



Advocates for Government Accountability

A 501(c)(3) Nonprofit Corporation

September 27, 2013

VIA FIRST CLASS MAIL

The Honorable Neil Abercrombie
Office of the Governor
5 State Capitol
Honolulu, HI 96813
E-mail: gov@gov.state.hi.us

RE: Potential Liability for Misuse of Federal Grant Funds

*The material provided herein is general information and should not be construed as legal advice. Receipt, review, and action taken independent of this correspondence is neither intended to create, nor does create, an attorney-client relationship between the recipient(s) of this correspondence and/or the Hawaii Office of the Governor, on the one hand, and Cause of Action, on the other. None of the information contained herein constitutes legal advice and **must not be construed or substituted for the advice of qualified counsel within the appropriate jurisdiction with whom you may choose to consult regarding these or related matters.**¹*

Dear Governor Abercrombie:

We write on behalf of Cause of Action, a non-profit, nonpartisan government accountability organization that uses investigative, legal and communications tools to educate the public on how government transparency and accountability protect economic opportunity for American taxpayers.

The purpose of this letter is to notify the State of Hawaii, as well as entities, contractors, subgrantees, subrecipients and subcontractors who are utilized in furtherance of state-based exchanges,² regarding potential liabilities that may apply if any of these entities or their agents misuse the taxpayer funds they receive.

¹ Please do not convey to Cause of Action any information you regard as confidential unless and until a formal lawyer-client relationship has been established, as any such information received will not be treated as confidential or privileged. Cause of Action provides this correspondence and the information contained herein solely as a convenience to Hawaii's Office of the Governor, Office of the Attorney General, Office of the Secretary of State, and any other Hawaii government offices or related affiliates.

² This would include any future Federal Grants for Navigators, in-person assisters, certified application counselors, and any Federal funding relating to technical support for Hawaii's Automated Welfare Information System, the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) or the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program, the System for Electronic Rates and Form Filings (SERFF), Enroll UX2014 program and any application programming interface with the Federal Data Services Hub.

On July 11, 2011, you signed into law Senate Bill 1348, the Hawaii Health Insurance Exchange Act, thereby establishing the Hawaii Health Connector, a state-based Exchange.³ On June 7, 2012, you sent a Declaration Letter to the Center for Consumer Information and Insurance Oversight (CCIIO), a subdivision of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), stating Hawaii's intent to establish a state-based exchange.⁴ On January 3, 2013, Hawaii received conditional approval from HHS to establish a state-based exchange.⁵ In an effort to market and promote the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), HHS has authorized navigator, assister, application counselor, and other consumer outreach programs (collectively, "Enrollment Assistance Programs") with the stated goal of helping citizens enroll in exchange health plans.⁶ On August 14, 2013, thirteen Attorneys General (AG) sent a letter to HHS Secretary Sebelius identifying the lack of programmatic safeguards necessary to protect consumers' private healthcare data in these Enrollment Assistance Programs.⁷ The AG's letter specifically noted that consumers would "hand over all their individual data to a minimally screened and virtually unaccountable 'counselor'" making consumer privacy a "catch-as-catch-can," and that "without more protections, this is a privacy disaster waiting to happen."⁸ These concerns are heightened following a recent report from the HHS Office of Inspector General, which notes that the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) has missed multiple deadlines for analyzing security risks in the Federal Data Services Hub.⁹

Hawaii received an \$1,000,000 State Planning Grant, two Level One Establishment Grants totaling \$76,255,636, and a \$128,086,634 Level Two Establishment Grant through CCIIO.¹⁰ The Planning Grant was issued to assist Hawaii with initial planning activities related to implementing a state exchange,¹¹ including, but not limited to, examining regulatory and

³ S.B. 1348 (Pub. Act 205), Twenty-Sixth Leg., State of Hawaii (2011), Hawaii Health Insurance Exchange Act, available at http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2011/bills/GM1309_.pdf. see also The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, *State Exchange Profiles: Hawaii* (Jan. 3, 2013), available at <http://kff.org/health-reform/state-profile/state-exchange-profiles-hawaii/>.

⁴ Letter from Gov. Abercrombie to Steve Larsen, Dep. Adm'r, U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs. Ctrs. for Medicare & Medicaid Servs., Ctr. for Consumer Info. & Ins. Oversight (June 7, 2012) at 1-2, available at <http://www.cms.gov/CCIIO/Resources/Technical-Implementation-Letters/Downloads/hi-exchange-letter.pdf>.

⁵ Letter from U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs. Sec'y Kathleen Sebelius to Gov. Abercrombie (Jan. 3, 2013) at 1-2, available at <http://www.cms.gov/CCIIO/Resources/Files/Downloads/hi-blueprint-exchange-letter-01-03-2013.pdf>.

⁶ 45 C.F.R. § 155.205 (2012) (Consumer assistance tools and programs of an Exchange); 45 C.F.R. § 155.210 (2012) (Navigator program standards).

⁷ Letter from Patrick Morrissey, Att'y Gen., State of W. Va., *et al*, to Kathleen Sebelius, Sec'y, U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs. (Aug. 14, 2013) at 2, 5, available at

https://www.oag.state.tx.us/newspubs/releases/2013/Letter_to_HHS_re_Data_Privacy_final_8_14_13_.pdf.

⁸ *Id.*, at 2, 5.

⁹ Letter from Sen. Mitch McConnell, Ranking Member, U.S. Sen., to Marilyn Tavenner, Adm'r, Ctrs. for Medicare & Medicaid Servs. (Aug. 12, 2013), available at

<http://cnsnews.com/sites/default/files/documents/McConnell%20letter%20to%20CMS.pdf>.

¹⁰ U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs., Ctrs. for Medicare & Medicaid Servs., Ctr. for Consumer Info. & Ins. Oversight, *Hawaii Health Insurance Marketplace Grants Awards List*, at 1-2 [hereinafter *Hawaii Grants List*], available at <http://www.cms.gov/cciiio/Resources/Marketplace-Grants/hi.html> (last visited Sept. 26, 2013).

¹¹ U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs. Ctrs. for Medicare & Medicaid Servs., Ctr. for Consumer Info. & Ins. Oversight, *State Planning & Establishment Grants for the Affordable Care Act's Exchanges* (July 29, 2010) [hereinafter *State Planning Grant Funding Announcement*], available at

policy issues, determining appropriate accounting and reporting guidelines, examining integration of the Exchange with existing programs, and assessing current and future needs and capabilities needed to establish the Hawaii Health Connector.¹² Hawaii's Level I and Level II Establishment Grant funding will be utilized to fund the Navigator program,¹³ in-person assisters, application counselors, outreach and plan management functions, and Information Technology systems in furtherance of the anticipated October 1, 2013 state-based Exchange start date. Entities in Hawaii also received fourteen awards totaling \$1,204,918 from HHS's Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) for health center outreach and enrollment assistance under the PPACA.¹⁴ In light of these allocated funds provided by HHS, Cause of Action writes to identify potential liability pitfalls Hawaii may face when an individual or entity connected to a state-federal partnership exchange makes fraudulent claims.

Compliance Risks Associated with the Funding Opportunity Terms

Any entity receiving Grant Funds through CCIIO is restricted in its use of the funds. As CCIIO's Funding Opportunity Announcement for State Planning and Establishment Grants provides, Grant Funds may not be used, for example, toward any other Federal program requirements, to cover certain executive compensation, or to cover costs associated with providing direct services to individuals.¹⁵ States receiving CCIIO Grant Funds are also prohibited from using such funds to improve information technology systems or processes solely related to Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program, or any other state or Federal program's eligibility for such programs.¹⁶

The State of Hawaii and entities within the state which are awarded Navigator Grants and/or HRSA PPACA Enrollment Grants will also be subject to other Federal restrictions. Neither the Navigator, HRSA Grant Funds nor the State Planning and Establishment Grant Funds may be used to cover pre-award costs, to match other Federal Funds, to carry out services that are the responsibility of the Exchange, or to influence the enactment of legislation,

http://www.cms.gov/CCIIO/Resources/Funding-Opportunities/Downloads/exchange_planning_grant_foa.pdf; see also *Hawaii Grants List*, *supra* note 10, at 1-2.

¹² See *Hawaii Grants List*, *supra* note 10, at 1-2 (receiving \$1,000,000 on Sept. 30, 2010 (Planning); \$14,440,144 on Nov. 29, 2011 and \$61,815,492 on Aug. 23, 2012 (Level I); and, \$128,086,634 on Apr. 8, 2013 (Level II)); see also Annie L. Mach and C. Stephen Redhead, *Status of Federal Funding for State Implementation of Health Insurance Exchanges*, Congressional Research Service (June 19, 2013), at 6, available at <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R43066.pdf>.

¹³ Under 45 C.F.R. § 155.210, each exchange must establish a Navigator program to assist people with healthcare enrollment. State agencies may serve as Navigators. 45 C.F.R. § 155.210(c).

¹⁴ U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs., Health Res. & Servs. Admin., Hawaii: Health Center Outreach & Enrollment Assistance, available at <http://www.hrsa.gov/about/news/2013tables/outreachandenrollment/hi.html> (last visited Sept. 26, 2013); see also Appendix A.

¹⁵ *State Planning Grant Funding Announcement*, *supra* note 11, at 17; see also U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs., Ctrs. for Medicare & Medicaid Servs., Ctr. for Consumer Info. & Ins. Oversight, *Cooperative Agreement to Support the Establishment of the Affordable Care Act's Health Insurance Exchanges*, 1, 36-37 (Nov. 30, 2012) [hereinafter *Establishment Grant Funding Announcement*], available at <http://www.cms.gov/CCIIO/Resources/Funding-Opportunities/Downloads/amended-spring-2012-establishment-foa.pdf>.

¹⁶ *State Planning Grant Funding Announcement*, *supra* note 11, at 17; *Establishment Grant Funding Announcement*, *supra* note 15, at 36-37; see also 2 C.F.R. pt. 225 (2013) regarding cost allocations.

appropriations, regulation, administrative action, or Executive order proposed or pending before any Federal, state or local legislature or legislative body.¹⁷ The numerous restrictions HHS and CCIIO have placed on the use of Grant Funds may subject Hawaii and its exchange contractors, subcontractors, subgrantees and subrecipients to a significant risk of liability under the False Claims Act, and subject Hawaii to sanctions imposed by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and/or CCIIO, such as restrictions on the use of funds and/or termination of the awards.¹⁸ In the event material misrepresentations are made, criminal charges and fines may also be imposed under 18 U.S.C. § 1001 (2012). If HHS fails to specifically articulate applicable privacy and security requirements for monitoring Enrollment Assistance Programs, there may be considerable uncertainty as to who could be liable if an Enrollment Assistance Program harms a consumer.¹⁹

Compliance with the Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment

Section 1352 of Title 31 of the United States Code, the Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment, expressly prohibits recipients “of a Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement” from using appropriated funds to “influenc[e] or attempt[] to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress” in connection with specified “Federal action[s].”²⁰ In response to a Senate inquiry concerning HHS Grant Funding under the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Communities Putting Prevention to Work program, the U.S. Department of Justice stated “[t]he Department is committed to investigating all credible allegations of illegal lobbying activity, which strikes at the heart of the democratic process.”²¹ To ensure that contractors, subcontractors, subgrantees, and subrecipients comply with Federal law, Hawaii bears responsibility for preventing any appropriated Federal Funds from being used for any form of lobbying—direct or grassroots—regarding pending legislation.²²

Compliance with OMB Circular A-133’s Audit Requirements

Any recipient or subrecipient of \$500,000 or more in Federal awards during a single fiscal year must comply with the audit requirements of the Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB) Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations*.²³

¹⁷ This list is not exhaustive. See also *Establishment Grant Funding Announcement*, *supra* note 16, at 36-37.

¹⁸ U.S. GOV’T ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE, GAO-13-543, PATIENT PROTECTION AND AFFORDABLE CARE ACT—HHS’S PROCESS FOR AWARDING AND OVERSEEING EXCHANGE AND RATE REVIEW GRANTS TO STATES (May 31, 2013), available at <http://www.gao.gov/assets/660/654994.pdf>.

¹⁹ See Letter from Patrick Morrissey, *supra* note 7, at 6.

²⁰ 31 U.S.C. § 1352 (2012).

²¹ Letter from Peter J. Kadzik, Principal Deputy Assistant Att’y Gen., U.S. Dep’t of Justice, to Sen. Patrick Leahy, Chairman, S. Comm. on the Judiciary (May 7, 2013), 1, 57, available at <http://www.judiciary.senate.gov/resources/transcripts/upload/061212QFRs-Holder.pdf>.

²² 18 U.S.C. § 1913 (2012).

²³ The Single Audit Act, as amended, applies to non-Federal governmental units, including subrecipients, which receive Federal awards of \$500,000 or more. See 31 U.S.C. § 7502 (2012); OFFICE OF MGMT. & BUDGET, EXEC. OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, OMB CIRCULAR No. A-133, AUDITS OF STATES, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, AND NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS at Subpart B, §§ 200(a), 210(a) (June 26, 2007) [hereinafter OMB CIRCULAR A-133], available at http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/a133/a133_revised_2007.pdf.

The Federal award recipient(s) must identify all Federal awards it receives and expends, establish and maintain internal controls to ensure it is managing the Federal award programs in compliance with all applicable laws, prepare regular financial statements, ensure audits are conducted at the required intervals, and take corrective action on any audit findings.²⁴ Any Federal award recipient who contracts with a for-profit subrecipient is further responsible for the for-profit subrecipient's compliance.²⁵ Such contract must describe the applicable compliance requirements and the for-profit subrecipient's compliance obligations.²⁶

The Federal award recipient must select an auditor to conduct the audit.²⁷ Upon assessing the Federal award recipient's financial statements, internal controls, and compliance, the auditor will issue a report describing its findings.²⁸ The Federal award recipient is then responsible "for follow-up and corrective action on all audit findings," and must prepare a corrective action plan to address any problems identified by the audit.²⁹ Finally, the Federal award recipient must submit to the OMB's Federal clearinghouse a reporting package that includes its financial statements, schedule of expenditures of Federal awards, corrective action plan, and the auditor's reports.³⁰ Because Hawaii received at least \$500,000 in Grant Funds, it must adhere to these requirements. Failure to comply with OMB Circular A-133 may result in suspension of Federal funding and may affect eligibility for future funding.³¹

Compliance with OMB Circular A-87's Cost Principles

State and local entities that receive Federal funding must allocate their expenditures in accordance with OMB Circular A-87, *Costs Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal Governments*.³² This includes adequately documenting all costs associated with administering the Grant Funds.³³ Recipients must submit a Certificate of Cost Allocation Plan³⁴ and a Certificate of Indirect Costs,³⁵ certifying they are in conformance with this OMB Circular.³⁶ If the recipient submits a false certification, it may be subject for treble damage liability under the False Claims Act. Also, any Federal award recipient that contracts with a commercial organization is subject to the cost principles and procedures of 48 C.F.R. part 31.2. Like OMB Circular A-87, these regulations dictate how a Federal award recipient is allowed to expend funds when contracting with a commercial organization. Specifically, any state that has received Federal Grant Funds to establish an exchange may be subject to this regulation if it has

²⁴ OMB CIRCULAR A-133, *supra* note 23, § 300.

²⁵ *Id.* § 210(e).

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ *Id.* §§ 105, 200, 500.

²⁸ *Id.* §§ 500, 505, 510.

²⁹ *Id.* § 315.

³⁰ 31 U.S.C. § 7502(h) (2012); OMB CIRCULAR A-133, *supra* note 23, § 320(d).

³¹ 31 U.S.C. §§ 7501 (2012) *et seq.*

³² OFFICE OF MGMT. & BUDGET, EXEC. OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, OMB CIRCULAR NO. A-87, COST PRINCIPLES FOR STATE, LOCAL, AND INDIAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS at 5 (Attachment A, ¶ A(3) (Application)) (May 10, 2004) [hereinafter OMB CIRCULAR A-87], available at http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a087_2004.

³³ OMB Circular A-87, *supra* note 32, at 9 (Attachment A, ¶ C(1) (Basic Guidelines)).

³⁴ *Id.* at 45 (Attachment C).

³⁵ *Id.* at 56 (Attachment E).

³⁶ *Id.* at 12 (Attachment A).

contracted with commercial organizations.

Hawaii's state-based Exchange is subject to this OMB Circular and will remain so for the duration of the Exchange. Furthermore, because Hawaii received (and has not returned) Federal Grant Funds under State Planning and Establishment Grants, it may be subject to the cost allocation principles and procedures of 48 C.F.R. part 31.2. Violation of these requirements may subject the State of Hawaii to penalties under 48 C.F.R. § 52.242-3.

False Claims Act, Corporate Governance, and Internal Best Practices

Providing false information to the Federal government is strictly illegal under the Federal False Claims Act.³⁷ All persons are forbidden from knowingly or willfully falsifying or concealing a material fact, making materially false or fraudulent representations, or using any false writings or documents known to be materially fictitious.³⁸ Federal law similarly bars anyone from knowingly presenting false claims to any Federal government representative.³⁹ The Fraud Enforcement and Recovery Act of 2009 (FERA)⁴⁰ substantively amended the False Claims Act in the following areas: (1) FERA expanded the scope of the False Claims Act in re-defining a "claim";⁴¹ (2) FERA eliminated the False Claims Act's "presentation" requirements;⁴² (3) the False Claims Act's intent requirement was eliminated, such that all that is necessary for liability to attach is that such a statement has a "natural tendency to influence, or is capable of influencing the payment or receipt of money or property."⁴³ The False Claims Act's conspiracy provisions have been expanded to include conspiracies to violate other provisions of the False Claims Act.⁴⁴ The FERA amendments also establish an express "materiality" requirement,⁴⁵ as well as "reverse false claims" and overpayment "retention" liability.⁴⁶ Additionally, Hawaii's subcontractors may face relator claims under the False Claims Act if the subcontractor misuses Federal Funds. Liability for violations under the False Claims Act starts at \$5,500 per occurrence, plus treble damages.⁴⁷ Hawaii should also evaluate its state False Claims Act law(s), if applicable.

States must also institute procedures to promote compliance with the financial integrity provisions of section 1313 of the PPACA, including requirements related to accounting, reporting, auditing, cooperating with investigators, and adhering to the False Claims Act.⁴⁸ A comprehensive strategy to combat fraud will hedge against False Claims Act liabilities and ensure maximal compliance with other laws and regulations.

³⁷ 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729- 33 (2012).

³⁸ 18 U.S.C. § 1001 (2012).

³⁹ 18 U.S.C. § 287 (2012).

⁴⁰ Pub. L. 111-21, S. 386, 123 Stat. 1616 (2009).

⁴¹ 31 U.S.C. § 3729(b)(2) (2012).

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ *Id.* at § 3729(b)(4).

⁴⁴ *Id.* at § 3729(b)(4); §§ 3729(a)(1)(C) and (b)(1-4).

⁴⁵ *Id.* at § 3729(a)(1)(C); *see supra*, note 43.

⁴⁶ 31 U.S.C. § 3729(a)(7); § 3729(b)(3); 73 Fed. Reg. 67,064, 67,091 (Nov. 12, 2008) (amending 48 C.F.R. § 9-406-2(b)(1)(vi)(C); 42 U.S.C. 1320a-7b(a)(3).

⁴⁷ 31 U.S.C. § 3729(a) (2012).

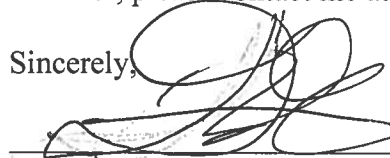
⁴⁸ *Establishment Grant Funding Announcement*, *supra* note 15, at 52-53.

Absent a comprehensive strategy to combat fraud as required by PPACA § 1313, Hawaii may face liability of its own and be subject to significant risk of reimbursing subcontractors for unlawful activity who may also face relator claims under the False Claims Act if Federal Funds are misused.⁴⁹ Given the significant taxpayer funds involved and the wide-ranging functions and responsibilities of Hawaii as a state-based Exchange, it is increasingly plausible that health insurers and subcontractors may misrepresent their credentials and that there will be ample opportunity for vigilant whistleblowers to file False Claims Act *qui tam* suits in response.

In conclusion, you may wish to evaluate whether Hawaii, its contractors, subcontractors, subgrantees and subrecipients have the oversight capability to ensure that Federal Funds are used in a transparent, accountable, and legally compliant manner. You must promptly refer to the HHS Office of Inspector General any credible evidence that a principal, employee, agent, contractor, subrecipient, subcontractor or other person or entity has submitted a false claim under the False Claims Act, or has committed a criminal or civil violation pertaining to fraud, conflict of interest, bribery, gratuity, or similar misconduct involving those funds. The HHS Office of Inspector General can be reached at <http://www.oig.hss.gov/fraud/hotline>.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact me at 202-499-4232.

Sincerely,



DANIEL Z. EPSTEIN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

cc: Hon. Patrick Leahy, Chairman, Senate Committee on the Judiciary
Hon. Charles Grassley, Ranking Member, Senate Committee on the Judiciary
Hon. Orrin Hatch, Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Finance
Hon. Tom Harkin, Chairman, Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions
Hon. Lamar Alexander, Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions
Hon. Johnny Isakson, Vice Chairman, Senate Select Committee on Ethics
Hon. Darrell Issa, Chairman, House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform
Hon. Fred Upton, Chairman, House Committee on Energy and Commerce
Hon. Elijah Cummings, Ranking Member, House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform
Hon. Roy Blunt, Ranking Member, Senate Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food & Drug Administration, Senate Committee on Appropriations
Hon. Michael Enzi, Ranking Member, Senate Subcommittee on Children and Families, Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions
Hon. Kelly Ayotte, Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
Hon. Brian Schatz
Hon. Mazie Hirono

⁴⁹ 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-33 (2012).

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Hon. Tulsi Gabbard

Hon. Colleen Hanabusa

Kathleen Sebelius, Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Daniel Levinson, Inspector General, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Peter Kadzik, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs,
U.S. Department of Justice

Hon. David Louie, Attorney General, State of Hawaii (via First Class Mail and E-mail:
hawaiiag@hawaii.gov)

Hon. Shan S. Tsutsui, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State, State of Hawaii (via
First Class Mail and E-mail: Shan.Tsutsui@hawaii.gov)

Hon. Gordon I. Ito, Insurance Commissioner, State of New Hawaii (via First Class Mail
and E-mail: insurance@dcca.hawaii.gov)

Appendix A

I. **Hawaii HRSA Grant Recipients.**

- **Fourteen awards totaling \$1,204,918:**

<u>Health Center</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Award Amount</u>
<u>BAY CLINIC, INC.</u>	<u>Hilo</u>	<u>\$115,918</u>
<u>COMMUNITY CLINIC OF MAUI</u>	<u>Wailuku</u>	<u>\$94,794</u>
<u>HAMAKUA HEALTH CENTER, INC.</u>	<u>Honokaa</u>	<u>\$68,075</u>
<u>HANA COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER</u>	<u>Hana</u>	<u>\$62,861</u>
<u>HO'OLA LAHUI HAWAII, INC.</u>	<u>Lihue</u>	<u>\$69,461</u>
<u>KALIHI-PALAMA HEALTH CENTER</u>	<u>Honolulu</u>	<u>\$139,168</u>
<u>KOKUA KALIHI VALLEY COMPREHENSIVE FAMILY SERVICES</u>	<u>Honolulu</u>	<u>\$107,246</u>
<u>KO'OLAULOA COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELLNESS CENTER, INC.</u>	<u>Kahuku</u>	<u>\$73,806</u>
<u>LANA'I COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER</u>	<u>Lanai City</u>	<u>\$61,761</u>
<u>MOLOKAI OHANA HEALTH CARE, INC.</u>	<u>Kaunakakai</u>	<u>\$61,457</u>
<u>WAIANAE DISTRICT COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH & HOSPITAL BOARD, INC.</u>	<u>Waianae</u>	<u>\$97,104</u>
<u>WAIKIKI HEALTH CENTER</u>	<u>Honolulu</u>	<u>\$105,431</u>
<u>WAIMANALO HEALTH CENTER</u>	<u>Waimanalo</u>	<u>\$73,036</u>
<u>WEST HAWAII COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, INC.</u>	<u>Kailua Kona</u>	<u>\$74,800</u>