1	COURT OF APPEALS
2	STATE OF NEW YORK
3	MATTER OF MENTAL HYGIENE LEGAL
4	SERVICES,
5	Respondent,
6	-against- No. 2
7	ANITA DANIELS,
8	Appellant.
9	
10	20 Eagle Street Albany, New York January 8, 2019
11	Before:
12	CHIEF JUDGE JANET DIFIORE
13	ASSOCIATE JUDGE JENNY RIVERA ASSOCIATE JUDGE LESLIE E. STEIN
	ASSOCIATE JUDGE EUGENE M. FAHEY
14	ASSOCIATE JUDGE MICHAEL J. GARCIA ASSOCIATE JUDGE ROWAN D. WILSON
15	ASSOCIATE JUDGE PAUL FEINMAN
16	
17	Appearances:
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25	Sharona Shapiro Official Court Transcriber



1	CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Number 2, Matter of Mental
2	Hygiene Legal Services v. Daniels.
3	Counsel?
4	MR. GRIECO: May I reserve two minutes for
5	rebuttal, please?
6	CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: You may.
7	MR. GRIECO: May it please the court. For two
8	independent reasons, the lower courts should have dismissed
9	this mandamus proceeding. First, MHLS lacks standing.
10	Second, because Article 9's definition of record does not
11	include a patient's clinical chart, their statutory
12	JUDGE RIVERA: Counsel, how do they lack standing
13	if 9.31(b) specifically identifies them as a recipient of
14	the
15	MR. GRIECO: They're only receiving
16	JUDGE RIVERA: of the record, right? I
17	mean, the duty and obligation is to the court to get the
18	record, the copy, and to MHLS. They're specifically
19	identified in the statute as a as, if you will, a
20	beneficiary of the obligation.
21	MR. GRIECO: They're receiving it as as the
22	potential agent for for the client. It's analogous
23	to, for example, the provision in CPLR 2103(b) that says
24	that once a a party is represented by counsel
25	JUDGE RIVERA: Well, it doesn't say that because

1	of course the patient may have someone else representing
2	them, and it doesn't say that. Otherwise it would have
3	said, as of course the statute does in other sections, the
4	patient and their legal representative. But it does only
5	identify the court and MHLS.
6	MR. GRIECO: As a practical matter, MHLS is going
7	to be representing a very large number of patients. And
8	they're receiving and they're receiving the record.
9	And as I will address, record does not include the clinical
10	chart, in any event, but they receive it in their in
11	their role as an agent of the of the client. One
12	would not say, for example, in a criminal case
13	JUDGE RIVERA: Well, there could be more than one

JUDGE RIVERA: Well, there could be more than one beneficiary, right?

MR. GRIECO: There can be, but not in this case because the - - - the only person whose rights are at stake in a retention proceeding is - - - is the client.

JUDGE FAHEY: Let me ask - - -

JUDGE STEIN: If MHLS didn't represent the patient, would - - - would there be any potential injury here?

MR. GRIECO: There would - - - there would not.

There's no injury in any event because the legislature

designed a particular statutory scheme in which the - - 
in which MHLS, for the benefit of patients, has a better



1	form of access to documents than than advance
2	disclosure. They have they have
3	JUDGE WILSON: Let me ask you about that.
4	Suppose, hypothetically, you denied MHLS access to any
5	records, right, in in contravention of the statute,
6	would they have standing?
7	MR. GRIECO: They would not have standing. They
8	would, in a particular patient's case, come in and say
9	_
10	JUDGE WILSON: But if you block them
11	MR. GRIECO: we can't go forward
12	JUDGE WILSON: But if you block them from access
13	categorically, they wouldn't have standing under the
14	statute?
15	MR. GRIECO: The the right would always
16	belong to the to the patient. They could of course,
17	in the patient's case, say we cannot
18	JUDGE FAHEY: Isn't this different because
19	isn't this more like a state authority or a municipality
20	where the specific right of the party is set in the statut
21	as opposed to I understand your argument, the
22	strength of your argument as in responding to an
23	organizational plaintiff. I think that's a good argument.
24	What I don't understand your argument has standing for is

as it applies to a designated government agency or an arm

of the government saying this record must be provided for
them to them. The record wasn't provided, therefore
at least that's arguable for our for our
purposes therefore they have standing to go and say
we want this record in this particular form. And the
question of what you get it in is another question, what
form you get it in. But it seems to me that it's the
analogy to be drawn is between other types of government -
arms of government, not not-for-profit corporation,
that have standing to go into court to assert particular
rights and responsibilities that they have by statute. So
why doesn't MHLS have the same kind of rights here, since
they're designated, to follow up on Judge Rivera's
question.

MR. GRIECO: MHLS is -- is an organization created for a very specific purpose, which is to represent --

JUDGE FAHEY: As the Thruway Authority is. But they can go into court and argue to assert their particular rights. They have standing to do that.

MR. GRIECO: But in any event, there is no injury in this case because - - -

JUDGE FAHEY: Well, that's a separate question.

You know, let's just - - - just stay with whether or not
this entity can go into court, because that's the question



that interests me. I want you to stay on that. Why can't they do that? Why doesn't that analogy hold true?

MR. GRIECO: So I'm not aware of a case in which this court has said that an entity that is representing someone else's interests has standing based on a - - - a denial of an interest. The injury - - -

JUDGE FAHEY: Well, that's - - -

MR. GRIECO: Any injury would be to the client.

what I'm saying. And I hate to - - - I don't want to beat this to death, but what I am saying is is that this agency is told that they have a particular right to particular information, by statute, by the state legislature. And you're saying that they don't have standing to assert a statutorily-given right in court and not because the injury in fact but by the nature of who they are. And I'm saying by the nature of who they are they've got a right to go to court. Whether or not they're going to be successful is a different question. But they have - - - why wouldn't they have a right to go to court?

MR. GRIECO: Your Honor, my - - - my answer is that they - - - the right belongs to the client, and they are only given - - - they are only - - - there's only a requirement that any - - -

JUDGE FAHEY: So why doesn't the legislation say



then that, as has been pointed out, the - - - the client and their - - - their legal representative.

MR. GRIECO: Because, as a practical matter, MHLS is going to be deter - - -

JUDGE FAHEY: But they all aren't represented - - I've done a lot of these things, and they aren't all - - all represented by MHLS. Yes, the vast majority are, but
- - but we both know they all aren't. So that's - - that's not an adequate answer.

JUDGE STEIN: But when we talk about standing, so - - - so the fact that the - - - that the statute refers to MHLS and - - and maybe I'm mistaken here, but my understanding is is that means that MHLS is in the zone of interests sought to be protected by the statute. But there - - there are other requirements that have to be satisfied before they get the right to come into court, one of which is is that they have to show particularized injury, correct?

MR. GRIECO: That is correct. And there is no injury here because the legislature made a determination that the best way to ensure full access to - - - to the clinical chart is to give MHLS twenty-four-hour access.

JUDGE WILSON: No, it said two things. It said that first, but then it has another provision, right after

the sentence you're referring to, that says that the Mental Hygiene Legal Service may require from the officers and employees - - - and it - - - it continues. I mean, your answer makes that second sentence superfluous, doesn't it?

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MR. GRIECO: Well, first of all, that - - - that statute is not the one under which the petitioner is seeking mandamus relief today. But second of all, that is simply a right to go in and get a copy. It is not - - - it does not - - - it does not involve the statute that is before the court today, which is the contents of the record of a patient, as defined in Article 9, that has to be delivered to - - - to MHLS five days in advance of a hearing. These are two different sets of documents. The clinical record is not part of the Article 9 record of a patient.

JUDGE RIVERA: But why is there not an injury that they have to - - - as the Appellate Division majority pointed out - - - expend resources where the statute appears to place the burden not on MHLS but on the facility. Why is that not a sufficient injury?

MR. GRIECO: Putting aside for a moment that the record doesn't include the clinical chart anyway, there is not an injury because - - -

JUDGE RIVERA: No, but that's a question of the merits.



1 MR. GRIECO: Correct, and - - -2 JUDGE RIVERA: We're just on the standing issue. 3 Don't conflate the two now. 4 MR. GRIECO: No, that's why I say putting it 5 aside for one moment. 6 JUDGE RIVERA: All right. Okay. 7 MR. GRIECO: The MHLS can, in any individual 8 case, obtain their fees. We pointed that out in our - - -9 in our opening brief, and they did not even address that in 10 their respondent's brief. Now, I do want to turn - - -11 JUDGE RIVERA: But that's post-hoc; that's not 12 dealing with the standing question which is the diversion 13 of resources, not just getting money back. It's diversion 14 of resources to do something that the statute clearly does 15 not put on their shoulders. 16 MR. GRIECO: The - - - the statute - - - the 17 statutory scheme, taken as a whole, does place it upon them 18 to use their twenty-four-hour access to gain access to the 19 clinical chart. 20 And I do want to move - - - move to the - - - to 2.1 the merits. The definition of a record, for purposes of 22 Article 9, as defined in 9.01, is the "admission, transfer 23 or retention papers and orders and accompanying data

required by this article and the regulations of the

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commissioner".

Those are akin to the pleadings in a -- in a civil case. And the -- the section under which MHLS is seeking mandamus only requires those -- those documents that are key to the initiation of an Article 9 retention hearing.

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The legislature gave OMH the option to, through regulation, if it found it necessary to do so, define additional accompanying data that would be included as a part of those materials. OMH has not found it necessary to do so at this point.

JUDGE RIVERA: I understand your argument to be that the only regulations that would be relevant would be a regulation that either specifically says: pursuant to the authority recognized in the other section, we now are choosing the following documents to be required to be provided, correct? Or something that says accompanying data is defined as.

MR. GRIECO: Yes, at a minimum - - -

JUDGE RIVERA: But - - - excuse me.

MR. GRIECO: Sorry.

JUDGE RIVERA: But the fact that they define a patient's record in a particular way, somehow, does not fit this final part of the statute?

MR. GRIECO: So the term that is defined in Article 33, which is what the statute refers to, is



clinical record, and that provision is used in sections of the statute that deal with confidentiality and rights of access, not with any sort of disclosure requirements. And what OMH did not and could not have done by regulation is actually swap out the definition of record of a patient, that already exists by statute in Article 9, and just replace it with a different definition of record.

JUDGE RIVERA: Well, see there's where I had a little bit of difficulty with your argument. So the statute says: "Record of a patient shall consist of", and

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little bit of difficulty with your argument. So the statute says: "Record of a patient shall consist of", and then it says: "admission, transfer or retention papers and orders"; you've already taken - - set forth your position on that.

Then it says: "and accompanying data required by this article", and I assume there's nowhere else in the article that it makes any reference to what might be the accompanying data, right?

MR. GRIECO: No, there is. And we - - - we explain - - -

JUDGE RIVERA: Well, let me finish it.

MR. GRIECO: Okay.

JUDGE RIVERA: Okay. You can correct me. "And the regulations of the commissioner". So it is already the legislature that is authorizing the commissioner to identify what would be part of a patient's record.



1	MR. GRIECO: Right. And OMH has not exercised
2	that option.
3	I do want to address the other part.
4	JUDGE RIVERA: Well, how is that when they've
5	defined a patient's record to include the clinical record?
6	MR. GRIECO: So that that regulation does
7	not apply to Article 9. It applies
8	JUDGE RIVERA: Why not?
9	MR. GRIECO: It is not a regulation that
10	that ever refers to Article 9 or to retention proceedings.
11	That regu
12	JUDGE RIVERA: But it's a general Mental Hygiene
13	regulation. It's the definition section. You mean for
14	each of them they would have to say this is applying to the
15	following articles?
16	MR. GRIECO: It is it is there to define
17	the term where it doesn't already have a statutory
18	definition. In Article 9 there already is a statutory
19	definition. And it's not the and it's not the same
20	term. It's record of a patient is the term that's used in
21	Article 9.
22	And I do want to address the other part
23	JUDGE RIVERA: So you think that's different from
24	patient record?
25	MR. GRIECO: Because the point is that

1 Article 9's own - - -2 JUDGE RIVERA: Facility and efficiency of saying 3 patient record you think is different from record of 4 patient? MR. GRIECO: That - - - well, the principal term 5 6 that is used throughout Article 33 is "clinical record". 7 There - - - there is also a reference to patient record. 8 But OMH could not have simply superseded the definition of 9 record of patient in Article 9 by adopting a regulation 10 that refers to a - - -11 JUDGE RIVERA: No, I agree with you, but my - - -12 my point is that record is defined with a list of things 13 and then says whatever the commissioner identifies in the 14 regulations. And then the regulation, tracking back to 15 that, says a patient record means the following. 16 MR. GRIECO: Right, but except that the reg - -17 that regulation doesn't - - - doesn't apply to Article 9. 18 And I do want to address the other part of - - of what you - - -19 20 JUDGE FEINMAN: So that's the part that I think 21 some of us are struggling with. 22 MR. GRIECO: It - - - it doesn't apply to Article 23 9 because - - -24 JUDGE FEINMAN: Because - - -



MR. GRIECO:

- - - it does not - - - it does not

1 refer to Article 9, it never mentions retention 2 proceedings. It deals with entirely different concerns 3 such as confidentiality requirements - - -4 CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Quality assurance of 5 programming - - -6 MR. GRIECO: Quality assurance, correct. 7 CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: - - - and operating 8 certificates, things of that nature, correct? 9 That's right. And it would actually MR. GRIECO: have been beyond OMH's power to use a regulation to take 10 11 that definition from Article 3 and just put it in the place 12 of Article 9 - - - Article 9. It would be overinclusive 13 and underinclusive because the documents - - -14 JUDGE RIVERA: It's not a replacement. The other 15 things that the legislature has identified of course are 16 17 18

things that the legislature has identified of course are the record. It simply - - - as the legislature has said, and whatever else the commissioner identifies. You're now filling in that blank with this. The commissioner certainly, if they disagreed, could have written something else. But this is a definitional provision; it applies throughout. There's no limitation in the definitional provision.

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MR. GRIECO: What they would have defined would have been the term "accompanying data".

I do quickly, if I may, want to address what you



said before about there not being anything else in Article 9 referring to accompanying.

JUDGE RIVERA: Yes, please.

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MR. GRIECO: There is; it's the physician certificates. The statute specifically says that the way you initiate an Article 9 proceeding is that the certificate - - - you send an application; it's the certificates of two examining physicians, accompanied - - it uses the word "accompanied" by an application for the admission of such person. Those are the ones required by this article referred to in 9.01. And the remainder of the section required by the commissioner gives the - - - a commissioner the option to require additional accompanying And that is the term that OMH would have defined. data. It could - - - it could not have done what MHLS suggests because that would actually take documents that are already mentioned in record, such as the physician - - - physician certificates, and it would be underinclusive by omitting those and be overinclusive because it would include voluminous clinical records that have never been part of -

JUDGE RIVERA: But - - -

MR. GRIECO: - - - the Article 9 record.

JUDGE RIVERA: - - - facilities have turned over these documents, though, as part of these hearings, have



they not?

MR. GRIECO: There are some facilities in which there has been a - - as a courtesy, something has been turned over. But there has never - - there has never been a - - -

JUDGE RIVERA: So it would not be accurate to say that the commissioner has determined that this is not part of the record.

MR. GRIECO: Well, it is not turned over as a part of the record; it is turned over as a courtesy to MHLS counsel. It is affirmatively not part of the record.

JUDGE FEINMAN: And what could happen, let's say, because having presided, as Justice Fahey, and I don't know about Justice Stein - - - Judge Stein, but literally, you walk in with these evidence carts and they're full of binders that are yay high with lots of records of what's going on every day, you know, the patient, you know, spit at so-and-so, the patient kicked so-and-so, all of this stuff, right? It's voluminous.

From a practical point of view, doesn't it make sense to turn over what you're going to offer to the judge ahead of time so that you're not all sitting there with the thirty cases on the calendar? And yes, you're saying it's a courtesy when they do do that, but why couldn't that be what the legislature meant when it said give the record?



	MR. GRIECO: Well, a couple of points, Your
2	Honor. First of all, it's important to remember that the -
3	the only term that is being that is before the
4	court today on this mandamus proceeding is the definition
5	of record of a patient in 9.01. So even if the problem
6	that you're describing is a problem, the the solution
7	that MHLS is seeking here is not the solution because that
8	statute deals with a different concern; it deals with
9	giving the court and with and the and the
10	attorney the it's it's akin to service of
11	pleadings in a civil case, as I said before. Secondly, the
12	the right to to any
13	JUDGE FEINMAN: So the solution to the problem
14	then is a legislative one, is what you're saying?
15	MR. GRIECO: The legislature devised a different
16	solution, which is which is unlimited access. And I
17	also wanted to say that the
18	JUDGE RIVERA: May I ask when when
19	just to clarify, when the lawyer comes in with the binders,
20	or binder, if there's only one, do they make reference to
21	what's in the binder? Yes? Correct?
22	MR. GRIECO: The
23	JUDGE RIVERA: But they don't turn over copies -
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25	MR. GRIECO: The

JUDGE RIVERA: - - - they're not admitted, they take this binder back?

MR. GRIECO: The - - - the way that the process works, because everyone involved is in the same physical building, the patient is on the ward, the binder, which is the up-to-date records on the ward, it is wheeled in, as your colleague said, on a court - - on a cart, and available there. It's available to counsel, it's available to the court, it's available to witnesses.

MHLS could, at the end - - - before the hearing, after the hearing, take what's in the cart, photocopy it.

It's all available to them twenty - - - twenty-four hours a day. That is the system that the legislature intended.

Now, the alternative - - -

JUDGE FAHEY: So if that's the - - -

JUDGE STEIN: What does the court consider?

Because let's just assume, and I know this is rare, that
the court doesn't want to give a decision from the bench,
wants to reserve decision. And according to what's been
presented to us, that entire record on that cart stays
within the hospital; it does not go back with the judge to
the judge's chambers for consideration.

So how - - - what I - - - what I am having trouble understanding is is how does - - - how do both - - how does the court and MHLS, which are the two entities



described in the statute, how do they know what it is that the court is actually to consider in rendering its decision? And do they both have copies of the same thing? How do they know that?

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MR. GRIECO: Well, it's there physically on the cart, so it's not as though a copy is being made for the judge and not for MHLS. There's not a copy being made. The - - - the expert witness is going to come in and testify. And both OMH counsel, MHLS counsel, and the presiding judge can ask the - - - the witness what are the documents that you relied on, are there any new developments. And the legislature determined that it had to be - - - be done this way because these are short intensive hospitalizations in which people might be in for a very short amount of time. The - - - the - - - and therefore the change in the person's condition, either for better or for worse, is going to continue to change right up until the moment of the hearing. And that is why the legislature determined that constant access -

JUDGE STEIN: So the problem is is that MHLS or - or not MHLS, I'm sorry, OMH or who - - or OMRDD is - is - - is marking this entire thing as evidence. And
I don't know if it's being received in evidence. But - - but I mean, that seems to be the nub of the problem rather
than receiving in evidence those items that are being



referred to and - - - and relied upon and considered, so I 1 2 - - - that's - - -3 CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Counsel, one last question 4 for you. If we were to find standing here and get to the 5 merits, do we need to defer to the Agency's interpretation 6 of record? 7 MR. GRIECO: The Court - - - the Court should 8 defer because this - - - this involves the procedures used 9 at OMH-run facilities. And furthermore, even if - - - even 10 if there is no deference granted, this is also a mandamus proceeding which is why it's not sufficient for MHLS to 11 12 show that perhaps the - - - the regulation they're relying 13 on refers - - - applies in Article 9. Our position is that 14 OMH affirmatively represents to the court that it did not 15 adopt a regulation. 16 JUDGE RIVERA: Under your theory, there is no 17 description by the Agency of the accompanying data. There 18 is no regulation that's been actually published that 19 indicates - - -MR. GRIECO: OMH has not exercised - - -20 21 JUDGE RIVERA: Excuse me - - - indicates OMH's position, under your theory. 22 23 MR. GRIECO: OMH has not exercised - - -24 JUDGE RIVERA: What's the def - - -25 MR. GRIECO: - - - its option to - - -



1	JUDGE RIVERA: Where is the def
2	MR. GRIECO: define additional accompanying
3	data.
4	JUDGE RIVERA: How could there be any difference?
5	It's not you haven't spoken of it.
6	MR. GRIECO: Because the
7	JUDGE RIVERA: Under your theory.
8	MR. GRIECO: Because the because the
9	first of all, it's longstanding Agency practice that until
10	the recent Gary F. case, out of which this case grew, no
11	one had ever suggested that the regulation MHLS is relying
12	on applied in Article 9. And secondly, because
13	JUDGE RIVERA: Yeah, but the practice has also
14	been to turn it over, apparently.
15	MR. GRIECO: There there again, there
16	have been cases where it's been turned over as a courtesy
17	but not as a part of the 9 point
18	JUDGE RIVERA: Let me ask you; I'm going to ask
19	them too. It's the last question because I know you have
20	the red light. What BPC, of course, the center at
21	issue here, apparently doesn't have electronically-
22	preserved records, and that seems to really be a great deal
23	of the problem. Are they unique? Are there many other of
24	these facilities that function in the same way where

everything's paperbound in a - - - in a volume?

1	MR. GRIECO: I I don't know the answer to
2	that question. I don't know how many I don't know
3	how many hospitals use a paper system, electronic system,
4	but
5	CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Thank you, counsel.
6	Counsel?
7	MS. ISHEE: Good afternoon. I'm Saidee Ishee on
8	behalf of respondent, MHLS.
9	I'd like to just jump into the practical concern
10	that were raised by this panel, and I guess picking up
11	where Judge Rivera left off
12	JUDGE FAHEY: Before you do that, just so we can
13	get some sense of order on it, the standing issue is the
14	argument that interested me, and we tortured opposing
15	counsel on this issue, so I think that you should suffer
16	the same fate.
17	MS. ISHEE: Fair enough.
18	JUDGE FAHEY: My reading of your briefs is
19	is that you you argue as an organizational plaintiff
20	But in point of fact, you're not a separate organization,
21	are you? You're not a not-for-profit corporation?
22	MS. ISHEE: That's correct.
23	JUDGE FAHEY: Fine.
24	MS. ISHEE: We're not a membership organization.
25	JUDGE FAHEY: Because most of the case law that

sets out what the standard is for standing for organizational plaintiffs involves not-for-profit corporations that come before the court, Novello. There's a -- there's a number of cases that you've relied on and the other side has relied on. But that argument as an organizational plaintiff is, in my mind, somewhat irrelevant because you're -- you're actually a governmental agency. So what is it? Are you argue -- is your brief correct? Are you arguing as an organizational plaintiff, or are you arguing as a government agency?

MS. ISHEE: So I think, Your Honor, that this question gets in a little bit to the differences between New York law and federal law.

JUDGE FAHEY: Um-hum.

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MS. ISHEE: In the U.S. Supreme Court case of Hunt there was a governmental organization, an apple growers association, that was the organizational plaintiff in that case. And the Supreme Court said in that case that the basic test for organizational standing applies to nonmembership organizations as well. They talked about something called indicia of membership.

Now, it's my argument that there's no need for this court to import this separate "indicia of membership" test that the Second Circuit has recognized flowing out of



1	the Hunt test; it's enough to look at the organizational
2	standing test, which this court has, in the
3	JUDGE FAHEY: But you're not
4	MS. ISHEE: Dental Society
5	JUDGE FAHEY: But you're not an organization. I
6	seems to me
7	MS. ISHEE: Right.
8	JUDGE FAHEY: that none of those tests
9	apply.
10	MS. ISHEE: So I don't see the need to have a
11	separate test for nonorganizational versus organizational
12	I'm sorry, for nonmembership versus membership
13	organizations when you're talking about organizational
14	standing. To the extent that it this court does
15	believe that a separate test is required, the First
16	Department has
17	JUDGE FAHEY: Let
18	JUDGE RIVERA: The statute
19	JUDGE FAHEY: Let me just
20	JUDGE RIVERA: identifies you specifically
21	Isn't that the grounding for your standing?
22	MS. ISHEE: Yes, Your Honor. The
23	JUDGE FAHEY: All right. But let me just go bac
24	then. If you say that's the basis, where do you say that
25	in your brief? Where do you argue that?

	MS. ISHEE. SO We argued excensively about
2	individual standing. And the individual standing flows
3	directly from
4	JUDGE FAHEY: Right, but you're not suing on
5	behalf of an individual. Where do you argue that, not an
6	organizational argument, that you're actually that
7	you're a statutory-authorized governmental entity that has
8	a right to protect their particular obligations that were
9	given you by the legislature.
10	MS. ISHEE: We didn't argue it in that manner,
11	Your Honor, but we did argue that, as an entity that is
12	named in the statute
13	JUDGE FAHEY: No, I understand you
14	MS. ISHEE: we have standing, individually
15	
16	JUDGE FAHEY: Right.
17	MS. ISHEE: to come in that we have
18	we are within those individuals
19	JUDGE FEINMAN: So you are the individual.
20	MS. ISHEE: we are a beneficiary I'm
21	sorry?
22	JUDGE FEINMAN: So you are the individual
23	MS. ISHEE: Exactly.
24	JUDGE FEINMAN: as opposed to the
25	JUDGE FAHEY: Um-hum.



1	JUDGE FEINMAN: patient.
2	JUDGE WILSON: And then
3	MS. ISHEE: Yes, exactly, Your Honor.
4	JUDGE WILSON: And then what is the injury to
5	you?
6	MS. ISHEE: The injury to MHLS is in the burdens
7	to our staff from the manner from the lack of the
8	records the copy of the records being provided. And
9	this really goes to the practical point that I was about to
10	get to earlier about the practical realities of the
11	situation where you have carts full of binders being
12	wheeled into court. The record extensively documents how
13	fluid these records are. Things are constantly being added
14	in, pulled out of the records, and MHLS
15	JUDGE GARCIA: But going back to Judge Stein's
16	point, I think, you have access to all of that.
17	MS. ISHEE: Yes.
18	JUDGE GARCIA: So there may be some records on
19	that cart, hypothetically, that you haven't seen
20	MS. ISHEE: Yep.
21	JUDGE GARCIA: right, because you're saying
22	it's fluid. But isn't that really an issue for a
23	particular case? This case, these records are on the cart,
24	or I'm I make that motion. Here we're speculating.
25	Maybe, maybe not; it's fluid. You have access to

1	everything, unlike, I think, Judge Stein's concern, which
2	is what's the court relying on, really what's the specific
3	injury here, that hypothetically there may be something on
4	the cart that you didn't have access to?
5	MS. ISHEE: Your Honor, it's far from a
6	hypothetical. This petition was commenced specifically
7	because MHLS started
8	JUDGE GARCIA: But why wasn't it commenced
9	MS. ISHEE: noticing
10	JUDGE GARCIA: in that case? Why was it
11	commenced by your organization?
12	MS. ISHEE: In fact, Your Honor, it was commenced
13	initially. The attorney who raised the issue said I am
14	raising
15	JUDGE GARCIA: Raised it on behalf of your
16	organization
17	MS. ISHEE: No, Your Honor.
18	JUDGE GARCIA: as I recall.
19	MS. ISHEE: The record documents that he
20	initially raised it on behalf of all of the cases that were
21	on the calendar on that particular day.
22	JUDGE STEIN: Yeah, but
23	MS. ISHEE: And then
24	JUDGE STEIN: was any and, you know,
25	I realize that this is a pleading stage really

MS. ISHEE: Yes.

JUDGE STEIN: - - - but for standing purposes, injury has to be alleged particularly. And I couldn't find any particularized allegation as to any one of those cases, in anything that was missing from the record that was brought in, or any injury to anybody as a result of something that was missing. So where is your allegation of particularized injury here?

MS. ISHEE: So in the record on page 140, MHLS discusses the injury in fact as a result of the burdens on its attorneys in having to essentially not only review the record when it is on the unit but then try, at the last minute, in the course of, you know, thirty hearings on the calendar, to compare what is there on the cart with what they knew to be there when it was on the unit two days earlier. And it's just a chaotic situation, Your Honor.

And I would just point out here, in terms of the fluidity of the record, these are records that BPC, in particular, any number of people are using - - -

JUDGE STEIN: So you don't allege that there has to be any harm to your clients as a result of this?

MS. ISHEE: So for purpose - - - so for purposes of MHLS's standing as an entity that is harmed by the lack of a copy of records, we are not alleging that harm to our clients is required. I do think it does result in harm to



our clients because they have a due process right, 1 2 certainly, to disclosure of whatever evidence the state is 3 relying on and the - - -4 JUDGE STEIN: Well, but it's not that it's not 5 being disclosed; it's right there. Your argument is is 6 that - - - is that they should have to pay to copy the 7 entire thing, right, even - - - even if it's not all going 8 to be considered by the court. 9 MS. ISHEE: Well, the State has said - - - BPC 10 has said that it is offering these charts into evidence in every single 9.31 hearing. So these are in fact - - -11 12 JUDGE FAHEY: But did that - - -13 JUDGE STEIN: Did you ever - - -14 MS. ISHEE: - - - offered into evidence. 15 JUDGE STEIN: - - - object to that? Have you 16 ever objected - - -

MS. ISHEE: Yes, of course.

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JUDGE FAHEY: I don't think that's - - - you can correct me if I'm wrong, because you guys have done more of these than I have, but what happens is is the file is put in, the expert comes in. Usually it's the doctor or the senior staff doctor who's in charge of it. There's a file for a particular patient. That's marked in as a court exhibit. Then the doctor makes reference to it when giving testimony. But the file itself isn't put into evidence.

So the evidence is the doctor's testimony, based on the file. As in most medical cases the file - - - the whole thing isn't put into evidence because you'd have to redact sixty or seventy percent of that, if you actually put that into evidence. Most of it couldn't go into evidence. So - - and there would be no way for the court, since the - - - since the - - - and now we're talking in the real world; there's no way in the real world that you can bring all that stuff there, have someone review all that stuff, and then mark it into evidence in the context of thirty retention hearings to be held on the morning in the Bronx Hospital.

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That's, it seems to me, an impossible task for anyone to do that. The only thing that could be done is the records could be forwarded electronically, if they were in evidence and the parties could share them, or they were required discovery. That seems to me a practical solution, but there's no way that they can - - - they aren't used the way that counsel is being - - is characterizing them.

MS. ISHEE: So Your Honor, just to be clear, the record in this case does document that it is BPC's policy and practice to proffer the binders into evidence at every one of these hearings - - -

JUDGE FAHEY: Right.

MS. ISHEE: - - - not as a court exhibit - - -



JUDGE FAHEY: Right, right.

MS. ISHEE: - - - but as evidence in the case.

JUDGE FAHEY: I understand that, but let me ask you this. Is it your experience that it's done that way?

MS. ISHEE: Yes.

JUDGE FAHEY: Because my experience is they're not put into evidence. My experience is they're put in as a court exhibit and that the expert testifies, and based on that expert's testimony in reference to a court exhibit, that's the proof that determines whether or not the standard is met to retain somebody or hold him overnight, whatever.

MS. ISHEE: So Your Honor, in my experience, yes, it is offered into evidence, it is often accepted into evidence. And I do think that, as a practical matter, the legislature envisioned that both the court and MHLS would be provided with a copy of this record in advance so that to facilitate making the hearing - - -

JUDGE FEINMAN: So for example, because my experience is a little different, down at Kirby and Manhattan Psychiatric, but - - - so for example, the court, let's say the recommendation is to release, but the court looks through the file, the entire binder, and can then pull out portions of it and say, no, I'm going to retain because of what I've read here, here, and here.



_	MS. ISHEE. Tes, Tour Honor.
2	JUDGE FEINMAN: It may not even be what the
3	you know, the expert is relying on.
4	MS. ISHEE: Yes, Your Honor, and the places where
5	that comes up most commonly is actually when a case is
6	appealed, when the trial judge has granted release and then
7	on appeal the Appellate Division
8	JUDGE FEINMAN: Well, then the Appellate Division
9	is
10	MS. ISHEE: acting as fact finder, is
11	looking at the entire
12	JUDGE FEINMAN: exercising its own fact-
13	finding power, yeah.
14	MS. ISHEE: Right. So you know, as a practical
15	matter, it really is critical that everybody be looking at
16	the same evidence, that any time that one party is
17	proffering something into evidence that the other party
18	have a copy of it
19	JUDGE RIVERA: So let me
20	MS. ISHEE: so that everybody knows what
21	they're talking about.
22	JUDGE RIVERA: Just to be clear on the
23	MS. ISHEE: Sure.
24	JUDGE RIVERA: injury in fact
25	MS. ISHEE: Yes.



1	JUDGE RIVERA: because I thought, in part
2	I understand what you're arguing here, and
3	MS. ISHEE: Yes.
4	JUDGE RIVERA: I understood that. But I
5	thought you were also arguing that there are these staff
6	resources
7	MS. ISHEE: Yes.
8	JUDGE RIVERA: and money that are spent or
9	would be spent if they don't make the copies because, you
10	argue, other facilities do this.
11	MS. ISHEE: Yes.
12	JUDGE RIVERA: So you don't expend your resource
13	when you're dealing with those facilities.
14	MS. ISHEE: Right.
15	JUDGE RIVERA: This particular facility you do
16	have to; I thought that was part of the injury in fact.
17	MS. ISHEE: That's exactly right, and that is
18	referred to on page 140
19	JUDGE STEIN: Can you seek reimbursement from th
20	court for those expenses of copying, if they were your
21	obligation? And if so, how are you injured?
22	MS. ISHEE: Your Honor, it's the expenditure of
23	staff time and diversion of staff resources. Although the
24	monetary impact of having to make copies is a real thing i
25	is this diversion of staff that's really

JUDGE RIVERA: Well, you may have an injury

that's mitigated, but for standing purposes, you haven't

been injured.

MS. ISHEE: Correct.

JUDGE RIVERA: Let me just, because I don't - - 
I'm sorry if you've said this before. Is BPC unique not

having electronic documents?

MS. ISHEE: In some respects, yes.

JUDGE RIVERA: Is this a widespread problem?

MS. ISHEE: So yes, Your Honor, in some respects.

You had earlier asked the Attorney General about electronic records. MHLS did a study which showed that seventy-eight

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JUDGE RIVERA: Is it a public report?

information by letter to the court, if this court would

percent of hospitals statewide are currently using

electronic records. We'd be happy to provide that

find that beneficial. In those hospitals - - -

MS. ISHEE: No, it was internal, but I'm happy to provide it to the court if you need it.

In those cases it is virtually not an administrative problem because at the push of a button you can have a copy of all of these records. Also under the CPLR, if you want to admit them into evidence, you certainly do need to push that button and have a copy present in court. Many of the hospitals provide them to



MHLS via email, encoded PDF, et cetera.

I know my time is up, but if - - -

CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Thank you, counsel.

Counsel?

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MR. GRIECO: I want to begin by addressing the - I call it the fluidity problem that Judge Stein was
talking - - - talking about, the changing nature of the
record. It's precisely because of - - - because that is
the system used in this statutory scheme that the - - that the scheme is designed the way that it is.

I'd ask the court to remember that this is a - - a complete statutory scheme being - - being construed.

And the legislature did not intend the BPC to be limited from using events that have occurred right up to the moment of the hearing. The only way that you could have a fixed document that is frozen in time and given in advance would be to violate the statutory scheme and limit BPC from using records up to the moment of the hearing.

JUDGE RIVERA: No, but you could have ninety-eight percent of that record and then you update it at the hearing. I don't think that that's - - - I don't think they're complaining about that; they would certainly understand that. They're talking about records that pre-date and that you have time to make photocopies of.

MR. GRIECO: And which they also have time to



1	make photocopies of, and that's the way that the
2	legislature
3	JUDGE RIVERA: But
4	MR. GRIECO: intended it to work.
5	JUDGE RIVERA: I understand your argument on
6	that, but that's not what the statute says.
7	MR. GRIECO: I I disagree.
8	JUDGE RIVERA: That's an argument you make to the
9	legislature, that it's over burdensome.
10	MR. GRIECO: No, I
11	JUDGE RIVERA: But that's not what the statute
12	says.
13	MR. GRIECO: I disagree. The legislature did
14	intend the MHLS to do it. MHLS is an organization
15	designed as a litigation entity, which BPC is not. BPC is
16	represented by the Attorney General's office.
17	JUDGE STEIN: Well, this gets into what is the
18	record that we're talking about because I should not
19	assume, but I should ask you, you would agree would
20	you agree that the statute requires the record, as you've
21	defined it
22	MR. GRIECO: Of course.
23	JUDGE STEIN: to be provided copies and
24	provided to MHLS?
25	MR. GRIECO: Of course, Judge Stein.



1 JUDGE STEIN: Okay. So - - - so - - -2 MR. GRIECO: Whatever "record" means, we have to 3 - - we have to turn - - - the hospital has to turn over 4 five days before the hearing; nobody disputes that. This 5 is a statutory construction case and - - -6 JUDGE FEINMAN: So let me ask you this. 7 court's doing the hearing, and going back to, I think, the 8 scenario I suggested earlier with your adversary, they 9 don't - - - they want to reserve decision, as Judge Stein 10 said, or there's an issue later on where there's an appeal 11 because somebody's granted release and they want to go up 12 on a stay to the Appellate Division. These things happen. 13 They're the exception. And the court says I need the 14 Where do they get the record from? From you, record. 15 right? 16 MR. GRIECO: I - - I don't know what is done in 17 that particular - - -18 JUDGE FEINMAN: When I say "you" I mean BPC - - -19 MR. GRIECO: Sure. 20 JUDGE FEINMAN: - - - or the relevant hospital. 2.1 MR. GRIECO: I - - - I don't know what is done in 2.2 that particular circumstance. I know that what Judge Fahey 23 was describing earlier is the way that I understand these 24 proceedings to happen is that - - -



JUDGE FEINMAN: Well, there may be a difference -

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MR. GRIECO: And there may be a difference - - - JUDGE FEINMAN: - - - departmentally, um-hum.

MR. GRIECO: I would just - - I would close by asking the court to - - - to remember that although it is our position that the legislature has designed a scheme that gives everyone the access they need at all times and that that was the intended - - - intended form of access, the ultimate question before this court is only whether MHLS has, in a mandamus proceeding, met the burden of showing that record of a patient, that specific term as defined mandamus MHL 9.01, that that specific term must be read to include the patient's clinical chart.

As I explained earlier, the regulation that they're relying upon to sort of make that intuitive leap from Article 9 to Article 33 and swap in a different statute, it is an incorrect reading of the statute, but even if it were debatably correct, it is not clearly correct, and mandamus relief is not available. Any other issue should be resolved in a particular patient's case.

JUDGE RIVERA: Counsel, if we disagreed on the merits, standing and on the merits, is there anything that would prevent the commissioner from passing a regulation indicating that the clinical record is not part of accompanying data?



1 MR. GRIECO: No, OMH absolutely could do that. 2 JUDGE RIVERA: You could expressly have that kind 3 of regulation. MR. GRIECO: It --- it could expressly do that. 4 5 And in fact OMH - - - OMH is here today before this court 6 affirmatively representing that it did not intend that 7 regulation that MHLS is relying on to refer to Article 9. 8 And we do not believe, given that there are no references 9 to Article 9 in that regulation, that it should be read 10 that way. But even if the court were to disagree with us 11 on that, OMH could still solve the problem by simply 12 adopting a new regulation that specifically defines the 13 term "accompanying data" and therefore unwind that result, 14 yes. 15 CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Thank you, counsel. (Court is adjourned) 16 17 18 19 20 2.1 22 23 24



CERTIFICATION I, Sharona Shapiro, certify that the foregoing transcript of proceedings in the Court of Appeals of MATTER OF MENTAL HYGIENE LEGAL SERVICES v. ANITA DANIELS, No. 2, was prepared using the required transcription equipment and is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. Shanna Shaphe Signature: Agency Name: eScribers Address of Agency: 352 Seventh Avenue Suite 604 New York, NY 10001 Date: January 12, 2019 

