Ethics in Healthcare Governance

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- Importance of ethics for healthcare trustees
- US Sentencing Guidelines: "the board of directors and executives set the tone for the rest of the company... [and should have] clearly articulated the company's ethical standards, conveyed and disseminated them in clear and unambiguous terms, and demonstrated rigorous adherence by example."
- "The organization's governing authority shall be knowledgeable about the content and operation of the compliance and ethics program and shall exercise reasonable oversight with respect to the implementation and effectiveness of the compliance and ethics program."



- Legal sources of ethics for trustees:
 - Gov't Boards state conflict statutes, common law
 - Nonprofit Boards IRS rules; Tx AG
 - Fiduciary Duties



- Conflicts of Interest (gov't boards):
 - Loc. Gov't Code Ch. 171
 - · Loc. Gov't Code Ch. 176
 - Gov't Code Ch. 2252 disclosure of interested persons
 - Interest in Property
 - Nepotism
 - Incompatibility



- Conflicts of Interest (nonprofit board):
 - Conflict of Interest policy protect the exempt organization's interest in transactions or arrangements that may also benefit an officer's or director's private interest



- Fiduciary Duties:
 - Healthcare board members/trustees have a fiduciary or "trust" relationship with the organization
 - · Fiduciary duties: Duty of Care, Duty of Loyalty, Duty of Obedience



"The responsibility of directors is to provide oversight, not manage day to day affairs." — US DHHS OIG



· "Decisions made by governmental bodies must be made by the body as a whole." Fielding v. Anderson, 911 S.W.2d 858, 864 (Tex. App.—Eastland 1995, writ denied).



- BOARD OVERSIGHT/LIABILITY
- Qualified Immunity/Business Judgment Rule provides liability protection for boards, when acting within "scope of authority/official duties"
- "Public officials acting within the scope of their official duties are shielded from civil liability by the qualified immunity doctrine." Kipps v. Caillier, 197 F.3d 765 (5th Cir. 1999)
- "Directors were protected by the business judgment rule unless they... knowingly committed acts outside the scope of their authority." Biren v. Equality Emerg. Med. Group (CA 2002)
- Scope of authority; Board role v. management role; Bd. v. individual

BOARD OVERSIGHT/LIABILITY

- Tort Claims Act definition of "employee"
- D&O insurance

• Key areas of potential liability: personnel, medical staff, open meetings

- · Public official/public repr. (community board) -v- fiduciary obligations
 - · How do you reconcile?



- Board member participation
 - Parliamentary procedure
 - First Amendment considerations
 - Public input



- Board's role in personnel matters:
 - Supervising/evaluating CEO
 - Setting executive compensation
 - IRC Section 4958 rebuttable presumption
 - IRS rules on excise tax on executive compensation
 - Compensation surveys
 - Executive session



Board's role in personnel matters:

- Staffing issues
- · Types, amounts of compensation
- · Levels



Board's role in personnel matters:

- Individual non-CEO employees
 - · Hiring, firing, promoting
 - · Complaints, from staff, public



- Board's role in personnel matters:
 - New sexual harassment laws
 - Suits against individuals
 - Settlement with public funds
 - Arbitration
 - Dress code issues



- · Gun carry:
 - Employees, othersSignage



Issues after Dobbs decision



- Medical Staff/physician matters
 - MS Bylaws
 - Credentialing
 - Physician contracts/compensation



- Boards and HIPAA
 - Discussing PHI in meetings
 - · Responding to complaints/allegations
 - Social Media posts (Shasta)

