The Long, Twisting Tale of Steward Health Care: A Timeline

By Vani Agarwal and Amy Goldstein

Legend:
Orange = Steward pre-history
Grey = Ralph de la Torre
Blue = State/Federal Role
Yellow = Internal Finances
Green = System Growth
Purple = System Shrinking
Red = Patient Harm
Pink = Financial Distress

Date	Event Type	Description
1985	Steward pre-history	Caritas Christi Health Care was founded in Massachusetts. The nonprofit system is composed of six hospitals owned by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston.
2006	Steward pre-history	As the archdiocese is mired in a priest sex scandal, the hospital system is failing financially, and the president of Caritas Christi resigns over sexual harassment charges. The system hires a consultant to conduct an assessment and devise a business plan. In December, Caritas leaders announce they are willing to merge, sell, or relinquish control of the hospitals to another Catholic health system.
2007	Steward pre-history	Caritas Christi Health Care is in talks to be acquired by Ascension, a national Catholic nonprofit hospital system. The deal falls through.
2 April 2008	Ralph de la Torre	Ralph de la Torre is named CEO of Caritas Christi Health Care. A Catholic, he was the founder and CEO of the Cardiovascular Institute at Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center and chief of cardiac surgery there.
March - August 2010	Steward pre-history	In a sharp break with Massachusetts' tradition of nonprofit hospitals, Caritas Christi Health Care notifies the Massachusetts attorney general of a proposal by Cerberus Capital Management, a private equity firm, to buy its six hospitals and create Steward Health Care. The new system would be led by de la Torre and maintain Catholic values, including no abortion.
6 Oct. 2010	Mass. State Role	After four years of unsuccessful efforts to help find a new owner, Attorney General Martha Coakley recommends approval of Caritas' sale to Steward with a number of conditions. The hospitals must remain open for at least three years, fund the pensions of about 13,000 current and former Caritas employees, pay down Caritas' debt, and invest at least $400 million in capital improvements. Plus, the attorney general's office will monitor the company and its hospitals for the next five years. Catholic and other community leaders had sought additional conditions, including an agreement not to sell the hospitals for five to seven years.
29 Oct. 2010	Mass. State Role	After the deal is accepted by a council within the Massachusetts Department of Public Health earlier in October, a judge on the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court gives final approval.

Early Nov. 2010	System Growth	Cerberus Capital Management acquires Caritas Christi's hospitals for $895 million, creating Steward Health Care. In acquiring Caritas Christi, Cerberus commits to the attorney general's conditions, including the money for capital improvements. De la Torre says Steward will create an accountable care organization and pledges that the system "will become a model for high-quality, low-cost, community-based health care."
Feb.-March 2011	System Growth (Attempt)	In the first sign of its expansionist ambitions, Steward tries to spread its fledgling hospital system beyond Massachusetts when Cerberus, its financial backer, makes a $1.1 billion bid to purchase Jackson Health System, a hospital system in Miami that includes Jackson Memorial, a large public teaching hospital. In a highly unusual request that Jackson rebuffs, Steward seeks exclusive access to Jackson's finances for 60 days, while declining to disclose its own source of financing. With Steward mere months old, community leaders in Miami want a greater role in the negotiations, expressing concern about the company's ability to manage a large public hospital and its financing source. In March, Steward declares the deal stalled.
May - Oct. 2011	System Growth	Steward expands within Massachusetts, acquiring four hospitals. The council within the public health department approves Cerberus's acquisition of Merrimack Valley Hospital in Haverhill and Nashoba Valley Medical Center in Ayer at a price of $21 million for them both. Later in the year, Steward buys Quincy Medical Center in Quincy and Morton Hospital and Medical Center in Taunton for an undisclosed price, with Attorney General Coakley approving under certain conditions. Among them, Steward must invest in upgrades and not sell either hospital for five years.
2012	Internal Finances	Steward becomes one of an initial group of health systems to participate in the federal Pioneer Accountable Care Organization (ACO) program, an innovation in Medicare payments. This is part of de la Torre's plan to transform the system into a quality, lower-cost alternative to Boston's major teaching hospitals.
4 Sept. 2012	System Growth	Steward acquires New England Sinai Hospital in Stoughton for an undisclosed price. Steward invests $34 million into the hospital, including $23 million towards pension liabilities and investing in the hospital's building and equipment.
30 Jan. 2013	Mass. State Role	Attorney General Coakley issues a Steward monitoring report, based on the system's first year of operations. In an accompanying announcement, she says that the review indicates that Steward is striving to meet its stated goal of keeping more care in the community and says that one year of data is not enough to predict how Steward will perform in the future.
Sept. 2014	Mass. State Role	The Massachusetts Center for Health Information and Analysis (CHIA) begins fining Steward because the company has been balking at submitting data about the system's finances[1] that hospitals are required to give the agency.
26 Dec. 2014	System shrinking	Steward Health Care closes Quincy Medical Center, citing financial losses and dwindling patients at the 124-year-old hospital. Despite a requirement when Steward took over the hospital that it stay open at least until 2017. Attorney General Coakley

[1] 2017 complaint filed by Steward (case number 1784CV03481).

		does not object to the closing, as long as Steward maintains an emergency room and other services nearby for at least two years. The state's Department of Public Health waives a 90-day notice requirement for hospitals that seek to close, saying that a faster time frame is "necessary and appropriate" for patients' health and safety because Quincy has so few patients.
Nov. 2015	Internal Finances	Steward leaves the Pioneer ACO program, saying it will switch to the Center for Medicare and Medicare Services' (CMS) Next Generation ACO, which the company stays in for four years but leaves two years early after 2019.
30 Dec. 2015	Mass. State Role	At the end of the 5-year monitoring period, the attorney general's office, now led by Maura Healey, publishes a final report on the status of Steward. The report finds that Steward overall has complied with the terms of the agreement that allowed its creation. The report says that the finances of the central system have had "substantial losses" but that the performance of the individual hospitals has improved.
26 Sept. 2016	Internal Finances	Steward announces that it will enter a sale-leaseback arrangement with Medical Properties Trust (MPT), a real estate investment trust (REIT). A REIT owns and operates income-producing real estate, providing a means through which individuals can invest in real estate without buying property. Under the agreement, Steward sells its hospitals and their land to MPT and, in turn, receives cash—a $1.25 billion payment. Steward pays escalating rent for the property. The deal results in a $484 million dividend paid out to Cerberus.
Feb. 2017	System Growth	With funding from Cerberus and MPT, Steward buys eight hospitals for an undisclosed sum, expanding the system beyond Massachusetts.[2] Steward acquires Easton Hospital in Easton, PA; Sharon Regional Health System in Sharon, PA; Sebastian River Medical Center in Sebastian, FL; Wuesthoff Medical Center in Rockledge, FL; Wuesthoff Medical Center in Melbourne, FL; Northside Medical Center in Youngstown, OH; Trumbull Memorial Hospital in Warren, OH; Hillside Rehabilitation Hospital in Warren, OH.
29 Sept. 2017	System Growth	With funding from Cerberus and MPT, Steward pays $2 billion to acquire IASIS Healthcare, another system that has had private equity financing.[3] In this transaction, Steward takes over 18 hospitals in Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Louisiana, Texas, and Utah, becoming the largest private, for-profit hospital system in the country with a total of 36 hospitals across 10 states.
27 Oct. 2017	Mass. State Role	Steward files a civil lawsuit against CHIA over the agency fining it after unsuccessful efforts since 2013 to obtain system-wide financial data that all the state's hospitals are required to report.[4]
20 Feb. 2018	System Growth	Steward acquires a company, Vitals Global Healthcare, based in Malta, beginning a new division called Steward Health Care International.[5]

[2] Pitchbook
[3] Pitchbook
[4] 2017 complaint filed by Steward (case number 1784CV03481).
[5] Pitchbook

2 April 2018	System Shrinking	A half year after buying it, Steward sells Pikes Peak Regional Hospital in Woodland Park, CO, to a nonprofit health system, UCHealth.
Aug. 2018	Internal Finances	Steward moves its corporate headquarters from Boston to Dallas.
20 Sept. 2018	System Shrinking	A year and a half after buying it, Steward closes Northside Regional Medical Center in Youngstown, OH. The closing eliminates the city's only labor and delivery unit and results in a layoff of 468 employees.
12 Apr. 2019	System Growth	Steward acquires Scenic Mountain Medical Center in Big Spring, TX, from Quorum Health, for $22 million.
31 Jul. 2019	Patient Harm	The Medical Center of Southeast Texas' cancer center closes abruptly, with patients unable to access their medical records. Patients are also unable to transfer their cancer treatment to alternative facilities. The Medical Center of Southeast Texas has already been cited by CMS for deficient patient care several times before.
26 Sept. 2019	System Growth	Steward re-opens Florence Hospital in Florence, AZ, which had been closed for more than a year because its previous owner was in bankruptcy. The building and land were already owned by MPT.
Nov. 2019	System Shrinking	St. Luke's Medical Center in Phoenix, AZ, closes, resulting in a layoff of 655 employees. Steward attributes the closure to shrinking patient volumes—over the past two years, less than 40% of beds on average were occupied.
10 May 2020	Patient Harm	The electricity in large parts of St. Elizabeth's Medical Center in Boston goes out for 38 hours after a rodent walks onto a high-voltage transformer. Nurses need to use flashlights to navigate the halls, electrically controlled beds no longer work, and COVID-19 patients are moved into the main intensive care unit with other patients in a building where the power has not failed.
June 2020	System Shrinking	Norwood Regional Hospital in Norwood, MA, is evacuated after catastrophic flooding. The severely damaged hospital is closed with plans to demolish and rebuild the building with funding from MPT. After Steward declares bankruptcy in 2024, the construction effort and plans to reopen are abandoned.
2 Jun. 2020	Internal Finances	Cerberus Capital Management exits and detaches financially from Steward, transferring its stake in Steward to a physicians group led by Steward's CEO, de la Torre, via a $400 million cash infusion from MPT. Cerberus earned $800 million during the decade it owned Steward. De la Torre and the new physician owners of Steward pay themselves a $111 million dividend.
1 Jul. 2020	System Shrinking	Steward sells Easton Hospital in Pennsylvania and affiliated physician practices to St. Luke's University Health Network for $15 million. The sale occurs three months after Steward had threatened to close the hospital because of covid, unless it was bailed out by the Pennsylvania government, which provided $8 million to keep it open.
13 Oct. 2020	Federal Role	Both campuses of Holy Family Hospital (MA) and Nashoba Valley Medical Center (MA) are fined by the Department of Health and Human Services for failing to maintain proper certifications, recertifications, and treatment plans for inpatient psychiatry services, violating Medicare billing requirements. Holy Family pays a $6.95 million fine, and Nashoba pays a $1.42 million fine.

17 Nov. 2020	System Growth	Steward's international arm acquires two hospitals in Colombia and the real estate belonging to a third with funding from MPT.[6]
24 Mar. 2021	System Growth (Attempt)	Steward announces plan to build a new hospital in St. George, UT, a fast-growing southern part of the state. The hospital is supposed to open in 2023, but is never completed.
2 Aug. 2021	System Growth	With MPT funding, Steward acquires for $1.1 billion five hospitals in Florida previously owned by Tenet, a publicly traded for-profit hospital system. The hospitals are Coral Gables Hospital, Florida Medical Center, Hialeah Hospital, North Shore Medical Center, and Palmetto General Hospital.[7]
1 Sept. 2021	Internal Finances	Macquarie, a wealth management company, announces a partnership with MPT to acquire 50% of the Steward hospitals that MPT owns in Massachusetts. The transaction values the Steward's Massachusetts portfolio at $1.78 billion. Apollo Global Management, another private equity firm, provides a loan to Macquarie and MPT to facilitate the transaction, which is finalized in March the following year.
20 Sept. 2021	System Shrinking/ Federal Role	Steward signs an agreement to sell its five other Utah hospitals to HCA's Mountain Division. However, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) successfully sues to block the acquisition, alleging that the deal would be anticompetitive.
Dec. 2021	Patient Harm	The Massachusetts Nurses Association files a formal complaint with the federal CMS, highlighting poor working conditions at the Good Samaritan Medical Center's emergency department. The complaint alleges that too few nurses and technicians are leading to substandard patient care and preventable deaths.
Feb. 2022	Patient Harm	A patient at Glenwood Hospital in West Monroe, LA, Mearl Hodge, dies after the electrodes monitoring her heart rate come loose, and a nurse fails to check on her. Her granddaughter is the one to discover that Hodges no longer had a pulse. The event triggers an investigation by the Louisiana Department of Health, which eventually fines Glenwood $1,750.[8]
Feb. 2022	Mass. State Role	CMS releases its findings from a survey it conducted in response to the nurses' association's complaints regarding Good Samaritan. The survey finds issues such as improper documentation of patients and dangerously overcrowded waiting areas for the emergency department. Steward submits plans for correction.
Apr. 2022	System Growth	With MPT's financial backing, Steward acquires Abrazo Mesa Hospital in Mesa, Arizona, a subsidiary of Abrazo Health, a for-profit company.
April-June 2022	Federal Role	Steward agrees to pay $4.74 million to resolve a federal False Claims Act violation, in which Good Samaritan Medical Center had entered into agreements with multiple local physician practices to set up specialized care centers within the hospital. Though the centers were never officially established and did not treat any patients, doctors continued to refer patients to these specialized services in exchange for payments from Good Samaritan. As part of the resolution, Good Samaritan enters a Corporate Integrity Agreement with the Department of Health and Human Services to improve compliance with Medicare, Medicaid, and other federal health programs.

[6] Pitchbook
[7] Pitchbook
[8] Review of original investigation report conducted by Louisiana Department of Health.

23 Sept. 2022	Patient Harm	Massachusetts Nurses Association files another complaint against Good Samaritan, alleging that the corrective steps CMS required in February have not taken place.
1 May 2023	System Shrinking	In a blow to an already underserved community, Steward closes Texas Vista Medical Center in San Antonio. Staff note that the hospital frequently was missing payments to vendors. In March, Steward had tried to sell the hospital to a local competitor, University Health, but University Health declined, concluding that the hospital was financially unsustainable, plus expressing reluctance to affiliate with MPT.
1 May 2023	System Shrinking	Nearly two years after the FTC blocked a sale of these hospitals to HCA, Steward sells its five Utah hospitals to a different health system, Catholic Health Initiatives Colorado.
June 2023	Mass. State Role	A Massachusetts Superior Court judge rules against Steward in a lawsuit against CHIA over submitting financial data. Steward appeals, and the case remains unresolved.[9]
13 Sept. 2023	Patient Harm	A patient at the overwhelmed Good Samaritan Emergency Department collapses and dies after her chest pain is dismissed by a nurse as anxiety.
Oct. 2023	Patient Harm	A 39-year-old woman dies after giving birth to her daughter at St. Elizabeth's Medical Center in Massachusetts. After the birth, doctors found bleeding in her liver. Doctors wanted to use a device called an embolization coil to stop the bleeding, but none were available. The vendor supplying the coils had repossessed the devices after Steward accumulated more than $2.5 million in unpaid bills. The new mother goes into cardiac arrest after being transferred to a second hospital.
18 Dec. 2023	Federal Role	The U.S. Attorney's office for Massachusetts sues Steward and St. Elizabeth's Medical Center, alleging they violate a federal law that forbids doctors to refer a patient to medical facilities in which they have a financial stake. The suit focuses on a top cardiologist at St. Elizabeth's, alleging that the doctor referring patients there and the hospital, in turn, billed Medicare for services that were not eligible for reimbursement.
4 Jan. 2024	Financial Distress	In an investor call to announce plans to accelerate efforts to recover rent and other loan obligations from Steward, MPT reveals that Steward owes it $50 million in unpaid rents.
Feb. 2024	State Role	After another round of incomplete financial data, Healey announces that Steward must transition out of Massachusetts. This announcement also comes after the Boston Globe breaks the story weeks earlier of the patient dying shortly after childbirth and employees report supply shortages due to a growing roster of unpaid bills.
Feb. - April 2024	Financial Distress	Construction of a new $227 million campus to replace Wadley Regional Medical Center's hospital in Texarkana is halted because the contractor complains he wasn't getting paid. The contractor demands evidence that Steward could pay what it owed. Construction will resume after the contractor enters an agreement to get paid by MPT.
26 Mar. 2024	Financial Distress	Steward files plans with Massachusetts regulators that reveal it intends to sell its physician group, Stewardship Health, to Optum, a subsidiary of UnitedHealth Group.

[9] Steward Health Care System LLC. vs. Center for Health Information and Analysis et al case docket.

		Weeks later, regulators confirm that Optum is no longer interested in such an agreement.
March 2024	Federal Role	The Food and Drug Administration orders North Shore Medical Center in south Florida to stop performing mammograms and notify patients about potentially inaccurate results from the past two years.
2 April 2024	System shrinking	Steward closes New England Sinai Hospital, a century-old rehabilitation facility in Stoughton, after telling Massachusetts regulators it could not afford to keep operating it.
April 2024	System shrinking	Citing the departure of a medical director, Steward closes oncology/hematology infusion center at Good Samaritan, stranding patients with appointments for cancer treatment.
6 May 2024	Financial Distress	Steward files for Chapter 11 bankruptcy. In the filing, Steward reveals that it owes about $1.2 billion in loans and $6.6 billion in long-term lease payments. It also has $290 million in unpaid obligations, including employee wages, and payments for physician services and staffing agencies.
July 2024	Federal Role	The U.S. Trustee, as part of bankruptcy proceedings, appoints monitors to inspect every Steward hospital. In Florida, for instance, inspectors find three hospitals in relatively sound condition, though they are admitting fewer patients. But inspections find that North Shore Medical Center and Florida Medical Center have major equipment and maintenance issues, such as bed bug contamination, supply shortages, such as catheter and robotic supplies, and inadequate staffing.
25 Jul. 2024	Ralph de la Torre	The Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (HELP) Committee subpoenas de la Torre, the Steward CEO, to testify as part of an investigation into the company's bankruptcy. Issued after de la Torre refused to appear as a witness voluntarily, the committee says this is its first subpoena since 1981.
31 Jul. 2024	Federal Role/System Shrinking	Bankruptcy judge Lopez approves the closing of two Massachusetts hospitals, Carney in Dorchester and Nashoba Valley in Ayer by August 31 after Steward tells the court it did not receive any "qualified bids" to buy them. The hospitals' surrounding communities and staff protest, urging the state to block the closings. Gov. Healey says she lacks authority to do so. Around this time, de la Torre is at the Olympics in France with his wife, attending equestrian events at the Palace of Versailles.
August 2024	Patient Harm	The Arizona Department of Health Services conducts an investigation of St. Luke's Behavioral Health Center, finding inadequate kitchen facilities, outdated heating and air-conditioning, staff shortages, and failed fire inspections. A few days after the inspection, the air-conditioning fails, leading to a temperature of 99 degrees in the lobby. When the temperature remains too hot after three days, the department suspends St. Luke's license, forcing the 127-bed psychiatric hospital to shut down and about 200 workers to be furloughed. The hospital remains closed until December 2024, when it reopens under new ownership.
16 Aug. 2024	Mass. State Role	Gov. Healey announces agreements in principle for Steward's remaining six hospitals in Massachusetts. Under this plan, Boston Medical Center, the city's safety-net hospital, will acquire Good Samaritan; Lifespan of Rhode Island will acquire Morton and St. Anne's, and Lawrence General Hospital will acquire both Holy Family

		campuses. Healey also announces that St. Elizabeth's property will be taken over by the state government via eminent domain from Apollo Management for $4.5 million provided by the state, then transitioned to Boston Medical Center.
19 Aug. 2024	Financial Distress	MPT and Steward disagree over how to allocate the value between Steward's operating assets and MPT's real estate. Steward sues, contending that MPT is disrupting Steward's efforts to sell its remaining hospitals by refusing to enter into new leases with buyers or sell the property. MPT contends that Steward is trying to extract more value from MPT by forcing MPT into disadvantageous agreements with potential buyers.
20 Aug. 2024	Mass. State Role	Apollo rejects the governor's $4.5 million offer to take St. Elizabeth's by eminent domain, contending that St. Elizabeth's property is worth $200 million. A year later, Apollo comes to an agreement with the state of Massachusetts to sell the hospital for $66 million. The money funding this purchase comes from the state.
30 Aug. 2024	Financial Distress	As Steward hospitals are being sold, it announces a deal with MPT in which the latter will temporarily take over the existing operations and, once the sales are complete, be responsible for making payments to lenders and creditors with the proceeds from those transactions. MPT releases Steward from its lease and rental claims.
31 Aug. 2024	System shrinking	Carney Hospital and Nashoba Valley Medical Center close.
4 Sept. 2024	System Shrinking	Bankruptcy Judge Lopez approves the sale of the six remaining Steward hospitals in Massachusetts. Lenders who gave Steward money to keep the hospitals open during the bankruptcy proceedings argue that they do not get any of that money back. The judge does not resolve this dispute, ordering $17 million withheld so the allocation can be decided later.
10 Sept. 2024	System shrinking	Bankruptcy Judge Lopez approves the sale of three Florida hospitals—Rockledge Regional Medical Center, Melbourne Regional Medical Center, and Sebastian River Medical Center—to Orlando Health, a nonprofit system, for $439 million.
12 Sept. 2024	Ralph de la Torre	The Senate HELP Committee holds a hearing about Steward Health Care. De la Torre does not comply with his subpoena to appear among the witnesses.
20 Sept. 2024	System Shrinking	The day passes when Trumbull Regional Medical Center and Hillside Rehabilitation Hospital, both in Warren, Ohio, are slated to close. The hospitals had paused accepting new patients in late August but resumed on Sept. 11 when Insight Health takes over operations. It remains unclear who will be the hospitals' permanent owner.
25 Sept. 2024	Ralph de la Torre	Following a unanimous vote by the Senate HELP Committee, the full Senate votes to hold de la Torre in civil and criminal contempt for failing to comply with the subpoena.
30 Sept. 2024	Ralph de la Torre	De la Torre files suit against the Senate HELP Committee, alleging that its members are violating his constitutional 5th Amendment right against self-incrimination.
1 Oct. 2024	Ralph de La Torre	Three days after announcing his resignation, de la Torre steps down after 14 years as Steward's CEO.
31 Oct. 2024	System Shrinking	The private equity firm Kinderhook Industries Inc. completes a $245 million buyout of Stewardship Health, the large physician group that Steward owned.

14 Nov. 2024	Patient Harm	Bankruptcy judge Lopez denies a request to form a committee to represent patients with medical malpractice claims against Steward in the bankruptcy proceedings.
17 Nov. 2024	Financial Distress	CareMax, the Medicare managed service organization which provides operational support to Stewardship Health, declares Chapter 11 bankruptcy. The company says its demise has been driven by the Steward bankruptcy and industry headwinds. De la Torre has a 15% stake in CareMax and sits on their board of directors.
Sept. - Dec. 2024	Ralph de la Torre	De la Torre is briefly detained as part of federal domestic and international corruption investigations, exploring whether he has spent Steward funds for personal use. According to the Boston Globe, de la Torre is alleged to have dipped into Steward accounts to make a $3 million donation to his son's private school, travel, circumvent COVID-19 travel restrictions, and pay for the services of companies in which de la Torre also had a stake. In November, federal agents obtain a search warrant for de la Torre and a colleague's phones.
Nov. 2024 - March 2025	System Shrinking	The Pennsylvania attorney general's office and MPT are embroiled in a conflict over Sharon Regional Medical Center. The state accuses MPT of hindering its ability to sell the hospital for a fair price. The state has provided $1.5 million each month from September through November to keep Sharon open. The day before Thanksgiving, a Steward lawyer demands an additional $3 million payment to cover expected December losses, saying that, without the infusion, the hospital will begin closing. On Jan. 5, Sharon closes and stops accepting emergency department patients. But late in the month, Bankruptcy Judge Lopez approves the sale of Sharon to a nonprofit system, Tenor Health Foundation Sharon LLC, which reopens the hospital in March.
8 Jan. 2025	Mass. State Role	Gov. Healey signs into law a measure intended to increase hospital oversight. The law says that, from now on, the state will not issue licenses to hospitals whose main campuses are owned by a real estate investment trust, though such existing arrangements may continue. It also increases the data collection and public review by state health agencies to increase transparency around health transactions involving private equity.
Jan. - Feb. 2025	Financial Distress	Healthcare Systems of America (HSA), which purchased eight of Steward's hospitals in Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, contends that Steward is overcharging for its management services while temporarily helping the facilities during the transition. In February, HSA tells the bankruptcy court that Steward is failing to adhere to the sale agreement.
13 Mar. 2025	Patient Harm	A Nashoba Valley Health Planning Working Group publishes a report on the consequences of Nashoba Valley Medical Center's closing. It notes longer ambulance rides and additional stress on staff and services at neighboring hospitals.
Apr. 2025	System Shrinking	After purchasing Hillside Hospital and Trumbull Regional Medical Center in Ohio, six months earlier, the new owner, Insight Health, announces that the facilities will close temporarily. Insight alleges that Steward has stopped making payments required under the bankruptcy proceedings to support the transition of operations. Hundreds of employees at both hospitals are furloughed, and patient care ceases until Insight says in August that both hospitals are about to reopen.

22 Apr. 2025	System Shrinking	A few months after acquiring it, Orlando Health shuts down Rockledge Hospital, saying its architects and engineers have concluded the facility is in such disrepair that renovating it would be more expensive to repair the existing hospital than to build a hospital. Nearly 1,000 employees are laid off, and community members express outrage.
July 2025	Ralph de la Torre	The bankrupt remnants of Steward sue former CEO de la Torre and other top executives, alleging that they spent company funds for personal use.
16 Sept. 2025	Ralph de la Torre	A federal judge dismisses de la Torre’s lawsuit against Senate HELP Committee members.