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Negotiating the Deal Breakers



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It All Tends to Reduce Down to Two Basic Issues

"Control"





It All Tends to Reduce Down to Two Basic Issues "Money"





Regulatory Constraints

Many of our business constructs are dictated by healthcare regulation

- Anti-kickback Statute
- Stark Law
- Provider-based requirements
- Corporate practice of medicine
- Certificate of Need (CON)
- Dealt with in "Legal Landmines" breakout



Prelude to the Discussion About Control & Money

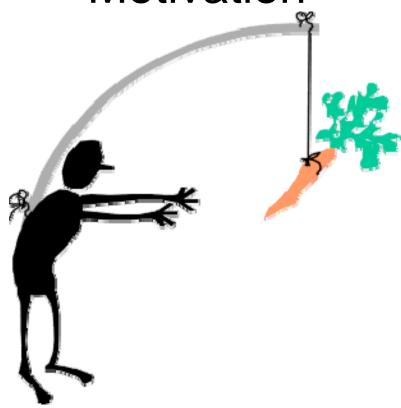
"Trust"





Prelude to the Discussion About Control & Money

"Motivation"





About Trust

History of "Bad Blood"

(usually over control or money)

Cultural Differences

(physician autonomy/independence

v. hospital "bureaucracy")



About Motivation What is motivating the players to come together?

What does each want out of the "marriage?"



About Control

- Governance & decision making
- Deadlock/dispute resolution
- Exclusivity & restrictive covenants
- Termination & buy out issues
- Durability



Governance & Decision Making

- For integrated JV, Governing Body often includes equal number of representatives of each party, with unanimity/supermajority requirements and deadlock-breaking procedure
- For contractual arrangement, a Steering or Advisory Committee advises the parties but each party retains authority over its own operations, subject to the contract
- Many deals have both



Governance & Decision Making

- Certain decisions may require supermajority or unanimous consent
 - Capital call or additional capital contribution
 - Major space or equipment leases/acquisitions
 - Debt in excess of specified amount
 - Opening or closing a service location or service line
 - Hiring or firing key personnel
 - Addition or expulsion of member
 - Approval of budget or marketing plan
 - Execution of agreement with a member
 - Sale of major assets



Deadlock Resolution

- Definition of deadlock
 - E.g., failure to make a key decision at three consecutive board meetings
- Process for resolving deadlocks—same as disputes
 - Executives "Meet and Confer"
 - Mediation
 - Binding arbitration
 - Consider American Health Lawyers Association Alternative Dispute Resolution Program
 - Venture continues during arbitration
- Alternative: deadlock triggers buy-out or term rights



Exclusivity & Restrictive Covenants

- Agreement not to provide competing services, either independently or in collaboration with any other party, within a specified area
- Geographic Scope
 - Right of first refusal outside core service area
- Duration
 - During the term of the venture
 - For a specified period (e.g., 2 years) after termination or departure of a party
- May have "carve outs," e.g.,
 - Hospital can provide oncology-related specialty or surgical services (e.g., urology or endocrinology)
 - Physicians can provide hospital consultation services



Term and Termination Issues

- Length of the term
 - Short term (even with renewal provisions), or longer term with termination w/out cause provisions, make it easy to get out but do not promote durability/longevity
- Involuntary termination for breach, irresolvable change of law, etc.
- Disincentives to premature termination
 - Early termination fee
 - Application of covenant not to compete/restrictive covenants to party causing early termination
 - Buy out at discounted price
- Predetermined unwind v. negotiated divorce



Buy Out Provisions

- Buy-out rights triggered by certain events
 - Breach, deadlock, attempted sale to third party, other
 - Price may be discounted in the event of certain adverse trigger events, such as breach or early termination by the selling party
- Valuation formula/mechanism
 - Value of capital account
 - Periodically agreed upon value
 - Multiple of book value
 - Multiple of earnings
 - Appraisal
- Put and call rights
- "Texas shoot out"



Durability: Holding the Deal Together Over Time

- Limiting termination rights
- Early termination fees
- Vesting of buy-out rights over time
- Build in reopeners/reappraisal rights



About Money

- 1. Capitalization
- 2. Valuation
- 3. Share of profits
- 4. Physician compensation



Money Issue 1: Capitalization

- How much capital is needed?
- For what purposes (hard assets, working capital)?
- Who pays for legal/consulting fees?
- Equity and/or debt
- Recourse v. non-recourse (debt guarantees)
- Capital calls



Money Issue 2: Valuation

- No exchange that could be construed as "buying of patient referrals"
- No purchase of "goodwill" or earnings multiples
- Purchase of tangible assets at appraised value
- Purchase of intangibles on a very limited basis (for example: work-force in place, employee leasing margin rate, intellectual property)
- For more on valuation: breakout session (The Fair Market Value Conundrum)



Money Issue 3: Share of Profits

- According to capital contributions
- Uncompensated services ("sweat equity")
- Retained earnings
- Who gets to provide (and profit from) technical component, ancillary and support services?
 - Imaging, RT, lab, chemo/infusion, pharmacy
 - social/psychiatric support, genetic counseling, hospice/home health, etc.
 - Future services



Money Issue 4: Physician Compensation

- Fair market value (FMV) standard per performance and comp surveys
- Source of comp: professional service (working as a physician)
- Source of comp: as business entrepreneur (taking risk as an investor/owner)
- For more on physician comp: breakout session (*Incentivizing Multi-D Care*)



Case Study in Physician Comp

- Comp for working as a physician
- Base, productivity, practice enhancement
- Comp for taking risk as an investor/owner
- Capital contribution
- "Sweat equity" contribution
- A compelling model: PC plus LLC



Conclusion

Audience questions & answers <u>Thank you</u>

- Ron Barkley
 - Bill Jordan
- Mike Scarano