

Strategic Partnering Options

What's My Practice Value?

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Disclosures

- I **do not intend** to discuss an off-label use of a product during this presentation
- I **have not had** any relevant financial relations during the past 12 months to disclose



What's My Practice Value?

Practice “value” is relative to
who's doing the buying



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Practice “value” is relative to who’s doing the buying



1. Value in a practice acquisition/merger
2. Value in a practice-hospital consolidation
3. Value to a practice management company
4. Value to a Payor with narrow network strategy



1. Value in a practice acquisition/merger

- Practice sells “hard” assets and maybe some “soft assets” (workforce in place, IP)
- Transfers patients and payor relationships
- Post-acquisition/merger, often operates relatively independently as its own “division” of the consolidated practice
- Advantage is scale: larger geographic footprint, market leverage, buying power, opportunities for centralized administrative cost efficiencies = sustainable physician compensation pool



2. Value in a practice-hospital consolidation

- Practice sells “hard” assets and maybe some “soft assets” (workforce in place, intellectual property)
- Transfers patients and payor relationships to hospital (hospital is the provider)



- Practice enters into professional services agreement (PSA) to provide medical services to hospital patients
- PSA compensation typically based on \$ per E&M wRVU [**caution:** wRVU rate to factor in drug admin RVUs formerly generated in private practice]



2. Value in a hospital-practice consolidation

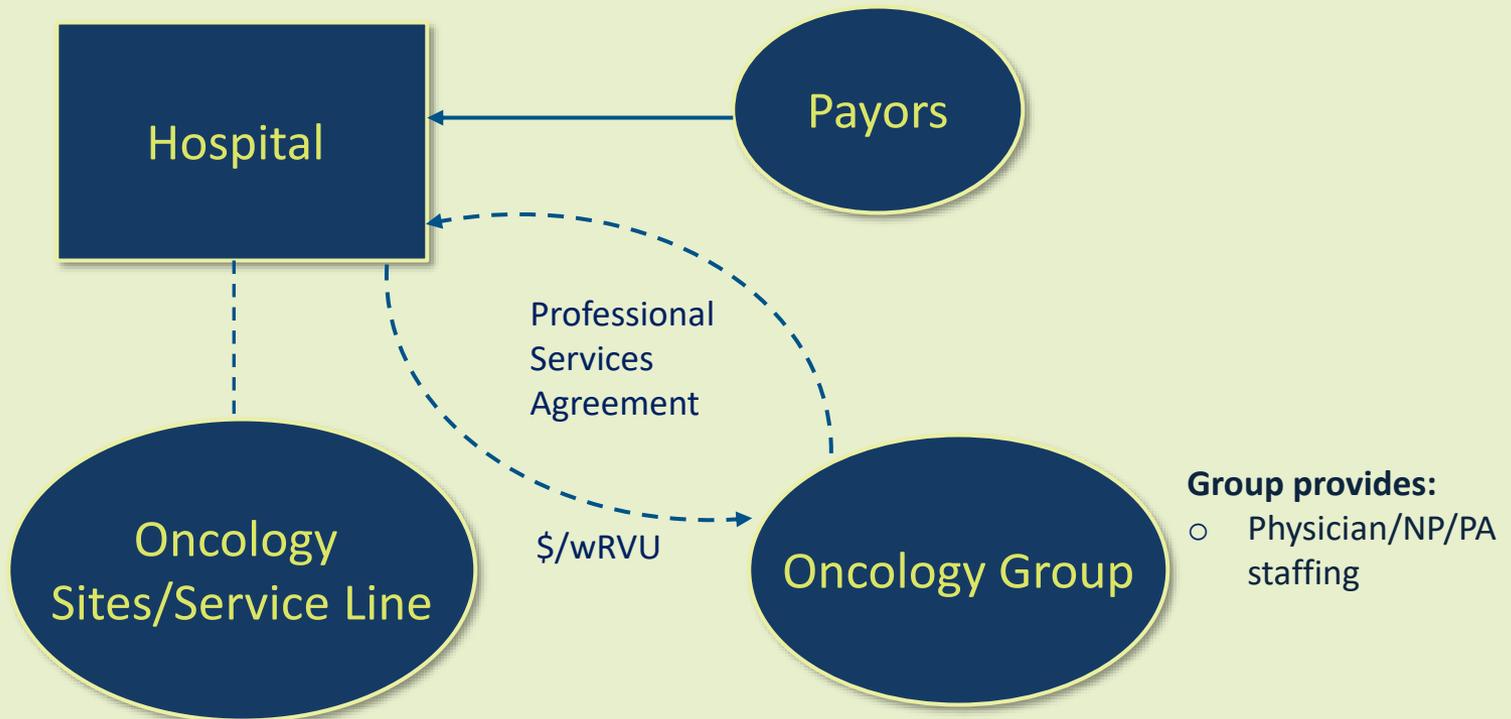
- Where applicable, hospital 340B drug pricing to reduce drug costs by about 25% (example, small practice annual drug buy of \$20M = \$5M “new found” bottom line)
- Advantage is a sustainable practice environment which shifts operating expenses and risk of collections to hospital
- However, PSA length typically only 3 years.
[**Caution:** PSA renewal and exit terms?]



Professional Services Agreement

Hospital provides:

- License
- Provider-based status
- 340B pricing



Group provides:

- Physician/NP/PA staffing

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Provide Management Services?



- In addition to being paid for providing professional services, what else can the practice do to generate income?
- What about being paid for providing service line clinical management and administrative services? [sometimes referred to as “co-management”]



What Kind of Management Services?

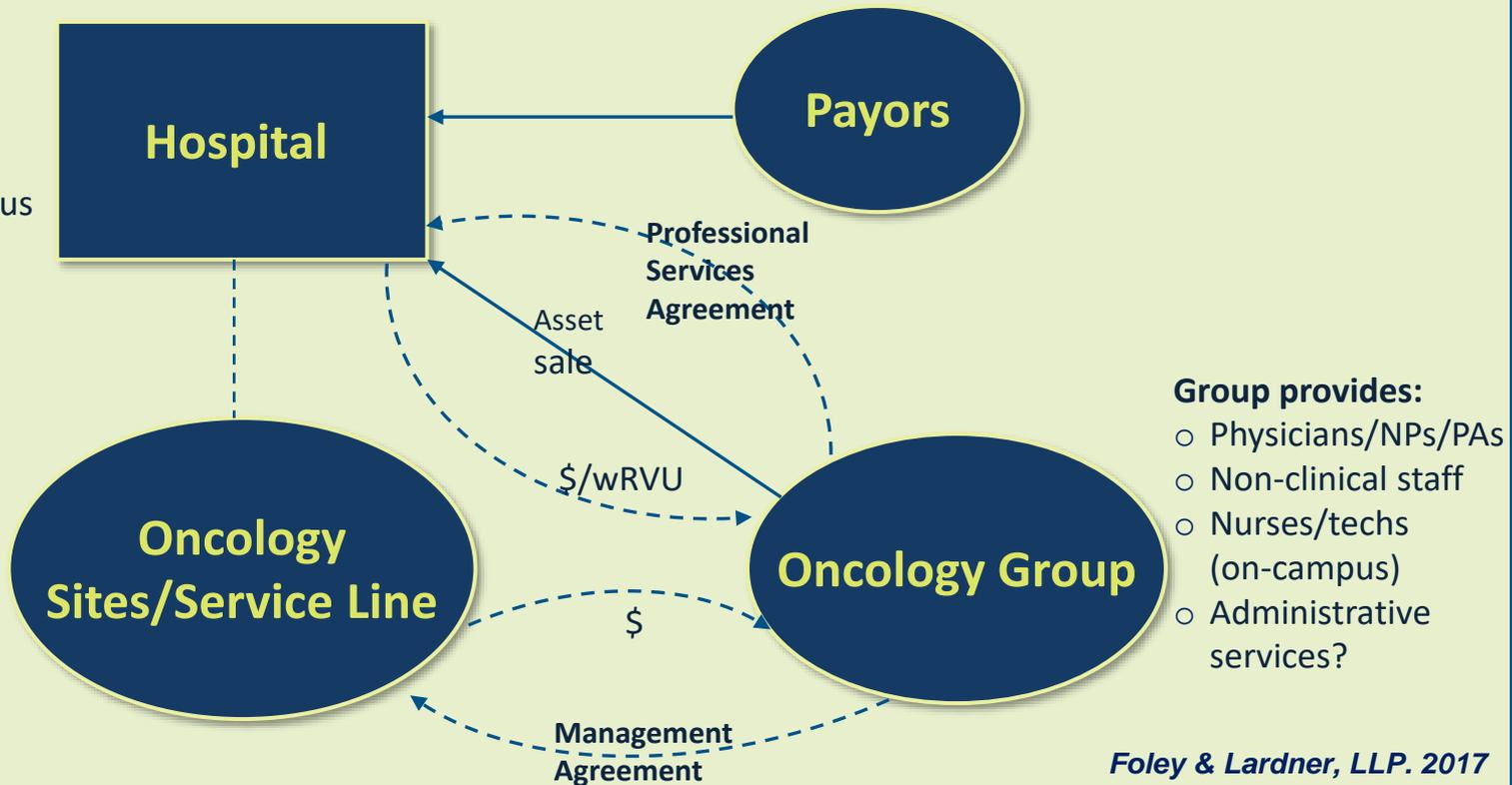
- Medical directorship
- Executive management
- Clinical program development (genetic counseling, survivorship)
- Pathways/protocol development, compliance management
- Payor contracting and payor strategies (including value-based oncology initiatives)
- Revenue cycle (coding and claims administration)
- Drug management (acquisition, inventory management, safety, clinical oversight)
- Specialized staff recruitment, training, retention
- Develop and deploy data analytics, metrics, data dashboards



Professional Services Agreement with Management Services

Hospital provides:

- License
- Provider-based status
- 340B pricing
- Space/equipment
- Nurses/techs (off-campus)



Group provides:

- Physicians/NPs/PAs
- Non-clinical staff
- Nurses/techs (on-campus)
- Administrative services?

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Notes:

- FMV for assets and Group retains cash and A/R
- PSA on fair market wRVU or fixed compensation basis
- MSA on a cost plus fair market mark-up or fixed fee basis
- Billing services at fair market percentage of collections or fixed fee per claim?



Practice Capacity to Provide Management Services

- What is the practice's current capacity to provide service line management services?
- Areas of strength? Areas to upgrade?
- Capital and operating costs to upgrade capabilities?
- What is the practice's "appetite" for assuming responsibility for service line management v. focusing on providing professional medical services?



3. Value to a practice management company

Example: McKesson/US Oncology Network (USON)

- USON manages practices. USON does not “employ” oncologists
- Like other options, USON acquires practice hard assets, assumes obligations, but also “purchases” accounts receivable – which are then applied on an accrual move forward basis to fund practice operations
- USON management fee is typically 20% of funds remaining after deducting operating expense, including USON allocated expenses (20% of the pre-distribution pool [‘PDP’])



4. Value to a Payor with narrow network

- What is a commercial Payor willing to reimburse providers in a exclusive/preferred narrow network?
- Alternative “value-based” payment, typically designed to incentivize physicians to reduce the Payor’s overall cancer “spend”
- For example, oncology medical home/oncology care model (OCM) shared savings. Can cut “cancer spend” by 12%, mostly from avoidable ER/hospitalization costs
- Is it better to just “hold out” with expectation of continued fee-for-service? (Hint: MACRA – MIPS)



Example: Value of Practice in a Practice-Hospital Consolidation

8-oncologist practice sells assets and enters into PSA/co-management agreement with hospital.

Description	Amount
Sale price: hard assets (furniture, equip, drug inventory)	\$600,000
Sale price: soft assets (work force in place, IP)	\$250,000
Total up-front sales price	\$850,000
PSA physician comp (wRVU x \$120 negotiated rate)	\$4,500,000
Co-management services comp (medical direction, exec management, revenue cycle, value-based strategy)	\$1,200,000
Total annual PSA + co-management comp to practice	\$5,700,000



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Comments? Questions?



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