Understanding the Health Market: Background on State Policy Development

March 20, 2025



About NASHP

- A national, nonpartisan organization committed to developing and advancing state health policy innovations and solutions to improve the health and well-being of all people.
- NASHP provides a unique forum for the productive exchange of strategies across state government, including the executive and legislative branches.
- To accomplish our mission, we:
- Advance innovation in developing new policies and programs
- Surface and support implementation and spread of best practices

- Ensure availability of info, data, tools
- Encourage sustainable cross sector solutions by strengthening partnerships
- Elevate the state perspective



NASHP Model Law: Addressing to Corporatization of Health Care, Consolidation, Closures

https://nashp.org/a-model-act-for-state-oversight-of-proposed-health-care-mergers/

	Policy Approach	Policy Concerns
	Health Care Transaction Oversight Authority (NASHP Model Part I)	Consolidation, costs, closures, sale-leasebacks
	Strengthening the Prohibition on Corporate Practice of Medicine, Banning physician noncompetes, nondisparagement agreements (NASHP Model Part II)	Professional autonomy, workforce effects, interference with clinical decision-making
nashp.org	Ownership Transparency (NASHP Model Part III)	Opacity, lack of accountability



NASHP Model Law Part I:

Enhanced Oversight over Material Health Care Transactions







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Addressing Corporatization of Health Care, Consolidation, and Closures: Updated NASHP Market Oversight Model Legislation

by Vicki Veltri, Maureen Hensley-Quinr

Part I: Enhanced Oversight over Material Health Care Transactions

Part II: Strengthening the Ban on the Corporate Practice of Medicine

Part III: Creating Transparency in Ownership and Control of Health Care Entities

Policy 1: Enhanced Transaction Oversight

Policy concern: Traditional antitrust tools can be inadequate to address novel forms of health care consolidation, including private equity and other corporate investment

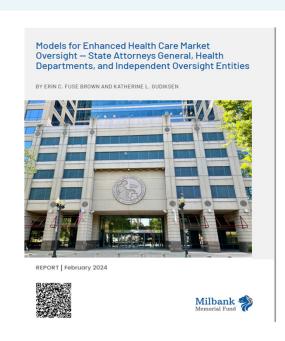
Response: Strengthen oversight authority over health care transactions in two primary ways

(1) Expanding the Oversight Authority:

- Require **prior notice** of material transactions
- Expand **review** authority
- Enable authority to block or impose conditions upon the transaction without a court order
- (2) Expanding role of state health agencies: vest another state health entity (in addition to the state attorney general) with the authority to review and report on a proposed transaction's broader health care market impact.







NASHP Model Part I: Review of Proposed Material Change Transactions

NASHP released updated health care transaction oversight model in July 2024:

- Expands scope of entities covered:
 - Private equity, management services orgs (MSOs), Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), payers, staffing companies
- Expands types of transactions covered:
 - Sale-leasebacks, MSO agreements, serial transactions going back 5 years, JVs, closures
 of key facilities or services, staffing agreements
- Strengthens enforcement authority:
 - o AG enforcement, penalties, injunctive relief
 - State health agency enforcement
 - Ongoing monitoring of transactions



NASHP Model Law Part II:

Strengthening Protections of Health Care Professionals from Corporate Control: CPOM, Restrictive Covenants







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Addressing Corporatization of Health Care, **Consolidation, and Closures: Updated NASHP Market Oversight Model Legislation**

Part I: Enhanced Oversight over Material **Health Care Transactions**

Part II: Strengthening the Ban on the **Corporate Practice of Medicine**

Part III: Creating Transparency in Ownership and Control of Health Care **Entities**



Policy 2: Strengthening the Corporate Practice of Medicine Prohibition

- Policy concern: Corporate control over physicians and other independent practitioners (e.g., PE, Optum, etc.)
- What it is: The Corporate Practice of Medicine (CPOM)
 doctrine generally bans unlicensed lay entities from
 owning, employing, or controlling medical practices.
 Stems from ban on the unlicensed practice of medicine.
- What it isn't: CPOM does not address corporate/forprofit control of hospitals or other facilities
- Why it needs strengthening: CPOM laws eroded over time, coinciding with the "managed care" revolution, with exceptions (HMOs, Hospitals) and nonenforcement.
- Corporations contractually circumvent CPOM bans to exert *de facto* control over a medical practice they did not formally own through MSOs and "friendly PCs"



A Doctrine in Name Only — Strengthening Prohibitions against the Corporate Practice of Medicine

Jane M. Zhu, M.D., M.P.P., M.S.H.P., Hayden Rooke-Ley, J.D., and Erin Fuse Brown, J.D., M.P.H.

n the late 1800s, corporations began hiring U.S. physicians and profiting directly from their services without being bound by professional ethics considerations. Concerned about this

commercialization of medicine, in health care continued? And and potentially to avoid competi-how can the CPOM doctrine be

ployer, with 70,000 salaried or affiliated physicians, and retailers such as Amazon, CVS, and Walgreens have spent billions of dollars expanding their primary care footprint in nearly every state. Private-equity investors have reached penetration rates of more than



NASHP Model Part II: Strengthening CPOM

- Add or clarify CPOM prohibition in statute:
 - Prohibit unlicensed lay-entities from owning, employing, or controlling medical practices
 - Prohibit any unlicensed lay-entities from interfering with clinical decisions
- Regulate Friendly PC/MSO structure (does <u>not</u> ban MSOs)
 - Restrict dual compensation / control of PC and MSO
 - Require that licensed professionals maintain ultimate control over clinical and business decisions in contracts with management services organizations (MSOs)
 - Enumerate types of clinical and business decisions that implicate CPOM
 - Ban or limit non-competes, gag-clauses
- Protections for employed physicians (e.g., by hospitals or other exempted entities)
 - Ban or limit non-competes, gag-clauses
 - Noninterference with clinical decisions
- Multiple routes of enforcement: AG, administrative agency, private actions



Private enforcement (by aggrieved employee or competitor) can supplement administrative enforcement, whistleblower as "private AG"

NASHP Model Law Part III:

Transparency of Ownership and Control of Health Care Entities







Part I: Enhanced Oversight over Material Health Care Transactions

Part II: Strengthening the Ban on the Corporate Practice of Medicine

Part III: Creating Transparency in Ownership and Control of Health Care Entities

Policy 3: Transparency of Ownership/Control



Require all existing health care entities to report information on owners, controlling entities, business structure, including the ultimate owners or controlling parent, subsidiaries, entities under common control, and any management services organizations



Require all health care entities to report any *changes* to ownership or control (would also constitute a material change transaction for notice and review purposes)



Make this information available to the public

NASHP Model Part III: Transparency of Ownership/Control

Part III of NASHP Model requires health care market participants to report ownership and control to the Dep't of Health or other designated state health care entity.

- Applicability: group practices, hospitals, health systems, nursing facilities, insurers,
 PBMs
- Frequency: Annually and upon any material change notice (under Part I)
- Required information to be reported: Name, location, TIN, NPI, EIN, CCN, NAIC, owners, significant equity investors, control entity, MSO, corporate org chart, subsidiaries, entities under common control, financial reports
- Enforcement: DOH/Health Commission administrative penalties, audits



State Policy Options to Address Corporatization in Health Care

Policy Approach	Policy Concerns	State Examples
Health Care Transaction Oversight Authority (NASHP Model Part I)	Consolidation, costs, closures, sale-leaseback	MA, OR, CA (AG + oversight entity) CT, MN, NY, RI, VT, WA, WI (AG+DOH)
Corporate Practice of Medicine Doctrine, Physician Non- Competes/Non- Disparagement Clauses (NASHP Model Part II)	 Professional autonomy Workforce effects Interference with clinical decision-making 	OR HB 4130 (introduced 2024) MA S 2871 (introduced 2024) CA AB 3129 (passed leg 2024, vetoed) IN SEA 7 (passed 2023, banning noncompetes for some MDs)
Ownership Transparency (NASHP Model Part III)	OpacityLack of accountability	Massachusetts provider registry Mass. S 2871 (introduced 2024) Mass. H 4653 (introduced 2024) IN HB 1327 (introduced 2024)
Banning Anticompetitive Contract Provisions (Provider-Payer) (separate NASHP model)	Use of market power in payer contracting	CT HB 6669 (passed 2023) TX HB 711 (passed 2023) NV AB 47 (passed 2021)
		*As of December 2024

Thank you!

NASHP's Health System Costs Resources:

- Written research and analysis & state legislative tracking
- Model legislation & regulation to address consolidation and more
- Hospital Cost Calculator & hospital financial transparency reporting template
- Available Now! Interactive Hospital Cost Tool
- https://www.nashp.org/policy/health-system-costs/

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