% and 42.5% of total revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. While our selling, general and administrative expenses are expected to grow as our business grows, we expect them to continue to decrease as a percentage of our total revenue over the long term.

Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

Depreciation and amortization expenses increased \$2.6 million, or 34.1%, to \$10.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018, as compared to the same period in 2017. The increase was due primarily to additional depreciation and amortization expenses related to assets acquired through business combinations and asset acquisitions subsequent to the third quarter of 2017 and the increase in amortization expense for internal-use software. We expect depreciation and amortization expenses to increase in future periods as we continue to capitalize internal-use software and amortize intangible assets resulting from asset acquisitions and business combinations (including possible future transactions).

Change in fair value of contingent consideration and indemnification asset

We recorded a loss from change in fair value of contingent consideration and indemnification asset of \$0.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018, as compared to a loss of \$0.1 million for the same period in 2017. This variance is the result of a change in the fair value of a mark-to-market contingent liability, which were acquired as a result of business combinations during 2016. The indemnification asset was settled during the second quarter of 2018. See “Part I - Item 1. Financial Statements - Note 15” in this Form 10-Q for further details regarding the fair value of our mark-to-market contingent liability.

Comparison of the Operating Results for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 to 2017

Revenue

Total revenue increased by \$112.7 million, or 35.1%, to \$434.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, as compared to the same period in 2017.

Transformation services revenue increased by \$0.2 million, or 0.6%, to \$24.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, as compared to the same period in 2017, due primarily to the fact that our offering has become more product-oriented, thereby resulting in lower average transformation services revenue per newly added partner. As a result, we expect transformation services revenue to continue to decrease as a percentage of total revenue. Transformation services revenue accounted for 5.5% and 7.4% of our total revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, and 2017, respectively.

Platform and operations services revenue accounted for 78.6% and 92.6% of our total revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Platform and operations services revenue increased by \$43.8 million, or 14.7%, to \$341.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, as compared to the same period in 2017, primarily as a result of an increase in our average PMPM fee, an aggregate enrollment growth of 16.4% in lives on platform and net gain share. We ended the quarter with over 30 operating partners compared to over 25 as of September 30, 2017.

Premiums accounted for \$68.8 million, or 15.8% of our total revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2018. Total revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2017, did not include any revenue from premiums as we did not own a health plan prior to January 2, 2018.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue increased by \$11.1 million, or 5.5%, to \$214.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, as compared to the same period in 2017. Cost of revenue increased period over period as a result of business combinations completed during the first quarter of 2018. We incurred additional personnel costs of \$13.7 million to support our growing customer base and service offerings. Our professional fees decreased by \$8.3 million, due to the

nature and timing of our projects. Additionally, our technology services, TPA fees and other costs increased by \$5.8 million period over period. The increase is attributable to costs to support our growth. Approximately \$1.1 million of total personnel costs were attributable to stock-based compensation expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017. Cost of revenue represented 49.5% and 63.4% of total revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Our cost of revenue decreased as a percentage of our total revenue and we expect this trend to continue going forward.

Claims Expenses

Claims expenses attributable to our True Health segment were \$52.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, as compared to zero for the same period of the prior year, and consisted of claims paid during the period and the change in reserve for incurred but unreported claims. Claims expenses represented 75.9% of premiums for the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by \$22.0 million, or 14.6%, to \$172.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, as compared to the same period in 2017. Approximately \$3.8 million of the increase in selling, general and administrative expenses was attributable to premium tax and other assessments. These expenses were incurred during the nine months ended September 30, 2018, but were not incurred during the same period in 2017. During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, we also incurred additional selling, general and administrative expenses due partially to growth in our business resulting from business combinations completed during the first quarter of 2018. Technology costs, personnel costs, professional fees, lease costs and other costs related to our growth increased by \$5.4 million, \$5.7 million, \$3.6 million, \$1.8 million and \$2.7 million, respectively, period over period, as a result of the growing customer base and service offerings. These amounts were offset by a decrease in legal fees of \$1.0 million, period over period. Approximately \$11.4 million and \$15.0 million of total personnel costs were attributable to stock-based compensation expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. One-time transaction, transition and severance costs accounted for approximately \$3.2 million and \$5.6 million of total selling, general and administrative expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Selling, general and administrative expenses represented 39.7% and 46.8% of total revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. While our selling, general and administrative expenses are expected to grow as our business grows, we expect them to continue to decrease as a percentage of our total revenue over the long term.

Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

Depreciation and amortization expenses increased \$8.6 million, or 40.7%, to \$29.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, as compared to the same period in 2017. The increase was due primarily to additional depreciation and amortization expenses related to assets acquired through business combinations and asset acquisitions during 2017 and 2018 and the increase in amortization expense for internal-use software. We expect depreciation and amortization expenses to increase in future periods as we continue to capitalize internal-use software and amortize intangible assets resulting from asset acquisitions and business combinations (including possible future transactions).

Change in fair value of contingent consideration and indemnification asset

We recorded a gain from change in fair value of contingent consideration and indemnification asset of \$1.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, as compared to a loss of \$0.3 million for the same period in 2017. This variance is the result of changes in the fair values of a mark-to-market contingent liability and a mark-to-market indemnification asset, both of which were acquired as a result of business combinations during 2016. The indemnification asset was settled during the second quarter of 2018. See “Part I - Item 1. Financial Statements - Note 15” in this Form 10-Q for further details regarding the fair value of our mark-to-market contingent liability.

Discussion of Non-Operating Results

Interest income

Interest income consists of interest from investing cash in money market funds, interest from both our short-term and long-term investments, interest earned on the capital-only reinsurance agreement with NMHC and interest from the Implementation Loan. We recorded interest income of \$1.0 million and \$2.9 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, and \$0.4 million and \$0.8 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively. Interest income increased for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2018, as compared to the same periods in 2017 as a result of additional interest income generated from cash received from the August 2017 Primary Offering, the Implementation Loan and the capital-only reinsurance

agreement with NMHC.

Interest expense

Our interest expense is primarily attributable to the 2021 Notes, which the Company issued in December 2016. Holders of the 2021 Notes are entitled to cash interest payments, which are payable semiannually in arrears on June 1 and December 1 of each year, beginning on June 1, 2017, at a rate equal to 2.00% per annum. In addition, we incurred \$4.6 million of debt issuance costs in connection with the 2021 Notes, which we are amortizing to non-cash interest expense using the straight line method over the contractual term of the 2021 Notes. We recorded interest expense (including amortization of deferred financing costs) of approximately \$0.9 million and \$2.6 million related to our 2021 Notes for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. See “Part I - Item 1. Financial Statements - Note 8” in this Form 10-Q for further details of our convertible debt offering.

Income (loss) from equity method investees

The Company has acquired economic interests in several entities that are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. The Company is allocated its proportional share of the investees' earnings and losses each reporting period. The Company's proportional share of the losses from these investments was approximately \$1.4 million and \$2.8 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, and \$0.4 million and \$1.4 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively. The equity method investments are further discussed at "Part I - Item 1. Financial Statements - Note 13" in this Form 10-Q.

Provision (benefit) for income taxes

The Company recorded \$0.1 million and less than \$0.1 million in income tax expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, which resulted in effective tax rates of (0.9)% and (0.1)%, respectively. The Company recorded \$1.7 million and \$2.0 million in income tax benefit for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, which resulted in effective tax rates of 11.6% and 3.5%, respectively. The difference between our effective tax rate and our statutory rate is due primarily to the fact that we have certain permanent items which include, but are not limited to, income attributable to the non-controlling interest, the impact of certain tax deduction limits related to meals and entertainment and other permanent nondeductible expenses. In addition, the Company maintains a full valuation allowance recorded against its net deferred tax assets, with the exception of certain indefinite-lived components and components expected to reverse outside of the net operating loss carryover period as part of the outside basis difference in our partnership interest in Evolent Health LLC.

As discussed in "Part I - Item 1. Financial Statements - Note 4" in this Form 10-Q, pursuant to the March 2018 Private Sale, the Company increased its ownership in Evolent Health LLC from 96.6% to 98.9% immediately following the March 2018 Private Sale. As a result, the Company reduced the indefinite portion of the deferred tax liability related to the book basis compared to the tax basis in our partnership interest in Evolent Health LLC by \$0.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018. The effect of this change in the deferred tax liability was recorded as additional paid-in capital.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, management examined all sources of taxable income that may be available for the realization of its net deferred tax assets. Given the Company's cumulative loss position, management concluded that there are no current sources of taxable income and we are currently reflecting a full valuation allowance in our financial statements recorded against our net deferred tax assets, with the exception of the full nonconforming states and a portion of the federal and conforming states indefinite-lived components and those expected to reverse outside of the net operating loss carryover period as part of the outside basis difference in our partnership interest in Evolent Health LLC. As of September 30, 2018, the Company had \$1.7 million of deferred tax liability that would not provide a source of income to recognize the deferred tax assets.

Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests

We consolidate the results of Evolent Health LLC as we have 100% of the voting rights of the entity; however, as of September 30, 2018, we owned 99.0% of the economic rights of the results of operations of Evolent Health LLC and, therefore, eliminate the non-controlling interest from our results of operations. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, our results reflect net losses of \$0.1 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, attributable to non-controlling interests, which represents 1.1% and 2.0% of the operating losses of Evolent Health LLC. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, our results reflect net losses of \$0.5 million and \$8.5 million, respectively, attributable to non-controlling interests, which represents 3.9% and 15.5% of the operating losses of Evolent Health LLC. The Company's economic interest in Evolent Health LLC increased as compared to the prior period as a result of the Class B Exchanges in connection with the March 2018 Private Sale and the issuance of shares of Class A common stock in conjunction with option exercises and RSU vests since the prior period.

REVIEW OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL CONDITION

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Since its inception, the Company has incurred operating losses and net cash outflows from operations. The Company incurred operating losses of \$34.1 million and \$54.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Net cash and restricted cash provided by operating activities was \$4.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and net cash and restricted cash used in operating activities was \$34.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. As of September 30, 2018, the Company had \$221.8 million of cash and cash equivalents and \$45.7 million in restricted cash and restricted investments.

We believe our current cash, cash equivalents and other sources of liquidity will be sufficient to meet our working capital and capital expenditure requirements for at least the next twelve months as of the date the financial statements were available to be issued. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including our rate of revenue growth, the expansion of our sales and marketing activities and the timing and extent of our spending to support our acquisition and investment efforts and expansion into other markets. We may also seek to invest in, or acquire complementary businesses, applications or technologies.

Cash Flows

The following summary of cash flows (in thousands) has been derived from our financial statements included in “Item 1. Financial Statements”:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017
Net cash and restricted cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$4,317	\$(33,993)
Net cash and restricted cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(24,933)	15,967
Net cash and restricted cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(7,935)	143,922

Operating Activities

Cash flows provided by operating activities of \$4.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, were due primarily to our net loss of \$36.7 million, partially offset by non-cash items, including depreciation and amortization expenses of \$29.9 million, stock-based compensation expense of \$12.6 million and loss from equity-method investees of \$2.8 million. Our operating cash outflows were affected by the timing of our customer and vendor payments. A decrease in accrued compensation and employee benefits, combined with increases in accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and contract cost assets, contributed approximately \$38.3 million to our cash outflows. Those cash outflows were offset by increases in accrued liabilities, accounts payable, claims reserves and other long-term liabilities of approximately \$31.8 million.

Cash flows used in operating activities of \$34.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017, were due primarily to our net loss of \$56.0 million, partially offset by non-cash items, including depreciation and amortization expenses of \$21.2 million and stock-based compensation expense of \$16.2 million. Our operating cash outflows were affected by the timing of our customer and vendor payments. Decreases in accrued liabilities, accrued compensation and employee benefits and other long-term liabilities, combined with an increase in accounts receivable and prepaid expenses and other current and noncurrent assets, contributed approximately \$30.7 million to our cash outflows. Those cash outflows were partially offset by increases in accounts payable and deferred revenue of approximately \$15.4 million.

Investing Activities

Cash flows used in investing activities of \$24.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, were primarily attributable to purchases of property and equipment of \$29.1 million and cash paid for asset acquisitions, business combinations and equity method investments of \$18.4 million. These cash outflows were partially offset by maturities of restricted investments of \$8.0 million and a \$14.0 million principal repayment of the Implementation Loan.

Cash flows provided by investing activities of \$16.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017, were due primarily to maturities of investments of \$44.2 million, offset by purchases of property and equipment of \$21.3 million, cash paid for an asset acquisition of \$3.7 million and cash paid to purchase restricted investments of \$3.2 million.

Financing Activities

Cash flows used in financing activities of approximately \$7.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, were primarily related to a decrease of \$17.3 million in the amount of restricted cash held on behalf of our partners for claims processing services. These are pass-through amounts and can fluctuate materially from period to period depending on the timing of when the claims are processed. This decrease was offset by approximately \$9.4 million as a result of proceeds from stock options exercises, net of taxes withheld and paid for vests of restricted stock units.

Cash flows provided by financing activities of approximately \$143.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017, were primarily related to net proceeds of \$166.9 million from the August 2017 Primary. In addition, we had inflows of \$2.6 million related to stock option exercises, net of taxes withheld and paid for vests of restricted stock units. These amounts were partially offset by a decrease of \$25.6 million in the amount of restricted cash held on behalf of our partners for claims processing services. These are pass-through amounts and can fluctuate materially from period to period depending on the timing of when the claims are processed.

Contractual Obligations

Our contractual obligations (in thousands) as of September 30, 2018, were as follows:

	Less Than 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	More Than 5 Years	Total
Operating leases for facilities	\$8,044	\$12,679	\$7,443	\$11,420	\$39,586
Contingent equity commitments	2,553	—	—	—	2,553
Purchase obligations	6,981	2,297	105	—	9,383
2021 Notes interest payments	2,496	4,992	1,278	—	8,766
2021 Notes principal repayment	—	—	125,000	—	125,000
Total	\$20,074	\$19,968	\$133,826	\$11,420	\$185,288

During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, there were no material changes outside the ordinary course of business to our contractual obligations set forth above.

Restricted Cash and Restricted Investments

Restricted cash and restricted investments of \$45.7 million is carried at cost and includes cash held on behalf of other entities for pharmacy and claims management services of \$8.9 million, collateral for letters of credit required as security deposits for facility leases of \$3.7 million, amounts held with financial institutions for risk-sharing arrangements of \$22.0 million, amounts held as supplemental capital for a reinsurance agreement of \$10.0 million and other restricted balances as of September 30, 2018. Restricted investments are stated at amortized cost. See “Part I - Item 1. Financial Statements - Note 2” in this Form 10-Q for further details of the Company’s restricted cash and restricted investments balances.

Uses of Capital

Our principal uses of cash are in the operation and expansion of our business and the pursuit of strategic acquisitions. The Company does not anticipate paying a cash dividend on our Class A common stock in the foreseeable future.

OTHER MATTERS

Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

Through September 30, 2018, the Company had not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements, other than the operating leases noted above, and did not have any holdings in variable interest entities.

Related Party Transactions

In the ordinary course of business, we enter into transactions with related parties, including our partners and our pre-IPO investors, TPG and UPMC. Information regarding transactions and amounts with related parties is discussed in Note 16 in our notes to consolidated financial statements included in “Part I - Item 1. Financial Statements” in this Form 10-Q as well as under the heading “Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions” in our proxy statement on Schedule 14A filed with the SEC on April 27, 2018.

Other Factors Affecting Our Business

In general, our business is subject to a changing social, economic, legal, legislative and regulatory environment. Although the eventual effect on us of the changing environment in which we operate remains uncertain, these factors and others could have a material effect on our results of operations, liquidity and capital resources. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in this section are described in “Part I - Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our 2017 Form 10-K and “Part II - Item 1A Risk Factors” and “Forward-Looking Statements – Cautionary Language” in this Form 10-Q.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to market risks in the ordinary course of our business. Market risk represents the risk of loss that may impact our financial position due to adverse changes in financial market prices and rates.

Interest Rate Risk

As of September 30, 2018, cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and restricted investments was \$267.6 million, which consisted primarily of bank deposits with FDIC participating banks of \$192.9 million, bank deposits in international banks of \$0.8 million and cash equivalents deposited in a money-market fund of \$73.2 million. Changes in interest rates affect the interest earned on our cash and cash equivalents.

We do not enter into investments for trading or speculative purposes and have not used any derivative financial instruments to manage our interest rate risk exposure.

As of September 30, 2018, we had \$122.1 million, net of deferred offering costs, of aggregate principal amount of convertible notes outstanding, which are fixed rate instruments. Therefore, our results of operations are not subject to fluctuations in interest rates relating to our convertible notes.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

We have foreign currency risks related to our revenue and operating expenses denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, primarily the Indian Rupee. In general, we are a net payor of currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Accordingly, changes in exchange rates, and in particular a strengthening of the U.S. dollar, may, in the future, negatively affect our operating results as expressed in U.S. dollars.

At this time, we have not entered into, but in the future we may enter into, derivatives or other financial instruments in an attempt to hedge our foreign currency exchange risk. It is difficult to predict the effect hedging activities would have on our results of operations. We recognized foreign currency translation losses of \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018.

Inflation Risk

We do not believe that inflation has had a material effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. If our costs were to become subject to significant inflationary pressures, we may not be able to fully offset such higher costs through price increases. Our inability or failure to do so could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on such evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that, as of September 30, 2018, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Remediation of Previously Identified Material Weakness

As discussed in our 2017 Form 10-K, prior to the remediation of our material weakness, we did not maintain a sufficient complement of resources with an appropriate level of accounting knowledge, experience and training to address accounting for complex, non-routine transactions. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. The material weakness resulted in the revision of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2017.

Management has been actively engaged in the implementation of remediation efforts to address the underlying causes of the previously identified material weakness. Management's remediation activities included the following:

- hired additional full-time accounting resources and financial planning and analysis resources with experience to address complex, non-routine transactions;
- from December 31, 2014, to March 31, 2018, we hired several key senior and mid-level personnel as our finance and accounting headcount increased from 9 to over 40. The expansion of our finance and accounting team included the following key hires:
 - during 2015 we hired a senior director of revenue, a director of financial reporting, a manager of revenue and a senior revenue accountant;
 - during 2016 we hired an associate director of revenue;
 - during 2017 we hired an associate director of accounting and a senior director of tax; and
 - during the first quarter of 2018, we hired a senior director of technical accounting.
- expanded finance and accounting staff, including additional senior resources, to allow for the reallocation of responsibilities across our accounting department based on potential risk and complexity of transactions and/or tasks to be reviewed;
- strengthened our review procedures and controls and formalized documentation of the reviews surrounding complex, non-routine transactions;
- implemented additional monitoring programs, which included the formation of a disclosure committee comprised of members of our executive committee and finance and accounting leadership;
- implemented training programs for various processes to train employees in respect of our established processes and controls, especially with regard to complex, non-routine transactions;
- engaged our actuarial department to assist in the review of significant estimates in various areas, including incurred but not reported liabilities;
- implemented a new contract management process to facilitate the documentation and review of complex contracts by appropriate accounting personnel and relevant company stakeholders;
- engaged external technical accounting experts to aid with accounting for complex, non-routine transactions, where necessary; and
- engaged external tax accounting experts to aid with complex tax matters.

The process of implementing and maintaining an effective team and process over complex, non-routine transactions is a continuous effort that requires us to anticipate and react to changes in our business and the economic and regulatory environments. During 2017 and first quarter of 2018, we completed the hiring of further senior, technical personnel identified as part of our remediation plan. Responsibilities for these key personnel include the accounting for complex and non-routine transactions. We have also previously finalized and concluded the design effectiveness of controls surrounding the complex and non-routine transactions that gave rise to the material weakness. Management has tested the operating effectiveness of such designed controls based on the guidelines established in the Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and have found them to be effective. As such, management has concluded that the previously identified and disclosed material weakness has been remediated as of June 30, 2018.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Controls

Our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal controls will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of a simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Information regarding reportable legal proceedings is contained within Note 9 in “Part I – Item 1. Financial Statements” of this Form 10-Q.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Part I, Item 1A. “Risk Factors” in our 2017 Form 10-K, and other documents filed with the SEC include discussions of our risk factors. The information presented below updates, and should be read in conjunction with, the risk factors and information disclosed in our 2017 Form 10-K. Except as presented below, there have been no material changes from the risk factors described in our 2017 Form 10-K for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2018.

Risks relating to our business and industry

The market for health care in the United States is in the early stages of structural change and is rapidly evolving, which makes it difficult to forecast demand for our products and services.

The market for health care in the United States is in the early stages of structural change and is rapidly evolving. Our future financial performance will depend in part on growth in this market and on our ability to adapt to emerging demands of this market. It is difficult to predict with any precision the future growth rate and size of our target market.

The rapidly evolving nature of the market in which we operate, as well as other factors that are beyond our control, reduce our ability to accurately evaluate our long-term outlook and forecast annual performance. We believe that demand for our products and services has been driven in large part by price pressure in traditional FFS health care, a regulatory environment that is incentivizing value-based care models, a rapid expansion of retail insurance, broader use of the Internet and advances in technology. Widespread acceptance of the value-based care model is critical to our future growth and success. A reduction in demand for our products and services caused by lack of acceptance, technological challenges, competing offerings or other factors would result in a lower revenue growth rate or decreased revenue, either of which could negatively impact our business and results of operations. For example, a large portion of New Century Health’s revenue is derived from customers in the managed care industry, including risk bearing providers and national and regional managed care companies. Changes in this industry’s business practices could negatively impact us and New Century Health. For example, if New Century Health’s managed care customers seek to provide services directly to their subscribers instead of contracting with New Century Health for such services, we and New Century Health could be adversely affected. In addition, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected if health care reform is not implemented in accordance with our expectations or if it is amended in a way that impacts our business and results in our failure to execute our growth strategies.

We have made and may make acquisitions, investments and alliances, including the completed acquisitions of Valence Health, Aldera, New Century Health and assets from NMHC, which may be difficult to integrate, divert management resources, result in unanticipated costs or dilute our stockholders.

Part of our business strategy is to acquire or invest in companies, businesses, products or technologies that complement our current products and services, enhance our market coverage or technical capabilities or offer growth opportunities. This may include acquiring or investing in companies, businesses, products or technologies that are tangential to our current business and in which we have limited or no prior operating experience, which was the case in our recent acquisition of assets from NMHC. That and other acquisitions, investments or alliances, including the recent acquisition of New Century Health, could result in new, material risks to our results of operations, financial condition, business and prospects. These new risks could include increased variability in revenues and prospects

associated with various risk sharing arrangements. Consistent with our business strategy, we continuously evaluate, and are currently in the process of evaluating, potential acquisition targets and investments. However, there can be no assurance that any of these potential acquisitions or investments will be consummated. As an example, in December 2017, we announced the termination of a previously announced agreement whereby we had agreed to purchase Premier Health Plan, subject to certain closing conditions.

In February 2016, we entered into a strategic alliance with a leading nonprofit community-based and provider-sponsored health plan administering Kentucky Medicaid and federal Medicare Advantage benefits. More recently, on October 3, 2016, we completed the acquisition of Valence Health, on November 1, 2016, we completed the acquisition of Aldera, on January 2, 2018, we completed the acquisition of assets from NMHC and on October 1, 2018, we completed the acquisition of New Century Health. The recently completed acquisitions of Valence Health, Aldera, New Century Health and assets from NMHC, as well as other

acquisitions, investments and alliances, could pose numerous risks to our business which could negatively impact our financial condition and results of operations, including:

- difficulty integrating the purchased operations, products or technologies;
- substantial unanticipated integration costs, delays and challenges that may arise in integration;
- assimilation of the acquired businesses, which may divert significant management attention and financial resources from our other operations and could disrupt our ongoing business;
- the loss of key customers who are in turn subject to risks and financial dislocation in their businesses;
- the loss of key employees, particularly those of the acquired operations;
- difficulty retaining or developing the acquired business' customers;
- adverse effects on our existing business relationships with customers, suppliers, other partners, standing with regulators;
- challenges related to the integration and operation of businesses that operate in new geographic areas and new markets or lines of business;
- unanticipated financial losses in the acquired business, including the risk of higher than expected health care costs;
- failure to realize the potential cost savings or other financial benefits or the strategic benefits of the acquisitions, including failure to consummate any proposed or contemplated transaction; and
- liabilities, including acquired litigation, and expenses from the acquired businesses for contractual disputes with customers and other third parties, infringement of intellectual property rights, data privacy violations or other claims and failure to obtain indemnification for such liabilities or claims, and distraction of our personnel in connection with any related proceedings.

We may be unable to integrate the operations, products, technologies or personnel gained through the Valence Health, Aldera, New Century Health or NMHC acquisitions, or integrate or complete any other such transaction without a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Transaction agreements may impose limitations on our ability, or the ability of the business to be acquired, to conduct business. Events outside our control, including operating changes or regulatory changes, could also adversely affect our ability to realize anticipated revenues, synergies, benefits and cost savings. In addition, revenues of acquired businesses or companies, prior to and after consummation of a transaction, may be less than expected. Counterparties in transactions may have contracts with customers and other business partners which may require consents from these parties in connection with a transaction. If these consents cannot be obtained, the Company may suffer a loss of potential future revenue and may lose rights that are material to its business and the business of any combined company. Any such disruptions could limit our ability to achieve the anticipated benefits of the transaction. Any integration may be unpredictable, or subject to delays or changed circumstances, and we and any targets may not perform in accordance with our expectations.

We have also entered into a number of joint ventures. Conflicts or disagreements between us and any joint venture partner may negatively impact the benefits expected to be achieved by the joint venture or may ultimately threaten the ability of such joint venture to continue. We are also subject to additional risks and uncertainties because we may be dependent upon and subject to the liability, losses or reputational damage relating to joint venture partners that are not entirely under our control.

In connection with these acquisitions, investments or alliances, we could incur significant costs, debt, amortization expenses related to intangible assets or large and immediate write-offs or other impairments or charges, assume liabilities or issue stock that would dilute our current stockholders' ownership. For example, as part of the closing consideration for the Valence Health acquisition, we issued 6.8 million shares of our Class A common stock. In addition, in connection with the acquisition of New Century Health, we issued 3,120,301 shares of Class B common stock which is convertible into Class A common stock, and New Century Health's management's team may be eligible to receive an additional \$20,000,000 as Earnout Consideration, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions related to the operating results of New Century Health in 2019. The Earnout Consideration may be settled, among other

options, in the form of Class B common stock, which could have an adverse effect on the market price of our Class A common stock. In addition, the market price for our Class A common stock could be affected, following the consummation of any other transaction, by factors that have not historically affected the market price for our Class A common stock.

Failure to accurately underwrite performance-based contracts or to avoid reductions in performance-based contract rates could result in a reduction in profitability for New Century Health or us.

New Century Health, which we recently acquired, derives its revenue primarily from arrangements under which New Century Health assumes responsibility for a portion of the total cost of treatments (for oncology and cardiology patients) in exchange for a fixed fee. These are typically referred to as “performance-based contracts”. As a result of the recent acquisition of New Century Health and our own continued growth and expansion into performance-based contracts and products, if the Company is unable to accurately underwrite the health care cost risk for New Century Health and other performance-based contracts and products and control associated costs, the Company’s profitability could decline. The profitability of New Century Health’s performance-based

contracts could also be reduced if New Century Health is unable to maintain its historical margins. The competitive environment for New Century Health's performance-based products could result in pricing pressures which could cause New Century Health to reduce its rates. In addition, customer demands or expectations as to margin levels could cause New Century Health to reduce its rates. A reduction in performance-based contract rates which are not accompanied by a reduction in covered services or expected underlying care trend could result in a decrease of New Century Health's operating margins.

Our offshore support and professional services may prove difficult to manage or may not allow us to realize our cost reduction goals.

We use certain offshore resources to provide certain support and professional services, which requires technical and logistical coordination. If we are unable to maintain acceptable standards of quality in support and professional services, our attempts to reduce costs and drive growth through margin improvements in technical support and professional services may be negatively impacted, which would adversely affect our results of operations. Our offshore resources, and their ability to provide support and professional services to our domestic operations, are subject to domestic regulation at the federal, state and local levels. In certain cases, those regulations restrict or prohibit us from using our offshore resources. As a result, we may not be able to reduce costs for our domestic operations or fully realize our margin improvement goals.

Risks relating to our structure

The conditional conversion feature of the notes, if triggered, may adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

In the event the conditional conversion feature of the notes is triggered, holders of notes will be entitled to convert the notes at any time during specified periods at their option. See "Description of notes-Conversion rights." If one or more holders elect to convert their notes, unless we elect to satisfy our conversion obligation by delivering solely shares of our Class A common stock (other than paying cash in lieu of delivering any fractional share), we would be required to settle a portion or all of our conversion obligation through the payment of cash, which could adversely affect our liquidity. In addition, even if holders do not elect to convert their notes, we could be required under applicable accounting rules to reclassify all or a portion of the outstanding principal of the notes as a current rather than long-term liability, which would result in a material reduction of our net working capital.

The accounting method for convertible debt securities that may be settled in cash, such as the notes, could have a material effect on our reported financial results.

Under ASC 470-20, Debt with Conversion and Other Options, which we refer to as ASC 470-20, an entity must separately account for the liability and equity components of the convertible debt instruments (such as the notes) that may be settled entirely or partially in cash upon conversion in a manner that reflects the issuer's economic interest cost. The effect of ASC 470-20 on the accounting for the notes is that the equity component is required to be included in the additional paid-in capital section of stockholders' equity on our consolidated balance sheet, and the value of the equity component would be treated as original issue discount for purposes of accounting for the debt component of the notes. As a result, we may be required to record a greater amount of non-cash interest expense in current periods presented as a result of the amortization of the discounted carrying value of the notes to their face amount over the term of the notes. We may report lower net income in our financial results because ASC 470-20 will require interest to include both the current period's amortization of the debt discount and the instrument's coupon interest, which could adversely affect our reported or future financial results, the trading price of our Class A common stock and the trading price of the notes.

In addition, under certain circumstances, convertible debt instruments (such as the notes) that may be settled entirely or partly in cash are currently accounted for utilizing the treasury stock method, the effect of which is that the shares issuable upon conversion of the notes are not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share except to the extent that the conversion value of the notes exceeds their principal amount. Under the treasury stock method, for diluted earnings per share purposes, the transaction is accounted for as if the number of shares of common stock that would be necessary to settle such excess, if we elected to settle such excess in shares, are issued. We cannot be sure that the accounting standards in the future will continue to permit the use of the treasury stock method. If we are unable to use the treasury stock method in accounting for the shares issuable upon conversion of the notes, then our diluted earnings per share would be adversely affected.

Risks relating to our Class A Common Stock

We previously identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting in both fiscal years 2016 and 2017. Although we believe this material weakness has since been remediated, our independent registered public accounting firm may disagree when it assesses our internal control over financial reporting in connection with its audit of our annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018. If our conclusion that our previously reported material weakness

has been remediated subsequently proves to be incorrect or if we identify additional material weaknesses in the future, we and our auditor may conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is not effective and we may be unable to produce timely and accurate financial statements, any of which could adversely impact our investors' confidence and our stock price.

Prior to the completion of our IPO, we were a private company and had limited accounting personnel to fully execute our accounting processes and address our internal control over financial reporting. Upon becoming a publicly-traded company, we became required to comply with the SEC's rules implementing Sections 302 and 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which require management to certify financial and other information in our quarterly and annual reports and provide an annual management report on the effectiveness of controls over financial reporting.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP. During the course of preparing for our IPO, we determined that we had a material weakness in the design and operating effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. The material weakness that we identified was that we did not maintain a sufficient complement of resources with an appropriate level of accounting knowledge, experience and training to address accounting for complex, non-routine transactions. This material weakness resulted in the revision of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2017. As a result of this material weakness, our management concluded as of December 31, 2016 and as of December 31, 2017 that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective, and also that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective. In addition, our independent registered public accounting firm, which audits our annual financial statements, issued an adverse opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017.

We believe we have remediated the previously identified material weakness as of June 30, 2018. Our remediation efforts included hiring additional, and reallocating existing, accounting and finance personnel with technical accounting and financial reporting experience, enhancing our training programs within our accounting and finance department, enhancing our internal review procedures during the financial statement close process and refining our existing internal control documentation. However, our independent registered accounting firm will not assess our internal control over financial reporting again until it completes its audit of our annual financial statements for fiscal year 2018 and we cannot assure you that our independent registered public accounting firm will agree with our assessment that our material weakness has been remediated or what our auditor's conclusion will be about the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting when it completes its next audit in early 2019. In addition, we cannot assure you that the remediation measures we have taken to design and implement an effective control environment to date will be sufficient to identify or prevent future material weaknesses or significant deficiencies from occurring. Any newly identified material weakness could result in a misstatement of our financial statements or disclosures that would result in a material misstatement of our annual or interim consolidated financial statements that would not be prevented or detected.

A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and all instances of fraud will be detected. If we identify future material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting or if we are unable to comply with the demands that are placed upon us as a public company, including the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, in a timely manner, we may be unable to accurately report our financial results, or report them within the timeframes required by the SEC. In addition, if we are unable to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, or if our independent registered public accounting firm is

Edgar Filing: - Form

unable to express an opinion as to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports and the market price of our Class A common stock could be negatively affected. We also could become subject to investigations by the NYSE, the SEC or other regulatory authorities.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not applicable.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

Not applicable.

Item 6. Exhibits

EVOLENT HEALTH, INC.

Exhibit Index for the Report on Form 10-Q

For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2018

- 2.1* Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated September 7, 2018, by and among Evolent Health, Inc., Evolent Health LLC, Element Merger Sub, Inc., NCIS Holdings, Inc. and New Century Investment, LLC, in the capacity set forth therein, filed as Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 12, 2018, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.2* Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated July 12, 2016, by and among Evolent Health, Inc., Electra Merger Sub, LLC, Valence Health, Inc. and North Bridge Growth Management Company LLC and Philip Kamp, in their capacity as securityholders' representative, filed as Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 14, 2016, and incorporated herein by reference
- 2.3* First Amendment to Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated October 3, 2016, by and among Evolent Health, Inc., Electra Merger Sub, LLC, Valence Health, Inc. and North Bridge Growth Management Company LLC and Philip Kamp, in their capacity as securityholders' representative, filed as Exhibit 2.2 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 3, 2016, and incorporated herein by reference
- 31.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Edgar Filing: - Form

101.INS XBRL Instance Document

101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document

101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document

101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document

101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document

* The Company agrees to furnish supplementally to the SEC a copy of any omitted schedule or exhibit upon the request of the SEC in accordance with Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K

60

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

EVOLVENT
HEALTH,
INC.
Registrant

By: /s/ Nicholas
McGrane
Name: Nicholas
McGrane
Chief
Title: Financial
Officer

By: /s/ Lydia
Stone
Name: Lydia Stone
Chief
Title: Accounting
Officer and
Controller

Dated: November 8, 2018