



September 30, 2013

VIA FIRST CLASS MAIL

The Honorable Paul LePage
Office of the Governor
State House Station 1
Augusta, ME 04333
E-mail: governor@state.me.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 Maine 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 LePage:

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 Maine, as well as entities, contractors, subgrantees, subrecipients and subcontractors who are utilized in furtherance of state-federal alternate arrangement 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 Nebraska's Office of the Governor, Office of the Attorney General, Office of the Secretary of State, and any other Nebraska government offices or related affiliates.

² This would include any future Federal Grants for Navigators, in-person assisters, certified application counselors, exchange enrollment facilitators, and any Federal funding relating to Maine's maintenance costs for hardware and software management related to plan management functions, the Maine Health Filing Access Interface (HFAI),

On November 15, 2012, you wrote a letter to U.S. Department of Health and Humans Services (HHS) Secretary Kathleen G. Sebelius, which stated in pertinent part as follows:

On November 14, 2012, I stated that our state would not build a state health insurance exchange as outlined by the ACA. We are not going to assist in implementation of this bill in its current form. The ACA is full of federal mandates; as such, even a state-based health insurance exchange is actually controlled by the federal government. In the end, a state exchange puts the burden onto the states and the expense onto our taxpayers without giving the state the authority and flexibility we must have to best meet the needs of the people of Maine.

Furthermore, many of the ACA regulations remain incomplete two and a half years after the bill passed. The legal status of portions of the bill remains unresolved, and there are too many unanswered questions. Complex technicalities make interpretation challenging, and unknown financial obligations—at a time when we face a fiscal crisis that we have yet to resolve—become extremely burdensome to businesses and families. Without such issues addressed, Maine cannot make a prudent and comprehensive decision in the best interest of our citizens.

We urge you to make public, as other states have requested, any contracts signed for the development of the federally facilitated Exchange. These documents would help states make informed decisions about the costs, timeframes, scope, operations and responsibilities of the federal exchange.³

On April 13, 2012, you signed into law legislation which created a Navigator program for any exchange operating in Maine, thereby allowing brokers to act as Navigators and requiring other potential Navigators to obtain a license certified by the state's Superintendent of Insurance.⁴

security and database administration, the System for Electronic Rates and Form Filings (SERFF), Enroll UX2014 program and any application programming interface with the Federal Data Services Hub.

³ Letter from Gov. LePage to Kathleen Sebelius, Sec'y, U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs. (November 15, 2012), *available at* <http://content.govdey.com/bulletins/gd/MEGOliverV-5cfe96#.UKZvoA8Yogk>; *see also* The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, *State Exchange Profiles: Maine* (Apr. 2, 2013), *available at* <http://kff.org/health-reform/state-profile/state-exchange-profiles-maine/>.

⁴ H.P. 1098 – L.D. 1497, Leg. of the State of Maine (Apr. 13, 2012), *available at* <http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/bills/getPDF.asp?paper=HP1098&item=7&snum=125ME>.

On March 18, 2013, Eric A. Cioppa, Indiana's Superintendent of Insurance, issued a letter to the Center for Consumer Information and Insurance Oversight (CCIIO), a subdivision of HHS, announcing the state's intent to perform plan management functions without having agreed to a state-federal partnership exchange.⁵ On March 29, 2013 Maine received approval from CCIIO to perform plan management activities for the exchange.⁶ The Federal government will retain control over all other exchange functions.⁷ In an effort to market and promote the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), the 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.⁸ 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.⁹ 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."¹⁰ 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.¹¹ Most recently, on September 18, 2013, in the U.S. House of Representatives, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform issued a thorough and incisive Report, which concluded that unreasonably high risks of fraud and misinformation exist in the implementation of PPACA's "outreach" and "consumer assistance" campaigns.¹² Simply put, PPACA's Navigator and Assister programs have been mismanaged by HHS, such that consumer privacy is endangered

⁵ Letter from Eric A. Cioppa, Super. of Ins. to Gary Cohen, Dep. Dir., U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs., Ctrs. for Medicare & Medicaid Servs., Ctr. for Consumer Info. & Ins. Oversight, 1, 2-5 (Mar. 18, 2013), *available at* <http://wayback.archive-it.org/2744/20130531002411/http://www.cms.gov/CCIIO/Resources/Technical-Implementation-Letters/Downloads/me-exchange-letter-03-18-2013.pdf>.

⁶ Letter from Gary Cohen, Dir., U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs., Ctrs. for Medicare & Medicaid Servs., Ctr. for Consumer Info. & Ins. Oversight, to Eric A. Cioppa, Super. of Ins. (March 29, 2013), *available at* <http://wayback.archive-it.org/2744/20130531002414/http://www.cms.gov/CCIIO/Resources/Technical-Implementation-Letters/Downloads/me-pm-letter-03-29-2013.pdf>.

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ 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).

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ *Id.*, at 2, 5.

¹¹ 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>.

¹² U.S. House of Rep., Comm. on Oversight & Gov't Reform,

Preliminary Staff Report, Risks of Fraud and Misinformation with ObamaCare Outreach Campaign: How Navigator and Assister Program Mismanagement Endangers Consumers (Sept. 18, 2013), *available at* <http://oversight.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Republican-Staff-Report-on-Navigators.pdf>.

and American taxpayers are unduly subjected to significant risk of fraud and theft.¹³

Maine is an ostensible beneficiary of an \$35,591,333 multi-state consortium Early Innovator Grant, administered by the University of Massachusetts Medical School, intended to benefit individuals and small businesses in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont.¹⁴ The Early Innovator Grant was intended to create, build and support an Information Technology (IT) framework for the Massachusetts Exchange such that Maine may gain efficiencies to accelerate the development and implementation of Maine's state-federal alternate arrangement exchange.¹⁵ Maine also received an \$1,000,000 State Planning Grant on September 30, 2010 and a \$5,877,676 Level One Establishment Grant on November 29, 2011¹⁶ through CCIIO.¹⁷ The Planning Grant was issued to assist Maine with initial planning activities related to implementing a state exchange,¹⁸ including, but not limited to, developing an implementation plan, creating a stakeholder process to answer policy and implementation questions, researching IT program integration and technical infrastructure, and assessing current and future needs and capabilities needed to establish the Maine exchange.¹⁹ Maine's Level I Establishment Grant funding will be utilized to fund the Navigator program,²⁰ in-person assisters, application counselors and other outreach functions in furtherance of the anticipated October 1, 2013 state-federal alternate arrangement exchange start date.²¹ Two Maine entities also received \$541,846 in Navigator Grants through CCIIO,²² and nineteen awards totaling \$1,405,623 from HHS's Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) for health center outreach and

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ See *Maine Grants List*, *infra* note 16, at 1-2.

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs., Ctrs. for Medicare & Medicaid Servs., Ctr. for Consumer Info. & Ins. Oversight, *Maine Affordable Insurance Exchange Grants Awards List*, 1-2 [hereinafter *Maine Grants List*], available at <http://www.cms.gov/ccio/Resources/Marketplace-Grants/me.html> (last visited Sept. 28, 2013).

¹⁷ See *Maine Grants List*, *supra* note 16; 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>.

¹⁸ 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 http://www.cms.gov/CCIIO/Resources/Funding-Opportunities/Downloads/exchange_planning_grant_foa.pdf.

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ 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).

²¹ U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs., Ctrs. for Medicare & Medicaid Servs., Ctr. for 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>; see also *Maine Grants List*, *supra* note 16 (indirect beneficiary of \$35,591,333 Early Innovator Grant; receiving \$1,000,000 on Sept. 30, 2010 (Planning); and, \$5,877,676 on Nov. 29, 2011 (Level I)).

²² U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs., Ctrs. For Medicare & Medicaid Servs., Ctr. For Consumer Info. & Ins. Oversight, *Navigator Grant Recipients* (Aug. 15, 2013), 1, 12 (Community Action of Nebraska, Inc. received \$562,457 and Ponca Tribe of Nebraska received \$37,543), available at <http://www.cms.gov/CCIIO/Programs-and-Initiatives/Health-Insurance-Marketplaces/Downloads/navigator-list-8-15-2013.pdf>; see also Appendix A.

enrollment assistance under the PPACA.²³ In light of these allocated funds provided by HHS, Cause of Action writes to identify potential liability pitfalls Maine may face when an individual or entity connected to a state-federal alternate arrangement 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.²⁴ 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.²⁵

The State of Maine and entities within the state that 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, appropriations, regulation, administrative action, or Executive order proposed or pending before any Federal, state or local legislature or legislative body.²⁶ The numerous restrictions HHS and CCIIO have placed on the use of Grant Funds may subject Maine and its exchange contractors, subcontractors, subgrantees and subrecipients to a significant risk of liability under the False Claims Act, and subject the State of Maine 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.²⁷ 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.²⁸

²³ U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs., Health Res. & Servs. Admin., Maine: Health Center Outreach & Enrollment Assistance, available at <http://www.hrsa.gov/about/news/2013tables/outreachandenrollment/me.html> (last visited Sept. 28, 2013); see also Appendix A.

²⁴ *State Planning Grant Funding Announcement*, supra note 18, at 12, 17; see also *Establishment Grant Funding Announcement*, supra note 21, at 36-37.

²⁵ *State Planning Grant Funding Announcement*, supra note 18, at 12, 17; *Establishment Grant Funding Announcement*, supra note 21, at 36-37. See also 2 C.F.R. pt. 225 (2013) regarding cost allocations.

²⁶ This list is not exhaustive. See *State Planning Grant Funding Announcement*, supra note 18, at 12, 17; *Establishment Grant Funding Announcement*, supra note 21, at 36-37.

²⁷ U.S. GOV'T ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE, GAO-13-543, PATIENT PROTECTION AND AFFORDABLE CARE ACT—HHS'S PROCESS FOR AWARDED AND OVERSEEING EXCHANGE AND RATE REVIEW GRANTS TO STATES (May 31, 2013), available at <http://www.gao.gov/assets/660/654994.pdf>.

²⁸ See Letter from Patrick Morrisey, supra note 9, at 6.

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].”²⁹ 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.”³⁰ To ensure that contractors, subcontractors, subgrantees, and subrecipients comply with Federal law, Maine bears responsibility for preventing any appropriated Federal Funds from being used for any form of lobbying—direct or grassroots—regarding pending legislation.³¹

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*.³² 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.³³ Any Federal award recipient who contracts with a for-profit subrecipient is further responsible for the for-profit subrecipient’s compliance.³⁴ Such contract must describe the applicable compliance requirements and the for-profit subrecipient’s compliance obligations.³⁵

The Federal award recipient must select an auditor to conduct the audit.³⁶ Upon assessing the Federal award recipient’s financial statements, internal controls, and compliance,

²⁹ 31 U.S.C. § 1352 (2012).

³⁰ 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>.

³¹ 18 U.S.C. § 1913 (2012).

³² 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.

³³ OMB CIRCULAR A-133, *supra* note 32, § 300.

³⁴ *Id.* § 210(e).

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ *Id.* §§ 105, 200, 500.

the auditor will issue a report describing its findings.³⁷ 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.³⁸ 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.³⁹ Because Maine 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.⁴⁰

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*.⁴¹ This includes adequately documenting all costs associated with administering the Grant Funds.⁴² Recipients must submit a Certificate of Cost Allocation Plan⁴³ and a Certificate of Indirect Costs,⁴⁴ certifying they are in conformance with this OMB Circular.⁴⁵ 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 contracted with commercial organizations.

Maine’s state-federal alternate arrangement exchange is subject to this OMB Circular to the extent the State Planning and/or Establishment Grant Funds have been utilized to establish the exchange. If Maine elects to transition to a state-based exchange, all Federal Grant Funds in furtherance of the exchange will be subject to OMB Circular A-87. Furthermore, because Maine received (and has not returned) Federal Grant Funds under a State Planning Grant, the state 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 Maine to penalties under 48 C.F.R. §52.242-3.

³⁷ *Id.* §§ 500, 505, 510.

³⁸ *Id.* § 315.

³⁹ 31 U.S.C. § 7502(h) (2012); OMB CIRCULAR A-133, *supra* note 32, § 320(d).

⁴⁰ 31 U.S.C. §§ 7501 (2012) *et seq.*

⁴¹ 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.

⁴² OMB Circular A-87, *supra* note 41, at 9 (Attachment A, ¶ C(1) (Basic Guidelines)).

⁴³ *Id.* at 45 (Attachment C).

⁴⁴ *Id.* at 56 (Attachment E).

⁴⁵ *Id.* at 12 (Attachment A).

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.⁴⁶ 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.⁴⁷ Federal law similarly bars anyone from knowingly presenting false claims to any Federal government representative.⁴⁸ The Fraud Enforcement and Recovery Act of 2009 (FERA)⁴⁹ 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”;⁵⁰ (2) FERA eliminated the False Claims Act’s “presentation” requirements;⁵¹ (3) the False Claims Act’s intent requirement was eliminated, such that all that is necessary for liability to attach is that such statement has a “natural tendency to influence, or is capable of influencing the payment or receipt of money or property.”⁵² The False Claims Act’s conspiracy provisions have also been expanded to include conspiracies to violate other provisions of the False Claims Act.⁵³ The FERA amendments also establish an express “materiality” requirement,⁵⁴ as well as “reverse false claims” and overpayment “retention” liability.⁵⁵ Additionally, Maine’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.⁵⁶ Maine 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.⁵⁷ A comprehensive strategy to combat fraud will hedge against False Claims Act liabilities and ensure maximal compliance with other laws and regulations.

Absent a comprehensive strategy to combat fraud as required by PPACA §1313, Maine 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

⁴⁶ 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729- 33 (2012).

⁴⁷ 18 U.S.C. § 1001 (2012).

⁴⁸ 18 U.S.C. § 287 (2012).

⁴⁹ Pub. L. 111-21, S. 386, 123 Stat. 1616 (2009).

⁵⁰ 31 U.S.C. § 3729(b)(2) (2012).

⁵¹ *Id.*

⁵² *Id.* at § 3729(b)(4).

⁵³ *Id.* at § 3729(b)(4); §§ 3729(a)(1)(C) and (b)(1-4).

⁵⁴ *Id.* at § 3729(a)(1)(C); *see supra*, note 52.

⁵⁵ 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).

⁵⁶ 31 U.S.C. § 3729(a) (2012).

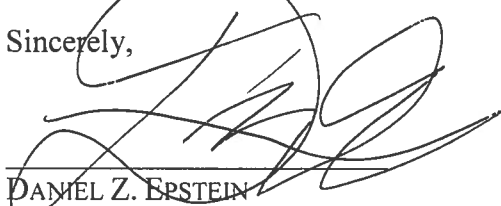
⁵⁷ *State Planning Grant Funding Announcement*, *supra* note 18, at 4, 14-16; *see also Establishment Grant Funding Announcement*, *supra* note 21, at 52-53.

are misused.⁵⁸ Given the significant taxpayer funds involved and the wide-ranging functions and responsibilities of Maine as a state-federal alternate arrangement 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 Maine, 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

⁵⁸ 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-33 (2012).

Hon. Susan Collins, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Ranking Member,
Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development

Hon. Angus King

Hon. Chellie Pingree

Hon. Mike Michaud, Ranking Member, House Committee on Veterans' Affairs

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. Janet T. Mills, Attorney General, State of Maine (via First Class Mail and
E-mail Mail: consumer.mediation@maine.gov)

Hon. Matthew Dunlap, Secretary of State, State of Maine (via First Class Mail and
E-mail Mail: sos.office@maine.gov)

Hon. Eric A. Cioppa, Superintendent, Maine Bureau of Insurance (via First Class Mail
and E-mail Mail: Eric.A.Cioppa@maine.gov)

Appendix A

I. Maine Navigator Grant Recipients.

Two awards totaling \$541,846:

- **Western Maine Community Action**
Grant amount: \$475,000
- **Fishing Partnership Health Plan**
Grant amount: \$66,846

II. Maine HRSA Grant Recipients.

Nineteen awards totaling \$1,405,623:

Health Center	City	Award Amount
BUCKSPORT REGIONAL HEALTH CENTER	Bucksport	\$83,904
DFD RUSSELL MEDICAL CENTER	Leeds	\$65,930
EASTPORT HEALTH CARE, INC.	Eastport	\$68,878
FISH RIVER RURAL HEALTH	Eagle Lake	\$62,234
HARRINGTON FAMILY HEALTH CENTER, INC.	Harrington	\$67,976
HEALTH ACCESS NETWORK, INC.	Lincoln	\$81,891
HEALTHREACH COMM. HEALTH CENTERS	Waterville	\$103,176
ISLANDS COMM. MEDICAL SERVICES, INC.	Vinalhaven	\$61,607
KATAHDIN VALLEY HEALTH CENTER	Patten	\$77,480
MAINE MIGRANT HEALTH PROGRAMS, INC.	Augusta	\$61,600
PENOBSCOT COMM. HEALTH CENTER, INC.	Bangor	\$121,200
PINES HEALTH SERVICES	Caribou	\$68,548
PORTLAND COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER	Portland	\$73,003
PORTLAND MAIN, CITY OF	Portland	\$74,433
REGIONAL MEDICAL CTR. AT LUBEC ME, INC.	Lubec	\$64,093
SACOPEE VALLEY HEALTH CENTER	Parsonsfield	\$71,000
SEBASTICOOK FAMILY DOCTORS	Newport	\$62,157
ST. CROIX REGIONAL FAMILY HEALTH CENTER	Princeton	\$71,188
YORK COUNTY COMMUNITY ACTION CORP.	Sanford	\$65,325