

Quick Diagnostics for the Compliance Officer: Process and System

November 3, 2011









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Overview – Government Programs

Program	Obligations	Frequency of Calculation
Medicaid Drug Rebate Program	Average Manufacturer's Price ("AMP")	Submitted to CMS monthly (within 30 days of close of month and quarter)
	Best Price ("BP")	Submitted to CMS quarterly (within 30 days of close of quarter)
	Unit Rebate Amount ("URA")	Calculated quarterly by manufacturer to confirm CMS calculation – not actually submitted.
Public Health Service ("PHS") / 340B Program	PHS Ceiling Price (AMP - URA)	Calculated quarterly by manufacturer and submitted to Wholesalers to load into their contract pricing systems.
Medicare Part B	Average Sales Price ("ASP")	Submitted to CMS quarterly (within 30 days of close of quarter)
Federal Supply Schedule	Quarterly and Annual Non-Federal Average Manufacturer's Price ("Non-FAMP")	Submitted to VA quarterly (within 45 days of close of quarter) Annual Non-FAMP/FCP submitted to VA annually 45 days after the close of the 3 rd
	Federal Ceiling Price ("FCP")	quarter (11/15)

Compliance Environment

As a result of the magnitude of the government spending on drugs, there is a growing pressure for:

- Strict scrutiny of compliance by law enforcement agencies
- More transparency of pharma pricing practices
- More scrutiny of sales and marketing practices
- Measures to reduce costs
- Alternative means for delivering drug benefits
- Effective compliance programs



OIG Auditors Focus on Specific Areas of Concern

Administration has increased the number of and focus on audits Areas of interest during typical audits include:

- Government Price Calculations must be accurate
 - Manufacturers must be able to produce an audit trail for all calculations.
 - Manufacturers should be able to provide the OIG auditor with assurances that the calculations are accurate and in accordance with the manufacturers interpretation of the law and as documented in the company's policy documents.
- Written Policies and Procedures should exist and be followed.
- Documentation providing a record of transactions and decisions must exist
 - Adequate documentation that records the relevant accounting transactions and any decisions made is critical. Documentation of decisions that affect the calculations must specifically account for the factors and cause contributing to each decision.

OIG Auditors Focus on Specific Areas of Concern – cont.

Reclassification of Customers

- Clean and accurate classification of customers are important, and is critical during an OIG audit.
- Anomalies that "trigger" OIG audits can be created when a manufacturer decides to either include previously excluded, or exclude previously included customer classes.

Record Retention

- Area of concern for auditors and manufacturers in the past.
- Manufacturers should have available all records, electronic and physical, that support calculations since the inception of the 3-year recalculation rule.

Environment Becomes Complicated in Changing Environment

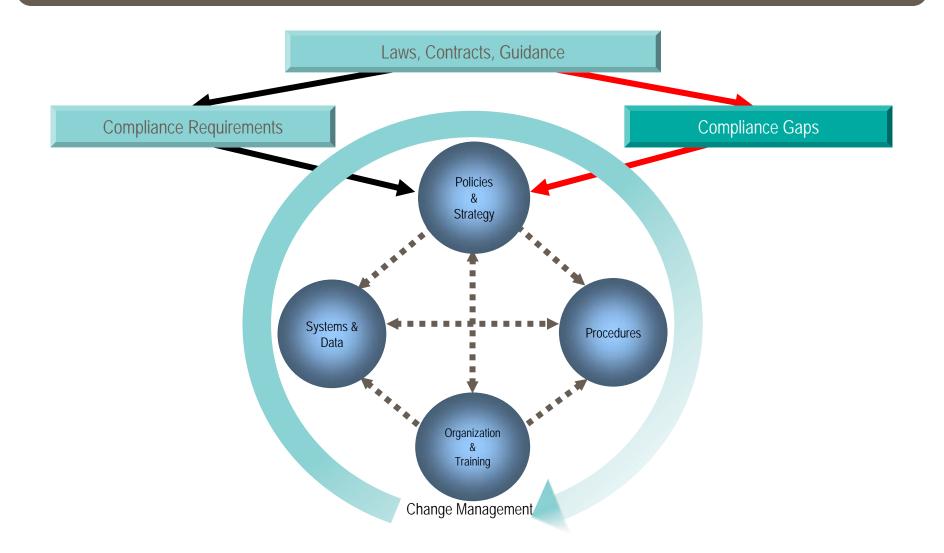
Obstacle Course of Recent Statutory Changes

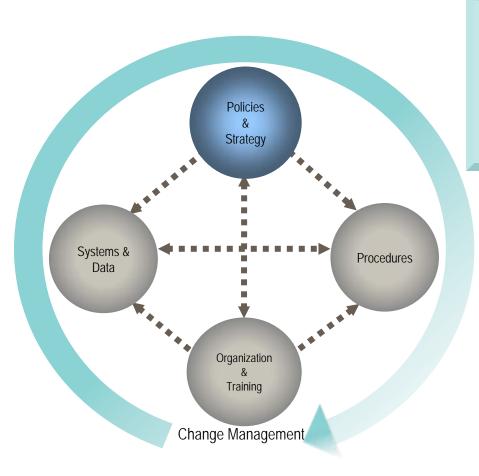
- MMA
 - ASP and reimbursement rates
- DRA
 - Definitions and reporting obligations
- PPACA
 - Medicaid
 - Changes to AMP eligible customers
 - Rebate amount
 - Sub categories with further changes
 - Medicaid Managed care
 - Changes to 340b
- Environment of Change Must be Absorbed into Auditing Compliance

Implementing/Maintaining the Seven Elements for an Effective Compliance Program Helps Manufacturers Manage Compliance Efforts and Provides a Guideline for Working with an Audit Team

- 1. Written policies and procedures
- 2. Compliance officer & committee
- 3. Effective training & education
- 4. Lines of communication
- 5. Internal monitoring & auditing
- 6. Enforcement of the standards
- 7. Corrective actions

These seven elements are fundamental and require additional clarification to ensure completeness for an effective Compliance Program.





POLICIES & STRATEGY

- Corporate policies should demonstrate compliance with relevant laws, regulations, and contract terms and conditions behind commercial and government contracting as well as Sales & Marketing activities.
- Policies should clearly describe and be reflected by current business practices.
- Policies should offer a fair and reasonable position on any issues not clearly described in the various laws and regulations.

Interdependencies Between Commercial/Government Contracting and Sales & Marketing

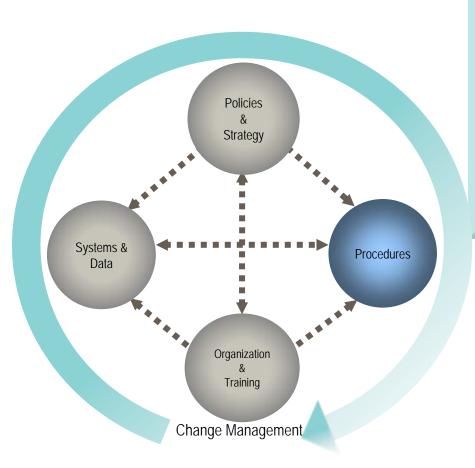
Contract Creation Contract Management Contract Maintenance Compliance / Payments Contract Incentive Chargebacks / Offer / Contract Contract Customer Contract Execution / Rebates / Distributor Strategy Administration Compliance Admin Fees **Implementation** Rebates Analyze Market & Profile Customer **Execute Contract** Execute Cont · Review Contract Process · Process Claims Competitors Select and apply contract **Amendments** Performance Chargebacks Establish Initial Validate Create Pricing template · Validate Payment Membership & · Monitor Customer **Payment** Maintain Product & Strategies Define Offer & Term Roster Setup Pricing Commitment Perform Reconcile Compliance **Build Contract** Gather Initial LOCs Maintain Membership & Reconciliation Rebate Claim Select Terms & Conditions **Templates** · Determine Compliance Eligibility Define Products Release Payment Release Analyze & Revise Resolution Route & Track Offer/Cont Maintain Customer **Payment Existing Strategies** Dev Cycle Pricing / LOC Contract Price Reductions IFF Remittance / Medicaid CSP Disclosure Chargebacks Development Administration Compliance Claims Govt. Price Calculation & Review & Submission to Government Source Data Extraction & 35 Validation Govt. · Negotiate FSS contract Disclose Execute Cont Monitor commercial Process Remit IFF to NAC Commercial · Route & Track Offer/Cont Amendments pricing compliance with Chargebacks · Process Medicaid **FCP** Calculate AMP, BP,



- Dev Cycle
- · Negotiate State Supplemental & SPAPs

- Maintain Product & Pricina
- Maintain Medicaid & State Terms
- Extract & Val. Data for AMP, BP, PHS
- ASP, FCP, Non-FAMP, PHS Price
- Claims
- Submit prices to CMS, NAC



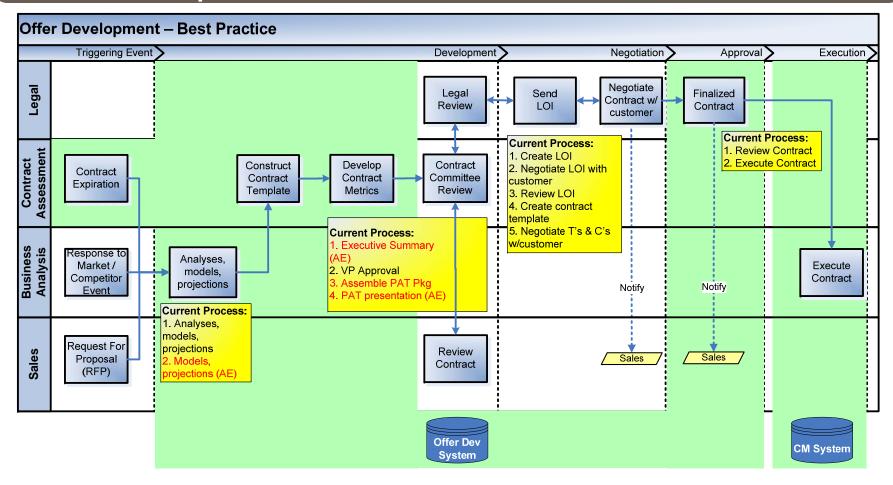


PROCEDURES

- Procedures must support the defined policies.
- Procedures should describe commercial contracting activities, government program administration, and Sales & Marketing activities including:
 - Price Calculations, Submissions, Disclosures
 - Offer Development
 - Incentive Management
 - Customer and Contract Compliance
 - Guidance
- Procedures should be updated on a consistent basis to reflect internal or external environmental change.

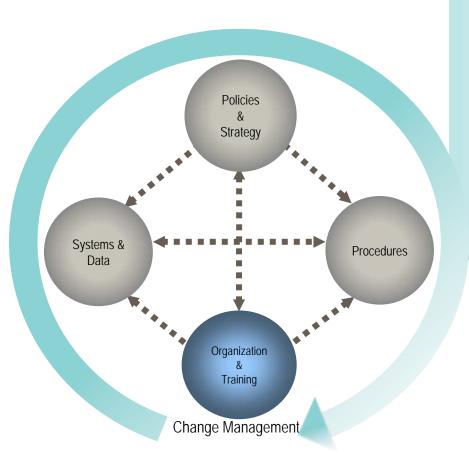


Understand Your Processes and How They Compare to Desired/Required Procedures or Best/Common Practice



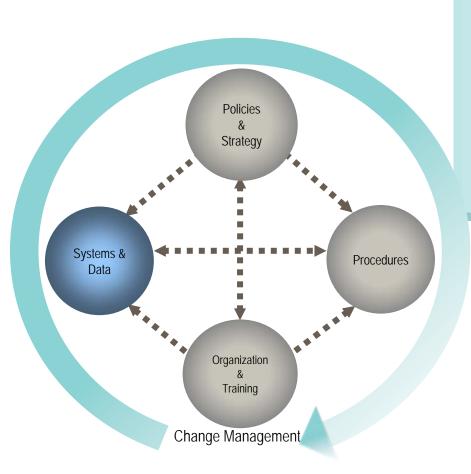
Key: Area identified for improvement

Processed by System



ORGANIZATION & TRAINING

- The organizational structure and reporting lines should complement key processes and provide consistent support of policies and procedures.
- Compliance Officer, Compliance committee, and Compliance Governance groups need to be identified.
- Organizational staffing size should be sufficient to meet the current demands of corporate and operational compliance.
- Resource skill sets should possess a strong knowledge base of compliance.
- Policies and procedures should provide adequate staff training documentation.
- Formal training curriculum in compliance
- Combination of facilitated training and self-training

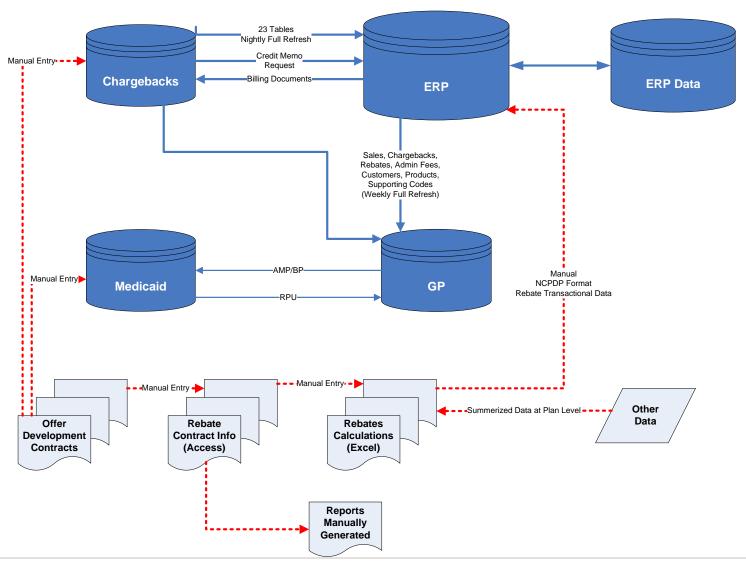


SYSTEMS & DATA

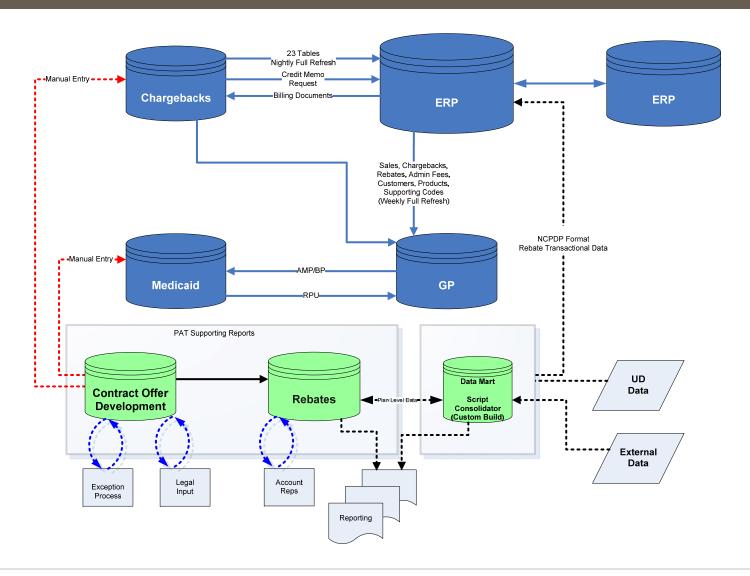
Systems and data should support the following:

- Controlled processes to support all contracting activities from contract strategy and offer development through contract performance and forecasting
- Architecture to maintain and process a variety of contracting structures
- Flexibility to readily accommodate internal or external policy changes
- Enhanced management reporting and trouble-shooting functionality
- A clear audit trail behind each government price submission and data archival functionality at the transactional level of detail

Assess Systems Landscape – Current State

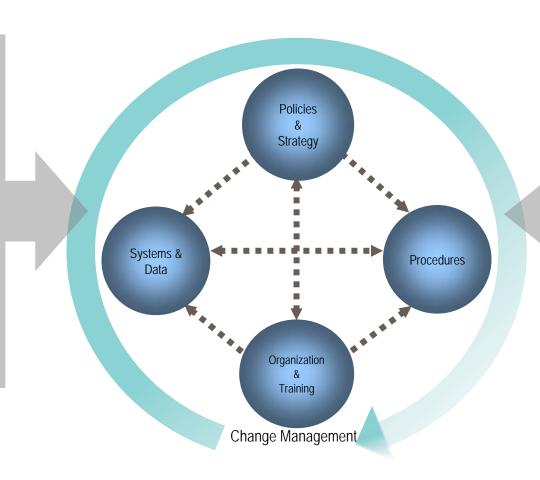


Compare to Desired Architecture/Best Practice



External Changes

- Changes to laws and regulations
- Competitor positioning shifts
- OIG audit policy changes
- · Sarbanes-Oxley
- Shifts in current Medicaid/FSS pricing policy
- Medicare Rx drug benefit
- Improvements in technology by States or CMS

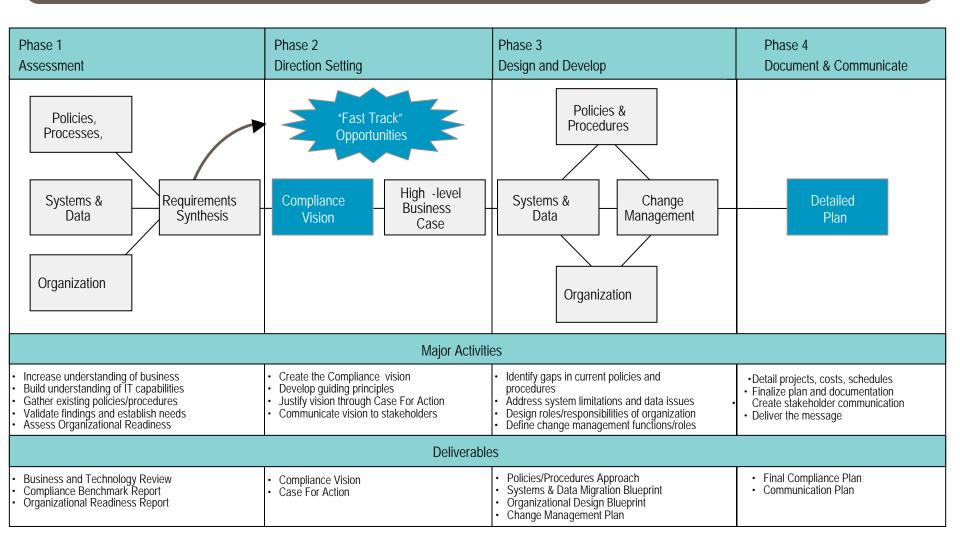


Internal Changes

- Company merger/ acquisition implications;
- Increasing participation in commercial contracting activity
- Sales and marketing practice changes
- Implementation of new or enhancements to existing contracting systems
- Staff turnover;
- Modifications to AMP, BP, Non-FAMP calculations
- Newly launched NDCs and extended product lines
- New customer classes



Approach for Diagnosing an Existing Compliance Environment





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