

Raiding the safety net

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CROZER-C

MEDICAL

CENTER

How private equity extraction led to the closure of Crozer Health

May 7, 2025



About PESP

• The Private Equity Stakeholder Project is a nonprofit watchdog group focused on the impacts of private equity investments on people, the economy, and the planet.

• We do:

- Research
- Coalition work with impacted stakeholders
- Policymaker engagement
- Investor engagement

Issue areas: Healthcare, Labor & Jobs, Housing, Detention & Surveillance, Climate

Leonard Green and Prospect: An overview

- Leonard Green is a Los Angeles-based PE firm with ~\$75 billion in assets under management.
- In 2010, Leonard Green purchased Prospect in a \$205 million leveraged buyout; \$158 million of the transaction was financed with debt (77% of deal value).
- Prospect is a safety net hospital system that until recently, owned 17 hospitals across 5 states: California, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island.
- Leonard Green exited its stake from the struggling company in 2021 for a mere \$12 million (after having extracted \$437 million).



LEONARD GREEN

& PARTNERS

LGP



What is a dividend recapitalization?

Dividend recapitalizations are transactions by which private equity firms load debt onto companies they own to give themselves cash payouts. In a dividend recapitalization transaction, a company will take on new debt and then use the proceeds of the loan to provide a special dividend to its private equity owners.



Prospect takes on this new debt while under the control of Leonard Green



Prospect uses proceeds of the debt to pay Leonard Green and minority owners a \$457 million cash dividend This is a quick way for a PE firm to pull cash out of an asset if it is not generating enough profit for the PE firm

Prospect is on the hook to pay back \$1.1 billion in debt Prospect now has interest payments, leaving less cash available for for hospital operations

Prospect is now more vulnerable to market conditions (e.g. a pandemic)

The tactic has been widely criticized by both supporters and skeptics of the private equity model for needlessly saddling companies with debt to extract capital without making substantive operating improvements. This puts those companies at risk for restructuring, bankruptcy, or cost cutting to make up the interest payments and pay off debt.

Private equity extraction: dividend recaps and fees

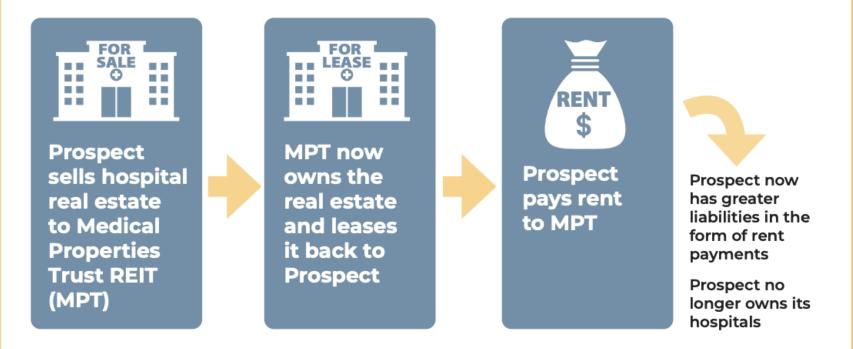
Fees and Dividends paid to Leonard Green and other Prospect owners

Туре	Date	Amount
Annual \$1 Mil Management Fee ¹⁹	2011-2019	\$9,000,000
Ivy Holdings Merger Transaction Fee ²⁰	2010	\$4,441,000
Dividend	2012	\$88,000,000
Dividend	2013	\$100,000,000
Dividend	2018	\$457,000,000
Total ²¹		\$658,441,000

Sources: Prospect Medical Holdings, Inc. Consolidated Annual Financial Statements.

What is a sale-leaseback transaction?

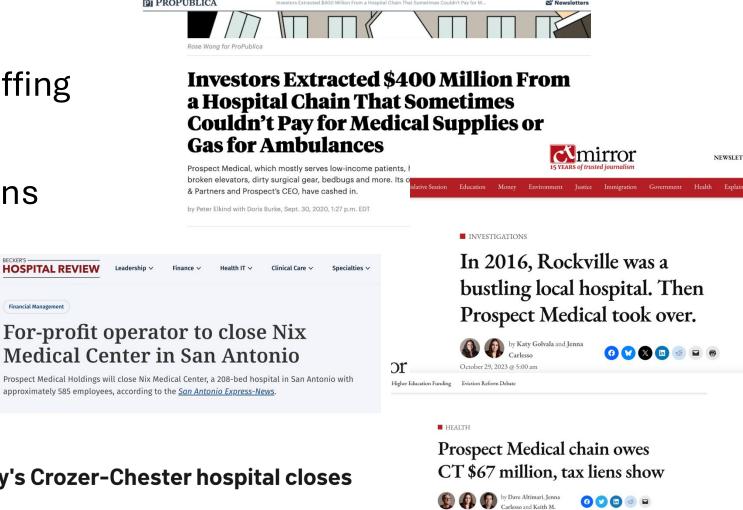
In a sale-leaseback transaction, an owner of real property (e.g., a hospital) sells the asset and leases it back from the new owner. This essentially replaces mortgage payments with lease payments and strips companies of a valuable asset.



Sale-leaseback transactions are a common tactic of private equity firms because they provide a quick and easy way to monetize a company's assets. In many cases, the proceeds of the real estate sale go to the private equity firm in the form of a dividend, or in Prospect's case, to help paydown debt that had funded a dividend.¹⁸

Impacts of PE extraction at Prospect hospitals **Pi** PROPUBLICA

- Understaffing/Unsafe staffing
- Layoffs
- Health and safety concerns
- Poor quality of care
- Unpaid vendors
- Unpaid taxes
- Hospital closures



January 9, 2024 @ 5:52 pm

DELAWARE COUNTY

'It's not fair': Delaware County's Crozer-Chester hospital closes its doors

BECKER'S

HOSPITAL REVIEW

Financial Management

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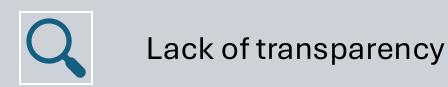
Prospect Holdings-owned Crozer-Chester Medical Center in Chester, Pennsylvania, ceases operations on May 2, 2025

Private equity bankruptcies in 2024

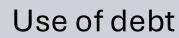
- Prospect's bankruptcy is not an outlier.
- Private equity accounts for 6.5% of the U.S. economy according to its primary lobbying group. Yet, private equity was responsible for 56% of the largest* bankruptcies in 2024.
- In healthcare, private equity-backed companies accounted for 7 of the 8 largest bankruptcies in 2024.



How PE is different from other forms of forprofit healthcare









The moral hazard of limited liability

PE-specific policy recommendations

- Limit or prohibit the extractive practices used by PE (i.e. dividend recaps & sale-leasebacks)
- Create or enhance comprehensive regulatory review of hospital mergers and acquisitions
- Place limits on the amount of debt that can be used to finance healthcare transactions.
- Require regular and audited financial reports for all hospitals AND their parent companies

