# THE MYTH OF THE MULTIPLE

The Financial and Compliance Considerations that Drive FMV and Purchase Price in Healthcare Transactions

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# MEET THE PRESENTER

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#### **EXPERIENCE**

Jason Ruchaber is the founder and managing partner of Root Valuation, a professional services firm providing healthcare valuation and financial advisory services to clients nationally. His practice includes healthcare valuation engagements involving mergers and acquisitions, divestitures, partnership transactions, intellectual property arrangements, physician compensation, and litigation support. As a healthcare valuation expert with nearly 20 years of professional experience, he is frequently called upon as a trusted advisor to health system executives, physicians, health lawyers, compliance officers and investors. Key areas of focus include: Physician Medical Groups, Managed Care Organizations, Urgent Care, Ambulatory Surgery Centers, Vascular Access and Dialysis Centers, Certificates of Need



#### **MORE ABOUT ME**

Jason earned his bachelor's degree in Finance from University of Texas at Austin, he holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation, and is an Accredited Senior Appraiser (ASA) with the American Society of Appraisers, where he also previously served as a faculty member of the Healthcare Special Interest Group. Jason is a frequent speaker, author and instructor on healthcare valuation topics and is an active member of several professional and trade organizations.

#### **AREAS OF EXPERTISE**

Business Valuation
Transaction Advisory
Litigation & Dispute Resolution
Expert Testimony
Strategic Value Consulting
Physician Alignment Consulting &
Compliance



#### DISCLAIMER

• This presentation is intended for educational purposes only and does not constitute legal, investment or valuation advice.

• This presentation represents the views of the speaker only, and should not be attributed to any current or former employer or client of speaker.



#### AGENDA

- The Basics Deal Lingo
- Everybody Talks Separating Fact from Fiction
- Brass Tacks Fundamentals of the Market Approach
- Price vs. Value
- Compliance Considerations and other Factors in Healthcare Transactions
- Q&A





## Valuation Lingo – Standard of Value

- Fair Market Value (FMV) the price, expressed in terms of cash equivalents, at which property would change hands between a hypothetical willing and able buyer and a hypothetical willing and able seller, acting at arms length in an open and unrestricted market, when neither is under compulsion to buy or sell and when both have reasonable knowledge of the relevant facts.
- FMV in Healthcare [NEW for 2021] "the value in arm's-length transactions, consistent with the general market value of the subject transaction." General market value means:
  - Assets. With respect to the purchase of an asset, the price that an asset would bring on the date of acquisition of the asset as the result of bona fide bargaining between a well-informed buyer and seller that are not otherwise in a position to generate business for each other.
  - Compensation. With respect to compensation for services, the compensation that would be paid at the time the parties enter into the service arrangement as the result of bona fide bargaining between well informed parties that are not otherwise in a position to generate business for each other.
  - Rental of equipment or office space. With respect to the rental of equipment or the rental of office space, the
    price that rental property would bring at the time the parties enter into the rental arrangement as the result of
    bona fide bargaining between a well-informed lessor and lessee that are not otherwise in a position to generate
    business for each other.
- Strategic Value (or Investment Value) the value to a particular investor based on individual investment requirements and expectations.



# Valuation Lingo – Financial Terms

- Market Multiple the market value of a company's stock or invested capital divided by a company economic measure (such as Revenue, Income, Cash Flow) or other company measure (such as number of Physicians, ORs, Licensed Beds, etc.)
- Total Invested Capital (TIC) the sum of equity and debt in a business enterprise. Debt is typically (a) all interest-bearing debt or (b) long-term, interest-bearing debt. May also be referred to as "Enterprise Value"
- Equity Value the owner's interest in property after deduction of all liabilities. Equals TIC minus debt.
- Net Working Capital (NWC) Defined as current assets minus current liabilities
- Required Rate of Return the minimum rate of return acceptable by investors before they will commit money to an investment at a given level of risk (expressed as an interest rate %).
- Net Revenue Collections (cash basis) or Billed charges net of Contractual Allowances (accrual)
- EBITDA Earnings before Interest Taxes Depreciation and Amortization
- Net Income Earnings after expenses, including Interest Taxes Depreciation and Amortization
- Free Cash Flow Cash generated that can be paid to company stakeholders



## Valuation Lingo – Approaches to Value

- Income Approach A general way of determining a value indication of a business, business ownership interest, security, or intangible asset using one or more methods that convert anticipated future economic benefits into a single present amount.
- Asset (or Cost) Approach A general way of determining a value indication of a business, business ownership interest, or security using one or more methods based on the value of the assets net of liabilities.
- Market Approach A general way of determining a value indication of a business, business ownership interest, security, or intangible asset using one or more methods that compare the subject to similar businesses, business ownership interests, securities, or intangible assets that have been sold. [FOCUS OF PRESENTATION]



## Valuation Lingo – Market Approach

#### For BV there are two primary variations of the Market Approach:

- Guideline Public Company Method: This method entails a comparison of the subject company to similar publicly traded companies. The comparison is generally based on published data regarding the public companies' stock price and earnings, sales, or revenues, which is expressed as a fraction known as a "multiple". The public companies identified for comparison purposes should be similar to the subject business in terms of industry, product, market, growth, and risk.
- Merger & Acquisition ("M&A") Method: This method reviews published data regarding actual transactions involving either minority or controlling interests in either publicly traded or closely held companies. In judging whether a reasonable basis for comparison exists, consideration must be given to such factors as the similarity of investment and investor characteristics, the extent to which reliable data is known about the considered transactions, and whether or not the price paid for the guideline companies was in an arms-length transaction, or a forced or distressed sale.





### Information Overload



Home Health, Hospice Still **Have Highest Multiples in All of Health Care** 

By Robert Holly | June 23, 2021

HOSPITALS, HEALTH SERVICES, PAYERS

## Report: Quarterly health services deal volume hits record-high

The volume of deals in the health services sector hit a quarterly record-high of 426 deals in Q1 2021, up 21% from 352 deals in the fourth quarter of 2020. Regulatory shifts, changes in care delivery and the rise of non-traditional healthcare companies are all driving the

## ASC valuation multiples continue to rise & more — 12 ASC industry notes

Eric Oliver - Tuesday, November 3rd, 2020 Print | Email



## Fact vs. Fiction

- Despite the large volume of information describing transactional activity in the Healthcare Sector, the vast majority of transactions are not publicly disclosed.
- Those that are disclosed are often very large in size or strategic in nature.
- Even when public disclosure is made, many of the factors salient to the purchase price are not reported:
  - Adjustments to reported financials
  - Proforma expectations
  - Carve-outs / exclusions
  - Non-financial deal terms
  - Etc.
- Valuation multiples vary significantly from deal to deal



# Example of "Reported" Multiples

Market Sector	No. of	Equity	Average %	Change	LTM N	Multiples	Earnin	PEG Ratio	
market Sector	Companies	Mkt. Value (\$mn)	1 mo	12 mo	Rev	EBITDA	LTM	2021E	2021E
Providers									
Acute Care Hospitals	4	\$105,103	17.2%	96.2%	1.47x	8.6x	13.0x	19.9x	3.6x
Assisted/Independent Living	3	1,630	(5.8%)	155.9%	1.94x	20.2x	1.5x	17.1x	NM
Behavioral Health	4	32,037	(0.8%)	20.6%	0.45x	21.9x	37.7x	25.9x	3.0x
Dialysis Services	2	35,896	(2.9%)	6.3%	2.04x	11.1x	18.1x	13.9x	0.8x
Healthcare Staffing	2	5,371	3.2%	91.1%	1.30x	13.3x	37.5x	15.9x	2.1x
Home Health/Hospice	9	35,425	(0.2%)	20.0%	2.70x	22.0x	36.7x	30.5x	2.3x
Rehabilitation	5	16,961	(1.7%)	77.9%	5.55x	14.5x	28.6x	25.9x	0.9x
Skilled Nursing	2	5,838	0.8%	73.9%	1.68x	18.5x	19.4x	23.6x	1.6x
Providers – Other	6	27,758	(24.3%)	51.0%	5.40x	19.4x	NM	21.8x	NM
Payors/Managed Care									
Commercial Managed Care	5	\$621,044	1.1%	34.5%	2.90x	14.0x	20.6x	17.0x	1.3x
Government Managed Care	3	59,847	(2.6%)	16.2%	1.52x	12.1x	25.5x	16.8x	1.1x
Specialty Managed Care	2	10,125	1.5%	45.6%	0.56x	6.2x	13.6x	15.5x	0.9x
Consumer Directed Health/Wellness	6	\$12,017	(5.2%)	35.6%	6.83x	22.2x	17.9x	33.1x	3.4x
Telemedicine	5	\$28,414	(10.8%)	(30.9%)	6.69x	NM	NM	23.4x	NM
нсіт	28	\$112,575	(1.0%)	34.5%	4.59x	25.9x	34.3x	36.9x	2.3x
Other Outsourced Services									
Care Management/Third-Party Administrator	4	\$9,923	1.5%	30.4%	1.89x	14.4x	16.2x	18.0x	0.4x
Clinical Laboratories	10	78,650	1.8%	35.1%	2.61x	10.3x	11.2x	15.9x	(0.0x)
Contract Research Organizations	5	112,764	5.8%	59.8%	4.67x	25.7x	41.6x	29.4x	1.8x
Hospital Vendors	3	8,591	(5.0%)	13.1%	2.25x	15.0x	19.5x	21.5x	2.7x

Source: Duff and Phelps Healthcare Services Sector Update – July 2021



## The Pitfall of Simplicity

#### One of the biggest challenges with market multiples is their veil of simplicity

- The notion that value = earnings x multiple is an easy concept
- Because of this, market participants with no understanding of finance or valuation may have preconceived notions of value or valuation multiples that may be wildly inaccurate
- Even sophisticated market participants may be lulled into believing valuation multiples in a particular sector are homogenous and/or prevailing
- Misconceptions on multiples are exacerbated by the fact that PHYSICIANS TALK



## Keepin' It Real

# It is incumbent upon the Appraiser to educate sellers (and buyers) on the realities of market multiples

- Never Assume....
  - It is <u>always</u> unrealistic to assume that your deal will be valued the same as any other deal you have "heard" about, <u>unless</u> you have compared the <u>facts and circumstances</u> to your practice and have found them to be identical including who the parties are.
- Comparability Factors to Consider (non-exhaustive list)
  - Products and Services
  - Service Area / Geography
  - Patient mix
  - Payor mix / Contracting
  - Reputation / Expertise
  - Capital Structure
  - Profitability
  - Depth of Management
  - Staffing
  - Maturity of Business

- Competitive Environment
- Deal terms / Carve-outs
- Physician compensation model
- Non-Clinical Revenue
- Services Agreements
- IT Infrastructure
- Control vs. Minority
- Restrictive Covenants
- Growth expectations





# The Myth of The Multiple

- Market multiples may be simple in concept, but very difficult in application
- The determination of purchase price (or value) is a result of significant analysis on earnings, risk, growth, and other financial, legal and operational factors
- Value is most often determined based on <u>expected</u> free cash flow and risk
- A valuation multiple is a <u>calculated</u> relationship of the observed purchase price relative to some underlying company variable
- Market Multiples are most often calculated based on reported Revenue or EBITDA
- Market Multiples rarely tell the whole story of a transaction and can be misleading
- "Value" and "Purchase Price" may be different
- In Healthcare, specific caution against use of "tainted data"



## The MATH of the Multiple

- Another way to think about multiples is by disaggregating the financial theory
- As previously noted, value is most often determined based on <u>expected</u> free cash flow and risk
- Mathematically this looks like this:

Multiple = 
$$\frac{1}{(K-g)}$$

Where: K = the Required Rate of Return based on the risk of the earnings, and g = the long-term growth rate of earnings

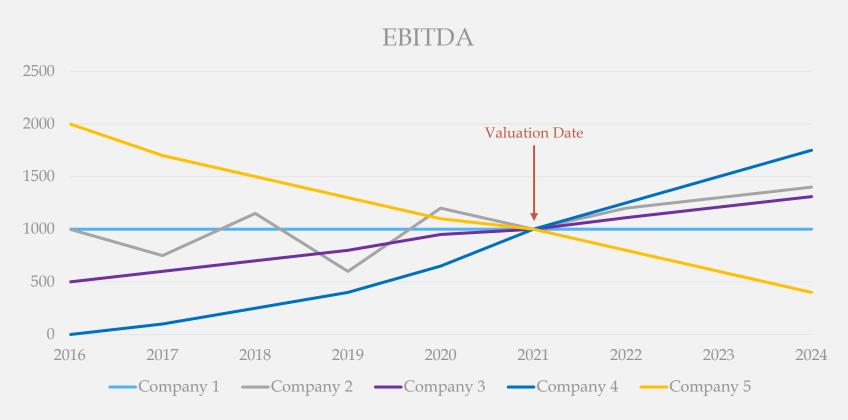
- Assuming a 17% rate of return and a 2% growth rate, the multiple is  $\frac{1}{(.17-.02)} = 6.67x$
- But now we need to ask, 6.67x what??

## The MATH of the Multiple

- In the prior example, the math is a simplification of the DCF method, and the multiple is for free cash flow (more specifically FCF<sub>t=1</sub>)
- Depending upon whether K represents WACC or Ke, could be levered or unlevered FCF (and result in TIC or Equity Value)
- If using a different measure of earnings, the math can be adjusted, but it can get complicated (pre-tax vs. after-tax measures, etc.)
- The main takeaway, however, is that mathematically valuation multiples are a function of three (3) primary components:
  - 1. The company measure being used (i.e., Earnings)
  - 2. The anticipated *future* growth in the selected measure of earnings
  - 3. The appropriate risk-adjusted rate of return matched to those earnings
- Therefore, when asking "Is your multiple as big as mine?":
  - What company measure is being referenced? (Revenue, EBITDA, Cash Flow, other?)
  - Was the multiple applied to a historical measure or an adjusted (or future) measure?
  - How do the growth expectations for your Practice compare to the other Practices?
  - How risky is your Practice relative to the other Practices (sources of revenue, number of docs, payor mix, specialty, etc.)



## EXAMPLE - 5 Companies Each with \$1.0M of Earnings



Despite identical measurement period EBITDA, each of these companies likely warrants a different valuation multiple





Theory, schmeary
Real World Deal
Considerations

- The Appraisers role is to determine <u>Value</u>, which may vary significant from <u>Purchase Price</u>
- This concept of Value vs. Price has significant relevance to both the derivation and application of multiples

	Reported Earnings	Normalized Earnings
Purchase Price	Derivation of Multiple (Observable)	Applied Multiple
Fair Market Value	Implied Multiple	True Multiple



#### Stock v. Asset Purchase

Stock Purchase (i.e., Equity Value)

Assumption is that Buyer assumes assets <u>and liabilities</u> of the Seller - which may result in lower *purchase price* amount, but doesn't lower the overall *value* of the transaction

Asset Purchase (i.e., Enterprise Value)

Buyer acquires only specific assets of the Seller Need to identify both Tangible v. Intangible Assets

\*\*Similarly, the measure of earnings applicable to Asset vs. Stock purchase should be different. Generally, EBITDA is an Enterprise (Asset) level measure, whereas Net Income is an Equity (Stock) level measure



<sup>\*</sup>Reported transactions may include BOTH Stock and Asset Purchases. The indicated valuation multiples are NOT directly comparable.

#### Minority vs. Control

- Secondary adjustments such as the DLOC and DLOM are shareholder level (i.e., equity) adjustments and therefore should not be included in enterprise level multiples such as EBITDA
- For levered companies, doing so will result in significant understatement of shareholder value (overstatement of discounts)

## Example:

	Control V	aluation		Minority Valuation				
	Company A	Company B		Company A	Company B			
EBITDA	2,500,000	2,500,000		2,500,000	2,500,000			
Debt	-	7,500,000		1,000,000	7,500,000			
Multiple	7.0x	7.0x		4.0x	4.0x			
Enterprise Value	17,500,000	17,500,000		10,000,000	10,000,000			
Equity Value	17,500,000	10,000,000		9,000,000	2,500,000			
Implied Discount				49%	75%			



## **Deal Terms and Components**

- Contract Terms that apportion risk and liabilities
  - Specific liabilities to be assumed as part of the deal
  - Indemnifications
  - Limitations on liability (baskets; ceilings; etc.)
  - Representations and Warranties



#### Physician Compensation Model

- This is a critical consideration in physician practice transactions
- There are wide variations in compensation model design and structure
  - Private Equity vs. Hospital transactions
  - Personal vs. Institutional value
  - Implications for observed multiples

#### Other Transaction and Compensation Components/Stacking

- Continuity of Providers post-acquisition
- Employment vs. Professional Services Agreement (post-acquisition)
- Space Rental
- Equipment Lease
- Management / Co-Management Agreements
- Administrative Services Agreement(s)



#### Other Deal Considerations

- Carve-outs and Exclusions (Cash, A/R, NWC, Debts)
- Earn-outs, Contingent Consideration and Profit Share Models
- Tax Attributes and/or Liabilities
- Certificates of Need (CON) and other intangible assets
- Corporate Practice of Medicine Friendly PC/MSO model
- Personal Goodwill or Institutional Value?

#### No-Nos (Things that should not factor into price)

- Buyer-specific Synergies
- Specific commercial rates or site of service differentials (i.e., HOPD)
- Elimination of duplicative (but required) services (i.e., administration)
- Consideration of downstream referrals, ancillaries, and other strategic benefits



#### Data Sources

#### **Transactional Databases**

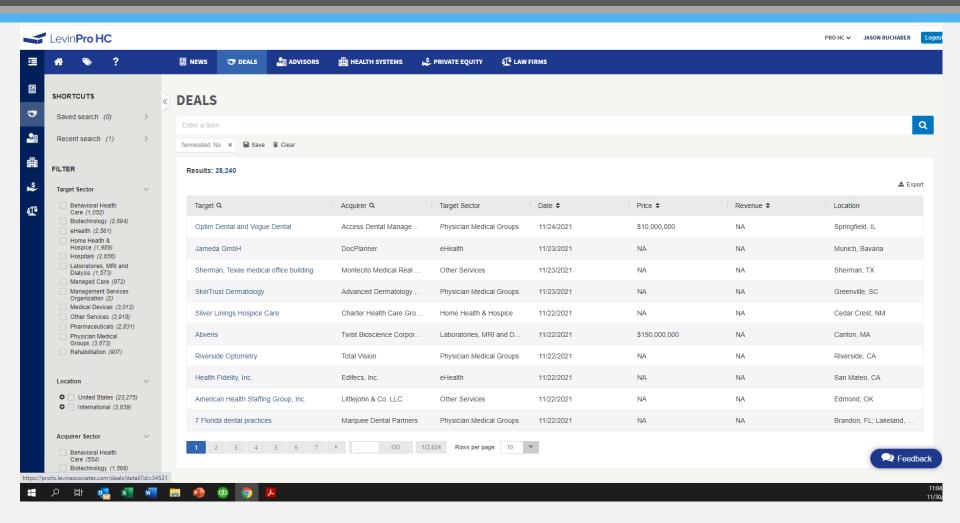
- Levin Associates Deal Search Online (discontinued) / LevinPro HC
- DealStats (PrattsStats)
- Bizcomps
- ValueSource
- Pitchbook
- Definitive Healthcare

#### **Other Sources**

- Compiled Survey Data
- Investment Bank/PE sector reports
- Healthcare focused publications (Becker's, Modern Healthcare, Irving Levin)

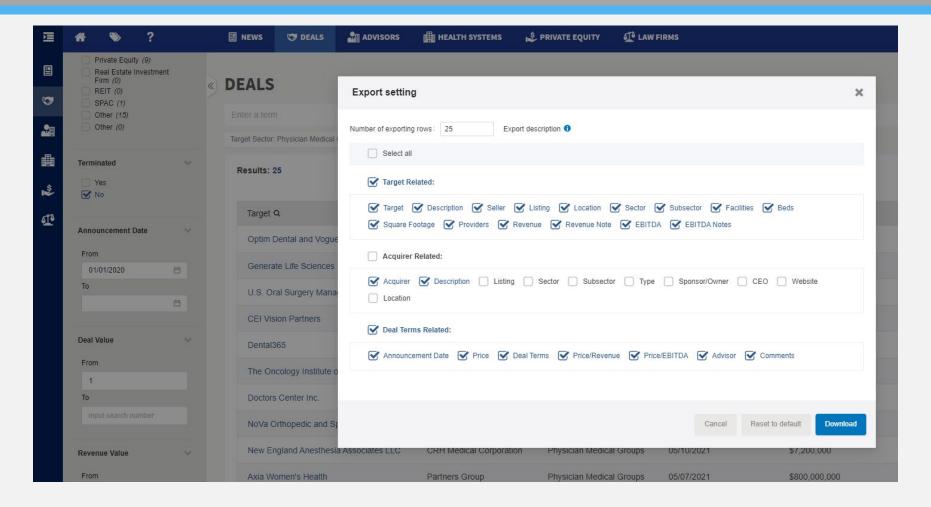


#### Levin Pro HC



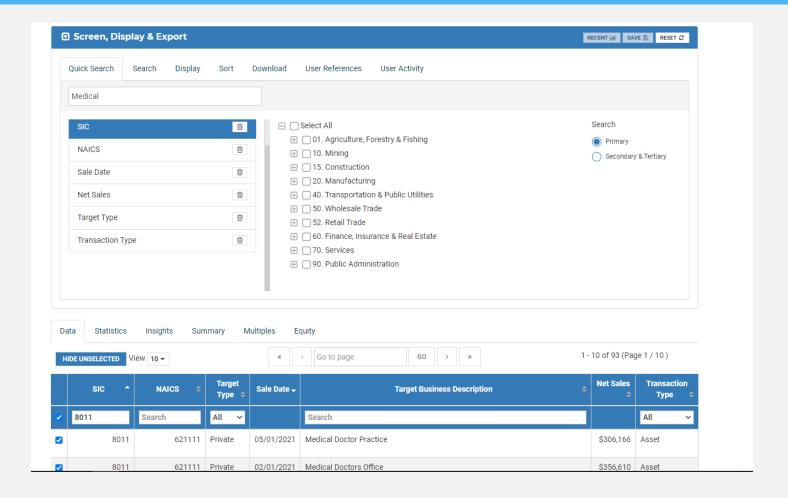


#### Levin Pro HC



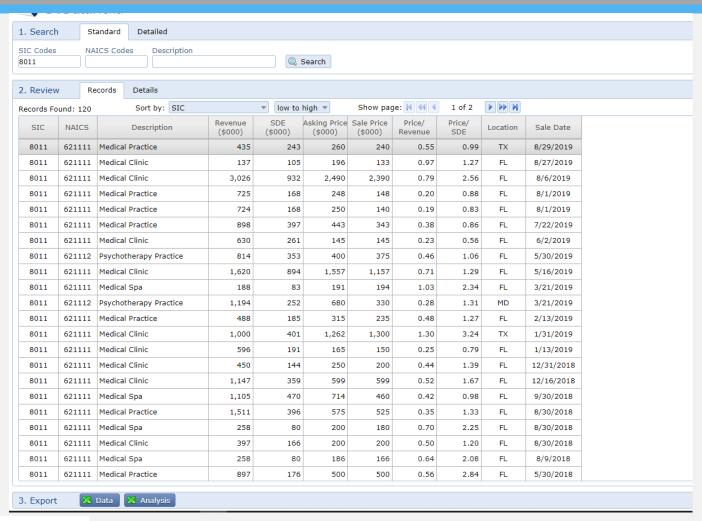


## DealStats (formerly PrattsStats)





#### **BIZCOMPS**



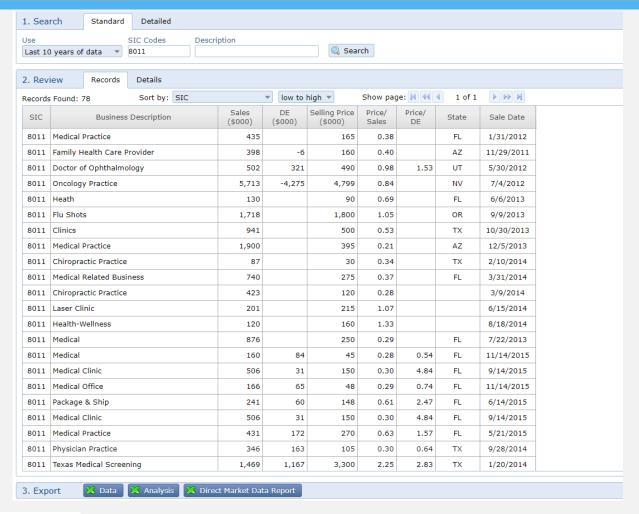


## **BIZCOMPS EXPORT**

В	C D E	F G	H I	J K	L	M N	0	Р	Q	R	S	Т	U	V	W	X	Υ
Admin Subject Business						Transaction					Location						
	SIC NAICS Business Description	Revenue SDE	Inventory FF&F R	tent/Reven Franchise Royalty	Employees	Asking Price Price	e Price / Revenue	Price / SDF	Down Pmt	Terms	Days on Mkt   Sa	ale Date	Location	State	Census Region	Census Division	Other Area
11484 80		643 177	15 216	No	1FT/6PT	450 43		2,43	84%	3 Yrs @ 5%		/26/2017		FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11526 80		130 41	0 25	2.0% Y-5%	3FT/2PT	90 9	0.69	2.20	30%	6 Mos @ 6%	6	5/7/2013	Florida	FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11527 80		161 63	3 125	22.0% No	1FT/2PT	195 18		2,86	55%	1 Yr @ 7%		/31/2013		TX	South	West South Central	
11539 80		484 275	0 50	No	3 PT	349 20		0.73	100%			/13/2010		FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11503 80		4,431 1,671	167 637	2,8% No	1	2,033 2,03		1,22	0%	10 Yrs @ 5%	8	/31/2014	Florida	FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11519 80	11 621111 Flu Shots	1,718 737	2	9.5% No	1FT/7PT	1,800 1,80		2.44	33%		9	9/6/2013	Oregon	OR	West	Pacific	Northwest
11529 80	11 621493 Laser Clinic	1,128 252	10 840	10.0% No		489 48	9 0.43	1.94	76%		4	4/2/2012	Florida	FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11509 80	11 621493 Laser Clinic	201 83	8 50	8.4% Yes	6	222 20	7 1.03	2.49	81%	1Yr @ 5%	6	/16/2014	Florida	FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11500 80		506 291	1 90	No	10	450 15		0.52	33%	3 Yrs @ 7%	9	/30/2014	Florida	FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11485 80		2,935 742	0	4.0% No	14	2,100 1,30		1.75	100%			/11/2017		FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11492 80	11 621111 Medical Clinic	506 31	1 90	No	1FT/5PT	450 15		4.84	17%		60 9	/30/2015	Florida	FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11531 80		490 173	25 690	No	1	515 51		2.98				/25/2012		FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11520 80		876 386	0	8.2% No		2,300 25		0.65	40%		7	//30/2013	Florida	FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11528 80		9,000 1,750	0	14.0% No	6	9,000 7,50		4.29			12	2/31/2012	Texas	TX	South	West South Central	
11537 80		1,100 710	0 214	2.3% No	13	1,645 1,60		2.26	85%		35 11	1/19/2010	Florida	FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11554 80		171 98	2 26	No	21	260 6		0.61	100%			1/1/2008		VA	South	South Atlantic	East
11556 80		606 171	15 100	6.0% No	28	420 39		2.31	50%		273 8	/14/2008	Florida	FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11557 80		1,401 797	10 100	1.5% No		1,790 1,79		2.25	100%			/28/2008		FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11558 80		3,723 1,550	0 1,300	No	25	2,600 1,80		1.16				/20/2008		FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11559 80		739 134	2 200	11.0% No	1FT/6PT	423 44		3.34	100%			/10/2008		FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11561 80		555 71	5 250	No	3FT/2PT	310 31		4.37	90%				Las Vegas, NV		West	Mountain	Southwest
13292 80		865 289	0 55	No	4FT/3PT	590 50		1.73	91%	1 Yr @ 6%	4	/30/2018	Texas	TX	South	West South Central	
11517 80		941	2	3.1% No	2FT/1PT	500 50			40%	5 Yrs @ 5%		0/31/2013		TX	South	West South Central	
13290 80		1,650 405	0 200	No	6FT/3PT	1,150 82		2.04	100%			/17/2017		FL	South	South Atlantic	East
13288 80		231 100	1 10	10.0% No	2	125 7		0.75	100%			/30/2015		FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11514 80		423 101	5 40	No	1	219 12		1.19	25%			/10/2014		TX	South	West South Central	
11515 80		246 113	0 2	No	6	79 4		0.35	63%	6 Mos		2/31/2013		FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11516 80		1,086 157	0 5	4.0% No	7	500 40		2.55	100%			0/31/2013		FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11512 80		693 206	5 40	11.0% No	1 FT / 28 PT	300 27		1.33	73%			4/1/2014		FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11501 80		346 163	1 15	No		138 14		0.89	62%	16 Mos		/29/2014		TX	South	West South Central	
11502 80		406 196	0 15	12.0% No	5 FT / 10 PT	260 6		0.31	100%			9/2/2014		FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11505 80		717 371	0 30	4.0% No	2FT/3PT	850 55		1.48	100%			/11/2014		FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11507 80		635 440	0 10	No	10	750 35		0.80	2%	SBA		/31/2014		FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11494 80		431 172	3 15	No		299 27		1.57				/22/2015		IL	Midwest	East North Central	East
11483 80		4,000 1,500	0	No	14	1,950 1,95		1.30	100%			/30/2017		FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11498 80		1,302 267	1 300	5.4% No	20 PT	715 59		2.21	42%	5 Yrs @ 6%		1/3/2014		FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11486 80		1,429 805	0 183	No	2	650 62		0.78	100%			/31/2017		FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11487 80		2,000 215	0 21	No	12	1,039 65		3.02	100%			/31/2016		FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11555 80		281 130	3 40	9.4% No	6	62 5		0.44	50%	2 Yrs @ 8%		0/24/2008		FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11551 80		1,183 354	0 100	No	26	750 60		1.69				/18/2009		FL	South	South Atlantic	East
11552 80	11 621111 Medical Practice	269 155	3 40	15.0% No		150 15	0.56	0.97	100%		110 2	2/3/2009	Florida	FL	South	South Atlantic	East

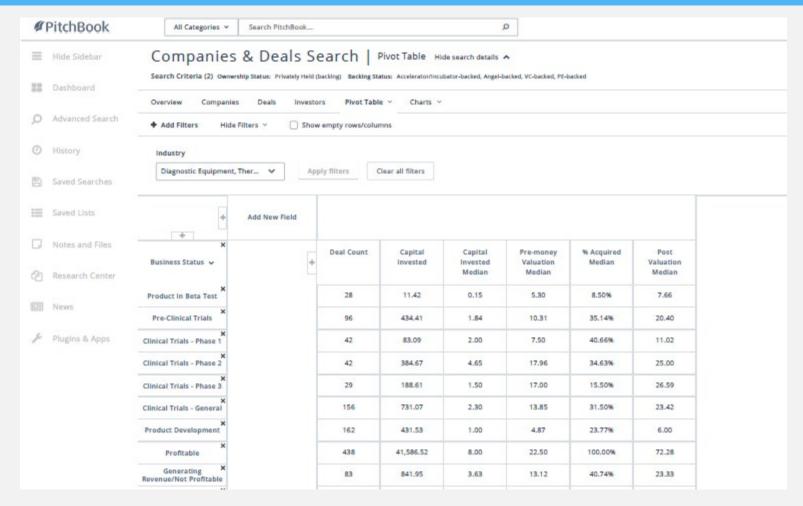


## ValueSource Market Comps





## Pitchbook





## Pitchbook Export







Healthcare Compliance Regulatory and other considerations

## Healthcare Regs

- Stark Law Federal Physician Self-Referral Prohibition
  - Strict Liability
  - Applies to Designated Health Services ("DHS")
  - Commercial Reasonableness Component
- Anti-Kickback Statute (AKS) Federal Anti-Kickback Statute
  - Intent Based
  - Fact and Circumstances why did parties enter into the transaction?
  - Three Repeating Refrains:
    - Volume and Value of Referrals (or other business generated)
    - Set in Advance
    - Does not exceed FMV



## Healthcare Regs

#### Commercial Reasonableness

- Requirement in several Stark Exceptions
- Definition Codified in 2020 Stark Final Rule

"Commercially reasonable means that the particular arrangement furthers a legitimate business purpose of the parties to the arrangement and is sensible, considering the characteristics of the parties, including their size, type, scope, and specialty. An arrangement may be commercially reasonable even if it does not result in profit for one or more of the parties"

- CMS Commentary: "The determination of commercial reasonableness is not one of valuation. Nor does the determination that an arrangement is commercially reasonable turn on whether the arrangement is profitable."
- Clarifies that CR is not purely a function of economic merit
- Potential for a much wider set of circumstances and considerations to be relevant in the consideration of Commercial Reasonableness



## Attorney Role in Valuations

#### Benefits of working with Counsel on Valuations

- Engage appraiser under Attorney Client Privilege
- Confirm permissible transactions
- Validate Assumptions / Safe Harbors
- Assist with Risk Assessment
- Reconcile deal terms to appraisal adjustments
- Review for non-productive language or discussions
- Double check against balance sheet and other known facts about the business to make sure assets and liabilities have been accounted for properly



#### Other Factors to Consider

The Healthcare sector is subject to constant (and often material) changes stemming from legislation, health policy, innovation, demographic shift, disease prevalence and other factors. These changes can render observed valuation multiples from historical periods obsolete.

#### **Recent Significant Changes**

- COVID-19 Pandemic
- Stark Law and AKS revisions
- 2021 Medicare Physician Fee Schedule Updates
- Biden Legislative Agenda / Infrastructure Bill



#### COVID-19

COVID-19 has had a significant impact on the healthcare landscape, including:

- Temporary shut down of elective surgical procedures
- Delays in preventive care / facility avoidance
- Rapid adoption and policy changes to accommodate Telehealth
- HHS stimulus funds, Medicare Advance Payments, PPP/EIDL funding
- Major shifts in population demographics / relocation



#### 2020 Stark and AKS Final Rules

In December 2020 CMS published the Stark and AKS Final Rule, with significant revisions to the most important regulatory framework impacting valuation in the healthcare sector, including:

- Revised definition(s) for Fair Market Value
  - Separation of the value or volume language in FMV
  - Added language specific to Assets, Real Estate and Compensation
- Codified Definition of Commercial Reasonableness
- Creation of new safe harbors for Value Based Enterprises
- Revisions to the isolated transaction exception



## 2021 Medicare Physician Fee Schedule

- For calendar year 2021, CMS made significant changes to the Medicare Physician Fee Schedule, adopting American Medical Association changes to office-based CPT codes, among other changes
- This has had (and will continue to have) a material impact to Physician Practice reimbursement under Medicare, impact the manner in which physicians are compensated
- Impacts vary by medical specialty, with office -based specialties generally benefiting and other specialties receiving downward adjustments
- These adjustments result in historical data not being appliable in many valuation models, and may result in physician practice valuation multiples varying by medical specialty



## Biden Legislative Agenda

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, one of the trillion+ dollar policy initiatives of the Biden Administration that was voted into law in November, includes significant impacts to the Healthcare Industry, including being funded in part through Medicare Policy Changes

- Restores a two percent cut to all Medicare payments to providers to help fund infrastructure spending, with cuts starting in 2022 and lasting through 2031
- Moratorium on Implementation of Rule Removing AKS Safe Harbor Protection for Prescription Drug Rebates - Delays the Medicare Part D rebate rule until 2026

Several additional healthcare related measures in the broader (unpassed) Build Back Better bill, including workforce initiatives, public health infrastructure provisions, mental health funding, and others



