Citation 4.35 Remedies for Skilled Nursing and Intermediate Care Facilities that Do Not Meet Requirements of Participation

1919(h)(1) and (2) of the Act, P.L. 100-203 (Sec. 4213(a))

(a) The Medicaid agency meets the requirements of section 1919(h)(2)(A) through (D) of the Act concerning remedies for skilled nursing and intermediate care facilities that do not meet one or more requirements of participation. ATTACHMENT 4.35-A describes the criteria for applying the remedies specified in section 1919(h)(2)(A)(i) through (iv) of the Act.

(b) The agency uses the following remedy(ies):

(1) Denial of payment for new admissions.
(2) Civil money penalty.
(3) Appointment of temporary management.
(4) In emergency cases, closure of the facility and/or transfer of residents.

1919(h)(2)(B)(ii) of the Act

(c) The agency establishes alternative State remedies to the specified Federal remedies (except for termination of participation). ATTACHMENT 4.35-B describes these alternative remedies and specifies the basis for their use.

1919(h)(2)(F) of the Act

(d) The agency uses one of the following incentive programs to reward skilled nursing or intermediate care facilities that furnish the highest quality care to Medicaid residents:

(1) Public recognition. ATTACHMENT 4.35-C describes the incentive (Best Practices) program.
(2) Incentive payments. ATTACHMENT 4.35-H describes the incentive (Quality Awards) Program.
4.35 Enforcement of Compliance for Nursing Facilities

(a) Notification of Enforcement Remedies

When taking an enforcement action against a non-State operated NF, the State provides notification in accordance with 42 CFR 488.402(f).

(i) The notice (except for civil money penalties and State monitoring) specifies the:

(1) nature of noncompliance,
(2) which remedy is imposed,
(3) effective date of the remedy, and
(4) right to appeal the determination leading to the remedy.

(ii) The notice for civil money penalties is in writing and contains the information specified in 42 CFR 488.434.

(iii) Except for civil money penalties and State monitoring, notice is given at least 2 calendar days before the effective date of the enforcement remedy for immediate jeopardy situations and at least 15 calendar days before the effective date of the enforcement remedy when immediate jeopardy does not exist.

(iv) Notification of termination is given to the facility and to the public at least 2 calendar days before the remedy's effective date if the noncompliance constitutes immediate jeopardy and at least 15 calendar days before the remedy's effective date if the noncompliance does not constitute immediate jeopardy. The State must terminate the provider agreement of an NF in accordance with procedures in parts 431 and 442.

(b) Factors to be Considered in Selecting Remedies

(i) In determining the seriousness of deficiencies, the State considers the factors specified in 42 CFR 488.404(b)(1) & (2).

The State considers additional factors. Attachment 4.35-A describes the State's other factors.
c) Application of Remedies

42 CFR §488.410

(i) If there is immediate jeopardy to resident health or safety, the State terminates the NF's provider agreement
within 23 calendar days from the date of the last survey
or immediately imposes temporary management to remove
threat within 23 days.

42 CFR §488.417(b)
an §1919(h)(2)(C)
of the Act.

(ii) The State imposes the denial of payment (or its approved alternative) with respect to any individual admitted to
NF that has not come into substantial compliance within
3 months after the last day of the survey.

42 CFR admissions §488.414
§1919(h)(2)(D)
of the Act.

(iii) The State imposes the denial of payment for new
remedy as specified in §488.417 (or its approved alternative) and a State monitor as specified at
§488.422, when a facility has been found to have
provided substandard quality of care on the last three
consecutive standard surveys.

42 CFR §488.408
1919(h)(2)(A)
of the Act.

(iv) The State follows the criteria specified at 42 CFR
§488.408(c)(2), §488.408(d)(2), and §488.408(e)(2), when
it imposes remedies in place of or in addition to
termination.

42 CFR §488.412(a)

(v) When immediate jeopardy does not exist, the State
terminates an NF's provider agreement no later than 6
months from the finding of noncompliance, if the
conditions of 42 CFR 488.412(a) are not met.

(d) Remedies

42 CFR §488.406(a) and (b)
§1919(h)(2)(A)
of the Act.

(i) The State has established the following optional
remedies defined in 42 CFR 488.406(a).

x (1) Directed Plan of Correction
x (2) Directed in-service
(ii) The State has established the mandatory remedies defined in 42 CFR 488.406(b).

- (1) Termination
- (2) Temporary Management
- (3) Denial of Payment for New Admissions
- (4) Civil Money Penalties
- (5) Transfer of Residents; Transfer of Residents with Closure of Facility
- (6) State Monitoring

Attachments 4.35-B through 4.35-G describe the criteria for applying the above remedies.

42 CFR
§488.406(a)
§1919(h)(2)(B)(ii)

(iii) The State uses alternative remedies. The State has established alternative remedies that the State will impose in place of a remedy specified in 42 CFR 488.406(b).

- (1) Temporary Management
- (2) Denial of Payment for New Admissions
- (3) Civil Money Penalties
- (4) Transfer of Residents; Transfer of Residents with Closure of Facility
- (5) State Monitoring.
- (6) Termination of Provider Agreement.
- (7) Directed Plan of Correction
- (8) Directed In-Service Training

Attachments 4.35-B through 4.35-G describe the alternative remedies and the criteria for applying them.

42 CFR
§488.303(b)
1919(h)(2)(F)
of the Act.

(e) State Incentive Programs

- (1) Public Recognition
- (2) Incentive Payments