D. independent of the transferee; and

- (3) ensure that no part of the public or charitable assets of the acquisition inure directly or indirectly to an officer, director, or trustee of a nonprofit health entity.
- (c) The regulating entity may determine that a distribution of assets of a nonprofit health entity or a vote of its certificate holders as provided under \$ 6.5 303(2)(iii) of this subtitle is not required under this section if the transaction is:
 - (1) determined not to be an acquisition;
 - (2) in the ordinary course of business; and
 - (3) for fair value.
- (d) In determining fair value, the appropriate regulating entity may consider all relevant factors; including, as determined by the regulating entity:
- (1) the value of the nonprofit health entity or an affiliate or the assets of such an entity that is determined as if the entity had voting stock outstanding and 100% of its stock was freely transferable and available for purchase without restriction:
 - (2) the value as a going concern;
 - (3) the market value:
 - (4) the investment or earnings value;
 - (5) the net asset value: and
 - (6) a control premium, if any
- (e) In determining whether an acquisition is in the public interest, the appropriate regulating entity shall consider:
- (1) whether the transferor exercised due diligence in deciding to engage in an acquisition, selecting the transferce, and negotiating the terms and conditions of the acquisition;
- (2) the procedures the transferor used in making the decision, including whether appropriate expert assistance was used:
- (3) whether any conflicts of interest were disclosed, including conflicts of interest of board members, executives, and experts retained by the transferor, transferee, or any other parties to the acquisition;
- (4) whether the transferor will receive fair value for its public or charitable assets;
- (5) whether public or charitable assets are placed at unreasonable risk if the acquisition is financed in part by the transferor;