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Department of Health

KATHY HOCHUL Governor MARY T. BASSETT, M.D., M.P.H. Commissioner

KRISTIN M. PROUD
Acting Executive Deputy Commissioner

July 21, 2022

CERTIFIED MAIL/RETURN RECEIPT

Stevenson Andre, Director of Social Work Terence Cardinal Cooke 1249 Fifth Avenue New York, New York 10002

c/o Terence Cardinal Cooke 1249 Fifth Avenue New York, New York 10029

RE: In the Matter of ____ Discharge Appeal

Dear Parties:

Enclosed please find the Decision After Hearing in the above referenced matter. This Decision is final and binding.

The party who did not prevail in this hearing may appeal to the courts pursuant to the provisions of Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules. If the party wishes to appeal this decision it may seek advice from the legal resources available (e.g. their attorney, the County Bar Association, Legal Aid, etc.). Such an appeal must be commenced within four (4) months from the date of this Decision.

Sincerely.

Sean D. O'Brien

Acting Chief Administrative Law Judge

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Bureau of Adjudication

SDO: nm Enclosure

STATE OF NEW YORK: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

In the Matter of an Appeal, pursuant to 10 NYCRR § 415.3, by

Appellant,



from a determination by

DECISION

TERENCE CARDINAL COOKE

Respondent,

to discharge him from a residential health care facility.

Hearing Before:

Jean T. Carney

Administrative Law Judge

Held via:

Cisco WebEx videoconference

Hearing Date:

July 14, 2021

Parties:

Terence Cardinal Cooke, Respondent

By:

Stevenson Andre

Director of Social Work andres@archcare.org



Appellant, pro se

JURISDICTION

By notice dated 2022, Terence Cardinal Cooke (Facility), a residential care facility subject to Article 28 of the New York Public Health Law, determined to discharge (Appellant) from the Facility and place him in another residential care facility. The Appellant appealed the discharge determination to the New York State Department of Health (Department) pursuant to 10 New York Codes Rules, and Regulations (NYCRR) § 415.3(i).

HEARING RECORD

ALJ Exhibits:

I – Notice of Hearing

II – Invoices from

through

2022

Facility Exhibits:

1 – Medicaid Approval Letter

2 – Invoice dated /202

3 - Financial Notes

Facility Witnesses:

Nadine Sam, Patient Accounts Manager

Appellant Exhibits:

None

Appellant Witness:

Appellant

The hearing was digitally recorded and made part of the record.

ISSUES

Has the Facility established that the determination to discharge the Appellant is correct and that its discharge plan is appropriate?

FINDINGS OF FACT

Citations in parentheses refer to testimony (T) and exhibits (Exh) found persuasive in arriving at a particular finding. Conflicting evidence, if any, was rejected in favor of cited evidence. An opportunity to be heard having been afforded the parties, and evidence having been duly considered, it is hereby found:

- 1. The Appellant is an year-old male who was admitted to the Facility for long term care on 2021. (T 46 min; Exh 3).
- 2. On 2022, the Appellant's Medicaid's application was accepted for the period of 2021 to 2021 to 2022. The Appellant's Net Available Monthly Income (NAMI) was calculated as \$ 2021 to 2022; and \$ 2022; and \$ 2021 to 2022; and \$ 2022; and \$ 2024 to 2024; and \$ 2024 t
- - 4. The Appellant admits receiving the invoices; but refuses to pay his NAMI.
- 5. The Appellant has been accepted at residential health care facility in the same geographic area that will provide the same level of care as Terence Cardinal Cooke. (ALJ I).

APPLICABLE LAW

A residential health care facility, also referred to as a nursing home, is a facility which provides regular nursing, medical, rehabilitative, and professional services to residents who do not require hospitalization. (Public Health Law §§ 2801[2] and [3]; 10 NYCRR § 415.2[k]).

Pursuant to 10 NYCRR § 415.3(i)(4)(b), a resident may be discharged when the resident has failed to pay for a stay at the facility after being given reasonable and appropriate notice. If a resident becomes eligible for Medicaid, the facility may only charge the amount allowed by Medicaid. (10 NYCRR § 415.3[i][4][b]).

The burden is on the Facility to prove by substantial evidence that the discharge is necessary, and the plan is appropriate. (10 NYCRR § 415.3(i)(2)(ii); New York State Administrative Procedure Act [SAPA] § 306[1]). Substantial evidence means such relevant proof as a reasonable mind may accept as adequate to support conclusion or fact; less than preponderance of evidence, but more than mere surmise, conjecture or speculation and constituting a rational basis for decision. (*Stoker v. Tarantino*, 101 A.D.2d 651, 475 N.Y.S.2d 562 [3rd Dept. 1984], *appeal dismissed* 63 N.Y.2d 649[1984]).

DISCUSSION

The Facility alleges that the Appellant has failed to pay for his stay after being given reasonable notice that payment is due. The proposed discharge location is an affiliated nursing home that will provide the same level of care. The Facility has presented sufficient evidence that the Appellant's discharge is necessary, and the discharge plan is appropriate.

The evidence shows that the Appellant was required to pay his portion of his stay at the facility, also known as his NAMI. The Facility provided him with invoices every month, and the Appellant acknowledges that he received those invoices. The evidence further shows that the Facility did not charge the Appellant more than was allowed by Medicaid. In fact, the monthly invoices charged the Appellant less each month than the Appellant's NAMI.

The Appellant testified that he did not know he was required to pay a NAMI for his stay at the Facility. However, after receiving the invoice for the Appellant complained to the Facility about being charged for the entire month, when he was only admitted on the last day of Therefore, the Appellant either knew or should have known that the invoices given to him by the Facility were his responsibility to pay. , and he could not read the evidence The Appellant also contended that his that he acknowledged receiving on 2022. (T @51 min). However, the Appellant read a prepared statement into the record, and testified to googling FOIL requests on a smartphone. Therefore, his assertion that he could not read the invoices, or the letter from Medicaid regarding his NAMI, hold little weight. The Appellant's remaining arguments do not overcome the fact that he was presented with invoices for payment for his portion of his stay at the Facility, that he refused to pay for his stay, and after giving reasonable notice, the Facility informed him of their intent to transfer him to another nursing home.

Terence Cardinal Cooke has established that its determination to discharge the Appellant was correct, and that transfer to appropriate.

DECISION

- The Appellant's request is denied, and the facility is authorized to transfer the Appellant pursuant to the Discharge Notice dated 2022.
 - 2. This Decision may be appealed to a court in the appropriate jurisdiction.

3. This Decision shall become effective upon service to the parties.

DATED: Albany, New York July 21, 2022

JEAN T. CARNEY

Administrative Law Judge

TO: Stevenson Andre, Director of Social Work Terence Cardinal Cooke 1249 Fifth Avenue New York, New York 10002 andres@archcare.org

> c/o Terence Cardinal Cooke 1249 Fifth Avenue New York, New York 10029