A bill to be entitled

An act relating to hospitals; creating the "Community Hospital Protection Act"; providing for the sale, lease, exchange, conveyance, merger, or other transfer of the assets or management authority of a nonprofit hospital to a for-profit enterprise; providing legislative intent; providing definitions; providing prerequisites to such a transfer, including the provision by the nonprofit hospital of certain statements and notice, and the conduct of public hearings; providing for the Attorney General or a state attorney to challenge such a proposed transaction through an action for declaratory judgment; providing a statement of circumstances in which a court may declare the transaction wholly or partly invalid; providing limitations upon the applicability of the act; providing an effective date.

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WHEREAS, the Legislature recognizes that nonprofit hospitals perform valuable services to their communities, and WHEREAS, nonprofit hospitals are often established or

supported through charitable contributions and grants, including donations of money, valuables, and services performed by community volunteers, and

WHEREAS, nonprofit hospitals are recognized as community assets that are exempt from a multitude of local, state, and federal taxes, and

WHEREAS, transfers of the assets or management control of nonprofit hospitals to for-profit enterprises raise the

very real concern that services performed by nonprofit hospitals will be terminated or the cost of providing those services will be shifted to the taxpayers of the affected community, and

WHEREAS, the Legislature recognizes the need of the affected community to make a reasonable evaluation of the fairness and effects of a proposed transfer of its nonprofit hospital to a for-profit enterprise before such transfer is consummated, NOW, THEREFORE,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. <u>Sale, lease, exchange, conveyance, merger,</u> or other transfer of the assets or management authority of a nonprofit hospital to a for-profit enterprise.--

- proposed transfers involving 30 percent or more of the gross assets or management authority of a nonprofit hospital to a for-profit enterprise be made public so that the affected community may reasonably evaluate the fairness and effects of such transfers before they are consummated. It is the further intent of the Legislature to make such proposed transfers public by requiring nonprofit hospitals to give public notice at least 60 days before the transfers are consummated and to make all records relating to such transfers available for public inspection and copying.
 - (3) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Affected community" means the geographical area consisting of a county or counties that are served by, or

receive the benefit of the services provided by, a nonprofit hospital.

- (b) "Nonprofit hospital" means a nonprofit entity that is tax-exempt under 26 U.S.C. s. 501(c)(3) and is organized under the laws of this state, or authorized to transact business in this state, for the purpose of providing hospital care or similar services to the community.
- (c) "Consummated" means, with respect to a
 transaction, that there has been created a legally enforceable
 right to a specific performance of the transaction.
- (d) "For-profit enterprise" means an individual, partnership, corporation, trust, foundation, joint business venture, or other for-profit entity that conducts business or provides services and is organized, or is authorized, to do business in this state and whose income or profit is distributable to its members, partners, shareholders, directors, or officers. The term excludes a governmental agency or other entity that is under the control of the state or one of its political subdivisions.
- immediately following the date of publication by a nonprofit hospital of the first advertisement that conforms to the provisions of this section and that notifies the public of a proposed transaction. During this period, the proposed transaction may not be consummated.
- (e) "Transaction" means an action by a nonprofit hospital to:
- 1. Sell, lease, exchange, convey, merge, or otherwise transfer control of 30 percent or more of its current gross assets in a single transaction or a series of related transactions to a for-profit enterprise;

- 2. Grant or transfer control of 30 percent or more of the votes on its board of directors or board of trustees in a single transaction or a series of related transactions to a for-profit enterprise; or
- 3. Enter into a joint venture, joint operating agreement, management agreement, partnership, or other business agreement that transfers 30 percent or more of the nonprofit hospital's management authority in a single transaction or a series of related transactions to a for-profit enterprise.
- (4)(a) When a nonprofit hospital proposes to enter
 into a transaction, before providing notice under paragraph
 (b), the nonprofit hospital must:
- 1. Obtain one or more written reports by an independent expert or experts assessing the following aspects of the proposed transaction:
- a. Whether the nonprofit hospital is receiving fair market value for any assets or management authority involved in the proposed transaction, together with a detailed valuation of such assets or management authority and a detailed analysis of all competing offers, if any, made to the nonprofit hospital; and
- b. Whether the proposed transaction was negotiated at arm's length and is fair to the affected community from both a financial and community-service standpoint;
- 2. Obtain a written report by an expert assessing whether the proposed use of the proceeds of the proposed transaction is consistent with the general donative intent of the benefactors and the charitable mission of the nonprofit hospital and whether there are sufficient safeguards to ensure

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that restricted-use funds are segregated and used for their
intended purpose;

- 3. Obtain signed affidavits regarding conflicts of interest from each member of its board of directors or board of trustees and each executive director, chief operating officer, chief executive officer, and chief financial officer of the nonprofit hospital. These affidavits must disclose whether the affiant has been offered or has accepted, orally or in writing, any personal or familial benefit, including a promise of future employment, stock options, or other contractual rights, from a for-profit enterprise or any entity affiliated with a for-profit enterprise. In addition, the affiants must disclose whether they have been offered or have accepted, orally or in writing, any position with a foundation, trust, corporation, or other entity that will direct the use of any part of the proceeds of the proposed transaction or otherwise will function as a successor to the nonprofit hospital; and
- 4. State in writing whether there are any contractual or other agreements with a for-profit enterprise regarding future use of the assets or future exercise of the management authority involved in the proposed transaction and, if so, what penalties are available if the for-profit enterprise does not comply with those agreements.
- (b) After complying with paragraph (a), a nonprofit hospital must provide notice that describes clearly and concisely the nature of the proposed transaction; the parties to the transaction; the date, time, and location of the public hearings required by this section; and, for purposes of public examination and copying, the location of all records related to the proposed transaction. The notice must be provided:

1 1. Before the public inspection period commences, to 2 the state attorney in the area where the nonprofit hospital 3 maintains its principal place of business and to the Attorney 4 General. 5 2. To the affected community by placing two 6 advertisements in a newspaper of general paid circulation 7 which is published in the county or municipality of the 8 affected community and is of general interest and readership 9 in the county or municipality of the affected community, and 10 which is not a newspaper of limited subject matter, under chapter 50. The two advertisements must be published no less 11 than 3 weeks apart; the first must appear before the public 12 13 inspection period commences, and the other must appear at least 30 days before the end of the public inspection period. 14 15 The required advertisements must be no less than 2 columns 16 wide by 10 inches long in a standard-size or a tabloid-size 17 newspaper, and the headline in the advertisement must be in 18 type no smaller than 18 points. The advertisements must not 19 be placed in that portion of the newspaper where legal notices 20 and classified advertisements appear. When possible, the 21 advertisements must appear in a newspaper that is published at least 5 days a week unless the only newspaper in the affected 23 community is published less frequently than 5 days a week. The advertisements must be in substantially the following 24 25 form: 26 27 NOTICE OF ...(TYPE OF TRANSACTION)... INVOLVING SUBSTANTIAL 28 ...(ASSETS OR MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY)... OF ...(NAME OF 29 NONPROFIT HOSPITAL).... The ...(name of nonprofit hospital)... proposes to ...(clear, concise description of proposed 30 transaction, including the name of the for-profit

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enterprise)... in no fewer than ... (60 or 30 days, as
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   appropriate)... after the date of this notice. Records
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   relating to this proposed transaction are available for public
   inspection and copying during regular business hours at
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   ...(location).... Public hearings regarding this proposed
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   transaction will be held ...(date, time, and location)..., at
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   which knowledgeable representatives of ...(name of nonprofit
   hospital)... will be available to explain the proposed
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   transaction and respond to questions or comments regarding the
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   nature, purpose, and effects of the proposed transaction.
          (c) A nonprofit hospital shall permit public
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   inspection at no cost, and copying at the rate set forth in s.
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   119.07(1) during the public inspection period, of all relevant
   records relating to the transaction, including, but not
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   limited to, records setting forth the terms, conditions, and
   structure of the transaction; written reports of experts;
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   relevant financial records of the nonprofit hospital;
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   affidavits required by this section; records relating to
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   agreements disclosed in any affidavit required by this
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   section; all minutes of those portions of meetings of the
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   board of directors or trustees during which the proposed
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   transaction was considered and any reports or other materials
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   presented at those meetings; and offers by other outside
   interests, for-profit and nonprofit, that are reasonably
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   related to the proposed transaction. These records must be
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   made available to the public in a single location during
   regular business hours in the locale where the nonprofit
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   hospital maintains its principal place of business.
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          (d) A community organization must hold no fewer than 2
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   public hearings in the affected community during the public
   inspection period at times and locations that are reasonably
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convenient for members of the affected community to attend and be heard. At these meetings, knowledgeable representatives of the nonprofit hospital must be available to explain the proposed transaction and respond to questions or comments regarding the nature, purpose, and effects of the proposed transaction.

- (5) Only the Attorney General or state attorney, on behalf of the affected community, may challenge a proposed transaction by bringing an action for declaratory judgment under chapter 86, Florida Statutes, in the circuit court. In such an action, the court may address issues that might be brought before it in a common law cy-pres action. The court may declare that the proposed transaction is valid or that any part of it is invalid and may not be consummated, or it may establish a mechanism to monitor future compliance by the for-profit enterprise with the terms of the transaction, or it may order any other equitable or legal relief necessary to ensure that the proposed transaction is fair to the affected community, upon a finding that:
- (a) The nonprofit hospital failed to substantially comply with this section;
- (b) The nonprofit hospital will not receive fair market value for the assets or management authority involved in the proposed transaction;
- (c) The proposed transaction is not the product of an arm's-length negotiation; there exists a material conflict of interest relating to the proposed transaction; or there has been a material breach of fiduciary duty;
- 29 (d) The proceeds from the proposed transaction will
 30 not be applied in a manner consistent with the general
 31 donative intent of the benefactors and the charitable mission

of the nonprofit hospital, or there are insufficient safeguards to ensure that any restricted-use funds are segregated and used for their intended purpose; or The proposed transaction is fundamentally unfair and not in the best interests of the affected community. (6) This section does not contravene or limit state or federal antitrust laws or the existing authority of the Attorney General or a state attorney to protect the public interest in matters relating to charitable trusts. Section 2. This act shall take effect October 1, 1998. SENATE SUMMARY Creates the "Community Hospital Protection Act." Provides for the sale, lease, exchange, conveyance, merger, or other transfer of the assets or management authority of a nonprofit hospital to a for-profit enterprise. Provides legislative intent. Provides definitions. Provides prerequisites to such a transfer, including the provision by the nonprofit hospital of certain statements and notice, and the conduct of public hearings. Provides for the Attorney General or a state attorney to challenge such a proposed transaction through an action for declaratory judgment. States the circumstances in which a declaratory judgment. States the circumstances in which a court may declare the transaction wholly or partly invalid. Provides that the act does not contravene or limit antitrust laws or the existing authority of the Attorney General or a state attorney to protect the public interest in matters relating to charitable trusts. 2.6