



September 30, 2013

**VIA FIRST CLASS MAIL**

The Honorable Scott Walker  
Office of the Governor  
State Capitol  
P.O. Box 7863  
Madison, WI 53707-7863  
E-mail: wisgov@mail.state.wi.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 Wisconsin 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.**<sup>1</sup>*

Dear Governor Walker:

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 Wisconsin, as well as entities, contractors, subgrantees, subrecipients and subcontractors who are utilized in furtherance of federally-facilitated exchanges,<sup>2</sup> regarding potential liabilities that may apply if any of these entities or their agents misuse the taxpayer funds they receive.

<sup>1</sup> 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 Wisconsin's Office of the Governor, Office of the Attorney General, Office of the Secretary of State, and any other Wisconsin government offices or related affiliates.

<sup>2</sup> This would include any future Federal Grants for Navigators, in-person assisters, certified application counselors, and any Federal funding relating to the System for Electronic Rates and Form Filings (SERFF), Enroll UX2014 program and any application programing from the Federal Data Services Hub.

On November 16, 2012, you sent a letter to Kathleen Sebelius, Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) that Wisconsin would default to a federally-facilitated exchange.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup> 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.”<sup>6</sup> 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.<sup>7</sup> 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.<sup>8</sup> Simply put, PPACA’s Navigator and Assister programs have been mismanaged by HHS, such that consumer privacy is endangered and American taxpayers are unduly subjected to significant risk of fraud and theft.<sup>9</sup>

Wisconsin received an \$37,757,266 Early Innovator Grant and a \$999,873 State Planning Grant through the Center for Consumer Information and Insurance Oversight (CCIIO), a subdivision of HHS.<sup>10</sup> The Early Innovator Grant was intended to create, build and support an Information Technology (IT) framework for a single, intuitive web portal through which

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<sup>3</sup> Letter from Gov. Scott Walker to Kathleen Sebelius, Sec’y, U.S. Dep’t of Health & Human Servs. (Nov. 16, 2012), *available at* <http://walker.wi.gov/sites/default/files/documents/11.16.12%20Letter%20to%20Secretary%20Sebelius.pdf>; *see also* The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, *State Exchange Profiles: Wisconsin* (Dec. 11, 2012) 1-2 [hereinafter *State Exchange Profiles*], *available at* <http://kff.org/health-reform/state-profile/state-exchange-profiles-wisconsin/>.

<sup>4</sup> 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).

<sup>5</sup> 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](https://www.oag.state.tx.us/newspubs/releases/2013/Letter_to_HHS_re_Data_Privacy__final_8_14_13_.pdf).

<sup>6</sup> *Id.*, at 2, 5.

<sup>7</sup> 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>.

<sup>8</sup> 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>.

<sup>9</sup> *Id.*

<sup>10</sup> U.S. Dep’t of Health & Human Servs., Ctrs. for Medicare & Medicaid Servs., Ctr. for Consumer Info. & Ins. Oversight, *Wisconsin Affordable Insurance Exchange Grants Awards List*, [hereinafter *Wisconsin Grants List*], *available at* <http://www.cms.gov/cciio/Resources/Marketplace-Grants/wi.html> (last visited Sept. 27, 2013); 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 7-8, *available at* <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R43066.pdf>.

Wisconsin residents could access subsidized and non-subsidized health care, while also promoting efficiency and lower administrative costs.<sup>11</sup> In January 2012, you returned the \$37,757,266 Early Innovator Grant to HHS.<sup>12</sup> The Planning Grant was intended to assist Wisconsin with initial planning and design activities related to implementing a state exchange,<sup>13</sup> including, but not limited to, conducting surveys of the state's insurance markets, contracting to develop predictive models to measure the impact of the PPACA on Wisconsin, and otherwise preparing for a state-based exchange.<sup>14</sup> On August 15, 2013, six entities in Wisconsin received Navigator Grants<sup>15</sup> from CMS totaling \$1,001,942.<sup>16</sup> Entities in Wisconsin also received sixteen awards from HHS's Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) totaling \$1,770,786 for health center outreach and enrollment assistance under the PPACA.<sup>17</sup> In light of these allocated funds provided by HHS, Cause of Action writes to identify potential liability pitfalls Wisconsin may face when an individual or entity connected to a federally-facilitated 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 Grants states, 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.<sup>18</sup> 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.<sup>19</sup>

The State of Wisconsin 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 Grant Funds may be used to cover pre-award costs, to match other Federal Funds, to carry out services that are the

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<sup>11</sup> See *Wisconsin Grants List*, *supra* note 10.

<sup>12</sup> See *Status of Federal Funding for State Implementation of Health Insurance Exchanges*, *supra* note 10, at 8.

<sup>13</sup> 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](http://www.cms.gov/CCIIO/Resources/Funding-Opportunities/Downloads/exchange_planning_grant_foa.pdf); see also *Wisconsin Grants List*, *supra* note 10.

<sup>14</sup> See *Wisconsin Grants List*, *supra* note 10.

<sup>15</sup> 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).

<sup>16</sup> U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs., Ctrs. For Medicare & Medicaid Servs., *Navigator Grant Recipients*, 1, 26-27 (Aug. 15, 2013), available at <http://www.cms.gov/CCIIO/Programs-and-Initiatives/Health-Insurance-Marketplaces/Downloads/navigator-list-8-15-2013.pdf>; see also Appendix A.

<sup>17</sup> U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs., Health Res. & Servs. Admin., *Wisconsin: Health Center Outreach & Enrollment Assistance*, available at <http://www.hrsa.gov/about/news/2013tables/outreachandenrollment/wi.html> (last visited Sept. 27, 2013); see also Appendix A.

<sup>18</sup> *State Planning Grant Funding Announcement*, *supra* note 13, at 12, 17.

<sup>19</sup> *State Planning Grant Funding Announcement*, *supra* note 13, at 12, 17; see also 2 C.F.R. pt. 225 (2013) regarding cost allocations.

responsibility of the Wisconsin federally-facilitated 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.<sup>20</sup> The numerous restrictions HHS and CCIIO have placed on the use of Grant Funds may subject Wisconsin and its exchange contractors, subcontractors, subgrantees and subrecipients to a significant risk of liability under the False Claims Act, and subject Wisconsin 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.<sup>21</sup> 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.<sup>22</sup>

### **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].”<sup>23</sup> 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.”<sup>24</sup> To ensure that contractors, subcontractors, subgrantees, and subrecipients comply with Federal law, Wisconsin bears responsibility for preventing any appropriated Federal Funds from being used for any form of lobbying—direct or grassroots—regarding pending legislation.<sup>25</sup>

### **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*.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> This list is not exhaustive. See also *State Planning Grant Funding Announcement*, *supra* note 13, at 12, 17.

<sup>21</sup> 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>.

<sup>22</sup> See Letter from Patrick Morrissey, *supra* note 5, at 6.

<sup>23</sup> 31 U.S.C. § 1352 (2012).

<sup>24</sup> 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>.

<sup>25</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 1913 (2012).

<sup>26</sup> 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](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.<sup>27</sup> Any Federal award recipient who contracts with a for-profit subrecipient is further responsible for the for-profit subrecipient's compliance.<sup>28</sup> Such contract must describe the applicable compliance requirements and the for-profit subrecipient's compliance obligations.<sup>29</sup>

The Federal award recipient must select an auditor to conduct the audit.<sup>30</sup> Upon assessing the Federal award recipient's financial statements, internal controls, and compliance, the auditor will issue a report describing its findings.<sup>31</sup> 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.<sup>32</sup> 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.<sup>33</sup> Because Wisconsin 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.<sup>34</sup>

### **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*.<sup>35</sup> This includes adequately documenting all costs associated with administering the Grant Funds.<sup>36</sup> Recipients must submit a Certificate of Cost Allocation Plan<sup>37</sup> and a Certificate of Indirect Costs,<sup>38</sup> certifying they are in conformance with this OMB Circular.<sup>39</sup> 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.

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<sup>27</sup> OMB CIRCULAR A-133, *supra* note 26, § 300.

<sup>28</sup> *Id.* § 210(e).

<sup>29</sup> *Id.*

<sup>30</sup> *Id.* §§ 105, 200, 500.

<sup>31</sup> *Id.* §§ 500, 505, 510.

<sup>32</sup> *Id.* § 315.

<sup>33</sup> 31 U.S.C. § 7502(h) (2012); OMB CIRCULAR A-133, *supra* note 26, § 320(d).

<sup>34</sup> 31 U.S.C. §§ 7501 (2012) *et seq.*

<sup>35</sup> 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](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a087_2004).

<sup>36</sup> OMB Circular A-87, *supra* note 35, at 9 (Attachment A, ¶ C(1) (Basic Guidelines)).

<sup>37</sup> *Id.* at 45 (Attachment C).

<sup>38</sup> *Id.* at 56 (Attachment E).

<sup>39</sup> *Id.* at 12 (Attachment A).

Wisconsin's federally-facilitated health insurance exchange is not currently subject to this OMB Circular. However, to the extent Wisconsin elects in the future to transition to a state-based or state-federal partnership exchange, all Federal Funds granted to the state for that purpose will be subject to OMB Circular A-87. Furthermore, because Wisconsin received (and has not returned) Federal Grant Funds under a State Planning Grant, 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 Wisconsin 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.<sup>40</sup> 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.<sup>41</sup> Federal law similarly bars anyone from knowingly presenting false claims to any Federal government representative.<sup>42</sup> The Fraud Enforcement and Recovery Act of 2009 (FERA)<sup>43</sup> 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";<sup>44</sup> (2) FERA eliminated the False Claims Act's "presentation" requirements;<sup>45</sup> (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."<sup>46</sup> The False Claims Act's conspiracy provisions have also been expanded to include conspiracies to violate other provisions of the False Claims Act.<sup>47</sup> The FERA amendments also establish an express "materiality" requirement,<sup>48</sup> as well as "reverse false claims" and overpayment "retention" liability.<sup>49</sup> Additionally, Wisconsin'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.<sup>50</sup> Wisconsin 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.<sup>51</sup> A

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<sup>40</sup> 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729- 33 (2012).

<sup>41</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 1001 (2012).

<sup>42</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 287 (2012).

<sup>43</sup> Pub. L. 111-21, S. 386, 123 Stat. 1616 (2009).

<sup>44</sup> 31 U.S.C. § 3729(b)(2) (2012).

<sup>45</sup> *Id.*

<sup>46</sup> *Id.* at § 3729(b)(4).

<sup>47</sup> *Id.* at § 3729(b)(4); §§ 3729(a)(1)(C) and (b)(1-4).

<sup>48</sup> *Id.* at § 3729(a)(1)(C); *see supra*, note 46.

<sup>49</sup> 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).

<sup>50</sup> 31 U.S.C. § 3729(a) (2012).

<sup>51</sup> *State Planning Grant Funding Announcement*, *supra* note 13, at 12, 17.

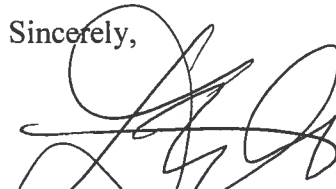
comprehensive strategy to combat fraud will hedge against False Claims Act liabilities and ensure maximal compliance with other laws and regulations.

Absent a comprehensive strategy to combat fraud as required by PPACA § 1313, Wisconsin 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.<sup>52</sup> Given the significant taxpayer funds involved and the wide-ranging functions and responsibilities of Wisconsin as a federally-facilitated 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 Wisconsin, 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.hhs.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

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<sup>52</sup> 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-33 (2012).

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. Ron Johnson, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Ranking Member,  
Subcommittee on European Affairs; Senate Committee on Homeland Security and  
Governmental Affairs, Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Financial and Contracting  
Oversight  
Hon. Tammy Baldwin  
Hon. Paul Ryan, Chairman, House Committee on the Budget  
Hon. James Sensenbrenner, Jr., House Committee on the Judiciary, Chairman,  
Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations  
Hon. Thomas Petri, House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Chairman,  
Subcommittee on Highways and Transit  
Hon. Sean Duffy  
Hon. Reid Ribble  
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. J.B. Van Hollen, Attorney General, State of Wisconsin (via First Class Mail  
and Fax: 608-267-2779)  
Hon. Doug La Follette, Secretary of State, State of Wisconsin (via First Class Mail and  
E-mail: [statesec@sos.state.wi.us](mailto:statesec@sos.state.wi.us))  
Hon. Ted Nickel, Insurance Commissioner, State of Wisconsin (via First Class Mail and  
Fax: 608-266-9935)



**Appendix A**

I. Wisconsin Navigator Grant Recipients.

**Six awards totaling \$1,001,942:**

- **Partners for Community Development, Inc.**  
Grant amount: \$315,720
- **Northwest Wisconsin Concentrated Employment Program, Inc.**  
Grant amount: \$285,035
- **Legal Action of Wisconsin, Inc./SeniorLAW**  
Grant amount: \$70,000
- **National Council of Urban Indian Health**  
Grant amount: \$35,000
- **National Healthy Start Association**  
Grant amount: \$191,667
- **R&B Receivables Management Corporation DBA R&B Solutions**  
Grant amount: \$104,520

II. Wisconsin HRSA Grant Recipients.

**Sixteen awards totaling \$1,770,786:**

Health Center	City	Award Amount
16TH STREET COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, INC.	Milwaukee	\$159,419
COMMUNITY HEALTH SYSTEMS, INC.	Beloit	\$104,606
FAMILY HEALTH CENTER OF MARSHFIELD, INC.	Marshfield	\$239,774
FOX CITIES COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER	Appleton	\$95,465
KENOSHA COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, INC.	Kenosha	\$104,419
LA CLINICA DE LOS CAMPESINOS, INC.	Wautoma	\$106,355
THE LAKES COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, INC.	Iron River	\$90,717
MADISON COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, INC.	Madison	\$124,472
MILWAUKEE HEALTH SERVICES, INC.	Milwaukee	\$117,014
NEW COMMUNITY CLINIC, INC., LTD.	Green Bay	\$71,529
NORTHERN HEALTH CENTERS, INC.	Lakewood	\$85,532
OUTREACH COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS, INC.	Milwaukee	\$171,981
PRIMARY CONNECTION HEALTHCARE, INC.	Wausau	\$74,653

PROGRESSIVE COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS, INC.	Milwaukee	\$76,149
SCENIC BLUFFS HEALTH CENTER, INC.	Cashton	\$86,467
SHEBOYGAN AREA COMMUNITY CLINICS, INC.	Sheboygan	\$62,234