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The Art of Physician Consolidation

This is a collaborative piece written by SCALE Healthcare, formerly SCALE Physician Group, and our partners at Epstein Becker & Green.

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Now more than ever, individual physician practices face complex challenges and an unpredictable industry environment. One way to protect themselves from these challenges and the obstacles associated with evolving market dynamics is to grow. Growth can be beneficial regardless of whether a group wants to remain independent, or partner with a hospital, private equity investor, or national healthcare company. Being part of a larger organization has many benefits that can enhance a group’s ability to survive and thrive in the uncertain future, most significantly by having a professional, corporatized infrastructure—such as an advanced electronic medical record; finance department; managed care contracting; population health expertise; and billing/collection, human resources, and compliance functions, etc.—that can be shared by many, as well greater access to capital for strategic positioning and weathering pandemics and economic downturns. Physician practices are thus faced with a difficult decision—how do we grow?

The following discussion focuses on why practice consolidations offer a broad range of benefits to stakeholders and can result in a more valuable or sellable platform in the future or increase the likelihood of success in remaining independent. SCALE, along with the expertise of our vast network of operating partners, has developed a playbook for executing a successful physician growth strategy and believes that practice consolidation is a significant opportunity for many existing physician practices looking to grow. This playbook can help consolidating practices tackle the unique complexities that come with combining business processes, while creating significant value in both the short and long term.

Why Is Growth Necessary?

Over the past five to ten years, the physician marketplace has transformed in a number of ways, including a significant decrease in private practice physicians and a correlated increase in those working in hospitals and large investor-minded companies. These large and growing health systems change the competitive dynamic for independent practices, who are now faced with the need to grow or develop a niche market in order to survive.

In addition to health system growth, the market push to value-based care puts pressure on practices to grow in order to spread financial risk and implement a successful value-based model. Smaller practices lack the operational ability or infrastructure to implement these models, while larger practices must grow to reach the scale required for effective value-based care. Similarly, the formation of Accountable Care Organizations has also driven physician practices to expand in order to offer coordinated care.

Lastly, medical practices are becoming more complex from both an organizational and an operational perspective. Practices need to invest significantly in technology, be ready and able to quickly adapt to new regulation, compete on pricing, and otherwise maintain and/or grow market share. See Figure 1.
Pressure to deliver higher-quality care and results conveniently and at a lower cost will continue. On top of preference changes for how healthcare services are delivered, expectations of patients, policymakers, and payors also are shifting. The fluctuating demands of provider care are diverse in nature and require time, expertise, and resources to navigate. These evolving dynamics and challenges require practice growth to overcome or to execute a successful and effective strategy to address them.

**How Should Practices Grow?**

“The question that must be answered is how to consolidate in ways that support independent physicians and improve patients’ access to cost-effective, high-quality care.”

Unlike many other industries, physician practices are unable to sacrifice any segment of operations to ensure consistent quality with growth. Patients expect quality in every aspect of care that is provided. Thus, maintaining or improving the quality of care is a key consideration for organizational growth.

Physician practices generally choose to maximize their value through organic growth, practice consolidation, or a timely mix between a private equity transaction and consolidation occurrence. However, we have found that the most effective pathway to create meaningful and significant value for many practices has been through the implementation of a practice consolidation strategy prior to initiating any private equity backing or other partnership with a large healthcare organization.

Standalone organic growth allows the physicians in charge to retain control and capture all of the upside benefits of growth. However, this method of growth tends to require a longer time to execute and has higher risk as all investment is supported by one entity.

For example, practice mergers in advance of or simultaneous with a private equity deal can offer a catalyst for consolidation through the private equity partners. However, this process can reduce the list of potential longer-term viable buyers, create deal complexity, spread focus and priority across two projects—consolidation and a merger/acquisition—and thereby increase the potential for both forgone valuation upside and post-close execution risk. Practices that enter early private equity deals prior to scaling see a faster pathway to liquidity and delay merger integration complexity until after the deal closes. However, the upfront valuations are likely to be less as they reflect the practice’s limited scale and effort required to grow after the deal closes, and instead, the private equity firm captures most of the scaling upside.

Compared to the growth methods mentioned above, practice mergers prior to pursuing a private equity deal have the most benefits. See Figure 2.

Although there is always some merger and integration risk, consolidation provides a faster pathway to achieving scale relative to standalone growth, allows the practice owners to optimize their bottom line and strategic market positive prior to selling, and offers future add-on targets the competitive differentiation of being an independent alternative. By focusing first on the planning and implementation of the merger itself, consolidated practices are equipped to reap the most benefits if they do decide to later pursue a private equity arrangement (or other partnership) in their next step of development. Practice consolidation is not a substitute to a sale transaction, but rather, it is a step toward building a more valuable and sellable platform.

Through consolidation, the new organization formed may have significant opportunities the standalone practice may not. These opportunities include economies of scale, market attention, shared investment, diversification, access to capital, and equity value.
Economies of scale is the ability to negotiate cheaper prices from suppliers by increasing the number of purchases. A larger practice is able to enjoy this purchasing power. Market attention refers to the combined practice’s access to strategic partnerships, payor relationships, and referral relationships—all of which can help the newly combined group increase its value. Shared investment is all services that can now be shared across the larger group rather than the smaller group—management expenses, marketing, technology and infrastructure, recruitment, and innovation. In terms of diversification, an expanded group enhances the provider and referral network stratification by bringing new providers into the fold and improves provider succession planning alternatives. Having greater access to capital allows a growing group to achieve all of the foregoing characteristics of a professional and corporatized infrastructure. Lastly, the combined group has an increased equity value—they have the momentum by being the larger group and a more developed practice of reasonable scale tends to receive a more favorable valuation.

Deciding to Consolidate—Now What?
As highlighted above, while practices have many avenues to pursue growth, SCALE believes that the most effective pathway for many practices is through practice consolidation. But simply deciding to pursue consolidation as a growth strategy does not guarantee successful growth or long-term value. Practice consolidation is both an art and a science—there are many steps and formulas to follow as well as experience and knowledge the appropriate partner can bring to a particular situation. Each consolidation scenario is unique in certain respects, but there are a few key components to consider to be effective and create value through any transaction.

When it comes to consolidation, practices should “begin with the end in mind” (as coined by Stephen Covey). This includes picking the right practice(s) to consolidate with and developing early in the process the new combined group’s strategy. The team needs to know what their goal is before entering into any transaction. Throughout the life of the consolidation, the following three questions should be considered:

1. What are we building?
2. Why are we building it?
3. How are we building it?

What are we building?
First, look at the current state of the practice. What are its core capabilities? What is the practice’s position in the market? Next, think through the end goal of the consolidation—what is the ideal future state of the combined practice? Most likely, this target state will include centralized non-clinical functions with a reduction in the overhead cost as a percentage of revenue. It will also most likely include a new standardized IT system across the entire practice.

This ideal future state should also include both operational improvements and expansion plans. The goal of consolidation should not be to simply increase the number of physicians or patients seen. Instead, a practice considering consolidation should take the opportunity to review all operational processes and determine what makes the most sense moving forward. This review process can also help in choosing a target practice for consolidation. Identify areas where the practice may not excel and find a target that is stronger in those areas. Again, the key question is: What do you want the practice to become in an ideal world? Thinking through this question can help determine the priorities when pursuing a consolidation.
As noted above, one of the opportunities of consolidation is for a practice to optimize its strategic position prior to a private equity sale or other strategic partnership. Therefore, it is important to think about what that strategic position should be, including the combined practice’s growth targets. Is the practice trying to grow through adding patients in one clinical area? Is expanding clinical services or adding ancillary services the target for growth? There is no right answer when it comes to determining a strategy or goal for the combined practice, but there needs to be an answer.

In addition to high-level strategy and goals, once a target is identified and the deal is finalized, a clear organizational structure needs to be developed. This organizational structure usually involves creating a Management Services Organization (MSO) umbrella over all practices. One example of an MSO is shown in Figure 3.

Within this organization, think through which functions will be outsourced to a third party and which will remain in-house. The organization’s structure should always reflect the strategic and expansion objectives.

**Why are we building it?**

The “why” for consolidation was most likely discussed before entering into any agreement or consolidation planning. However, it is important to think through this question. Why is consolidation the best growth opportunity for the practice as opposed to the other options?

As previously noted, consolidation makes sense for many groups, but ultimately depends on a number of factors, including size, specialty, and market position.

Practice owners should consider what opportunities consolidation will provide and why those opportunities are crucial to practice growth—both from an offensive and defensive position. Offensively, will consolidation provide the practice an increase in shared capital for innovation investment or platform development? Will this growth put the practice in a better position to negotiate with payors, hospitals, or other vendors? Defensively, will this consolidation improve the practice’s market position by capturing more share or a different segment? Will the consolidation enable the practice to pool investment in operational systems to decrease the financial burden of these overhead shared services?

Lastly, think long term. How will this consolidation change the practice’s equity value over the next five years? See Figure 4.

Will this transaction strengthen the practice’s position in future transactions—whether they are with a private equity group or another consolidation? Within the market, a particular platform’s ability to command a premium valuation will be driven largely by how developed the platform is and how well the platform can execute standalone growth and development. Will this consolidation help the practice work towards commanding a premium valuation?
How are we building it?

Once the “what” and “why” have been addressed, the practice leaders, and most likely a consolidation execution partner, need to develop the roadmap of “how” to integrate and execute the transaction effectively. Developing a strategic roadmap is key—you won’t get to where you’re going unless you know how to get there.

This roadmap will most likely include multiple phases—the entire integration will not happen all at once—and operational workstreams. Breaking down each phase into a handful of objectives based on a timeline helps a team stay on track and understand what the priorities are. Within each non-clinical area, the team should mock-up what it would look like to have minimal integration and full integration to decide which scenario makes the most sense for initial rollout. Similarly, it is important to delegate responsibility effectively—whether to internal stakeholders or a third-party partner engaged to assist in executing the consolidation.

From a legal perspective, some important issues that all parties should agree to in advance of any practice consolidation include:

- Are acquisitions and mergers achieved via payment of a purchase price to smaller groups, or allocation of ownership percentage in the surviving, larger practice entity—and what methodology is used to achieve the respective valuations?
- What physician compensation methodology will be employed moving forward, and to what extent will there be overhead allocations?
- How will profits be allocated from different regions and ancillary services?
- How will the post-consolidation governance of the organization be structured, vis-à-vis both a Board and regional/division determinations, what if any major decisions require a vote of equity owners, and what percentage votes are required for actions at the Board and owner levels?
- What, if any, terms of a future investor/partnership transaction are agreed upon in advance?

There are many levels of third-party support that a practice may need, which could range from an advisory role to fully outsourced solutions across one or many workstreams. Support could also be clinically focused or more operational. Practice leaders should determine what level of support makes the most sense to execute a successful consolidation.

Consider building out a summary roadmap, like the example in Figure 5 involving a client consolidating eight urology practices, and use it to guide the team throughout each phase. Consolidations can be complex, but the more preparation upfront, the smoother the process will unfold.

Throughout the execution of the consolidation, check back to the “what” and “why” outlined at the beginning of the process. Is the practice still on track to build what it wanted to achieve? Are the goals and growth targets being realized as envisioned?
### Figure 5

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<th>Stage Description</th>
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