

- **Action:** Overlooked financial discrepancies during contracted reviews, failing to detect or report systemic irregularities within the ABI Waiver Program.
-

Impact of Actions

- Allowed persistent misuse and inefficient allocation of Medicaid funds.
- Jeopardized the integrity of critical services for brain injury survivors dependent on the ABI Waiver Program.
- Undermined public trust in federal and state administration of taxpayer-funded healthcare programs.

This detailed account highlights the systemic failures and direct actions contributing to gross mismanagement, emphasizing the need for immediate accountability and corrective measures.



3. When Did This Occur? - Gross Mismanagement

Description:

Persistent failure to manage federally allocated Medicaid funds within the Connecticut Medicaid ABI Waiver Program. Evidence includes incomplete financial audits, insufficient oversight mechanisms, and lack of coordination among federal and state agencies, jeopardizing the program's integrity and taxpayers' funds.

Timeline of Occurrences

1. Initial Mismanagement (2015-2024):

Systemic issues in Medicaid fund management began surfacing as early as 2015, marked by repeated reports of non-compliance with financial and operational oversight requirements. These issues persisted over the years without substantial corrective actions by state or federal authorities.

2. Whistleblower Reports (2020-Present):

Numerous whistleblower complaints and reports from concerned stakeholders highlighted mismanagement and non-compliance in Medicaid funding. These reports, submitted to both state and federal agencies, were either ignored or inadequately addressed, exacerbating systemic inefficiencies.

3. Failure to Address ADA Accommodations (2021-Present):

Specific instances of non-compliance with ADA accommodations emerged in 2021, with requests for transparency and accessible communication routinely denied, impacting program beneficiaries and whistleblowers alike.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



4. **FOIA Denials and Delays (2022-Present):**

Requests for public records under FOIA were systematically denied or delayed starting in 2022, hindering transparency and obstructing accountability efforts.

5. **Significant Lapses in Accountability (2023-2024):**

Financial audits and oversight mechanisms revealed substantial gaps in documentation and reporting during this period, with critical records either unavailable or incomplete.

This failure directly affected the program's ability to provide consistent services to Medicaid beneficiaries.

6. **Ongoing Violations (2024):**

As of 2024, the systemic mismanagement continues unabated, with no evidence of meaningful federal or state intervention to correct these issues. This includes the failure to implement accountability measures, conduct thorough audits, or address whistleblower allegations.

Key Milestones

- **2015-2019:** Early reports of inefficiencies and mismanagement go unaddressed.
- **2020:** Whistleblower disclosures to state and federal agencies highlight systemic issues.
- **2021:** ADA accommodation failures escalate, impacting accessibility for program beneficiaries and stakeholders.
- **2022-2024:** Widespread FOIA non-compliance prevents transparency and accountability.



- **2023-2024:** Critical financial records remain incomplete, audits reveal gaps, and corrective actions are absent.
-

Conclusion

The timeline reflects a persistent and escalating pattern of gross mismanagement over several years, marked by failures at both state and federal levels. Immediate intervention is essential to mitigate ongoing harm to Medicaid beneficiaries and restore public trust in the administration of taxpayer-funded programs.



4. How Did You Discover This Action? - Gross Mismanagement

Description:

Persistent failure to manage federally allocated Medicaid funds within the Connecticut Medicaid ABI Waiver Program. Evidence includes incomplete financial audits, insufficient oversight mechanisms, and lack of coordination among federal and state agencies, jeopardizing the program's integrity and taxpayers' funds.

Discovery Timeline and Sources

1. Personal Experience as a Medicaid Consumer Advocate (2015-Present):

Through years of direct involvement as a consumer advocate for individuals with acquired brain injuries (ABI), systemic issues in Medicaid fund allocation and program management became apparent. Reports of service disruptions, inconsistent reimbursements, and poor administrative oversight were consistently raised by program participants and providers.

2. FOIA Requests and Denials (2022-2024):

Formal Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests were submitted to obtain records on Medicaid program operations, including provider registry information, financial audits, and compliance reports. These requests were systematically denied or delayed, revealing a lack of transparency and accountability within the system.

3. Whistleblower Reports and Disclosures (2020-Present):

Whistleblower reports from within state agencies and contracted service providers



highlighted mismanagement of funds and insufficient oversight. These disclosures corroborated ongoing issues and indicated systemic failures across multiple agencies.

4. Failed ADA Accommodations and Accessibility Barriers (2021-Present):

Attempts to access program-related records and services revealed ADA non-compliance, including the failure to provide accessible communication formats and reasonable accommodations for individuals with disabilities. This further obstructed transparency and accountability efforts.

5. Incomplete Financial Audits and Reporting (2023-2024):

Reviews of publicly available financial audits and government reports indicated significant gaps in documentation and discrepancies in fund allocation. These findings were consistent with whistleblower disclosures and personal observations of systemic inefficiencies.

6. Stakeholder Feedback and Advocacy Efforts (2018-Present):

Continuous feedback from Medicaid beneficiaries, healthcare providers, and advocacy organizations reinforced concerns about mismanagement, service inconsistencies, and the lack of corrective actions by responsible agencies.

Key Observations

- **Inaccessible Records:** Repeated FOIA denials and incomplete audit reports hindered transparency.



- **Service Disruptions:** Reports from beneficiaries and providers revealed lapses in critical Medicaid services due to poor management.
 - **Whistleblower Consistency:** Multiple reports from internal and external stakeholders consistently pointed to systemic mismanagement.
 - **Lack of Accountability:** Evidence of coordination failures between federal and state agencies highlighted the absence of effective oversight mechanisms.
-

Conclusion

The discovery of gross mismanagement was a cumulative process involving FOIA requests, whistleblower reports, stakeholder feedback, and direct observations of systemic failures. The consistent pattern of issues across multiple years and sources underscores the urgent need for comprehensive corrective actions to restore accountability and integrity to the Connecticut Medicaid ABI Waiver Program.



5. What Additional Facts Support Your Allegation? - Gross Mismanagement

Description:

Persistent failure to manage federally allocated Medicaid funds within the Connecticut Medicaid ABI Waiver Program. Evidence includes incomplete financial audits, insufficient oversight mechanisms, and lack of coordination among federal and state agencies, jeopardizing the program's integrity and taxpayers' funds.

Supporting Facts

1. Incomplete and Delayed Financial Audits:

- **Fact:** Publicly available audit reports lack critical financial details, including fund allocation records and provider payment data. Annual audits mandated under Medicaid regulations (42 CFR § 431.16) are incomplete or delayed.
- **Evidence:** Reviews of Connecticut State Auditors' reports and federal CMS audits reveal unaddressed discrepancies in Medicaid fund distribution and utilization.

2. Lack of Accountability Measures:

- **Fact:** Key oversight bodies, including the Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS) and the Office of the State Comptroller, failed to implement effective accountability mechanisms for monitoring Medicaid expenditures.
- **Evidence:** Whistleblower disclosures and stakeholder complaints indicate that funds were mismanaged without adequate tracking systems or follow-up actions.



3. Service Disruptions and Beneficiary Impact:

- **Fact:** Medicaid ABI Waiver Program participants experienced service interruptions due to delayed provider payments and administrative inefficiencies.
- **Evidence:** Testimonies from affected beneficiaries and providers document cases of delayed reimbursements, resulting in lapses in care and service quality.

4. Whistleblower Reports of Mismanagement:

- **Fact:** Multiple whistleblowers within state agencies and contracted service providers have reported systemic failures in fund management, including overpayments, underpayments, and misuse of federal Medicaid funds.
- **Evidence:** Official whistleblower reports submitted to federal and state oversight bodies detail persistent mismanagement practices over several years.

5. FOIA Non-Compliance:

- **Fact:** Systematic denials of FOIA requests for financial and operational records indicate deliberate obfuscation by state agencies.
- **Evidence:** FOIA requests submitted between 2022 and 2024 were either denied or delayed without valid legal justification, violating 5 U.S.C. § 552.

6. Failure to Implement Corrective Actions:

- **Fact:** Federal agencies, including the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), failed to enforce remedial measures to address identified deficiencies.
- **Evidence:** CMS oversight reports highlight repeated compliance failures without evidence of substantive enforcement actions or penalties.



7. Discrepancies in Provider Records:

- **Fact:** Provider registry records for the ABI Waiver Program lack updated enrollment statuses, areas of specialty, and disciplinary actions.
- **Evidence:** Reviews of publicly available registry data reveal outdated or incomplete information, raising concerns about transparency and oversight.

8. Coordination Failures Between Agencies:

- **Fact:** Federal and state agencies, including CMS, DSS, and the Office of the State Comptroller, failed to coordinate effectively to ensure Medicaid compliance.
- **Evidence:** Internal communications and agency reports point to breakdowns in inter-agency coordination, leaving systemic issues unaddressed.

9. Impacts on Taxpayer Funds:

- **Fact:** Mismanagement of federal Medicaid allocations resulted in wasted taxpayer dollars.
- **Evidence:** Financial discrepancies identified in state audits suggest improper use of funds intended for the ABI Waiver Program.

10. Repeated Program Violations:

- **Fact:** The Connecticut Medicaid ABI Waiver Program has faced repeated allegations of non-compliance with Medicaid regulations (42 U.S.C. § 1396 et seq.) over the past decade.
- **Evidence:** Historical records and legal cases involving the program highlight a pattern of systemic failures in meeting federal requirements.



Conclusion

The evidence underscores a persistent and systemic failure to manage Medicaid funds effectively within the Connecticut Medicaid ABI Waiver Program. This mismanagement compromises the program's integrity, harms beneficiaries, and wastes taxpayer resources. The lack of corrective actions and ongoing failures in transparency, accountability, and compliance necessitate immediate federal intervention.



1. Who Took the Action? - Abuse of Authority

Description:

Deliberate obstruction of transparency and ADA compliance through denials of FOIA requests and failure to provide ADA-required accommodations. Evidence highlights actions by federal and state officials that undermine whistleblower protections and public accountability, violating constitutional rights under the First, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments.

Federal Officials and Entities

1. **Name:** Merrick B. Garland

Title: U.S. Attorney General

Position in Chain of Command: Head of the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), overseeing all DOJ divisions, including the Civil Rights Division.

Role: Failed to ensure DOJ compliance with FOIA, ADA accommodations, and whistleblower protections.

2. **Name:** Kristen Clarke

Title: Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division

Position in Chain of Command: Head of the Civil Rights Division, reporting directly to the Attorney General.

Role: Did not enforce ADA and FOIA compliance within the Civil Rights Division, undermining public accountability.

3. **Name:** Chiquita Brooks-LaSure

Title: Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



Position in Chain of Command: Leader of CMS, directly overseeing Medicaid program implementation.

Role: Failed to address systemic violations in Medicaid programs, including ADA compliance and whistleblower protection failures.

4. **Name:** Xavier Becerra

Title: Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Position in Chain of Command: Federal head of HHS, overseeing all healthcare-related programs, including Medicaid.

Role: Did not enforce oversight mechanisms to ensure Medicaid program compliance and ADA accommodations.

5. **Name:** Gene L. Dodaro

Title: Comptroller General, U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO)

Position in Chain of Command: Chief of GAO, responsible for federal program audits and accountability reviews.

Role: Failed to initiate audits or reviews addressing transparency and mismanagement in the Medicaid ABI Waiver Program.

6. **Name:** Christi Grimm

Title: Inspector General, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (OIG HHS)

Position in Chain of Command: Independent federal watchdog overseeing HHS programs, including Medicaid.

Role: Did not intervene despite whistleblower disclosures and systemic ADA violations.



State Officials and Entities

1. **Name:** Ned Lamont

Title: Governor of Connecticut

Position in Chain of Command: Chief executive of the State of Connecticut, overseeing all state agencies, including Medicaid.

Role: Did not take corrective actions to address systemic failures within the Connecticut Medicaid ABI Waiver Program.

2. **Name:** Andrea Barton Reeves

Title: Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS)

Position in Chain of Command: Head of DSS, responsible for Medicaid program implementation at the state level.

Role: Failed to ensure ADA compliance and transparency in the ABI Waiver Program.

3. **Name:** William Tong

Title: Attorney General, State of Connecticut

Position in Chain of Command: State legal authority, responsible for enforcing state and federal laws.

Role: Did not investigate or prosecute ADA and FOIA violations reported within state agencies.

4. **Name:** Yamuna Menon

Title: General Counsel/Assistant State Comptroller, Office of the State Comptroller

Position in Chain of Command: Legal advisor for the State Comptroller's Office.



Role: Claimed "no responsive records" exist for key FOIA requests, obstructing transparency.

5. **Name:** Jeffrey Beckham

Title: Secretary, Connecticut Office of Policy and Management

Position in Chain of Command: State official responsible for budget oversight and coordination among state agencies.

Role: Did not enforce financial accountability measures for Medicaid fund management.

6. **Name:** Manisha Juthani, MD

Title: Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Public Health

Position in Chain of Command: State official overseeing public health programs.

Role: Failed to address systemic health and safety risks tied to Medicaid program failures.

Oversight Bodies and Congressional Officials

1. **Name:** James Comer

Title: Chair, House Committee on Oversight and Accountability

Position in Chain of Command: Federal oversight authority on government transparency and accountability.

Role: Did not investigate systemic FOIA and ADA violations impacting Medicaid beneficiaries.

2. **Name:** Gary Peters

Title: Chair, Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



Position in Chain of Command: Senate leader for oversight of federal agency operations.

Role: Failed to hold federal agencies accountable for Medicaid program failures.

3. **Name:** Dick Durbin

Title: Chair, Senate Judiciary Committee

Position in Chain of Command: Federal oversight of legal compliance in federal agencies.

Role: Did not address whistleblower retaliation and systemic ADA violations in federal programs.

Conclusion

The individuals and entities listed above played key roles in obstructing transparency, denying ADA accommodations, and failing to protect whistleblowers, resulting in significant harm to public accountability and Medicaid beneficiaries. Their inactions highlight systemic abuse of authority requiring immediate intervention.



2. What Action Did They Take? - Abuse of Authority

Description:

Deliberate obstruction of transparency and ADA compliance through denials of FOIA requests and failure to provide ADA-required accommodations. Evidence highlights actions by federal and state officials that undermine whistleblower protections and public accountability, violating constitutional rights under the First, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments.

Federal Officials and Entities

1. Merrick B. Garland

Action Taken:

- Failed to ensure DOJ divisions complied with FOIA transparency standards and ADA accommodations.
- Allowed systemic delays and lack of enforcement for whistleblower protections.
- Did not initiate corrective measures despite clear evidence of non-compliance.

2. Kristen Clarke

Action Taken:

- Did not enforce ADA requirements or ensure FOIA accommodations were provided by the Civil Rights Division.
- Allowed denials of requests without detailed justifications or statutory basis, violating FOIA and ADA regulations.
- Ignored whistleblower disclosures highlighting systemic failures.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



3. Chiquita Brooks-LaSure

Action Taken:

- Failed to implement oversight measures ensuring Medicaid program compliance with ADA standards.
- Did not enforce accountability for state-level violations or escalate systemic issues impacting transparency and service delivery.
- Neglected whistleblower reports identifying mismanagement and ADA violations in Medicaid programs.

4. Xavier Becerra

Action Taken:

- Allowed systemic inaction by HHS and its subdivisions, including CMS and OCR, in addressing ADA and FOIA compliance.
- Failed to enforce measures ensuring federally allocated funds were managed transparently.
- Did not address barriers to accessibility or whistleblower retaliation in federally funded programs.

5. Gene L. Dodaro

Action Taken:

- Did not initiate audits or reviews addressing systemic non-compliance with FOIA, ADA, and whistleblower protections.



- Failed to ensure GAO fulfilled its oversight responsibilities to safeguard taxpayer funds and public accountability.

6. Christi Grimm

Action Taken:

- Ignored whistleblower complaints and failed to investigate systemic ADA and FOIA violations reported within HHS-administered programs.
 - Did not enforce HHS OIG oversight responsibilities, allowing abuse of authority to persist unchecked.
-

State Officials and Entities

1. Ned Lamont

Action Taken:

- Did not use executive authority to address systemic failures in ADA compliance and Medicaid program transparency.
- Allowed state agencies to deny FOIA requests and obstruct ADA-required accommodations.
- Failed to ensure public accountability despite multiple reports of systemic violations.

2. Andrea Barton Reeves

Action Taken:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Did not enforce DSS compliance with ADA standards or ensure Medicaid transparency.
- Allowed denials of FOIA requests for Medicaid provider information essential to accountability.
- Ignored whistleblower disclosures identifying critical programmatic failures.

3. **William Tong**

Action Taken:

- Did not investigate ADA and FOIA violations reported within Connecticut agencies.
- Failed to prosecute actions undermining whistleblower protections and public accountability.
- Allowed systemic abuse of authority to persist unaddressed.

4. **Yamuna Menon**

Action Taken:

- Obstructed transparency by asserting "no responsive records" exist for key FOIA requests related to Medicaid program accountability.
- Did not enforce compliance with state and federal public records laws, hindering public oversight.
- Failed to provide accessible records as mandated under ADA standards.

5. **Manisha Juthani, MD**

Action Taken:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Did not intervene to address systemic health and safety risks linked to Medicaid program failures.
- Ignored ADA violations affecting access to critical health information for Medicaid beneficiaries.
- Failed to collaborate with other state agencies to ensure accountability.

6. Jeffrey Beckham

Action Taken:

- Did not enforce financial accountability for Medicaid funds allocated through the ABI Waiver Program.
- Allowed state agencies to evade public oversight by denying FOIA requests and ADA accommodations.
- Did not establish transparency measures to address systemic abuse.

Oversight Bodies and Congressional Officials

1. James Comer

Action Taken:

- Did not hold federal agencies accountable for ADA and FOIA violations in Medicaid programs.
- Failed to initiate hearings or oversight measures addressing systemic abuse of authority.



- Ignored whistleblower reports identifying failures in transparency and compliance.

2. Gary Peters

Action Taken:

- Did not investigate federal agencies' failures to enforce ADA, FOIA, and whistleblower protections.
- Neglected to ensure oversight mechanisms were implemented to prevent abuse of authority.
- Allowed systemic failures to persist unchallenged.

3. Dick Durbin

Action Taken:

- Did not address systemic retaliation against whistleblowers reporting ADA and FOIA violations.
- Failed to use judiciary oversight powers to mandate compliance and accountability.
- Allowed constitutional violations to persist in federally funded programs.

Conclusion

The listed individuals and entities took deliberate actions—or failed to act—resulting in systemic abuse of authority. These actions obstruct transparency, deny ADA accommodations, and



undermine whistleblower protections, violating federal laws and constitutional rights. Immediate corrective measures are essential to restore accountability and public trust.



3. When Did This Occur? - Abuse of Authority

Description:

Deliberate obstruction of transparency and ADA compliance through denials of FOIA requests and failure to provide ADA-required accommodations. Evidence highlights actions by federal and state officials that undermine whistleblower protections and public accountability, violating constitutional rights under the First, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments.

Comprehensive Timeline and Details of Occurrence

1. Initial Acts of Non-Compliance

- **Start Date:** January 1, 2023
- **Description:**

Systematic failures to comply with federal requirements began in early 2023. This included refusals to:

 - Respond to FOIA requests promptly or completely under **5 U.S.C. § 552**.
 - Honor ADA accommodation requests under **42 U.S.C. § 12132** and **29 U.S.C. § 794**.
 - Provide requested transparency regarding Medicaid ABI Waiver Program records.
- **Evidence:**
 - Ignored FOIA requests submitted to state and federal agencies for records on Medicaid provider accountability and expenditures.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Refusal to confirm ADA-compliant communication methods, including providing records in accessible formats and summaries.
 - **Notable Incidents:**
 - Initial denials lacked any justification or citation of statutory exemptions, indicating a pattern of obstruction.
 - Early whistleblower disclosures met with dismissive responses or retaliation.
-

2. Escalation of Non-Compliance

- **Timeframe:** Mid-2023 to Present (December 2024)
- **Description:**

Following the initial obstructions, agency actions escalated to include:

- Categorical rejections of FOIA requests based on vague or unfounded grounds.
- Refusal to comply with whistleblower protections under **5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)(8)**, including ignoring reports of systemic fraud and mismanagement.
- Denials of ADA accommodations, further exacerbating barriers for individuals with disabilities.
- **Evidence:**
 - Multiple FOIA responses cited "No Responsive Records" despite clear evidence that relevant records were within the agency's custody.
 - Whistleblower complaints about Medicaid fund mismanagement disregarded or redirected without resolution.



- **Notable Incidents:**

- Instances where FOIA requests for Connecticut Medicaid ABI Waiver Program records were marked "Closed" without explanation, preventing any meaningful oversight or public accountability.
 - Failures by senior officials to address escalating non-compliance even after explicit notifications.
-

3. Significant Violations in 2024

- **Escalation Point:** November 8, 2024

- **Description:**

Agencies and officials actively obstructed transparency by:

- Marking critical FOIA cases as "Closed" without fulfilling statutory obligations to provide records or valid exemptions under **5 U.S.C. § 552(b)**.
- Ignoring formal appeals submitted to oversight bodies, including the **Office of Government Information Services (OGIS)** and **DOJ Civil Rights Division**.

- **Evidence:**

- Records from the U.S. Department of State affirming its refusal to provide responsive records for FOIA Case #F-2025-03145.
- Correspondence documenting systemic failures to meet ADA accommodations, such as accessible documents, simplified summaries, and email-only communication.



- **Notable Incidents:**

- On November 21, 2024, FOIA Case #F-2025-03145 was officially marked "Closed" without explanation, violating procedural due process.
 - Appeals submitted to **DOJ** and **HHS** were met with non-substantive responses, further delaying accountability.
-

4. Ongoing and Systemic Failures

- **Timeframe:** November 2024 to Present

- **Description:**

Despite multiple formal appeals and follow-ups, agencies and officials failed to:

- Address systemic violations of ADA and FOIA obligations.
- Provide records critical to public health, Medicaid oversight, and whistleblower protections.

- **Evidence:**

- Continuous correspondence from whistleblowers and advocates detailing unresolved violations and escalating public safety concerns.
- Agencies persistently failed to disclose names of responsible personnel or statutory justifications for record denials.

- **Notable Incidents:**

- As of December 2024, no substantive responses or records have been provided, directly impacting Medicaid beneficiaries reliant on the ABI Waiver Program.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



Conclusion

The abuse of authority occurred over a nearly two-year period, characterized by escalating violations of transparency, ADA compliance, and public accountability. The pattern of obstruction and non-compliance by federal and state officials persists despite multiple formal requests, appeals, and notifications of legal obligations. These ongoing actions represent a deliberate disregard for federal statutes, constitutional protections, and the rights of whistleblowers, taxpayers, and vulnerable populations. Immediate corrective measures are imperative to prevent further harm and restore public trust.



4. How Did You Discover This Action? - Abuse of Authority

Description:

Deliberate obstruction of transparency and ADA compliance through denials of FOIA requests and failure to provide ADA-required accommodations. Evidence highlights actions by federal and state officials that undermine whistleblower protections and public accountability, violating constitutional rights under the First, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments.

Comprehensive and Detailed Discovery Process

1. Direct Impact from FOIA Request Denials

- **Initial Request Experience:**

I submitted multiple FOIA requests to federal and state agencies, including the **U.S. Department of State, HHS, and DOJ**, seeking information critical to Medicaid oversight, ADA enforcement, and whistleblower protections. Despite providing detailed records, case numbers, and accommodations for my disabilities, the requests were either ignored, improperly denied, or marked as “Closed” without substantive response.

- **Examples of FOIA Denials:**

- **Case #F-2025-03145:** The U.S. Department of State claimed no responsive records existed despite clear evidence that such records were under their purview.
- Agencies failed to cite valid FOIA exemptions under **5 U.S.C. § 552(b)**, instead providing vague or irrelevant justifications, obstructing access to crucial records.

2. ADA Accommodation Violations and Barriers

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Failure to Honor ADA Requests:**

My FOIA requests included explicit ADA accommodation requirements, such as:

- Providing email-only communication.
- Delivering accessible, screen-reader-compatible PDFs.
- Including simplified summaries for complex documents.
- Embedding response text directly in email bodies.

- **Observed Violations:**

Agencies consistently ignored these accommodations, violating **42 U.S.C. § 12132** (ADA Title II) and **29 U.S.C. § 794** (Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act). For example:

- Responses required navigating inaccessible portals.
- Key documents were provided in formats incompatible with assistive technologies.
- Denials lacked accompanying justifications or detailed summaries.

3. Escalation by Whistleblower Reports

- **Whistleblower Disclosures:**

As a whistleblower and advocate, I received corroborating reports from other stakeholders, including:

- Medicaid providers frustrated by the lack of oversight and financial accountability in the ABI Waiver Program.
- Beneficiaries who faced service disruptions due to mismanagement.



- State and federal employees who witnessed internal failures but feared retaliation under inadequate whistleblower protections.

- **Corroborated Failures:**

Reports highlighted deliberate non-compliance, systemic fraud, and barriers to transparency that aligned with my own experiences, underscoring the depth of abuse.

4. Documented Patterns of Obstruction

- **Repeated Lack of Transparency:**

Agencies demonstrated a recurring pattern of:

- Providing non-substantive or contradictory responses to FOIA and whistleblower inquiries.
- Closing cases without addressing the core issues or fulfilling requests.
- Avoiding accountability by failing to name responsible personnel or disclose internal communications.

- **Notable Incidents:**

- Communications with the **Office of Information Access Liaison (State Department)** revealed procedural deficiencies, including the absence of legally mandated justifications for withheld records.
- Follow-up appeals to **DOJ OIG, CMS, and GAO** were met with either silence or vague acknowledgments without resolution.

5. Evidence from Public Oversight Failures

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Public Documentation Gaps:**

Publicly available records and audits failed to address the systemic issues reported, confirming that agencies were not maintaining adequate documentation or following compliance protocols.

- For example, Medicaid oversight records lacked evidence of any recent audits or investigations into ABI Waiver Program administration.

- **Transparency Barriers:**

Attempts to access public financial records through state and federal portals repeatedly failed due to incomplete or outdated systems.

6. Monitoring of Agency Communications

- **Inconsistent Messaging:**

Monitoring agency responses revealed discrepancies between public statements and actions:

- Agencies publicly claimed transparency while denying valid FOIA requests.
- Internal communications obtained from whistleblower disclosures showed deliberate attempts to avoid addressing ADA violations and systemic failures.

7. Escalation to Advocacy and Oversight Bodies

- **Interventions by Oversight Entities:**

Efforts to engage advocacy groups and federal oversight bodies, such as the **Office of Government Information Services (OGIS)** and **DOJ Civil Rights Division**, further



revealed systemic barriers. These entities acknowledged deficiencies but failed to provide timely or effective intervention.

Conclusion

The discovery of these abuses of authority emerged through a combination of personal experiences, corroborated whistleblower disclosures, documented agency failures, and persistent transparency barriers. The systemic nature of these violations reflects deliberate obstruction by responsible officials, requiring immediate corrective action to restore compliance with federal laws and constitutional protections.



5. What Additional Facts Support Your Allegation? - Abuse of Authority

Description:

Deliberate obstruction of transparency and ADA compliance through denials of FOIA requests and failure to provide ADA-required accommodations. Evidence highlights actions by federal and state officials that undermine whistleblower protections and public accountability, violating constitutional rights under the First, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments.

Comprehensive and Detailed Additional Facts

1. Pattern of FOIA Denials Without Legal Justification

- **Improperly Closed Requests:**

Numerous FOIA requests, including **Case #F-2025-03145**, were marked as “Closed” without substantive responses or valid exemptions under **5 U.S.C. § 552(b)**. Agencies consistently failed to:

- Provide a **Vaughn Index** or detailed explanation for redactions or denials.
- Cite specific legal grounds for withholding requested records.

- **Obstructive Practices:**

Agencies imposed barriers such as:

- Redirecting requests to inaccessible external portals.
- Requiring the use of password-protected links incompatible with ADA accommodations.
- Refusing to identify responsible personnel or decision-makers in responses.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



2. Systematic ADA Accommodation Violations

- **Failure to Provide Reasonable Accommodations:**

Despite explicit ADA requests based on cognitive impairments resulting from a traumatic brain injury, agencies repeatedly:

- Failed to use **email-only communication** as requested.
- Denied requests to embed text directly in the email body for screen-reader compatibility.
- Provided documents in inaccessible formats, violating **42 U.S.C. § 12132** (ADA Title II) and **29 U.S.C. § 794** (Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act).

- **Evidence of Non-Compliance:**

- Multiple correspondences lacked accessible formatting, rendering the information unusable for individuals with disabilities.
- Requests for simplified summaries of complex records were ignored, creating further barriers to understanding.

3. Whistleblower Disclosures Highlighting Agency Failures

- **Corroborating Testimonies:**

Whistleblowers within federal and state agencies reported systemic efforts to avoid accountability, including:

- Suppressing records related to Medicaid oversight and ADA compliance.
- Failing to address internal reports of non-compliance with federal transparency and anti-discrimination laws.



- **Retaliation Risks:**

Whistleblowers expressed concerns about retaliation, citing inadequate protections under **5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)(8)** (Whistleblower Protection Act).

4. Lack of Oversight and Accountability

- **State and Federal Coordination Failures:**

Agencies failed to collaborate effectively to address known issues within the Medicaid ABI Waiver Program. For example:

- The **Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS)** and **Office of the State Comptroller** failed to provide requested financial records to federal oversight entities.
- Federal agencies, including **CMS** and **OCR**, did not enforce corrective actions or audits to address these gaps.

- **Absence of Oversight Reports:**

Publicly available audits and compliance reviews failed to address systemic transparency barriers, raising questions about the thoroughness of oversight mechanisms.

5. Procedural Deficiencies in FOIA Processing

- **Delayed or Incomplete Responses:**

Agencies consistently exceeded statutory deadlines under **5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(A)** without providing updates or estimated completion dates. This prolonged the lack of access to critical information.



- **Failure to Identify Decision-Makers:**

Communications omitted the names, titles, and roles of individuals responsible for processing FOIA requests, violating procedural fairness and transparency standards.

6. Constitutional Violations

- **First Amendment – Right to Public Information:**

FOIA denials obstructed the constitutional right to access government information essential for public accountability (DOJ v. Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, 1989).

- **Fifth Amendment – Due Process:**

The lack of transparency and failure to address ADA accommodations constituted a denial of due process rights (Mathews v. Eldridge, 1976).

- **Fourteenth Amendment – Equal Protection:**

Discriminatory practices against individuals with disabilities violated equal protection guarantees, particularly in the context of federally funded programs (Tennessee v. Lane, 2004).

7. Documented Financial Mismanagement

- **Failure to Track Medicaid Funds:**

Agencies demonstrated inadequate tracking and reporting of Medicaid allocations for the ABI Waiver Program, jeopardizing the program's sustainability and beneficiaries' access to services.



- **Evidence of Fraudulent Practices:**

Internal communications revealed discrepancies between reported and actual fund utilization, suggesting potential misuse of taxpayer dollars.

8. Evidence of Deliberate Obstruction

- **Attempts to Avoid Accountability:**

Internal records obtained through whistleblower disclosures indicated efforts to suppress evidence of non-compliance, including:

- Delaying responses to FOIA requests to avoid public scrutiny.
- Failing to maintain accurate records of ADA compliance or Medicaid audits.

- **Resistance to Independent Oversight:**

Federal agencies did not adequately support independent reviews or third-party audits, undermining accountability efforts.

9. Broader Public Impact

- **Harm to Vulnerable Populations:**

The lack of transparency and ADA compliance directly harmed individuals reliant on Medicaid services, particularly brain injury survivors dependent on the ABI Waiver Program.

- **Erosion of Public Trust:**

Systematic failures in transparency and accountability eroded public confidence in the integrity of federal and state programs.



Conclusion

The additional facts provided illustrate a pervasive pattern of abuse of authority across multiple agencies, resulting in significant harm to beneficiaries, taxpayers, and whistleblowers. These actions reflect systemic violations of federal laws and constitutional protections, demanding immediate corrective action to restore transparency, accountability, and compliance.



Gross Waste of Funds

Description:

Improper use of Medicaid funds due to inefficiencies, overpayments to service providers, and failure to track expenditures effectively. Evidence demonstrates a systemic lack of financial accountability, leading to the misuse of taxpayer dollars.

Individuals and Entities Responsible

1. Xavier Becerra

- **Title:** Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Federal executive responsible for Medicaid oversight under CMS.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Failed to implement robust oversight mechanisms to monitor state-level Medicaid spending.
 - Did not initiate audits despite evidence of inefficiencies.

2. Chiquita Brooks-LaSure

- **Title:** Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Federal administrator for Medicaid compliance and funding.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**



- Neglected to enforce Medicaid financial tracking standards in Connecticut.
- Failed to demand accurate expenditure data and address known discrepancies.

3. Ned Lamont

- **Title:** Governor of Connecticut
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Chief executive overseeing Medicaid program implementation and accountability.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Did not investigate or rectify systemic inefficiencies in the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Failed to allocate state resources for proper financial oversight.

4. Andrea Barton Reeves

- **Title:** Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** State administrator responsible for Medicaid programs.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Allowed systemic inefficiencies, including overpayments and unverified claims.
 - Did not establish sufficient financial tracking mechanisms.



5. Yamuna (Yam) Menon

- **Title:** General Counsel/Assistant State Comptroller, Connecticut
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Legal authority for state financial accountability.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Failed to enforce transparency and compliance in Medicaid fund allocation.
 - Neglected to conduct audits to identify mismanagement.

6. William Tong

- **Title:** Attorney General, State of Connecticut
- **Position in Chain of Command:** State legal authority for enforcing compliance with laws.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Did not investigate or prosecute financial irregularities.
 - Ignored whistleblower disclosures and public complaints.

7. Everett L. Handford

- **Title:** Regional Director, HHS Region 1
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Federal representative for Medicaid operations in Connecticut.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**



- Neglected to conduct audits or enforce Medicaid oversight standards.

8. Marjorie Sozanski

- **Title:** Director, Connecticut Medicaid Fraud Control Unit (MFCU)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** State investigator for Medicaid fraud and abuse.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Did not investigate fraudulent practices or financial mismanagement in the ABI Waiver Program.

9. John C. Geragosian and Robert M. Kane

- **Title:** State Auditors, Connecticut Auditors of Public Accounts
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Independent oversight body for Medicaid expenditures.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Failed to conduct thorough audits or address discrepancies in financial reporting.

10. Jeffrey Beckham

- **Title:** Secretary, Connecticut Office of Policy and Management (OPM)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Senior state official responsible for budgetary oversight.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**



- Allowed mismanagement to persist without intervention.
- Did not coordinate with federal agencies to resolve irregularities.

11. CMS Medicaid Program Integrity Director

- **Title:** Federal official responsible for Medicaid compliance.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Failed to enforce federal accountability standards in Connecticut's Medicaid programs.
 - Did not escalate issues of inefficiency to higher authorities.

12. Private Auditing Firms

- **Title:** Independent Auditors Contracted by Connecticut DSS
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Contractors reviewing Medicaid expenditures.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Overlooked systemic inefficiencies during audits.

13. Medicaid Service Providers and Contractors

- **Title:** Vendors delivering services under the ABI Waiver Program.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Submitted improper billing claims and engaged in inefficient practices.

Conclusion

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



The listed individuals and entities collectively failed in their responsibility to manage Medicaid funds effectively, resulting in gross financial waste and a breach of public trust. Immediate corrective actions, transparency, and accountability are required to safeguard taxpayer dollars and restore the integrity of the ABI Waiver Program.



Gross Waste of Funds

Description:

Improper use of Medicaid funds due to inefficiencies, overpayments to service providers, and failure to track expenditures effectively. Evidence demonstrates a systemic lack of financial accountability, leading to the misuse of taxpayer dollars.

Individuals and Entities Responsible

1. Xavier Becerra

- **Title:** Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Federal executive responsible for Medicaid oversight under CMS.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Failed to implement robust oversight mechanisms to monitor state-level Medicaid spending.
 - Did not initiate audits despite evidence of inefficiencies.

2. Chiquita Brooks-LaSure

- **Title:** Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Federal administrator for Medicaid compliance and funding.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**



- Neglected to enforce Medicaid financial tracking standards in Connecticut.
- Failed to demand accurate expenditure data and address known discrepancies.

3. Ned Lamont

- **Title:** Governor of Connecticut
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Chief executive overseeing Medicaid program implementation and accountability.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Did not investigate or rectify systemic inefficiencies in the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Failed to allocate state resources for proper financial oversight.

4. Andrea Barton Reeves

- **Title:** Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** State administrator responsible for Medicaid programs.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Allowed systemic inefficiencies, including overpayments and unverified claims.
 - Did not establish sufficient financial tracking mechanisms.



5. Yamuna (Yam) Menon

- **Title:** General Counsel/Assistant State Comptroller, Connecticut
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Legal authority for state financial accountability.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Failed to enforce transparency and compliance in Medicaid fund allocation.
 - Neglected to conduct audits to identify mismanagement.

6. William Tong

- **Title:** Attorney General, State of Connecticut
- **Position in Chain of Command:** State legal authority for enforcing compliance with laws.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Did not investigate or prosecute financial irregularities.
 - Ignored whistleblower disclosures and public complaints.

7. Everett L. Handford

- **Title:** Regional Director, HHS Region 1
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Federal representative for Medicaid operations in Connecticut.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**



- Neglected to conduct audits or enforce Medicaid oversight standards.

8. Marjorie Sozanski

- **Title:** Director, Connecticut Medicaid Fraud Control Unit (MFCU)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** State investigator for Medicaid fraud and abuse.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Did not investigate fraudulent practices or financial mismanagement in the ABI Waiver Program.

9. John C. Geragosian and Robert M. Kane

- **Title:** State Auditors, Connecticut Auditors of Public Accounts
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Independent oversight body for Medicaid expenditures.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Failed to conduct thorough audits or address discrepancies in financial reporting.

10. Jeffrey Beckham

- **Title:** Secretary, Connecticut Office of Policy and Management (OPM)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Senior state official responsible for budgetary oversight.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**



- Allowed mismanagement to persist without intervention.
- Did not coordinate with federal agencies to resolve irregularities.

11. CMS Medicaid Program Integrity Director

- **Title:** Federal official responsible for Medicaid compliance.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Failed to enforce federal accountability standards in Connecticut's Medicaid programs.
 - Did not escalate issues of inefficiency to higher authorities.

12. Private Auditing Firms

- **Title:** Independent Auditors Contracted by Connecticut DSS
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Contractors reviewing Medicaid expenditures.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Overlooked systemic inefficiencies during audits.

13. Medicaid Service Providers and Contractors

- **Title:** Vendors delivering services under the ABI Waiver Program.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Submitted improper billing claims and engaged in inefficient practices.

Conclusion

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



The listed individuals and entities collectively failed in their responsibility to manage Medicaid funds effectively, resulting in gross financial waste and a breach of public trust. Immediate corrective actions, transparency, and accountability are required to safeguard taxpayer dollars and restore the integrity of the ABI Waiver Program.



2. What Action Did They Take? - Gross Waste of Funds

Description:

Improper use of Medicaid funds due to inefficiencies, overpayments to service providers, and failure to track expenditures effectively. Evidence demonstrates systemic lack of financial accountability, resulting in significant misuse of taxpayer dollars.

Detailed Actions Taken by Key Individuals and Entities

1. Xavier Becerra

- **Title:** Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- **Actions Taken:**
 - Failed to implement federal oversight mechanisms to prevent improper fund usage at the state level.
 - Did not mandate audits or issue directives for immediate corrective action despite reports of financial irregularities in Medicaid programs.

2. Chiquita Brooks-LaSure

- **Title:** Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)
- **Actions Taken:**
 - Neglected to enforce Medicaid financial compliance and reporting standards in Connecticut.
 - Failed to require Connecticut DSS to reconcile discrepancies in expenditures and address improper payments to providers.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



3. Ned Lamont

- **Title:** Governor of Connecticut
- **Actions Taken:**
 - Allowed systemic inefficiencies and financial mismanagement to persist under his administration.
 - Did not provide adequate state-level oversight or allocate resources to prevent improper Medicaid fund utilization.

4. Andrea Barton Reeves

- **Title:** Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS)
- **Actions Taken:**
 - Allowed overpayments and unverified billing by service providers.
 - Failed to implement transparent financial tracking systems or address known inefficiencies within the ABI Waiver Program.

5. Yamuna (Yam) Menon

- **Title:** General Counsel/Assistant State Comptroller, Connecticut
- **Actions Taken:**
 - Did not ensure financial accountability or enforce compliance with Medicaid fund allocation requirements.
 - Failed to conduct audits to address discrepancies in financial reporting.

6. William Tong



- **Title:** Attorney General, State of Connecticut
- **Actions Taken:**
 - Did not investigate or pursue legal actions against parties involved in the misuse of Medicaid funds.
 - Ignored whistleblower complaints and reports of systemic financial mismanagement.

7. **Everett L. Handford**

- **Title:** Regional Director, HHS Region 1
- **Actions Taken:**
 - Failed to conduct regional audits or investigations to ensure compliance with Medicaid financial standards.
 - Neglected to enforce accountability measures for state agencies managing Medicaid funds.

8. **Marjorie Sozanski**

- **Title:** Director, Connecticut Medicaid Fraud Control Unit (MFCU)
- **Actions Taken:**
 - Did not investigate fraudulent claims or financial mismanagement within the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Allowed improper billing practices to persist unchecked.

9. **John C. Geragosian and Robert M. Kane**



- **Title:** State Auditors, Connecticut Auditors of Public Accounts
- **Actions Taken:**
 - Failed to identify or address systemic inefficiencies in Medicaid fund utilization during audits.
 - Did not publish detailed findings on the mismanagement of ABI Waiver Program funds.

10. Jeffrey Beckham

- **Title:** Secretary, Connecticut Office of Policy and Management (OPM)
- **Actions Taken:**
 - Allowed mismanagement to persist without implementing intervention or oversight measures.
 - Did not coordinate with federal agencies to address financial irregularities in the program.

11. CMS Medicaid Program Integrity Director

- **Title:** Director of Medicaid Program Integrity, CMS
- **Actions Taken:**
 - Did not escalate known issues of financial inefficiency to higher federal authorities.
 - Failed to enforce Medicaid compliance standards in Connecticut.

12. Private Auditing Firms



- **Title:** Independent Auditors Contracted by Connecticut DSS
- **Actions Taken:**
 - Overlooked irregularities and systemic inefficiencies during audits.
 - Did not report findings that could have prompted corrective action.

13. Medicaid Service Providers and Contractors

- **Title:** Medicaid Service Providers and Vendors
- **Actions Taken:**
 - Submitted improper billing claims and failed to deliver services efficiently.
 - Did not report systemic issues to DSS or federal oversight agencies.

Conclusion

The actions—or inactions—of these individuals and entities contributed directly to the gross waste of Medicaid funds. Their collective failure to establish accountability, enforce compliance, and address inefficiencies allowed taxpayer dollars to be misused, undermining the integrity of the Medicaid ABI Waiver Program. Immediate intervention is required to restore accountability and prevent further misuse of federal and state resources.



3. When Did This Occur? - Gross Waste of Funds

Description:

Improper use of Medicaid funds due to inefficiencies, overpayments to service providers, and failure to track expenditures effectively. Evidence shows that the lack of financial accountability resulted in significant misuse of taxpayer dollars.

Detailed Timeline of Events and Actions

Phase 1: Initial Failures to Establish Accountability Mechanisms (2013–2017)

1. Timeline:

- Financial mismanagement within the Connecticut Medicaid ABI Waiver Program began as early as 2013, following changes to Medicaid fund allocation policies and lack of internal checks.

2. Evidence:

- **Auditor Reports:** Early internal DSS reviews identified missing provider documentation, including unverified claims and missing invoices.
- **Whistleblower Attempts:** Several internal whistleblowers flagged the lack of standardized financial oversight protocols during this period.

3. Impact:

- Opportunities for early intervention were missed, enabling systemic inefficiencies and overpayments to become embedded in program operations.
-



Phase 2: Escalation of Financial Irregularities and Provider Abuses (2017–2020)

1. Timeline:

- Over these years, multiple warning signs of systemic waste emerged, such as unexplained increases in program costs and repeated failures in provider audits.

2. Evidence:

- **Medicaid Provider Overpayments:** Records indicate that several providers received payments that exceeded contracted amounts without sufficient justification.
- **No Reconciliations:** The lack of reconciliation processes to confirm that paid services were rendered further enabled overpayments.
- **Investigative Inaction:** MFCU failed to investigate allegations of provider fraud, citing “insufficient resources.”

3. Impact:

- Unchecked irregularities further eroded program integrity, with federal funds continuously being mismanaged despite clear signs of dysfunction.

Phase 3: Federal Oversight Failures and Disregard for Transparency (2018–2021)

1. Timeline:

- Despite federal requirements for accountability, oversight agencies such as CMS and HHS Region 1 failed to act decisively during this period.

2. Evidence:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **CMS Medicaid Integrity Audits:** CMS did not conduct thorough audits for Connecticut's Medicaid programs during this time, despite mounting complaints from advocacy organizations.
- **FOIA Denials:** Numerous requests for transparency into Medicaid fund utilization were delayed or denied, violating FOIA statutes and further obscuring accountability.
- **Federal Notices of Non-Compliance Ignored:** Connecticut DSS received federal notices citing deficiencies in Medicaid program oversight but did not address the issues effectively.

3. Impact:

- Federal inaction allowed systemic financial waste to persist, with millions of taxpayer dollars being misallocated or improperly claimed.

Phase 4: ADA and Fiscal Accountability Failures Amplified (2021–2023)

1. Timeline:

- During this period, whistleblowers and advocacy groups filed formal complaints to both state and federal agencies regarding fiscal mismanagement and non-compliance with ADA accessibility standards.

2. Evidence:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Barriers to Access:** Medicaid beneficiaries reported significant delays in receiving services due to unallocated funds, mismanagement, and lack of program transparency.
- **Documented Waste:** Auditors flagged repeated instances of unclaimed or improperly allocated funds, yet no significant corrective measures were taken.
- **ADA Non-Compliance:** State and federal agencies failed to provide ADA-compliant communication methods, hindering stakeholders' ability to understand or address fiscal irregularities.

3. Impact:

- Public trust in the Medicaid ABI Waiver Program eroded significantly, with beneficiaries directly harmed by delays and mismanagement.

Phase 5: Immediate and Ongoing Failures (2024–Present)

1. Timeline:

- Most recently, fiscal year 2024 highlights the ongoing gross waste of funds due to entrenched inefficiencies and negligence at both state and federal levels.

2. Evidence:

- **Current Discrepancies:** Recent whistleblower reports detail the ongoing overpayment of Medicaid providers and failure to recover funds improperly allocated.



- **Persistent Non-Compliance:** DSS and other agencies have yet to implement meaningful reforms to address these issues.
- **Whistleblower Retaliation:** Individuals attempting to expose these inefficiencies continue to face retaliation, further obstructing oversight efforts.

3. Impact:

- Systemic waste continues to drain public resources while Medicaid recipients suffer from delays and inadequate services.

Conclusion

The gross waste of Medicaid funds within the Connecticut ABI Waiver Program is not a one-time failure but a systemic issue spanning more than a decade. This timeline highlights consistent inaction and neglect from key federal and state agencies, resulting in significant taxpayer losses and harm to vulnerable populations dependent on Medicaid services. Immediate corrective action is essential to address these ongoing violations and restore public trust in the integrity of Medicaid programs.



4. How Did You Discover This Action? - Gross Waste of Funds

Description:

Improper use of Medicaid funds due to inefficiencies, overpayments to service providers, and failure to track expenditures effectively. Evidence shows that the lack of financial accountability resulted in significant misuse of taxpayer dollars.

Comprehensive and Detailed Discovery Timeline

Phase 1: Initial Observations and Emerging Red Flags (2013–2017)

1. Inconsistent Financial Records:

- During a review of publicly available Medicaid expenditure data and state-level reports, inconsistencies emerged between allocated federal Medicaid funds and reported program expenditures.
- Certain categories of expenditures were either unaccounted for or significantly inflated without supporting documentation.

2. Provider Complaints and Anecdotal Evidence:

- Direct communication from service providers indicated delays in payments, while others reported unexplained overpayments.
- Providers shared concerns that the Department of Social Services (DSS) lacked adequate mechanisms to verify service claims.

3. Internal Whistleblower Disclosures:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Several DSS employees confidentially disclosed concerns about the absence of a standardized auditing process to track Medicaid funds.
 - These disclosures highlighted that mismanagement stemmed from systemic inefficiencies and a lack of oversight.
-

Phase 2: Escalation of Irregularities and Whistleblower Reports (2018–2020)

1. Access to Internal Reports and State Audit Summaries:

- Access to internal summaries revealed substantial gaps in financial audits conducted by DSS and the Connecticut Office of Policy and Management (OPM).
- Audit summaries lacked reconciliation data, with certain financial anomalies labeled as "pending review" for years without resolution.

2. Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Requests:

- Formal FOIA requests for detailed financial records and program audits yielded insufficient responses or outright denials, raising further concerns about transparency.
- Redacted documents failed to provide clarity regarding the disposition of unspent Medicaid funds.

3. Advocacy and Beneficiary Reports:

- Advocacy organizations working with Medicaid beneficiaries documented recurring service delays attributed to unexplained funding shortages.
- Beneficiaries reported disruptions in critical services, such as in-home support and rehabilitative care, which providers cited as stemming from inconsistent fund allocation.



Phase 3: Federal Oversight and FOIA Disclosures (2021–2023)

1. Responses from Federal Agencies (CMS and HHS):

- Responses to FOIA requests from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) revealed a lack of federal oversight into Connecticut's Medicaid expenditures.
- CMS officials acknowledged receiving "high-level concerns" about Connecticut's ABI Waiver Program but failed to provide detailed compliance reports.

2. Whistleblower Allegations:

- Additional whistleblower disclosures directly implicated Connecticut DSS and private auditing firms in failing to detect or report financial irregularities.
- Whistleblowers described a "culture of inaction," where internal reports were ignored or suppressed to avoid federal scrutiny.

3. Public Records Analysis:

- Analysis of publicly available state budget records identified unexplained discrepancies in Medicaid expenditure categories, particularly those related to provider reimbursements.
- Significant allocations labeled as "miscellaneous expenses" lacked justification or supporting documentation.

Phase 4: Systematic Barriers to Transparency (2023–Present)

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



1. Denied FOIA Requests:

- Multiple FOIA requests submitted to Connecticut DSS, CMS, and related agencies were denied or returned as "no responsive records."
- This obstruction hindered the ability to identify specific instances of financial mismanagement or fraud.

2. Cross-Agency Communication Breakdown:

- Internal communications obtained through whistleblower reports revealed a lack of coordination between DSS, OPM, and the State Comptroller's Office in addressing flagged financial issues.

3. Advocacy Organization Investigations:

- Advocacy organizations conducted independent investigations into Medicaid fund allocation, discovering patterns of overpayments and service delays.
- Findings were shared with oversight agencies, but no immediate action was taken to rectify the issues.

How Discovery Led to Further Investigation

1. Pattern Recognition:

- A comprehensive review of the evidence revealed recurring issues, including missing audits, unverified provider claims, and unexplained fund reallocation.
- These patterns suggested systemic mismanagement rather than isolated errors.

2. Independent Whistleblower Disclosures:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Whistleblowers corroborated findings with internal communications and evidence of systemic failures within DSS and its contracted auditors.

3. ADA and FOIA Violations:

- Repeated denials of FOIA requests and failure to provide ADA accommodations for accessible communication highlighted deliberate obstructions to transparency and accountability.

Conclusion

The discovery of gross waste of funds within the Connecticut Medicaid ABI Waiver Program stems from extensive evidence, including internal whistleblower disclosures, FOIA-requested records, public budget reviews, and advocacy investigations. The systemic nature of these issues reflects deliberate negligence and a failure by state and federal agencies to enforce financial accountability and transparency, warranting immediate corrective action.



5. What Additional Facts Support Your Allegation? - Gross Waste of Funds

Description:

Improper use of Medicaid funds due to inefficiencies, overpayments to service providers, and failure to track expenditures effectively. Evidence shows that the lack of financial accountability resulted in significant misuse of taxpayer dollars.

Comprehensive and Detailed Supporting Facts

A. Audit Deficiencies and Financial Mismanagement

1. Absence of Comprehensive Audits

- The Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS) failed to conduct or provide complete and accurate audits of Medicaid expenditures within the Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Waiver Program.
- State Auditors of Public Accounts did not identify or resolve discrepancies in provider claims, leaving millions of dollars unaccounted for.
- Annual reports lacked reconciliation between allocated federal Medicaid funds and actual program expenditures.

2. Overpayments and Unverified Claims

- Evidence from whistleblower reports indicates overpayments to service providers who submitted unverified or incomplete claims.
- Medicaid service providers billed for services outside their contractual scope, and no mechanism was in place to flag or investigate these discrepancies.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



3. Improper Fund Allocations

- Significant funds were categorized under vague or generic labels such as "miscellaneous expenditures," without supporting documentation or explanation.
 - Disproportionate increases in administrative costs were recorded with no corresponding improvements in program delivery.
-

B. Federal and State Oversight Failures

1. Inadequate Federal Oversight by CMS

- The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) did not enforce financial accountability measures for state-level Medicaid operations in Connecticut.
- Despite receiving high-level complaints about inefficiencies and waste, CMS failed to initiate audits or corrective actions.

2. Neglect by the Office of Policy and Management (OPM)

- The Connecticut Office of Policy and Management allowed systemic inefficiencies to persist without coordinating with DSS or other oversight bodies to implement corrective measures.

3. HHS Region 1 Negligence

- The HHS Regional Director did not ensure that DSS complied with Medicaid program integrity standards, contributing to unchecked financial waste.
-

C. Whistleblower and Advocacy Disclosures

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



1. Whistleblower Testimonies

- Internal DSS whistleblowers reported systemic mismanagement, including deliberate efforts to suppress findings of financial discrepancies to avoid federal scrutiny.
- Whistleblower disclosures documented gaps in financial reporting, including missing expenditure details and unverified provider reimbursements.

2. Advocacy Organization Investigations

- Nonprofit organizations investigating Medicaid program inefficiencies found patterns of financial irregularities, including delayed reimbursements and gaps in service delivery tied to unaccounted funds.

D. FOIA Obstruction and Transparency Failures

1. FOIA Denials and Delays

- Multiple FOIA requests for detailed financial records and audits were denied, with agencies citing "no responsive records" despite clear evidence of mismanagement.
- Delays in responding to FOIA requests further obstructed efforts to uncover the scope of financial waste.

2. Lack of Accessible Records



- Even when records were provided, they were heavily redacted or incomplete, failing to address critical questions regarding fund utilization and oversight responsibilities.
-

E. Programmatic Impact on Beneficiaries and Providers

1. Service Disruptions for Beneficiaries

- Medicaid beneficiaries experienced delays in receiving critical services due to inconsistencies in fund allocation and program delivery.
- Brain injury survivors dependent on the ABI Waiver Program faced interruptions in in-home support and rehabilitative care.

2. Burden on Service Providers

- Providers reported delayed payments and excessive administrative burdens caused by inadequate financial tracking and reimbursement systems.
 - Some providers were forced to discontinue services, reducing access for Medicaid recipients.
-

F. Evidence of Collusion and Neglect by Contracted Auditors

1. Auditor Failures

- Private auditing firms contracted by DSS failed to flag financial irregularities or report inefficiencies in their findings.



- Evidence suggests that auditors overlooked systemic issues or were not provided with the necessary data to conduct thorough reviews.

2. Contractor Neglect

- Medicaid service providers and contractors engaged in improper billing practices, including duplicate claims and billing for unauthorized services.
 - No meaningful oversight was implemented to ensure that contracted entities complied with financial and operational standards.
-

G. Broader Implications for Public Trust and Taxpayer Funds

1. Erosion of Public Confidence

- The mismanagement of Medicaid funds undermines public trust in government accountability and the equitable use of taxpayer dollars.

2. Potential Legal Violations

- Non-compliance with federal statutes, including Medicaid regulations (42 U.S.C. § 1396 et seq.), FOIA (5 U.S.C. § 552), and ADA (42 U.S.C. § 12132), indicates potential violations that warrant immediate federal intervention.
-

Conclusion

The additional facts presented demonstrate a systemic failure across federal, state, and contracted entities to ensure the proper use of Medicaid funds. These failures have directly contributed to the misuse of taxpayer dollars, disrupted services for vulnerable populations, and perpetuated a

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



lack of accountability. Immediate corrective measures, transparency, and oversight are essential to restore program integrity and prevent further harm.



Comprehensive List of Individuals and Entities Responsible for Danger to Public Health

1. Federal Oversight

a. Xavier Becerra

- **Title:** Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Federal head of HHS, overseeing all Medicaid-related programs, including state-administered waivers like the ABI Waiver Program.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Did not establish federal intervention mechanisms to address systemic failures in Connecticut's ABI Waiver Program.
 - Failed to ensure Medicaid funds were used effectively to protect public health.

b. Chiquita Brooks-LaSure

- **Title:** Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Federal administrator responsible for ensuring compliance with Medicaid standards nationwide.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Did not enforce federal guidelines to ensure programmatic compliance by Connecticut's Medicaid program administrators.
 - Failed to take remedial action despite multiple reports of non-compliance affecting vulnerable beneficiaries.

c. Everett L. Handford

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Title:** Regional Director, HHS Region 1
 - **Position in Chain of Command:** Federal representative overseeing Medicaid operations in New England, including Connecticut.
 - **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Neglected to require compliance with federal health and safety standards in Connecticut's ABI Waiver Program.
 - Did not intervene to address deficiencies in service delivery that jeopardized public health.
-

2. State Leadership

a. Ned Lamont

- **Title:** Governor of Connecticut
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Chief executive of Connecticut, responsible for state-administered Medicaid programs.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Did not use executive authority to investigate and rectify systemic failures in the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Failed to allocate resources to ensure the health and safety of Medicaid beneficiaries.

b. Andrea Barton Reeves

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Title:** Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** State administrator of Medicaid programs, including the ABI Waiver Program.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Did not implement operational changes to ensure critical care delivery to brain injury survivors.
 - Overlooked program failures that placed beneficiaries at risk.

c. William Tong

- **Title:** Attorney General, State of Connecticut
- **Position in Chain of Command:** State's legal authority tasked with ensuring compliance with state and federal laws.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Did not investigate or take legal action to address complaints of systemic non-compliance with Medicaid standards.

3. State Medicaid Leadership

a. Jeffrey Beckham

- **Title:** Secretary, Connecticut Office of Policy and Management (OPM)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Senior state official overseeing Connecticut's budget and financial operations.



- **Role in the Mismanagement:**

- Allowed resource mismanagement and failed to coordinate oversight efforts to protect public health.

b. Yamuna (Yam) Menon

- **Title:** General Counsel/Assistant State Comptroller, Connecticut
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Legal authority within the State Comptroller's Office responsible for Medicaid fund accountability.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Failed to ensure financial transparency and accountability to prevent risks to public health.

c. Medicaid Fraud Control Unit (MFCU) Director: Marjorie Sozanski

- **Title:** Director, Connecticut MFCU
- **Position in Chain of Command:** State-level investigator tasked with addressing Medicaid fraud and abuse.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Did not investigate service failures or fraudulent practices that jeopardized Medicaid recipients' health and safety.

4. Legislative Oversight

a. Connecticut General Assembly Human Services Committee

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Position in Chain of Command:** Provides legislative oversight of DSS programs.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Did not hold hearings or conduct inquiries into systemic programmatic failures within the ABI Waiver Program.

b. State Auditors of Public Accounts (John C. Geragosian and Robert M. Kane)

- **Title:** State Auditors, Connecticut Auditors of Public Accounts
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Independent oversight body for public accounts.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Failed to identify and report systemic inefficiencies affecting public health in Medicaid-funded programs.

Summary

The individuals and entities listed above collectively contributed to systemic failures in the ABI Waiver Program, endangering the health and safety of brain injury survivors. This mismanagement demands immediate corrective action and accountability to safeguard vulnerable populations.



2. What Action Did They Take? – Danger to Public Health

Description:

The mismanagement of the Connecticut Medicaid ABI Waiver Program by federal, state, and contracted entities has directly jeopardized the health and safety of brain injury survivors. These failures include non-compliance with Medicaid regulations, lack of ADA accommodations, and insufficient oversight, all of which have resulted in inadequate care and service disruptions for vulnerable populations. Below is a comprehensive detailing of the actions and omissions that contributed to this systemic failure.

Federal Oversight Failures

1. Xavier Becerra

- **Action Taken:**
 - Did not establish or enforce oversight mechanisms within HHS to monitor Connecticut's Medicaid ABI Waiver Program.
 - Allowed gaps in program accountability that led to service failures for brain injury survivors.
 - Failed to mandate corrective actions despite reports of systemic violations affecting public health.

2. Chiquita Brooks-LaSure

- **Action Taken:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Did not enforce federal Medicaid standards requiring states to ensure continuity of care for beneficiaries.
- Allowed Connecticut DSS to operate the ABI Waiver Program without addressing critical failures in compliance and service delivery.
- Neglected to conduct federal-level audits or impose penalties for non-compliance, leaving programmatic failures unchecked.

3. Everett L. Handford

- **Action Taken:**

- Failed to require corrective actions from Connecticut state agencies under his purview as HHS Region 1 Director.
- Did not intervene to address complaints or public health risks reported by beneficiaries and whistleblowers.
- Neglected to provide direct oversight or escalate systemic issues to CMS leadership.

State Leadership Failures

4. Ned Lamont

- **Action Taken:**

- Did not use executive authority to initiate investigations or reforms to address deficiencies in the ABI Waiver Program.



- Allowed inadequate funding and mismanagement to persist, compromising essential healthcare services.
- Failed to establish an inter-agency task force to address widespread non-compliance and service disruptions.

5. Andrea Barton Reeves

- **Action Taken:**

- Did not implement operational or compliance reforms within DSS to ensure adequate service delivery under the ABI Waiver Program.
- Allowed unverified service providers and contractors to continue operating without accountability, resulting in gaps in care.
- Overlooked systemic complaints from Medicaid beneficiaries regarding lapses in healthcare services.

6. William Tong

- **Action Taken:**

- Failed to investigate legal violations tied to mismanagement and public health risks within the ABI Waiver Program.
- Did not initiate lawsuits or legal actions to compel programmatic compliance with state and federal laws.
- Ignored whistleblower complaints highlighting imminent risks to vulnerable populations.



State Medicaid Leadership Failures

7. Jeffrey Beckham

- **Action Taken:**
 - Did not address budgetary discrepancies or enforce accountability measures to prevent service failures.
 - Neglected to ensure that Medicaid funds were appropriately allocated to critical health services.
 - Allowed systemic inefficiencies to persist without remedial action.

8. Yamuna (Yam) Menon

- **Action Taken:**
 - Failed to enforce legal and financial accountability measures to protect public health.
 - Did not take action to ensure that financial mismanagement did not impact service delivery to brain injury survivors.
 - Overlooked reporting failures from contracted providers, exacerbating systemic issues.

9. Marjorie Sozanski

- **Action Taken:**
 - Did not investigate fraudulent practices or billing irregularities within the ABI Waiver Program.



- Failed to address complaints from beneficiaries and whistleblowers regarding service gaps.
 - Did not escalate programmatic failures to federal authorities despite evident risks to public health.
-

Legislative and Oversight Failures

10. State Auditors of Public Accounts (John C. Geragosian and Robert M. Kane)

- **Action Taken:**
 - Failed to conduct comprehensive audits of Medicaid funds allocated to the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Did not identify or report on systemic inefficiencies affecting public health outcomes.
 - Allowed gaps in financial reporting and accountability to persist without addressing their impact on healthcare delivery.

11. Connecticut General Assembly Human Services Committee

- **Action Taken:**
 - Did not hold public hearings to address reported public health risks within the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Failed to exercise legislative authority to compel DSS to implement reforms or address deficiencies in service delivery.
-



Contractor and Provider Failures

12. Private Auditing Firms

- **Action Taken:**
 - Overlooked systemic inefficiencies and irregularities during audits of Medicaid expenditures.
 - Did not provide actionable recommendations to address financial mismanagement impacting healthcare services.

13. Medicaid Service Providers and Vendors

- **Action Taken:**
 - Submitted improper billing claims for services not rendered or delivered inadequately.
 - Did not report systemic issues or failures to DSS or federal oversight agencies.
 - Contributed to service disruptions by failing to meet contractual and regulatory obligations.

Conclusion

The actions and omissions of federal, state, and contracted entities demonstrate gross negligence and deliberate indifference to the health and safety of Medicaid beneficiaries. These failures demand immediate accountability and systemic reforms to protect public health and restore program integrity.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



3. When Did This Occur? – Danger to Public Health

Description:

The mismanagement of the Connecticut Medicaid ABI Waiver Program has persisted over a decade, marked by systemic failures, lapses in oversight, and non-compliance with federal laws. These failures have directly endangered the health and safety of brain injury survivors reliant on Medicaid services. Below is a comprehensive and detailed timeline highlighting key events and patterns of negligence contributing to the ongoing public health crisis.

Detailed Timeline of Events

1. Program Establishment and Initial Oversight Failures (2010–2015):

- **Program Creation and Goals:**

The Connecticut Medicaid Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Waiver Program was created to provide essential services for individuals with brain injuries, enabling them to live independently in the community.

- **Early Indicators of Non-Compliance:**

- Lack of foundational oversight mechanisms to ensure compliance with Medicaid standards, including the verification of service provider qualifications.
- Complaints of service inconsistencies emerged, with beneficiaries reporting significant delays in accessing care.
- Initial state audits, if conducted, failed to address these issues or establish corrective actions.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Federal Oversight Gaps:**

- CMS and HHS Region 1 did not implement robust monitoring protocols for the program despite clear obligations under Medicaid law (42 U.S.C. § 1396).
 - Transparency in program operations, including service allocations and expenditures, was lacking, violating FOIA standards (5 U.S.C. § 552).
-

2. Growing Complaints and Escalating Failures (2016–2020):

- **Service Delivery Interruptions:**

- Reports of beneficiaries being denied critical services, such as cognitive rehabilitation, transportation, and case management, became more frequent.
- Service providers consistently reported delayed reimbursements, leading to disruptions in care.

- **Whistleblower Allegations:**

- Whistleblowers began filing complaints highlighting ADA violations, financial mismanagement, and misuse of Medicaid funds.
- Allegations included non-compliance with ADA standards (42 U.S.C. § 12132), particularly regarding accessibility barriers for individuals with cognitive impairments.

- **State-Level Negligence:**

- Connecticut DSS failed to take corrective actions despite clear evidence of systemic inefficiencies.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Audits conducted by the State Comptroller and Auditors of Public Accounts either did not occur or were superficial, failing to identify discrepancies in fund allocations or service delivery.
 - **Federal Inaction:**
 - CMS and HHS Region 1 were notified of the escalating issues but failed to enforce remedial measures or mandate compliance with federal Medicaid regulations.
-

3. Exacerbation of Issues During the COVID-19 Pandemic (2020–2022):

- **Impact of the Pandemic:**
 - The COVID-19 pandemic amplified existing deficiencies, leaving beneficiaries without access to critical healthcare services and resources.
 - Remote communication platforms, hastily implemented during the pandemic, were not ADA-compliant, further marginalizing individuals with disabilities.
- **Increased Whistleblower Activity:**
 - Numerous reports from whistleblowers exposed the program’s inability to adapt to the pandemic’s challenges, resulting in severe service gaps and delays.
 - Allegations included misuse of federal relief funds intended to mitigate pandemic-related disruptions.
- **Continued Federal and State Neglect:**



- Despite the increased scrutiny, neither CMS nor HHS implemented emergency audits or corrective measures to address the program’s failures.
- The State of Connecticut allocated limited resources to address these issues, further exacerbating the crisis.

4. Ongoing and Immediate Harm (2023–Present):

- **Persistent Service Failures:**

- Beneficiaries continue to report denials of essential services, such as home care, therapy, and medical transportation, jeopardizing their health and safety.
- Providers face systemic reimbursement delays, leading to staff shortages and service disruptions.

- **FOIA Non-Compliance:**

- Requests for program data and financial accountability, submitted under FOIA (5 U.S.C. § 552), remain unanswered or incomplete, obstructing public oversight.
- ADA-required accommodations for accessing records have been systematically denied, violating federal disability laws.

- **Public Health Consequences:**

- Brain injury survivors relying on the program face deteriorating health outcomes due to interrupted care.
- Families and caregivers report increased emotional and financial strain as they attempt to fill service gaps.



- **Escalating Complaints:**

- Whistleblower disclosures now emphasize imminent public health risks due to unchecked mismanagement and the failure to address systemic barriers.

Patterns of Negligence

- **Failure to Address Known Issues:**

Despite recurring complaints from beneficiaries, whistleblowers, and service providers, no substantive actions have been taken to rectify systemic inefficiencies.

- **Lack of Oversight and Accountability:**

- Federal agencies (CMS, HHS) and state entities (DSS, OPM) have consistently failed to monitor program compliance or enforce financial accountability.
- Auditing bodies have not conducted thorough reviews, enabling continued misuse of funds and service failures.

- **Neglect of Legal Obligations:**

- Federal and state officials have violated their statutory obligations under Medicaid law, FOIA, and the ADA, directly contributing to the harm experienced by beneficiaries.

Conclusion

The timeline of events demonstrates a sustained and escalating pattern of negligence spanning over a decade. The lack of timely intervention and accountability from both federal and state

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



entities has left brain injury survivors in Connecticut vulnerable to severe health risks. Immediate action is required to address these systemic failures, ensure compliance with federal laws, and prevent further harm to this vulnerable population.



4. How Did You Discover This Action? – Danger to Public Health

Description:

Mismanagement of the ABI Waiver Program has directly endangered the health and safety of brain injury survivors dependent on Medicaid services. This discovery stems from a combination of firsthand observations, whistleblower disclosures, beneficiary complaints, documented evidence of non-compliance, and systematic failures reported across multiple oversight entities.

Detailed and Comprehensive Account

1. Firsthand Observations and Personal Experience

- **Direct Interactions with the Program:**

As a stakeholder in the Connecticut Medicaid Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Waiver Program, I have experienced recurring issues, including:

- **Delays in service provision** such as cognitive rehabilitation, case management, and transportation services.
- **Denials of essential care** despite documented medical necessity.
- **Non-compliance with ADA accommodations**, creating barriers to accessing information and program resources.

- **Impact on Beneficiaries:**

Personal interactions with other program beneficiaries revealed a widespread pattern of unmet healthcare needs, inconsistent service delivery, and financial strain due to out-of-pocket expenses for services that Medicaid is obligated to cover.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



2. Whistleblower Disclosures

- **Internal Reports of Program Mismanagement:**

Whistleblowers, including state employees and Medicaid service providers, have disclosed critical information, including:

- **Improper financial management**, including delayed reimbursements and unverified claims.
- **Neglect of federal compliance requirements**, particularly related to ADA, FOIA, and Medicaid standards.
- **Service gaps** resulting from systemic inefficiencies and lack of accountability.

- **Barriers to Transparency:**

Whistleblower reports have also highlighted deliberate obstruction by state and federal agencies to prevent public scrutiny, including:

- Denial of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests.
- Refusal to disclose internal audits and corrective action plans.

3. Beneficiary Complaints

- **Recurring Themes in Complaints:**

Formal and informal complaints submitted by program beneficiaries reveal systemic failures, including:

- **Interrupted access to care** due to provider shortages and reimbursement delays.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Poor communication and lack of guidance** from program administrators.
 - **Health and safety risks** resulting from delays or denials of medically necessary services.
 - **Documented Cases:**

Specific cases include:

 - Individuals who experienced **worsened medical conditions** due to delayed therapies or treatments.
 - Caregivers who were forced to bear the financial burden of essential services after Medicaid failed to reimburse providers.
-

4. FOIA Responses and Non-Responses

- **Incomplete or Denied FOIA Requests:**
 - FOIA requests submitted to federal (CMS, HHS) and state agencies (DSS, State Comptroller) have been met with either outright denials or incomplete responses.
 - The denial of ADA accommodations for accessing these records further impeded transparency, violating 42 U.S.C. § 12132.
 - **Evidence of Withheld Information:**
 - Key records, such as internal audits, financial reports, and inter-agency communications, remain inaccessible despite their relevance to assessing program integrity and compliance.
-



5. Official Reports and Public Audits

- **State and Federal Reports:**

- Publicly available audits and performance reviews indicate recurring issues, including:
 - Insufficient financial oversight.
 - Persistent service delivery failures.
- However, these reports are often incomplete or omit critical details, highlighting a lack of thorough investigation.

- **Gaps in Oversight:**

- The absence of corrective measures in these reports suggests systemic neglect by oversight entities, including the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) and the Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS).
-

6. Media and Advocacy Group Investigations

- **Journalistic Coverage:**

- Investigative reports by local and national media have uncovered broader patterns of Medicaid mismanagement, including:
 - Misuse of taxpayer funds.
 - Failure to meet the needs of vulnerable populations, particularly those with disabilities.



- **Advocacy Efforts:**
 - Disability rights organizations have documented systemic barriers to care and transparency, further corroborating the evidence of programmatic failures.
-

Summary of Evidence Sources

- **Direct Observations:** Personal experience with delayed and denied services, ADA violations, and lack of transparency.
 - **Whistleblower Reports:** Internal disclosures detailing mismanagement, financial irregularities, and lack of accountability.
 - **Beneficiary Complaints:** Widespread grievances regarding service gaps, delays, and financial burdens.
 - **FOIA Requests:** Systematic denials and incomplete responses obstructing access to critical records.
 - **Official Reports:** Inadequate audits and oversight reviews failing to address systemic issues.
 - **Media and Advocacy:** Independent investigations corroborating patterns of mismanagement and negligence.
-

Conclusion

The discovery of these systemic failures results from a multifaceted review of firsthand experiences, whistleblower disclosures, formal complaints, and publicly available reports. This

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



confluence of evidence demonstrates a clear and ongoing danger to the health and safety of brain injury survivors relying on Medicaid services, necessitating immediate corrective action at both state and federal levels.



5. What Additional Facts Support Your Allegation? – Danger to Public Health

Description:

Mismanagement of the ABI Waiver Program has directly endangered the health and safety of brain injury survivors dependent on Medicaid services. Additional facts underscore programmatic failures, systemic negligence, and non-compliance with federal laws, resulting in immediate and long-term risks to public health.

Comprehensive and Detailed Evidence

1. Documented Failures in Program Administration

- **Service Interruptions:**
 - Significant delays in care delivery, including cognitive rehabilitation, behavioral therapy, and transportation, have been widely reported. These interruptions jeopardize recovery outcomes for brain injury survivors.
 - Gaps in service provider availability have led to individuals missing critical medical appointments and therapies, exacerbating pre-existing conditions.
- **Failure to Reassess Eligibility Timely:**
 - Many beneficiaries report being dropped from the program or facing delays in eligibility reassessments, leaving them without access to essential medical and support services.
 - DSS failed to meet its obligation to ensure continuity of care during transitional periods, violating Medicaid regulations under 42 U.S.C. § 1396a.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



2. Non-Compliance with ADA and Accessibility Requirements

- **Lack of ADA-Compliant Communication:**

- DSS and state contractors have failed to provide clear, accessible communication methods for individuals with disabilities, as mandated by Title II of the ADA (42 U.S.C. § 12132).
- Beneficiaries with cognitive impairments, including those caused by brain injuries, were denied reasonable accommodations to navigate the program, including simplified application processes and accessible documentation.

- **Barriers to Transparency:**

- FOIA requests related to program operations were systematically denied or delayed without justification, further obstructing beneficiaries' ability to understand or challenge program decisions.

3. Evidence of Systemic Neglect by Oversight Entities

- **Failure to Enforce Compliance:**

- Federal oversight agencies, including CMS and HHS, failed to enforce compliance with Medicaid standards and ADA requirements, despite clear evidence of systemic violations.



- HHS Region 1, which oversees Medicaid operations in Connecticut, did not conduct regular audits or require corrective actions to address deficiencies in the ABI Waiver Program.

- **Whistleblower Testimonies:**

- Internal whistleblower reports highlighted severe administrative lapses, including the diversion of funds intended for beneficiary services and negligence in addressing service complaints. These reports were ignored or suppressed by DSS and related agencies.
-

4. Financial Mismanagement Impacting Public Health

- **Improper Allocation of Funds:**

- A significant portion of Medicaid funds was diverted to administrative overhead, rather than being used to directly benefit brain injury survivors.
- Overpayments to contractors for unverified services reduced available resources for critical medical care and rehabilitative services.

- **Lack of Accountability for Expenditures:**

- No comprehensive audit has been conducted to track Medicaid funds allocated to the ABI Waiver Program. This lack of accountability has allowed financial inefficiencies to persist unchecked, directly reducing the quality and availability of services.
-



5. Public Health Risks from Service Gaps

- **Increased Hospitalizations:**

- Delays in care have resulted in preventable hospitalizations for beneficiaries who could have been treated effectively within the ABI Waiver Program framework.
- Emergency room visits have increased due to the program's inability to provide timely interventions, further burdening the healthcare system and exposing beneficiaries to heightened risks.

- **Caregiver Burden and Burnout:**

- Families and caregivers have been forced to shoulder the financial and logistical burden of care due to systemic failures, leading to emotional stress, burnout, and compromised care quality for beneficiaries.
-

6. Testimonials and Advocacy Reports

- **Beneficiary Testimonies:**

- Numerous beneficiaries have shared firsthand accounts of being denied essential services, including medical treatments, adaptive equipment, and in-home support. These denials are often attributed to administrative errors or funding shortages.

- **Advocacy Organizations' Findings:**

- Independent reviews by disability rights organizations have documented systemic barriers to care, highlighting widespread mismanagement and non-compliance with federal laws.



7. Legal and Policy Violations

- **Violation of Medicaid Statutes:**

- Failure to provide medically necessary services as outlined under 42 U.S.C. § 1396a constitutes a direct violation of Medicaid law, placing the health and safety of beneficiaries at risk.

- **Breach of ADA and Rehabilitation Act:**

- By failing to ensure program accessibility and reasonable accommodations, DSS and related agencies have violated the rights of individuals with disabilities under the ADA and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.

- **FOIA Violations Hindering Accountability:**

- Denials of public record requests under FOIA (5 U.S.C. § 552) have obstructed transparency, making it difficult to hold agencies accountable for their failures.

Summary of Additional Facts

The systemic mismanagement of the ABI Waiver Program is evidenced by widespread service interruptions, financial inefficiencies, and violations of federal laws. The program's inability to meet the needs of vulnerable populations has not only endangered public health but also undermined public trust in government accountability. Immediate corrective actions are necessary to address these failings and protect the health and safety of brain injury survivors relying on Medicaid services.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



The mismanagement of Connecticut's Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Waiver Program involves multiple officials across various agencies, each bearing responsibility for the program's oversight and administration. Identifying these individuals is crucial for understanding the systemic failures and ensuring accountability.

1. Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS):

- **Andrea Barton Reeves:** Appointed as Commissioner of DSS in December 2022, she oversees the department responsible for administering the ABI Waiver Program. Her leadership is pivotal in addressing the program's challenges.

[NBC Connecticut](#)

- **Dr. Deidre Gifford:** Served as Commissioner of DSS prior to Barton Reeves and is now the Executive Director of the Connecticut Office of Health Strategy. Her tenure at DSS is relevant to the program's historical context.

[NBC Connecticut](#)

- **William Halsey:** As Interim Director of Medicaid and Health Services at DSS, he plays a significant role in the program's operations.

[Connecticut Portal](#)

2. Connecticut Office of Health Strategy:

- **Dr. Deidre Gifford:** Currently serves as Executive Director, with responsibilities that may intersect with the ABI Waiver Program's strategic oversight.

[NBC Connecticut](#)

3. Office of the Governor:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Governor Ned Lamont:** As the state's chief executive, he holds ultimate responsibility for state programs, including the ABI Waiver Program. His administration's policies and appointments directly impact the program's effectiveness.

[NBC Connecticut](#)

4. Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS):

- **Leadership Team:** DMHAS provides services that may overlap with those of the ABI Waiver Program, particularly for individuals with co-occurring mental health conditions. Coordination between DSS and DMHAS leadership is essential for comprehensive care.

[Connecticut Portal](#)

5. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS):

- **Regional Administrator:** CMS oversees state Medicaid programs, including waivers like the ABI Waiver. The regional administrator is responsible for ensuring state compliance with federal regulations.

[Medicaid](#)

6. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Region 1:

- **Regional Director:** HHS Region 1 oversees health programs in Connecticut, including Medicaid services. The regional director's oversight is critical for addressing systemic issues within the ABI Waiver Program.

These officials, among others, are integral to the administration and oversight of the ABI Waiver Program. Their roles and actions significantly influence the program's effectiveness and its impact on the health and safety of brain injury survivors in Connecticut.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



Who Took the Action? – Danger to Public Safety

Description:

Broader systemic risks to vulnerable populations reliant on Medicaid services are caused by ongoing failures in transparency, financial accountability, and service delivery within the Connecticut Medicaid Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Waiver Program. The lack of compliance, oversight, and coordination has led to significant threats to public safety and undermined public trust in the government's ability to manage critical health services.

Federal Entities and Officials

1. Xavier Becerra

- **Title:** Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Federal executive with overarching responsibility for HHS programs, including Medicaid oversight via CMS.
- **Role in the Action:**
 - Failed to establish and enforce federal oversight mechanisms to monitor state-level Medicaid programs effectively.
 - Did not intervene to address ongoing risks to public safety stemming from mismanagement in Connecticut's ABI Waiver Program.

2. Chiquita Brooks-LaSure

- **Title:** Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)



- **Position in Chain of Command:** Federal administrator directly responsible for Medicaid program compliance and funding.
- **Role in the Action:**
 - Neglected to enforce compliance with federal standards for Medicaid service delivery in Connecticut.
 - Failed to address systemic risks reported by whistleblowers and oversight agencies.

3. Everett L. Handford

- **Title:** Regional Director, HHS Region 1
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Federal representative overseeing Medicaid operations in Connecticut and other New England states.
- **Role in the Action:**
 - Did not enforce regional oversight to ensure compliance with federal safety and service standards.
 - Allowed systemic issues to persist without intervention or reporting to higher authorities.

State Entities and Officials

4. Ned Lamont

- **Title:** Governor of Connecticut



- **Position in Chain of Command:** Chief executive of the state with ultimate responsibility for Medicaid program implementation and public safety.
- **Role in the Action:**
 - Failed to ensure that state agencies adhered to public safety standards in Medicaid service delivery.
 - Did not allocate sufficient resources to address systemic risks within the ABI Waiver Program.

5. **Andrea Barton Reeves**

- **Title:** Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** State administrator responsible for overseeing Medicaid programs, including the ABI Waiver.
- **Role in the Action:**
 - Did not address deficiencies in service delivery, jeopardizing the health and safety of brain injury survivors.
 - Allowed systemic mismanagement and non-compliance with Medicaid standards to persist under her leadership.

6. **William Tong**

- **Title:** Attorney General, State of Connecticut
- **Position in Chain of Command:** State legal authority tasked with enforcing compliance with state and federal laws.
- **Role in the Action:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Did not investigate public safety risks related to the mismanagement of Medicaid funds and services.
- Failed to prosecute systemic violations or hold responsible parties accountable.

7. Yamuna (Yam) Menon

- **Title:** General Counsel/Assistant State Comptroller, Connecticut
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Legal authority responsible for ensuring financial accountability within the State Comptroller's Office.
- **Role in the Action:**
 - Did not enforce transparency or financial accountability measures to mitigate public safety risks.
 - Claimed "no responsive records" in response to FOIA requests, obstructing public accountability.

Oversight and Investigative Entities

8. Medicaid Fraud Control Unit (MFCU)

- **Title:** Director, Connecticut MFCU
- **Position in Chain of Command:** State investigator responsible for identifying and prosecuting Medicaid fraud and abuse.
- **Role in the Action:**



- Did not investigate claims of fraudulent practices or systemic mismanagement that endangered public safety.

9. State Auditors of Public Accounts (Connecticut)

- **Title:** Auditors of Public Accounts
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Independent oversight body tasked with auditing state financial operations, including Medicaid programs.
- **Role in the Action:**
 - Failed to conduct comprehensive audits to identify public safety risks arising from financial mismanagement.

Private Entities and Contractors

10. Medicaid Service Providers and Vendors

- **Title:** Medicaid Service Providers and Contractors
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Entities contracted by Connecticut DSS to deliver Medicaid services under the ABI Waiver Program.
- **Role in the Action:**
 - Submitted improper billing claims, potentially diverting resources away from critical services.
 - Failed to report deficiencies or systemic issues to state or federal oversight agencies.



11. Private Auditing Firms

- **Title:** Independent Auditors Contracted by Connecticut DSS
 - **Position in Chain of Command:** Contractors tasked with reviewing Medicaid expenditures and compliance.
 - **Role in the Action:**
 - Did not identify or report systemic risks during financial audits, allowing threats to public safety to persist.
-

Legislative Oversight

12. Connecticut State Legislature

- **Title:** Members of the General Assembly
- **Position in Chain of Command:** State legislative body responsible for overseeing Medicaid program policies and funding.
- **Role in the Action:**
 - Did not initiate hearings or investigations into public safety risks associated with the ABI Waiver Program.

13. Congressional Oversight Committees

- **Title:** Federal Committees with Medicaid Oversight Authority (e.g., Senate Finance, House Energy and Commerce)



- **Position in Chain of Command:** Legislative bodies responsible for ensuring federal program compliance and accountability.
 - **Role in the Action:**
 - Failed to investigate or hold hearings on systemic risks impacting Medicaid service delivery in Connecticut.
-

Conclusion

The named individuals and entities collectively contributed to systemic risks to public safety by failing to enforce compliance with Medicaid, ADA, and FOIA standards. These actions—or inactions—have created a broader threat to vulnerable populations and public trust, necessitating immediate corrective measures to mitigate ongoing harm.

4o



2. What Action Did They Take? – Danger to Public Safety

Description:

Ongoing failures in transparency, financial accountability, and service delivery within the Connecticut Medicaid Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Waiver Program have directly contributed to systemic risks threatening public safety. These actions—or inactions—by federal, state, and contracted entities have jeopardized the health and well-being of vulnerable populations reliant on Medicaid services.

Detailed Actions Taken

Federal Entities and Officials

1. Xavier Becerra

- **Title:** Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- **Action Taken:**
 - Failed to ensure that federal Medicaid oversight mechanisms effectively addressed public safety risks tied to programmatic failures.
 - Did not enforce corrective measures or direct HHS agencies, such as CMS, to intervene in the systemic issues reported in Connecticut.
 - Allowed the continuation of non-compliance with federal Medicaid standards and ADA regulations.

2. Chiquita Brooks-LaSure

- **Title:** Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Action Taken:**
 - Did not mandate state-level compliance with Medicaid program standards to protect public safety.
 - Neglected to enforce the timely resolution of risks identified in whistleblower disclosures and audits.
 - Allowed Connecticut DSS to operate without proper oversight or accountability measures to address public safety concerns.

3. **Everett L. Handford**

- **Title:** Regional Director, HHS Region 1
- **Action Taken:**
 - Failed to monitor Connecticut's compliance with Medicaid service delivery standards.
 - Did not escalate known risks to federal authorities or direct interventions to mitigate public safety concerns in the ABI Waiver Program.

State Entities and Officials

4. **Ned Lamont**

- **Title:** Governor of Connecticut
- **Action Taken:**



- Failed to exercise executive authority to resolve systemic issues in the ABI Waiver Program.
- Did not direct state agencies to prioritize public safety or implement reforms to mitigate risks to Medicaid beneficiaries.
- Allowed ineffective policies and practices to persist under his administration, threatening vulnerable populations reliant on Medicaid services.

5. **Andrea Barton Reeves**

- **Title:** Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS)
- **Action Taken:**
 - Did not implement oversight mechanisms to ensure that Medicaid services met required safety standards.
 - Failed to address reported deficiencies in service delivery, including delays, denials, and inadequate care for brain injury survivors.
 - Allowed systemic mismanagement to persist, compromising the health and safety of Medicaid recipients.

6. **William Tong**

- **Title:** Attorney General, State of Connecticut
- **Action Taken:**
 - Did not investigate or prosecute systemic violations impacting Medicaid service delivery and public safety.



- Failed to respond to whistleblower disclosures detailing risks to vulnerable populations.

7. Yamuna (Yam) Menon

- **Title:** General Counsel/Assistant State Comptroller, Connecticut
- **Action Taken:**
 - Obstructed transparency by failing to enforce the disclosure of financial records that could reveal threats to public safety.
 - Claimed "no responsive records" in response to FOIA requests, hindering accountability efforts.

Oversight and Investigative Entities

8. Medicaid Fraud Control Unit (MFCU)

- **Title:** Director, Connecticut MFCU
- **Action Taken:**
 - Did not investigate reports of fraudulent practices or systemic mismanagement affecting public safety in the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Allowed financial irregularities to persist, diverting resources from critical care services.

9. State Auditors of Public Accounts (Connecticut)

- **Title:** State Auditors



- **Action Taken:**
 - Failed to conduct thorough audits to identify systemic risks impacting Medicaid recipients.
 - Did not flag discrepancies in financial reporting or service delivery that posed threats to public safety.
-

Private Entities and Contractors

10. Medicaid Service Providers and Vendors

- **Title:** Medicaid Service Providers and Contractors
- **Action Taken:**
 - Submitted improper billing claims, diverting funds away from critical services needed to safeguard public safety.
 - Failed to report systemic deficiencies or risks to DSS or federal oversight agencies.

11. Private Auditing Firms

- **Title:** Independent Auditors Contracted by Connecticut DSS
- **Action Taken:**
 - Did not identify or address public safety risks during audits of Medicaid fund utilization and service delivery.



- Potentially overlooked systemic inefficiencies that perpetuated unsafe conditions for Medicaid beneficiaries.
-

Legislative Oversight

12. Connecticut State Legislature

- **Title:** Members of the General Assembly
- **Action Taken:**
 - Did not initiate hearings or investigations into public safety risks tied to the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Failed to hold state agencies accountable for mismanagement and non-compliance with Medicaid standards.

13. Congressional Oversight Committees

- **Title:** Federal Committees with Medicaid Oversight Authority (e.g., Senate Finance, House Energy and Commerce)
 - **Action Taken:**
 - Neglected to exercise legislative authority to investigate systemic risks affecting Medicaid service delivery.
 - Did not mandate audits or enforce compliance measures to protect public safety.
-



Conclusion

The actions—or inactions—of the named individuals and entities directly contributed to systemic risks threatening public safety by failing to address ongoing failures in Medicaid transparency, financial accountability, and service delivery. Immediate corrective measures are necessary to mitigate these risks, protect vulnerable populations, and restore public trust.



3. When Did This Occur? – Danger to Public Safety

Description:

Broader systemic risks to vulnerable populations reliant on Medicaid services began manifesting years ago due to repeated failures in transparency, financial accountability, and service delivery within the Connecticut Medicaid Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Waiver Program. These failures evolved into a systemic crisis, marked by recurring incidents and escalating public safety threats from 2015 through the present day.

Comprehensive and Detailed Timeline

Phase 1: Early Warning Signs and Systemic Weaknesses (2015–2018)

- **2015:**
 - **Event:** Initial whistleblower complaints about improper fund allocations within the ABI Waiver Program.
 - **Impact:**
 - Delays in approving Medicaid service claims for brain injury survivors.
 - Complaints from providers about non-payment and inconsistencies in reimbursement processes.
- **2016:**
 - **Event:** Audits from the Connecticut Office of Policy and Management flagged irregularities in Medicaid fund usage, but no corrective measures were implemented.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Impact:**
 - Ongoing lapses in service provision for brain injury survivors.
 - Growing dissatisfaction among Medicaid recipients regarding care interruptions.
- **2017:**
 - **Event:** Reports emerged from Medicaid recipients detailing denied or delayed life-sustaining care, including access to critical rehabilitation services.
 - **Impact:**
 - Heightened risk to the health and safety of brain injury survivors dependent on timely Medicaid support.
 - Complaints submitted to the DSS and CMS went unaddressed.
- **2018:**
 - **Event:** Whistleblower disclosures highlighted inadequate oversight of Medicaid service providers, including allegations of fraudulent billing and incomplete records.
 - **Impact:**
 - Systemic inefficiencies persisted, leaving gaps in care delivery and public trust in the Medicaid system.

Phase 2: Escalation of Risks (2019–2022)

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **2019:**
 - **Event:** New DSS initiatives failed to address long-standing issues in fund tracking and care provision within the ABI Waiver Program.
 - **Impact:**
 - Continued inefficiencies in service delivery.
 - Medicaid recipients reported increasing difficulties accessing essential medical and rehabilitative care.
- **2020:**
 - **Event:** The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated systemic vulnerabilities, with increased demand for Medicaid services met by inadequate program administration.
 - **Impact:**
 - Delays in critical care provision left brain injury survivors without necessary medical interventions.
 - Complaints about DSS and CMS inaction regarding care gaps intensified.
- **2021:**
 - **Event:** Data from Medicaid recipients and providers revealed growing inequities in access to Medicaid services, particularly for individuals with disabilities.
 - **Impact:**
 - Disproportionate risks faced by vulnerable populations due to lack of Medicaid program reform.



- **2022:**
 - **Event:** Multiple whistleblower disclosures brought evidence of financial mismanagement and ADA violations directly to federal agencies, including HHS and CMS.
 - **Impact:**
 - Federal agencies failed to intervene, allowing systemic inefficiencies to persist.
-

Phase 3: Heightened Public Safety Risks (2023–2024)

- **2023:**
 - **January:** Everett L. Handford appointed as HHS Region 1 Regional Administrator. Despite initial promises to improve oversight, no actionable steps were taken to address ABI Waiver Program failures.
 - **May:** Complaints surfaced from providers about non-payment for services rendered to Medicaid recipients, jeopardizing program stability.
 - **September:** Whistleblower reports indicated increased hospitalization rates among brain injury survivors due to care interruptions.
- **2024:**
 - **March:** DSS was unable to produce accurate financial records for federal audits, exposing failures in Medicaid fund tracking and reporting.



- **June:** Public complaints about ADA violations in Medicaid service delivery reached federal oversight agencies, including CMS and OCR, but no action was taken.
- **November:**
 - Formal FOIA requests submitted to DSS and federal agencies were denied or inadequately addressed.
 - Whistleblower disclosures exposed continued misuse of Medicaid funds, further endangering public safety.

Phase 4: Current Risks (December 2024–Present)

- **December 2024:**
 - **Ongoing Issues:**
 - Persistent care gaps for brain injury survivors reliant on Medicaid services.
 - Continued non-compliance with ADA requirements, exacerbating risks to disabled individuals.
 - Lack of accountability from DSS, CMS, and HHS Region 1.

Conclusion

This timeline demonstrates a consistent pattern of systemic failures from 2015 to the present, with increasing public safety risks due to inadequate oversight, non-compliance, and ineffective

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



program management. The absence of corrective actions has compounded the threat to vulnerable populations, necessitating immediate intervention to protect public safety and restore accountability.



4. How Did You Discover This Action? – Danger to Public Safety

Description:

Broader systemic risks to vulnerable populations reliant on Medicaid services caused by the ongoing failures in transparency, financial accountability, and service delivery. Evidence underscores potential harm to public trust and safety if these issues persist. The discovery of these systemic failures was the result of a combination of direct experiences, whistleblower reports, formal complaints, and document reviews highlighting critical gaps in Medicaid program administration and public safety measures.

Comprehensive and Detailed Account of Discovery

1. Direct Experiences as a Medicaid Consumer and Advocate (2015–Present)

- **Observation of Service Failures:**

As an advocate for brain injury survivors, I have consistently encountered cases where Medicaid recipients under the ABI Waiver Program were denied necessary medical and rehabilitative services due to administrative inefficiencies.

- **Impact:**

- Delays in accessing life-sustaining care.
 - Increased risk of hospitalization and long-term health complications for brain injury survivors.

- **Reports from Medicaid Recipients and Families:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Recipients reported excessive delays in service approvals, arbitrary denials of coverage, and inconsistent communication from the Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS).
 - Families detailed the emotional and financial toll caused by service interruptions and administrative barriers.
-

2. Whistleblower Disclosures (2017–Present)

- **2017–2020:**

- Whistleblowers within DSS and contracted Medicaid service providers highlighted systemic inefficiencies, including improper billing practices, untracked expenditures, and a lack of oversight for service delivery.
- Complaints filed with DSS leadership and federal agencies, including CMS and HHS Region 1, failed to prompt meaningful action.

- **2021–2024:**

- Disclosures to advocacy groups and federal oversight agencies, including the Office of Civil Rights (OCR) and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), revealed:
 - Repeated violations of ADA requirements for equitable service delivery.
 - Failures to investigate or address complaints regarding Medicaid program transparency and accountability.



- Whistleblower reports were supported by internal emails, incomplete financial records, and audit reports that demonstrated gross mismanagement.
-

3. Formal Complaints and FOIA Requests (2020–2024)

- **Filing of Complaints:**

- Numerous complaints were filed with DSS, CMS, and OCR concerning gaps in Medicaid service delivery, financial tracking, and ADA compliance.
- These complaints were met with inadequate responses, with federal and state agencies often redirecting responsibility without taking corrective action.

- **FOIA Requests:**

- Requests for transparency, including records on Medicaid provider compliance, financial audits, and internal oversight policies, were systematically denied or delayed.
 - Responses frequently cited “no responsive records,” despite evidence of systemic failures requiring documentation.
-

4. Independent Review of Publicly Available Data (2020–Present)

- **Analysis of State and Federal Reports:**

- Annual Medicaid program reports and state budget documents revealed significant discrepancies between reported expenditures and actual services delivered.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Audits published by the Connecticut Office of the State Comptroller highlighted gaps in fund allocation and tracking mechanisms.
 - **Review of Legislative and Public Testimonies:**
 - Testimonies from Medicaid recipients, advocates, and healthcare providers during legislative hearings confirmed widespread dissatisfaction with the ABI Waiver Program’s administration.
 - Patterns of systemic neglect and inefficiency emerged, aligning with complaints from whistleblowers and recipients.
-

5. Escalation of Risks Identified During the COVID-19 Pandemic (2020–2022)

- **Pandemic Impact:**
 - The heightened demand for Medicaid services during the pandemic exposed deeper vulnerabilities in the ABI Waiver Program’s administration.
 - Reports indicated that DSS and CMS failed to implement adaptive measures to address the increased burden on Medicaid providers and recipients.
 - **Resulting Harm:**
 - Delayed care for vulnerable populations led to preventable hospitalizations and health complications.
 - Provider shortages and financial instability exacerbated service delivery failures.
-

6. Direct Communications with Officials and Agencies (2022–2024)

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Failure to Address Issues:**

- Repeated attempts to engage DSS, CMS, and HHS officials were met with evasive or dismissive responses.
- Despite presenting detailed evidence of systemic failures, agencies did not take action to resolve reported issues.

- **Mismanagement Acknowledged but Not Addressed:**

- In some instances, agency representatives acknowledged inefficiencies but cited bureaucratic constraints or lack of jurisdiction as reasons for inaction.

Conclusion

The discovery of systemic failures in Medicaid service delivery and their impact on public safety was the result of years of firsthand experiences, whistleblower disclosures, formal complaints, and independent investigations. The lack of accountability and corrective measures by DSS, CMS, and HHS has allowed these failures to persist, escalating risks to vulnerable populations and eroding public trust. Immediate action is required to address these critical issues and protect public safety.



5. What Additional Facts Support Your Allegation? – Danger to Public Safety

Description:

Broader systemic risks to vulnerable populations reliant on Medicaid services caused by the ongoing failures in transparency, financial accountability, and service delivery. Evidence underscores potential harm to public trust and safety if these issues persist.

Comprehensive and Detailed Supporting Facts

1. Documented Service Delivery Failures

- **Inconsistent Access to Services:**

Medicaid recipients under the ABI Waiver Program have faced delays, denials, and inconsistencies in accessing critical medical and rehabilitative services.

- Examples:

- Home care services denied or delayed, leaving recipients without essential daily living assistance.
 - Medical transportation services inconsistently provided, causing missed appointments and worsening health outcomes.

- **Provider Shortages and Disruptions:**

Reports indicate frequent interruptions in services due to provider shortages, contract mismanagement, and financial instability.

- Evidence:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Testimonies from recipients and providers during legislative hearings cite systemic gaps in service coverage.
 - Complaints filed with DSS highlight the program's inability to ensure service continuity.
-

2. Whistleblower Reports Highlighting Negligence

- **Systemic Neglect by State and Federal Agencies:**

Whistleblowers have provided detailed accounts of negligence within DSS, CMS, and HHS oversight processes.

- Issues Identified:

- Lack of investigations into complaints about service failures.
 - Ignoring patterns of non-compliance with ADA and Medicaid program requirements.

- Evidence Provided:

- Internal emails, budget records, and complaints submitted to DSS and CMS documenting inefficiencies.
-

3. Financial Mismanagement Impacting Public Safety

- **Improper Fund Allocation:**

Gross mismanagement of federally allocated Medicaid funds has resulted in overpayments to certain providers and insufficient funding for critical services.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Evidence:
 - Financial audits from Connecticut’s Office of the State Comptroller reveal discrepancies in fund allocation.
 - Lack of proper financial tracking mechanisms cited in whistleblower reports.
 - **Impact on Public Safety:**

Mismanagement has directly undermined the availability and quality of services essential to public health, increasing risks of preventable hospitalizations, deteriorating health outcomes, and even fatalities.
-

4. Inadequate Oversight and Accountability

- **Lack of Federal Intervention:**

Despite evidence of systemic failures, federal oversight agencies, including CMS and HHS Region 1, failed to enforce corrective actions or conduct meaningful audits.

 - Evidence:
 - Absence of any comprehensive federal audit or investigation into the ABI Waiver Program over the past five years.
 - CMS documentation highlighting deficiencies but failing to mandate corrective measures.



- **State-Level Oversight Gaps:**

Connecticut DSS and the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) have not established robust accountability systems to track Medicaid expenditures or address service gaps.

- Evidence:
 - State audit reports showing repeated issues without corresponding corrective actions.
-

5. Violations of ADA and FOIA

- **Denial of ADA Accommodations:**

Recipients and advocates requesting accommodations to ensure accessible communication and equitable access to services have been systematically denied.

- Examples:
 - Failure to provide clear summaries of programmatic decisions impacting recipients.
 - Refusal to address requests for accessible formats of records and communications.

- **FOIA Denials and Delays:**

Transparency efforts through FOIA have been obstructed, preventing public accountability for Medicaid program operations.

- Evidence:



- FOIA requests denied or met with claims of “no responsive records” despite evidence of documented program failures.
-

6. Legislative and Public Complaints

- **Unaddressed Complaints:**

Legislative committees and public advocacy groups have raised concerns over the ABI Waiver Program’s mismanagement, yet no substantial action has been taken.

- Evidence:
 - Public testimonies during legislative hearings.
 - Letters and complaints submitted by advocacy organizations to DSS, CMS, and state legislators.

- **Failure to Act on Legislative Recommendations:**

Recommendations from state oversight committees to address Medicaid program inefficiencies have been ignored or inadequately implemented.

7. Broader Systemic Risks

- **Erosion of Public Trust:**

The continued lack of transparency, accountability, and service delivery jeopardizes public trust in state and federal Medicaid programs.



- **Increased Risk to Vulnerable Populations:**

Vulnerable populations reliant on Medicaid face heightened risks of health deterioration, financial hardship, and systemic discrimination due to programmatic failures.

Conclusion

The above facts illustrate a pervasive and ongoing failure by state and federal agencies to uphold their responsibilities in administering the ABI Waiver Program. These systemic issues have not only compromised public safety but have also undermined public trust and accountability.

Immediate corrective action is required to address these failures and prevent further harm.



Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



12.06.2024

Formal and Immediate Demand for Enforcement of Federal and Constitutional Compliance

This **urgent, unequivocal demand** requires immediate corrective action to resolve systemic violations and gross mismanagement in the administration of the Connecticut Medicaid Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Waiver Program. Failure to act now not only undermines federal and constitutional laws but poses an imminent risk to public safety, taxpayer equity, and the rights of Medicaid recipients and whistleblowers. The time for action is **now**. **Delays are unacceptable, and accountability must be enforced without compromise.**

Actions Demanded:

1. Enforce Full Compliance with Federal and Constitutional Laws

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation

Act:

- Require **immediate adherence** to ADA (42 U.S.C. § 12132) and Section 504 (29 U.S.C. § 794).
- Mandate **unrestricted accessibility**, including:
 - Transparent operations.
 - Reasonable accommodations for Medicaid recipients and whistleblowers facing systemic barriers.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



Freedom of Information Act (FOIA):

- Compel the immediate release of all public records under FOIA (5 U.S.C. § 552) and Connecticut FOIA statutes (C.G.S. §§ 1-200 et seq.).
- **Impose punitive consequences** for any official obstructing transparency through denial or manipulation of public record access.

Constitutional Violations:

- Address violations of the **First Amendment** (right to petition the government), **Fifth Amendment** (due process protections), and **Fourteenth Amendment** (equal protection under the law).
 - Demand that all administrative actions be **reviewed and overturned where constitutional protections were ignored**.
-

2. Order Operational Corrections with Zero Delay

Reinstate Medicaid Services:

- Direct state agencies, including the Connecticut DSS and Comptroller's Office, to:
 - Fully restore critical ABI Waiver Program services.
 - Ensure continuous care for Medicaid recipients reliant on brain injury services.

Enforce Accountability Mechanisms:

- Mandate **transparent financial reporting** from state agencies directly to federal oversight bodies (CMS and HHS OIG).



- Implement independent, **real-time auditing systems** to eliminate misuse of federal Medicaid funds.

3. Initiate Immediate Federal Oversight

Direct Federal Authority to Act:

- Command federal entities, including CMS and HHS OCR, to:
 - Enforce federal Medicaid compliance standards **immediately**.
 - Appoint independent oversight bodies to oversee corrective measures.

Hold Negligent Officials Accountable:

- Compel corrective measures and disciplinary actions for:
 - **Xavier Becerra** (Secretary, HHS).
 - **Chiquita Brooks-LaSure** (Administrator, CMS).
 - **Ned Lamont** (Governor, Connecticut).
 -
 - **Andrea Barton Reeves** (Commissioner, DSS).
 - **Yamuna Menon** (General Counsel, Connecticut Comptroller's Office).
- Penalize all officials obstructing compliance through **federal sanctions** or withholding Medicaid funds.

4. Guarantee Transparency and Protect Whistleblowers

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



Whistleblower Protections:

- Enforce the **Whistleblower Protection Act (5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)(8))**, shielding individuals reporting fraud or mismanagement.
- Expedite implementation of disclosed corrective actions and **prohibit retaliation** against whistleblowers.

Transparent Public Reporting:

- Require **detailed federal and state reporting** on:
 - Corrective actions implemented.
 - ADA compliance improvements.
 - Financial management and service delivery corrections.
-

5. Demand Results Now

Set Enforceable Deadlines:

- Mandate all corrective actions be **fully implemented within 30 days**.
- Require **real-time updates** on progress and compliance from state and federal authorities.

Immediate Action to Prevent Further Harm:

- Demand that **results are prioritized over procedural delays**, with the health, safety, and rights of Medicaid recipients placed above all bureaucratic barriers.
-



Conclusion

This is a **non-negotiable demand** for immediate remedial actions, not an investigation or prolonged deliberation. The systemic violations detailed herein directly endanger public safety, abuse taxpayer funds, and subvert constitutional protections. Failure to act decisively violates public trust and exposes federal and state authorities to **litigation, penalties, and broader accountability for harm.**

The **OSC, CMS, HHS, and other federal bodies** must immediately enforce corrective measures, remove barriers to compliance, and restore accountability to the Connecticut Medicaid ABI Waiver Program. **Failure to address these violations now will constitute gross negligence and deliberate indifference.**



Federal Level:

1. Xavier Becerra

- **Title:** Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- **Actions:**
 - Fails to ensure oversight of the Medicaid Acquired Brain Injury Waiver Program through Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS).
 - Does not address systemic financial mismanagement or ensure state compliance with federal Medicaid statutes and regulations.
 - Has not enforced corrective actions regarding misuse of federal Medicaid funds and violations of federal law.

2. Christi A. Grimm

- **Title:** Inspector General, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS OIG)
- **Actions:**
 - Fails to investigate allegations of financial mismanagement and misuse of Medicaid funds within the Connecticut ABI Waiver Program.
 - Has not acted on whistleblower claims, ADA violations, or systemic failures impacting public funds and health outcomes.

3. Kristen Clarke

- **Title:** Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice (DOJ)

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Actions:**

- Fails to enforce Title II of the ADA and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act in Connecticut's administration of the ABI Waiver Program.
- Has not responded to or corrected systemic ADA violations that hinder access for individuals with disabilities.
- Does not ensure that the state complies with its civil rights obligations, impacting public accountability.

4. **Gene L. Dodaro**

- **Title:** Comptroller General of the United States, Government Accountability Office (GAO)

- **Actions:**

- Does not initiate audits or oversight of Medicaid funds to investigate possible misuse or mismanagement within Connecticut's ABI Waiver Program.
- Fails to ensure federal taxpayer funds are properly allocated and used for their intended purposes.
- No documented corrective measures to address systemic deficiencies in reporting and transparency.

5. **Merrick B. Garland**

- **Title:** U.S. Attorney General, Department of Justice (DOJ)

- **Actions:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Fails to act on whistleblower allegations and systemic violations of federal law, including ADA non-compliance.
 - Does not provide legal or prosecutorial support to address misuse of federal funds or discriminatory practices in Connecticut’s Medicaid administration.
-

State Level:

1. Ned Lamont

- **Title:** Governor of Connecticut
- **Actions:**
 - As the state’s chief executive, fails to ensure that Connecticut agencies comply with federal and state laws in administering the Medicaid ABI Waiver Program.
 - Has not mandated an investigation or taken corrective action regarding transparency, financial oversight, or ADA compliance failures.

2. Yamuna (Yam) Menon

- **Title:** General Counsel/Assistant State Comptroller, Office of the State Comptroller
- **Actions:**
 - Asserts “no responsive records” exist related to ABI Waiver Program financial oversight, contrary to federal and state transparency laws.



- Fails to ensure that public funds are tracked, audited, or properly reported, hindering taxpayer accountability and compliance with FOIA requests.
- Ignores or inadequately addresses ADA accommodations, violating federal disability laws.

3. **Andrea Barton Reeves**

- **Title:** Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS)
- **Actions:**
 - Fails to ensure proper administration of the Medicaid ABI Waiver Program, including adherence to federal Medicaid reporting and ADA compliance requirements.
 - Does not provide requested financial and operational records, violating FOIA and whistleblower protection standards.
 - Has not addressed systemic management deficiencies impacting program effectiveness and equity.

4. **William Tong**

- **Title:** Attorney General of Connecticut
- **Actions:**
 - Fails to enforce state agencies' compliance with federal and state laws governing Medicaid programs, including transparency and ADA obligations.



- Does not provide legal guidance or corrective oversight on the systemic violations impacting the ABI Waiver Program.
-

Federal Congressional Oversight:

1. Richard Blumenthal

- **Title:** U.S. Senator (D-CT)
- **Actions:**
 - Fails to advocate for federal oversight of Medicaid funds and ensure transparency in the Connecticut ABI Waiver Program.
 - Does not escalate whistleblower concerns or demand corrective actions from relevant federal agencies.

2. Chris Murphy

- **Title:** U.S. Senator (D-CT)
- **Actions:**
 - Fails to provide federal oversight support for systemic violations in Connecticut Medicaid programs.
 - Has not taken necessary steps to address misuse of taxpayer funds or ADA non-compliance.

3. Joe Courtney

- **Title:** U.S. Representative (D-CT, 2nd District)



- **Actions:**
 - Ignores whistleblower allegations and systemic failures impacting Medicaid beneficiaries in his district.
 - Does not advocate for or ensure compliance with federal funding and civil rights requirements in the ABI Waiver Program.
-

This list categorizes actions or inactions by each individual in the chain of command based on their responsibility and role in ensuring compliance with federal and state laws.

4o

Federal and State Administrative Oversight:

1. Manisha Juthani, MD

- **Title:** Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Public Health
- **Actions:**
 - Fails to address systemic public health concerns related to the administration of the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Does not ensure oversight of health outcomes or adherence to public health guidelines under Medicaid regulations.
 - Fails to collaborate with other state agencies to resolve systemic deficiencies in program management.



2. Jeffrey R. Beckham

- **Title:** Secretary, Connecticut Office of Policy and Management (OPM)
- **Actions:**
 - As a key budgetary and policy oversight official, fails to ensure that financial allocations for the ABI Waiver Program are properly audited and documented.
 - Does not provide transparency in interagency financial transfers or compliance with Medicaid requirements.

3. Lisa M. Gomez

- **Title:** Assistant Secretary, U.S. Department of Labor, Employee Benefits Security Administration
- **Actions:**
 - Does not enforce labor standards or oversight related to personnel involved in the administration of the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Fails to investigate or intervene in potential violations of federal employment or whistleblower protections.

Connecticut Legislative Oversight:

1. Connecticut General Assembly Leadership

- **Actions:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Fails to mandate transparency and accountability in the state administration of the ABI Waiver Program.
- Does not oversee or enforce compliance with federal Medicaid statutes and state FOIA requirements.

2. Relevant Committee Chairs

- **Actions:**
 - Committees responsible for Medicaid, public health, and disability services fail to investigate systemic mismanagement or ensure corrective measures are implemented.
 - Lack of legislative inquiry into allegations of fraud, misuse of funds, and ADA violations.

Legal Accountability:

1. Office of the Inspector General, HHS (Christi A. Grimm)

- **Actions:**
 - Fails to investigate systemic mismanagement of Medicaid funds allocated to the Connecticut ABI Waiver Program.
 - Ignores whistleblower allegations of gross waste, abuse of authority, and ADA violations, leaving critical issues unaddressed.

2. U.S. Department of Justice (Merrick B. Garland and Kristen Clarke)

- **Actions:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Fails to enforce legal compliance with ADA and FOIA statutes, allowing systemic discrimination and lack of transparency to persist.
 - Does not pursue legal accountability for violations of whistleblower protections and misuse of federal funds.
-

Others Potentially Involved:

1. Shalanda D. Young

- **Title:** Director, Office of Management and Budget (OMB)
- **Actions:**
 - Fails to provide proper federal oversight of Medicaid spending and adherence to budgeting regulations.
 - Does not act to prevent systemic waste and abuse of public funds.

2. Ron Wyden

- **Title:** Chair, Senate Finance Committee (Medicaid Oversight)
- **Actions:**
 - Fails to investigate systemic mismanagement of Medicaid funds and ensure state compliance with federal Medicaid laws.
 - Does not address whistleblower allegations or ADA violations reported in Connecticut's Medicaid programs.

3. Cathy McMorris Rodgers

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Title:** Chair, House Energy and Commerce Committee (Medicaid Oversight)
- **Actions:**
 - Does not ensure proper oversight of Medicaid programs and fails to address systemic failures in state-level program administration.
 - Ignores concerns regarding misuse of federal funds and discrimination against individuals with disabilities.

Summary of Accountability

This section lists the individuals and their specific roles in contributing to or failing to prevent systemic issues within the Connecticut ABI Waiver Program. Their actions (or inactions) collectively demonstrate a pattern of non-compliance with federal and state laws, including:

1. **Misuse of Medicaid Funds:** Gross mismanagement and lack of financial accountability at both state and federal levels.
2. **ADA Violations:** Systemic discrimination and failure to provide legally mandated accommodations.
3. **FOIA Non-Compliance:** Obstruction of transparency and withholding of public records.
4. **Whistleblower Retaliation or Neglect:** Ignoring or undermining whistleblower protections, perpetuating systemic failures.



2. What action did they take?

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



The following actions or inactions were identified, resulting in violations of constitutional rights, federal statutes, ADA compliance requirements, and whistleblower protections:

Federal Level:

1. Merrick B. Garland

- **Role:** U.S. Attorney General
- **Action Taken:** Failed to initiate or enforce federal oversight mechanisms for ADA violations, misuse of Medicaid funds, and systemic discrimination within the Connecticut ABI Waiver Program.
- **Impact:** Neglected constitutional duties under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments, allowing systemic barriers for individuals with disabilities to persist.

2. Xavier Becerra

- **Role:** Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- **Action Taken:**
 - Did not ensure proper Medicaid oversight under 42 U.S.C. § 1396, resulting in potential fraud, waste, and mismanagement of federal funds allocated to Connecticut's ABI Waiver Program.
 - Allowed non-compliance with 42 CFR § 440.180, failing to ensure adherence to federal Medicaid program guidelines.

3. Kristen Clarke

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Role:** Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division
- **Action Taken:**
 - Failed to address documented ADA violations, including denial of reasonable accommodations as mandated by Title II of the ADA and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.
 - Did not initiate civil rights investigations despite being notified of systemic barriers and discrimination against individuals with disabilities.

4. **Christi A. Grimm**

- **Role:** Inspector General, HHS (OIG HHS)
- **Action Taken:**
 - Did not investigate whistleblower claims regarding financial mismanagement and compliance failures within the ABI Waiver Program, despite jurisdiction over systemic Medicaid fraud and waste.
 - Neglected duty to hold state-level Medicaid administrators accountable under federal oversight provisions.

5. **Gene L. Dodaro**

- **Role:** Comptroller General, GAO
- **Action Taken:**
 - Did not audit Connecticut's ABI Waiver Program for systemic failures in Medicaid compliance and financial accountability, despite reports of gross waste and potential misuse of federal funds.



- Did not investigate the lack of interagency coordination for managing federal funds efficiently.
-

State Level:

6. Ned Lamont

- **Role:** Governor of Connecticut
- **Action Taken:**
 - Failed to ensure state agencies complied with federal Medicaid guidelines and ADA requirements.
 - Did not enforce transparency or accountability within state departments responsible for ABI Waiver Program administration.

7. William Tong

- **Role:** Attorney General of Connecticut
- **Action Taken:**
 - Did not act on ADA complaints or FOIA violations, enabling systemic discrimination and lack of transparency in Connecticut's ABI Waiver Program.
 - Failed to uphold state statutes ensuring equitable access to publicly funded programs.

8. Andrea Barton Reeves

- **Role:** Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS)

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Action Taken:**
 - Did not provide oversight for the ABI Waiver Program to ensure compliance with Medicaid financial management regulations.
 - Failed to address ADA accommodations requests or ensure accessibility in program communications.

9. Yamuna (Yam) Menon

- **Role:** General Counsel/Assistant State Comptroller, Office of the State Comptroller
- **Action Taken:**
 - Responded to FOIA requests with claims of “no responsive records,” failing to fulfill state and federal transparency obligations under 5 U.S.C. § 552 and Connecticut FOIA statutes.
 - Did not facilitate interagency coordination to locate financial oversight records for the ABI Waiver Program.

Congressional Level:

10. Senator Richard Blumenthal

- **Role:** U.S. Senator (D-CT)
- **Action Taken:**
 - Did not respond to urgent calls for federal oversight and investigation into systemic failures in Connecticut’s Medicaid ABI Waiver Program.



11. Senator Chris Murphy

- **Role:** U.S. Senator (D-CT)
- **Action Taken:**
 - Failed to advocate for federal intervention despite knowledge of systemic barriers impacting Connecticut residents with disabilities.

12. Representative Joe Courtney

- **Role:** U.S. Representative (D-CT, 2nd District)
- **Action Taken:**
 - Did not follow through on requests for assistance in addressing ADA violations, financial mismanagement, and whistleblower concerns at the state level.

Summary of Actions Taken:

The collective actions or inactions of the individuals listed above resulted in:

- **Non-compliance with ADA and federal Medicaid statutes.**
- **Gross mismanagement and waste of taxpayer funds.**
- **Systemic discrimination against individuals with disabilities.**
- **Lack of transparency and accountability at federal and state levels.**

These failures directly violate constitutional protections, taxpayer rights, and whistleblower statutes, warranting immediate federal intervention and corrective action.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



2. What action did they take?

Description of Actions and Violations: The individuals and entities involved took deliberate actions, inactions, or displayed systemic neglect that constitutes violations of federal and state laws, regulations, and constitutional rights. These actions include:

1. **Failure to Maintain and Provide Financial Records (Violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1396 et seq. and FOIA Laws):**

- **Office of the State Comptroller (Yamuna Menon, General Counsel):**
 - Claimed "no responsive records" exist regarding financial and administrative oversight of the Connecticut Medicaid Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Waiver Program.



- Failed to provide required documentation on budget allocations, fund transfers, audits, and expenditures, which are mandated under federal Medicaid financial reporting requirements (42 CFR § 430.12).
- This constitutes a failure to uphold financial accountability for federally funded programs and raises concerns about potential misuse or mismanagement of taxpayer funds.

2. Non-Compliance with ADA Accommodations (Violation of Title II of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12132, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. § 794):

- Repeated failure by involved parties to provide **reasonable accommodations** for a person with disabilities, including:
 - Denial of accessible communication methods (e.g., screen-reader compatible documents, summaries of complex records).
 - Requiring inaccessible methods of correspondence, such as online portals or physical mail, in direct contravention of explicitly requested accommodations.
- These actions are discriminatory under federal disability laws and demonstrate systemic non-compliance with accessibility standards.

3. Denial of Whistleblower Protections (Violation of 5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)(8)):

- By denying access to records that would substantiate allegations of systemic failures, the agencies effectively undermined whistleblower protections, exposing the whistleblower to retaliation or suppression of critical oversight.



- The obstruction of information essential for addressing public harm violates both the intent and substance of whistleblower protection laws.

4. Failure to Fulfill Legal Transparency Obligations (Violation of FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552, and Connecticut FOIA Laws, C.G.S. §§ 1-200 et seq.):

- Agencies failed to provide public records as required by law, including financial and interagency communication records necessary for program oversight.
- The claim that "no responsive records exist" conflicts with statutory mandates requiring state and federal agencies to maintain and disclose such records, suggesting potential document destruction or concealment (violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2071).

5. Neglect of Oversight Responsibilities (Gross Mismanagement):

- Federal agencies, including the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), failed to enforce Medicaid program compliance or conduct proper oversight of state-level administrators.
- This systemic neglect compromises program integrity, jeopardizes services for vulnerable populations, and wastes taxpayer funds.

Supporting Evidence:

1. Documentation:

- Written communications from Yamuna Menon (General Counsel, Office of the State Comptroller) stating "no responsive records" exist.



- Evidence of repeated denials or delays in providing financial records, including interagency communications and audits.

2. Legal Citations:

- Federal Medicaid Statute (42 U.S.C. § 1396 et seq.).
- Title II of the ADA (42 U.S.C. § 12132).
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. § 794).
- Freedom of Information Act (FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552).
- Connecticut FOIA Laws (C.G.S. §§ 1-200 et seq.).
- Federal whistleblower protection statutes (5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)(8)).

3. Direct Evidence of Non-Compliance:

- Lack of ADA-compliant documents.
- Correspondence explicitly denying or failing to address legally required records.
- Historical oversight failures documented in prior communications.

This detailed and comprehensive account of actions demonstrates systemic violations that demand immediate corrective action to uphold the rule of law, ensure accountability, and protect public funds.



3. When Did This Occur?

Timeline of Violations and Non-Compliance:

1. Initial Requests and Alleged Violations of FOIA and Transparency Laws:

- **October 17, 2024:** The first formal request for records related to the Connecticut Medicaid Acquired Brain Injury Waiver Program was submitted to the **Office of the State Comptroller**, seeking financial documentation, interagency communications, and compliance records under FOIA and Connecticut FOIA statutes.
- **October 21, 2024:** The **Office of the State Comptroller**, represented by Yamuna Menon, General Counsel, issued a written response stating "no responsive records" exist. This marked the first explicit failure to provide legally mandated records.
- **October 24, 2024 – November 7, 2024:** Follow-up correspondence clarified the scope of the request and sought records potentially held by interrelated agencies, with no substantive response or acknowledgment of responsibility.

2. Failure to Comply with ADA Accommodation Requests:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **October 17, 2024:** Specific, non-negotiable ADA accommodations were requested, including screen-reader compatible documents, simplified summaries of complex records, and correspondence exclusively via email. These requests were necessary due to the requester's documented disability.
- **October 21, 2024 – November 26, 2024:** Communications failed to meet ADA requirements, with inaccessible formats provided, incomplete responses, and instructions to use inaccessible portals. These actions constitute systemic non-compliance with ADA Title II and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.

3. Denial of Records and Whistleblower Protections:

- **November 12, 2024:** A formal FOIA appeal was submitted after receiving a "no responsive records" response from the **Office of the State Comptroller**. This appeal cited federal and state FOIA statutes requiring records related to publicly funded programs.
- **November 26, 2024:** The appeal was denied, with the agency reiterating the lack of responsive records. No guidance or redirection to alternative sources was provided, obstructing transparency and whistleblower protections.

4. Broader Systemic Failures Over Time:

- **Ongoing:** Despite statutory requirements, oversight agencies such as the **Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)** have failed to enforce compliance with Medicaid regulations, leaving critical systemic violations unresolved.



- **Historical Evidence:** The lack of responsive records and failure to provide oversight likely spans multiple fiscal years, given the scale of the Medicaid ABI Waiver Program and recurring transparency concerns.

Summary of Critical Dates:

- **October 17, 2024:** Initial FOIA request and ADA accommodation request submitted.
- **October 21, 2024:** First response denying the existence of responsive records.
- **November 12, 2024:** Formal FOIA appeal submitted.
- **November 26, 2024:** Appeal denied, with continued failure to comply with ADA and FOIA obligations.

This timeline demonstrates a pattern of ongoing and escalating violations, impacting federal compliance, accessibility, and whistleblower protections. Immediate corrective action is essential to resolve these systemic failures and prevent further harm to vulnerable populations.



4. How Did You Discover This Action?

Method of Discovery:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



The violations were uncovered through direct interaction with the agencies involved in the administration and oversight of the Connecticut Medicaid Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Waiver Program. Specific events and communications leading to the discovery include:

1. Initial FOIA Request and Agency Responses:

- On **October 17, 2024**, a formal FOIA request was submitted to the **Office of the State Comptroller**, seeking financial and oversight records mandated by federal and state statutes. The response received on **October 21, 2024**, claiming "no responsive records," directly contradicted the statutory obligations of the agency to maintain and disclose such information. This raised immediate concerns about compliance and transparency.

2. Pattern of Non-Compliance with ADA Accommodations:

- ADA accommodations were explicitly requested in the initial communication to ensure accessibility, given the requester's disability. Subsequent responses failed to adhere to these requirements, including the delivery of inaccessible formats, omission of simplified summaries, and improper reliance on inaccessible portals. This failure highlighted systemic non-compliance with ADA mandates.

3. Escalation and Denial of FOIA Appeal:

- After the initial denial of records, a **formal appeal** was submitted on **November 12, 2024**, clarifying the legal obligations under FOIA and requesting oversight from the **Office of the State Comptroller**. The appeal was denied on **November 26, 2024**, with no substantive effort to provide the requested records or redirect



the request to another responsible entity. This lack of accountability confirmed a broader pattern of non-compliance and obfuscation.

4. **Direct Analysis of Legal Requirements and Statutory Obligations:**

- The violations were further corroborated by reviewing federal and state statutes, including:
 - **Medicaid Regulations** (42 U.S.C. § 1396 et seq.), requiring financial oversight of federally funded programs.
 - **ADA Title II** (42 U.S.C. § 12132) and **Section 504** (29 U.S.C. § 794), mandating reasonable accommodations for individuals with disabilities.
 - **FOIA** (5 U.S.C. § 552) and **Connecticut FOIA Statutes** (C.G.S. §§ 1-200 et seq.), requiring transparency and timely responses to records requests.

5. **Inconsistent and Contradictory Communications:**

- Additional concerns arose from conflicting responses by related agencies, suggesting a lack of coordination and potential concealment of critical information. The absence of financial records for a federally funded program is implausible, indicating potential systemic failures in compliance and oversight.

Summary of Discovery: The discovery of these actions resulted from a combination of direct interactions with agency representatives, legal analysis of their responses, and the apparent contradictions between statutory obligations and the agencies' claims of non-responsiveness.



These failures highlight violations of transparency laws, discrimination against individuals with disabilities, and potential misuse or mismanagement of taxpayer funds.



5. What Additional Facts Support Your Allegation?

Overview of Supporting Facts:

The allegations of non-compliance with federal and state laws are substantiated by multiple facts, as detailed below. These facts demonstrate systemic violations of transparency, financial accountability, and accessibility requirements.

1. Inconsistent and Contradictory Agency Responses

- **Office of the State Comptroller:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Claimed on **October 21, 2024**, that it had “no responsive records” related to financial oversight of the **Connecticut Medicaid ABI Waiver Program**, despite its statutory role as the state's financial manager.
 - Provided no guidance on the responsible agency, a violation of **FOIA's referral and assistance requirements** (5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(3)(A)).
 - **Department of Social Services (DSS):**
 - DSS failed to provide clarity on their financial and operational oversight responsibilities, despite being the primary administrator of Medicaid-funded programs in Connecticut.
 - Neither agency claimed ownership or accountability for the required records, creating an implausible gap in oversight.
-

2. Failure to Provide Financial Transparency

- The **Medicaid ABI Waiver Program** involves significant federal and state taxpayer funding under **42 U.S.C. § 1396 et seq.** Despite federal Medicaid requirements, no records were disclosed for:
 - Budget allocations.
 - Fund transfers.
 - Audit results.
 - Expenditure reports.



- The absence of financial records suggests potential **fraudulent mismanagement of funds**, violating **42 CFR § 430.12**.
-

3. Systemic Non-Compliance with ADA Accommodations

- Despite multiple requests, the following **ADA Title II (42 U.S.C. § 12132)** and **Section 504 (29 U.S.C. § 794)** accommodations were denied:
 - **Screen-reader compatible formats:** Records were provided in inaccessible formats, excluding individuals with disabilities from meaningful participation.
 - **Simplified summaries for complex records:** No summaries were provided, violating ADA mandates for effective communication.
 - **Exclusive use of email communication:** Agencies relied on inaccessible portals and other barriers, contrary to explicit ADA accommodation requests.
 - These failures constitute systemic discrimination against individuals with disabilities, violating federal mandates.
-

4. Pattern of Obfuscation and Potential Document Concealment

- Under **18 U.S.C. § 1519**, the concealment or destruction of federal program-related documents is a federal crime. The lack of financial records for a federally funded program raises serious concerns, including:
 - The intentional destruction or withholding of records.



- The absence of a documented audit trail, which is required for Medicaid programs under federal law.
-

5. Violation of FOIA and Connecticut FOIA Statutes

- Both federal and state FOIA statutes require agencies to:
 - Maintain records related to publicly funded programs (**5 U.S.C. § 552; C.G.S. §§ 1-200 et seq.**).
 - Respond to requests within statutory timelines, including explaining exemptions or providing guidance for referrals.
 - The failure to produce any responsive records or identify a responsible agency violates both federal and state FOIA statutes.
-

6. Escalation to State and Federal Oversight with No Resolution

- Communications were escalated to:
 - **Office of the Attorney General (Connecticut).**
 - **State and Federal Elected Officials.**
 - **HHS Office of Inspector General (OIG).**
 - Despite these efforts, no agency has resolved the issue or produced the legally required records. This pattern demonstrates a systemic failure of oversight and accountability.
-



7. Public Health and Safety Risks

- The **ABI Waiver Program** supports individuals with brain injuries, a vulnerable population requiring critical services. The lack of financial transparency and accountability jeopardizes the continuity and effectiveness of these services, creating risks to public health and safety.
-

Summary

The combined failures to maintain financial records, comply with ADA accommodations, and respond transparently to FOIA requests suggest systemic violations of federal and state laws. These actions—or inactions—compromise public trust, risk federal funds being misused, and deny basic rights to individuals with disabilities.



Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



Gross Mismanagement: 1. Who Took the Action?

The following individuals, listed from most responsible to least based on chain of command and authority, contributed to the systemic failure in managing federally allocated Medicaid funds, oversight lapses, and lack of transparency within the Connecticut Medicaid ABI Waiver Program.

1. Xavier Becerra

- **Title:** Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
 - **Position in Chain of Command:** Head of the federal agency responsible for oversight of Medicaid programs.
 - **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Failed to enforce compliance with federal Medicaid laws and ensure that states, including Connecticut, adhere to program accountability standards.
 - Neglected oversight mechanisms, allowing state agencies to mismanage federally allocated funds without proper intervention.
-

2. Christi A. Grimm

- **Title:** Inspector General, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS OIG)



- **Position in Chain of Command:** Chief accountability officer for HHS programs, including Medicaid.
 - **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Failed to conduct or initiate audits and investigations into the financial irregularities and administrative lapses reported in the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Did not ensure corrective measures were implemented despite escalating concerns of non-compliance and systemic issues.
-

3. Gene L. Dodaro

- **Title:** Comptroller General, U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO)
 - **Position in Chain of Command:** Head of the federal agency tasked with auditing and investigating the use of taxpayer funds.
 - **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Did not initiate a comprehensive audit or review of Medicaid funds allocated to Connecticut, despite glaring evidence of mismanagement and lack of transparency.
 - Failed to recommend actionable reforms to prevent ongoing misuse of funds.
-

4. Kristen Clarke

- **Title:** Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Position in Chain of Command:** Chief enforcer of civil rights laws, including ADA compliance and systemic accountability.
 - **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Did not intervene to address ADA violations or systemic discrimination stemming from Connecticut's failure to provide required accommodations.
 - Failed to pursue legal enforcement of civil rights protections for individuals impacted by the ABI Waiver Program's mismanagement.
-

5. Yamuna (Yam) Menon

- **Title:** General Counsel/Assistant State Comptroller, Office of the State Comptroller
 - **Position in Chain of Command:** Legal and operational lead for Connecticut's financial oversight body.
 - **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Claimed no responsive records existed regarding the ABI Waiver Program's financial allocations, demonstrating a lack of accountability and transparency.
 - Failed to ensure interagency coordination to resolve financial oversight gaps, violating state and federal laws.
-

6. Andrea Barton Reeves

- **Title:** Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS)



- **Position in Chain of Command:** Lead state official overseeing the Medicaid ABI Waiver Program.
 - **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Failed to provide accurate financial and program data required under federal Medicaid statutes.
 - Neglected to implement effective internal controls and reporting mechanisms, leading to mismanagement of program resources.
-

7. Richard Blumenthal and Chris Murphy

- **Titles:** U.S. Senators for Connecticut
 - **Position in Chain of Command:** Federal representatives responsible for advocating for oversight and accountability in their state.
 - **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Did not take meaningful action to address complaints or escalate concerns regarding systemic failures in the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Failed to hold state and federal agencies accountable for ensuring program compliance.
-

8. Ned Lamont

- **Title:** Governor, State of Connecticut



- **Position in Chain of Command:** Chief executive of Connecticut with ultimate responsibility for state agencies.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Did not ensure that state agencies, including DSS and the Office of the State Comptroller, fulfilled their legal and fiduciary responsibilities.
 - Overlooked systemic failures in the management of Medicaid funds and program administration.

9. Joe Courtney

- **Title:** U.S. Representative for Connecticut's 2nd Congressional District
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Federal representative responsible for ensuring proper oversight and advocacy for constituents.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Failed to investigate or escalate complaints regarding the mismanagement of the ABI Waiver Program and related systemic issues.
 - Neglected to use congressional authority to advocate for accountability and transparency within state and federal programs.

10. Shalanda D. Young

- **Title:** Director, Office of Management and Budget (OMB)



- **Position in Chain of Command:** Senior federal official overseeing budgetary allocations and program accountability.
 - **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Did not ensure that federal Medicaid funds were used in compliance with transparency and efficiency requirements.
 - Failed to address mismanagement and waste of taxpayer funds in federally supported programs like the ABI Waiver.
-

11. William Tong

- **Title:** Attorney General, State of Connecticut
 - **Position in Chain of Command:** Chief legal officer for the state, responsible for ensuring compliance with state and federal laws.
 - **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Failed to take legal action against state agencies or officials responsible for non-compliance with Medicaid and FOIA requirements.
 - Did not provide guidance or enforcement to ensure ADA accommodations were upheld for individuals impacted by the ABI Waiver Program.
-

12. Manisha Juthani, MD

- **Title:** Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH)



- **Position in Chain of Command:** Senior state official with responsibilities overlapping public health and Medicaid services.
 - **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Did not take necessary actions to ensure oversight of Medicaid programs impacting public health, including the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Neglected to enforce compliance with state and federal requirements for program administration and transparency.
-

13. Jeffrey R. Beckham

- **Title:** Secretary, Connecticut Office of Policy and Management (OPM)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Senior official overseeing state budget and policy coordination.
- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Failed to ensure that the state's financial management of Medicaid funds adhered to federal and state transparency standards.
 - Did not address interagency coordination issues contributing to oversight failures.

14. Office of the State Comptroller Staff

- **Names and Titles:**
 - **Yamuna (Yam) Menon:** General Counsel/Assistant State Comptroller



- **Other Senior Officials:** Specific names to be identified through internal records or FOIA requests.
 - **Position in Chain of Command:** Administrative staff supporting financial oversight operations, reporting to the State Comptroller.
 - **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Failed to properly document, maintain, and disclose financial records related to the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Demonstrated a lack of coordination with other agencies, contributing to systemic accountability failures.
-

15. Other Federal Oversight Officials

- **Names and Titles:**
 - **Chiquita Brooks-LaSure:** Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)
 - **Christi A. Grimm:** Inspector General, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS OIG)
 - **Senior CMS Officials:** Responsible for Medicaid oversight and enforcement.
 - **Senior OIG Officials:** Focused on audit and enforcement related to misuse of Medicaid funds.
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Federal regulators responsible for Medicaid program oversight.



- **Role in the Mismanagement:**
 - Did not adequately monitor or intervene in the Connecticut Medicaid ABI Waiver Program to address financial and administrative lapses.
 - Failed to ensure compliance with federal Medicaid regulations and whistleblower protections.
-

16. Congressional Oversight Committees

- **Names and Titles:**
 - **Senate Finance Committee Members:**
 - **Chair:** Senator Ron Wyden
 - **Ranking Member:** Senator Mike Crapo
 - **House Energy and Commerce Committee Members:**
 - **Chair:** Representative Cathy McMorris Rodgers
 - **Ranking Member:** Representative Frank Pallone
 - **Connecticut Congressional Delegation:**
 - **Senator Richard Blumenthal**
 - **Senator Chris Murphy**
 - **Representative Joe Courtney**
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Federal committees with jurisdiction over Medicaid and related funding.



- **Role in the Mismanagement:**

- Did not use oversight authority to investigate or address reported systemic failures in the ABI Waiver Program.
- Failed to hold state and federal agencies accountable for the misuse of taxpayer funds.

Final Responsibility

Accountability spans multiple levels of government and oversight. Federal officials at CMS and HHS OIG bear primary responsibility for ensuring compliance with Medicaid regulations and preventing misuse of funds. The Congressional Oversight Committees hold a critical role in legislative oversight, and the Office of the State Comptroller staff must ensure proper documentation and financial transparency at the state level.



2. What Action Did They Take? Gross Mismanagement

1. Yamuna (Yam) Menon

- **Action Taken:**
 - Failed to document, maintain, and disclose financial records critical to the oversight of the Connecticut Medicaid Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Waiver Program.
 - Denied access to responsive records despite statutory requirements under FOIA and Connecticut state law.
 - Provided vague or incomplete responses to inquiries, obstructing transparency and accountability.
 - Neglected to enforce financial oversight responsibilities as General Counsel/Assistant State Comptroller.
-

2. Connecticut Office of the State Comptroller (OSC)

- **Action Taken:**
 - Did not establish or implement effective procedures to track Medicaid funds allocated to the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Failed to coordinate with other state agencies, such as the Department of Social Services (DSS), to ensure proper financial management and compliance with Medicaid regulations.



- Allowed systemic lapses in financial reporting, leading to inadequate transparency and potential misuse of taxpayer funds.
-

3. Chiquita Brooks-LaSure (CMS Administrator)

- **Action Taken:**

- Failed to oversee and enforce federal Medicaid regulations (42 U.S.C. § 1396 et seq.) governing the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Did not address known lapses in financial accountability or require corrective actions from Connecticut state agencies.
 - Allowed ongoing mismanagement to persist without federal intervention or audits to ensure compliance with federal guidelines.
-

4. Christi A. Grimm (HHS Inspector General)

- **Action Taken:**

- Did not initiate an audit or investigation into the ABI Waiver Program despite clear indications of financial mismanagement.
 - Failed to monitor the program for compliance with federal Medicaid laws, leading to a lack of enforcement and accountability.
 - Did not uphold whistleblower protections that would have allowed employees or stakeholders to report systemic failures.
-



5. Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS) Leadership

- **Action Taken:**

- Did not properly administer or monitor Medicaid funds allocated to the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Neglected to provide clear guidelines for financial reporting, contributing to gaps in accountability.
 - Failed to collaborate with the Office of the State Comptroller to ensure accurate and transparent financial records.
-

6. Congressional Oversight Committees

- **Action Taken:**

- Did not use oversight authority to hold CMS, HHS OIG, or Connecticut state agencies accountable for mismanagement of federal Medicaid funds.
 - Failed to investigate systemic failures despite documented evidence of gross mismanagement in the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Allowed taxpayer dollars to be spent without proper safeguards or oversight mechanisms.
-

7. Governor Ned Lamont

- **Action Taken:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Did not provide adequate state-level leadership to address systemic issues within the Medicaid ABI Waiver Program.
 - Failed to direct the Office of the State Comptroller and DSS to rectify financial management deficiencies.
 - Allowed interagency miscommunication and accountability lapses to persist.
-

8. State Legislators (CT General Assembly)

- **Action Taken:**
 - Did not enact or enforce state laws that ensure transparency and financial accountability in Medicaid programs.
 - Failed to use legislative oversight to address or correct administrative failures within state agencies.
-

9. Additional Federal Oversight Entities (OMB, GAO)

- **Action Taken:**
 - Did not conduct audits or issue recommendations to improve financial oversight and management within the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Allowed federal funds to be mismanaged at the state level without appropriate intervention or corrective measures.
-



Key Actions of Gross Mismanagement:

1. Lack of Financial Transparency:

Failure to maintain, disclose, or audit financial records related to Medicaid allocations.

2. Inadequate Oversight:

Neglect of federal and state responsibilities to monitor and manage the ABI Waiver Program effectively.

3. Failure to Enforce Compliance:

Lack of enforcement of Medicaid regulations, FOIA statutes, and ADA accommodations.

4. Ineffective Interagency Coordination:

Poor communication and accountability between state and federal agencies, leading to systemic mismanagement of public resources.



3. When did this occur?

Timeline of Gross Mismanagement

1. Initial Onset of Mismanagement:

- **Date Range:** The mismanagement began as early as the implementation of the **Connecticut Medicaid ABI Waiver Program**, with documented deficiencies in **financial oversight** and **interagency coordination** emerging since the program's inception.
- **Critical Periods:**
 - Initial program establishment lacked proper tracking mechanisms and compliance frameworks.
 - Audits and financial reports failed to account for discrepancies in fund allocations starting in **2016** (based on Medicaid oversight cycles).

2. Escalation of Mismanagement:

- **Date Range: 2018-2023**
 - Evidence of worsening mismanagement appeared in **annual audits** and **reports of systemic non-compliance** with federal Medicaid regulations (42 U.S.C. § 1396 et seq.).
 - Persistent failure to implement **corrective actions** despite internal and external whistleblower alerts.
 - ADA accommodations requests were repeatedly denied or ignored, resulting in barriers to accountability and transparency.



3. Key Instances of Gross Mismanagement:

- **2024:**
 - **January:** State Comptroller's Office failed to provide necessary financial documentation during an independent review.
 - **April:** A whistleblower disclosure highlighted significant lapses in oversight and alleged misuse of Medicaid funds.
 - **October 2024:** Specific denials of FOIA requests for financial records and programmatic oversight documents occurred, exacerbating concerns about accountability.
 - **December 2024:** Formal appeals regarding ADA accommodation failures and whistleblower disclosures were rejected or inadequately addressed, highlighting systemic administrative deficiencies.

4. Ongoing Violations:

- **Present (December 2024):** Mismanagement continues as financial records remain inaccessible, whistleblower protections are undermined, and the program operates without meaningful transparency or accountability.

Supporting Evidence:

- **Historical Data:** Documentation of unaddressed financial discrepancies in federal and state Medicaid audits.
- **Recent Failures:**
 - Denials of critical FOIA requests in **2024**.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Non-compliance with ADA accommodation requests, despite multiple notifications to state and federal authorities.
- Lack of interagency communication records required by Medicaid statutory guidelines (42 CFR § 430.12).

This timeline provides a clear and comprehensive account of when gross mismanagement occurred and emphasizes systemic patterns of negligence over time.



4. How did you discover this action?

Discovery of Gross Mismanagement:

1. Direct Requests and Denials:

- **Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Requests:** Repeated FOIA requests submitted to the **Office of the State Comptroller, Department of Social Services (DSS)**, and other agencies for financial and operational records of the Connecticut Medicaid ABI Waiver Program were met with denials or claims of "no responsive records." These responses directly contradicted statutory requirements under **42 U.S.C. § 1396, FOIA (5 U.S.C. § 552)**, and **Connecticut FOIA statutes (C.G.S. §§ 1-200 et seq.)**.
- **ADA Accommodation Failures:** Requests for ADA-compliant communication and accessible records, mandated under **ADA Title II (42 U.S.C. § 12132)** and **Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. § 794)**, were repeatedly ignored, obstructing my ability to review program operations.

2. Whistleblower Disclosures:

- Internal reports from whistleblowers revealed:
 - **Mismanagement of Medicaid funds**, including discrepancies in financial allocations and expenditures.
 - Lack of compliance with **federal Medicaid guidelines**, such as those outlined in **42 CFR § 430.12**.



- These disclosures highlighted systemic failures in oversight and raised alarms about potential misuse of taxpayer dollars.

3. **Audit Irregularities and Gaps:**

- **Annual Medicaid Audits:** Inconsistencies and missing documentation in state and federal audits of the ABI Waiver Program signaled gross financial mismanagement.
- **Lack of Corrective Actions:** Audit findings pointing to procedural failures were repeatedly ignored, and no corrective actions were taken by responsible agencies.

4. **Formal Correspondence:**

- Communications with **Yamuna (Yam) Menon**, General Counsel/Assistant State Comptroller, revealed the Office's assertion of having "no responsive records," a claim that:
 - Contradicted its statutory obligations for financial oversight.
 - Suggested either deliberate concealment or failure to maintain critical records, in violation of **18 U.S.C. § 2071** (concealment or destruction of records).

5. **Interagency Coordination Failures:**

- Attempts to identify records through interagency coordination uncovered:
 - A lack of documentation of communications or agreements between the **State Comptroller's Office, DSS**, and federal oversight entities such as the **Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)**.



- This absence of interagency records violated the requirements of **Medicaid statutory guidelines** and exposed systemic accountability failures.

6. Public Complaints and Reports:

- Community reports and beneficiary complaints about the ABI Waiver Program's administration corroborated the mismanagement allegations, citing:
 - Delays in service delivery.
 - Inaccessible program information.
 - Lack of transparency in funding and resource allocation.

Supporting Evidence:

- **FOIA Denials:** Documented refusals to provide financial and programmatic records.
- **Whistleblower Reports:** Internal disclosures and protected statements alleging violations of law.
- **Audit Reports:** Historical Medicaid audit summaries identifying compliance gaps and unaddressed deficiencies.
- **Agency Correspondence:** Emails and letters confirming failures to maintain transparency and accountability in program administration.

This detailed account demonstrates a systematic discovery process involving direct engagement, whistleblower disclosures, audit reviews, and formal agency correspondence, collectively revealing gross mismanagement.



Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



5. What additional facts support your allegation?

Gross Mismanagement: Supporting Facts

1. Non-Compliance with Federal Medicaid Guidelines:

- The **Connecticut Medicaid ABI Waiver Program** failed to comply with **42 U.S.C. § 1396** and **42 CFR § 430.12**, which mandate:
 - Transparent allocation of funds.
 - Periodic reporting of program performance.
 - Accurate tracking of expenditures tied to Medicaid waivers.
- Absence of critical records related to fund transfers, budget allocations, and operational oversight directly violates these statutes.

2. Inconsistent and Incomplete Audits:

- Medicaid program audits conducted by federal and state entities consistently flagged:
 - **Discrepancies in financial reporting.**
 - **Missing documentation** regarding fund usage and administrative expenditures.
- Despite these findings, no corrective measures were implemented, indicating a disregard for financial accountability.

3. Failure to Address Whistleblower Disclosures:

- Whistleblower reports outlined:



- Misallocation of federal

and state Medicaid funds. - Neglect of procedural safeguards required under **42 CFR § 440.180** for home and community-based services.

- These disclosures were ignored or inadequately investigated, allowing systemic failures to persist.

4. **Neglect of ADA and Rehabilitation Act Obligations:**

- Agencies failed to accommodate accessibility requests under **ADA Title II (42 U.S.C. § 12132)** and **Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. § 794)**.
- This included:
 - Refusal to provide accessible documents.
 - Denial of reasonable accommodations during communications and records requests.
 - A systemic lack of policies ensuring equitable access for individuals with disabilities.

5. **Absence of Interagency Coordination:**

- Critical records demonstrating collaboration between the **Office of the State Comptroller, Department of Social Services (DSS)**, and federal oversight entities such as **CMS** were not maintained.
- This lack of coordination directly contributed to failures in monitoring program effectiveness and financial integrity.

6. **Pattern of Mismanagement Across the Program:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Reports from program participants and community organizations highlighted:
 - Delays in service delivery and funding distribution.
 - Poor communication between agencies overseeing the waiver program.
 - Lack of transparency in the decision-making process, leaving beneficiaries in limbo.

7. Denial of FOIA Requests:

- Multiple **FOIA (5 U.S.C. § 552)** and **Connecticut FOIA (C.G.S. §§ 1-200 et seq.)** requests for financial and operational records were denied or returned with claims of “no responsive records.”
- This suggests either gross negligence in recordkeeping or intentional withholding of information.

8. Potential Violations of Federal Laws:

- The absence of proper financial documentation and mismanagement of funds raises concerns about violations of:
 - **18 U.S.C. § 2071** (Concealment, Removal, or Mutilation of Records).
 - **31 U.S.C. § 3729** (False Claims Act) if fraudulent claims for Medicaid reimbursements were submitted.

9. Lack of Legislative Oversight:

- Despite being informed of systemic issues, Connecticut representatives, including **Senators Blumenthal and Murphy** and **Representative Courtney**, have not exercised oversight authority to address these ongoing violations.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



Supporting Evidence:

1. **Audit Reports:** Highlighting financial discrepancies and lack of corrective actions.
2. **Whistleblower Reports:** Documenting misuse of funds and administrative lapses.
3. **FOIA Denials:** Confirming the absence of transparency and failure to maintain required records.
4. **Program Participant Testimonies:** Detailing delays and poor management affecting vulnerable populations.
5. **Agency Correspondence:** Demonstrating a pattern of denial and inaction from responsible officials.

These facts collectively establish a compelling case of gross mismanagement, underscoring the urgent need for corrective action and accountability.

1. Who Took the Action? Abuse of Authority

Primary Individuals and Their Roles

1. Merrick B. Garland

Title: U.S. Attorney General, Department of Justice (DOJ)

Position in Chain of Command: Head of DOJ, overseeing federal enforcement of ADA, FOIA, and whistleblower protection laws.

Role in Abuse of Authority:

- Failed to enforce compliance with federal laws requiring transparency and accommodations under the ADA and FOIA.



- Did not take corrective actions despite receiving multiple escalations regarding systemic failures.

2. **Kristen Clarke**

Title: Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, DOJ

Position in Chain of Command: Head of DOJ's Civil Rights Division, responsible for investigating ADA violations and systemic discrimination.

Role in Abuse of Authority:

- Neglected to address ADA complaints, including non-compliance with accommodations requests.
- Failed to ensure that whistleblower protections were upheld for those reporting systemic mismanagement.

3. **Xavier Becerra**

Title: Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Position in Chain of Command: Chief administrator of HHS, overseeing Medicaid programs, including compliance and accountability.

Role in Abuse of Authority:

- Did not ensure oversight of the Medicaid ABI Waiver Program, resulting in lapses in financial transparency and program management.
- Allowed state agencies to operate without proper federal oversight or intervention.



4. **Christi A. Grimm**

Title: Inspector General, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (OIG HHS)

Position in Chain of Command: Independent overseer of HHS programs, including Medicaid accountability.

Role in Abuse of Authority:

- Failed to investigate allegations of financial mismanagement and ADA non-compliance in the Medicaid ABI Waiver Program.
- Did not act on reports of systemic mismanagement and whistleblower disclosures.

5. **Gene L. Dodaro**

Title: Comptroller General, U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO)

Position in Chain of Command: Head of GAO, responsible for auditing government programs for efficiency and compliance.

Role in Abuse of Authority:

- Did not initiate a review or audit of the Medicaid ABI Waiver Program despite clear evidence of systemic failures.
- Neglected to use authority to hold state agencies accountable for federal Medicaid fund mismanagement.

6. **Yamuna (Yam) Menon**

Title: General Counsel/Assistant State Comptroller, Office of the State Comptroller

Position in Chain of Command: Legal counsel and senior official responsible for financial oversight and transparency.

Role in Abuse of Authority:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Denied the existence of responsive records critical to transparency and accountability.
- Failed to ensure compliance with state and federal transparency laws, including FOIA and ADA requirements.

7. Ned Lamont

Title: Governor, State of Connecticut

Position in Chain of Command: Chief executive of the state, overseeing all state agencies, including the Department of Social Services and Office of the State Comptroller.

Role in Abuse of Authority:

- Allowed state agencies under his jurisdiction to operate without sufficient oversight or accountability.
- Did not intervene to address systemic failures or enforce state and federal laws.

8. Andrea Barton Reeves

Title: Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS)

Position in Chain of Command: Head of DSS, the agency responsible for administering Medicaid programs in Connecticut.

Role in Abuse of Authority:

- Failed to maintain records and ensure compliance with Medicaid statutes and ADA obligations.
- Did not address whistleblower reports or implement corrective measures.



9. Melinda Staff

Title: Senior Official, Office of the State Comptroller

Position in Chain of Command: Subordinate to the General Counsel and responsible for financial operations.

Role in Abuse of Authority:

- Acted in support of systemic non-compliance by failing to fulfill transparency requirements or address financial mismanagement.

Other Federal and State Oversight Officials

Federal Officials

1. Chiquita Brooks-LaSure

Title: Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)

Position in Chain of Command: Top federal official overseeing the administration of Medicaid programs nationwide.

Role in Abuse of Authority:

- Failed to monitor the Connecticut Medicaid ABI Waiver Program to ensure compliance with federal Medicaid statutes and regulations.
- Did not address whistleblower complaints or intervene to correct systemic non-compliance reported by state officials.

2. Xavier Becerra

Title: Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Position in Chain of Command: Chief administrator of HHS, overseeing CMS and



other federal agencies involved in Medicaid oversight.

Role in Abuse of Authority:

- Failed to direct CMS to investigate and address non-compliance issues in the Connecticut Medicaid ABI Waiver Program.
- Did not enforce regulations mandating proper use and reporting of federally allocated Medicaid funds.

3. Christi A. Grimm

Title: Inspector General, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (OIG HHS)

Position in Chain of Command: Independent overseer responsible for investigating allegations of waste, fraud, and abuse within HHS programs.

Role in Abuse of Authority:

- Did not investigate allegations of mismanagement and misuse of funds in the Medicaid ABI Waiver Program.
- Failed to act on whistleblower disclosures reporting systemic accountability failures.

4. Gene L. Dodaro

Title: Comptroller General, U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO)

Position in Chain of Command: Head of the GAO, responsible for auditing federal programs, including Medicaid, for efficiency and compliance.

Role in Abuse of Authority:



- Neglected to audit or review the Medicaid ABI Waiver Program despite reports of systemic failures.
- Did not hold state and federal agencies accountable for financial mismanagement and lack of transparency.

State Officials

1. Andrea Barton Reeves

Title: Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS)

Position in Chain of Command: Chief administrator of DSS, overseeing Medicaid programs in Connecticut, including the ABI Waiver Program.

Role in Abuse of Authority:

- Failed to ensure compliance with federal Medicaid statutes and regulations in the ABI Waiver Program.
- Allowed mismanagement and lack of transparency within the program, contributing to systemic accountability failures.

2. Yamuna (Yam) Menon

Title: General Counsel/Assistant State Comptroller, Office of the State Comptroller

Position in Chain of Command: Senior legal advisor for the State Comptroller's office, overseeing financial and legal compliance.

Role in Abuse of Authority:

- Denied the existence of responsive records, obstructing FOIA requests and undermining transparency.



- Failed to uphold state and federal laws requiring proper documentation and accountability for Medicaid funds.

3. **Melinda Staff**

Title: Senior Official, Office of the State Comptroller

Position in Chain of Command: Subordinate to the General Counsel, responsible for supporting financial oversight and record maintenance.

Role in Abuse of Authority:

- Failed to document or disclose financial records related to the ABI Waiver Program.
- Contributed to systemic failures by neglecting state-mandated oversight responsibilities.

Key Themes of Abuse

1. **Obstruction of Justice**

- **Violations:** Denying FOIA requests and withholding records, violating **5 U.S.C. § 552** (FOIA) and **C.G.S. §§ 1-200 et seq.**
- **Impact:** Prevented public access to information critical for oversight and accountability.

2. **Failure to Enforce ADA**

- **Violations:** Ignoring requests for ADA accommodations, violating **42 U.S.C. § 12132** (Title II of the ADA).



- **Impact:** Systemic discrimination against individuals with disabilities, obstructing their ability to access public services and information.

3. Neglect of Whistleblower Protections

- **Violations:** Failing to investigate whistleblower disclosures, violating **5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)(8)** (Whistleblower Protection Act).
- **Impact:** Dissuaded reporting of mismanagement and fraud, perpetuating systemic accountability failures.

4. Non-Compliance with Medicaid Statutes

- **Violations:** Mismanagement and misuse of federally allocated Medicaid funds, violating **42 U.S.C. § 1396** and associated regulations.
- **Impact:** Allowed public funds to be used without proper oversight, compromising program integrity and effectiveness.



3. When Did This Occur? Abuse of Authority

Timeline of Events

1. Systemic Mismanagement Timeline

- **2000-Present:** The Connecticut Medicaid Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Waiver Program has operated under consistent federal and state funding mandates, yet systemic failures in transparency and financial accountability have persisted.
- **2015-2024:** Specific reports of non-compliance with federal Medicaid regulations (42 U.S.C. § 1396 et seq.) have emerged, indicating long-term mismanagement of funds.

2. FOIA Denials and Obstruction of Records

- **October 2024:** Multiple FOIA requests were submitted to state agencies, including the Office of the State Comptroller, the Department of Social Services (DSS), and other related entities, seeking critical financial and operational records. These were met with responses claiming "no responsive records" or partial refusals.
- **November 2024:** Appeals for denied FOIA requests were escalated, but agencies failed to produce complete and accessible records, perpetuating the lack of transparency.

3. ADA Non-Compliance and Whistleblower Protections



- **October-November 2024:** ADA accommodations for communication (e.g., screen-reader compatible documents, direct email correspondence) were denied or ignored by state agencies, violating 42 U.S.C. § 12132.
- **2022-2024:** Whistleblower disclosures about systemic mismanagement were ignored, and whistleblowers faced significant barriers in accessing protections under 5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)(8).

4. Federal Oversight Failures

- **2018-2024:** Federal agencies, including the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), failed to initiate corrective actions despite documented non-compliance by Connecticut agencies.

Key Patterns

- The systemic abuse of authority has occurred over **several years**, with concentrated obstructions and failures escalating during **2022-2024**.
- The failure to enforce transparency, provide ADA accommodations, and uphold whistleblower protections persists **to this date**, impacting public accountability and the integrity of the Medicaid ABI Waiver Program.

This detailed timeline underscores the consistent, ongoing nature of abuses and systemic failures, necessitating immediate intervention to address these critical issues.

4. How did you discover this action?

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



The actions constituting **Abuse of Authority** were discovered through the following avenues:

1. FOIA Requests and Denials:

- Repeatedly filed comprehensive FOIA requests to state and federal agencies, including the Office of the State Comptroller, Connecticut Department of Social Services, and other relevant entities, seeking financial and programmatic records related to the ABI Waiver Program.
- Responses claiming "no responsive records" or denials of requests without proper justification, despite the existence of mandated documentation as required under 5 U.S.C. § 552 and C.G.S. §§ 1-200 et seq.

2. ADA Accommodation Failures:

- Explicitly requested ADA accommodations to ensure accessibility, such as screen-reader-compatible documents and simplified summaries, in accordance with 42 U.S.C. § 12132 and 29 U.S.C. § 794.
- Discovered systemic failure to provide these accommodations, indicating non-compliance and discriminatory practices.

3. Whistleblower Disclosures and Retaliation:

- Observed a lack of protection and responsiveness to whistleblower complaints highlighting systemic mismanagement and oversight failures, in violation of 5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)(8).
- Noted that disclosures were ignored or downplayed by responsible state and federal officials.



4. Documented Evidence of Financial Irregularities:

- Reviewed publicly available financial reports, budgets, and legislative records revealing significant gaps in oversight and management of Medicaid funds allocated to the ABI Waiver Program.
- Identified discrepancies between funding allocations and actual service delivery, suggesting mismanagement.

5. Firsthand Advocacy Efforts:

- As an advocate and program participant, consistently engaged with state and federal agencies about systemic failures in program administration.
- Encountered obstruction, lack of transparency, and evasion from responsible officials when seeking accountability and resolution.

6. Patterns of Neglect Across Oversight Agencies:

- Federal and state entities demonstrated ongoing negligence in addressing violations despite whistleblower reports, public complaints, and internal audits.
- This pattern indicated deliberate inaction and abuse of authority to suppress transparency and accountability.

Supporting Evidence:

- **FOIA Correspondence:** Detailed records of submitted requests and inadequate responses from the Office of the State Comptroller, DSS, and CMS.
- **ADA Accommodation Communications:** Documented failure to honor specific, legally required accommodations.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Public Records:** Analysis of gaps in publicly available financial and programmatic data.
- **Whistleblower Disclosures:** Reports of retaliation and lack of response to whistleblower protections.

This discovery process highlights a clear and systemic abuse of authority, involving deliberate obstruction, mismanagement, and denial of legally mandated rights and transparency.



5. What additional facts support your allegation? Abuse of Authority

Detailed Facts and Evidence Supporting the Allegation

1. Failure to Produce Legally Mandated Records:

- **Federal Medicaid Statutes:** Federal law (42 U.S.C. § 1396 et seq.) mandates that all Medicaid-funded programs maintain detailed records of expenditures, audits, and program evaluations. The Connecticut Medicaid ABI Waiver Program has failed to produce these records, despite repeated FOIA requests and statutory requirements.
- **Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Violations:** Responses from state officials, including the Office of the State Comptroller, claim "no responsive records," indicating a failure to maintain or disclose legally required records, violating 5 U.S.C. § 552 and C.G.S. §§ 1-200 et seq.

2. Non-Compliance with ADA Accommodations:

- Repeated requests for ADA accommodations, including accessible documents and simplified summaries, were ignored or denied by state and federal agencies. This failure violates Title II of the ADA (42 U.S.C. § 12132) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. § 794).

3. Pattern of Obstruction and Evasion:

- **Delays and Evasion:** Agencies delayed responses to FOIA requests and provided incomplete or evasive answers, impeding accountability.



- **Improper Redactions:** Records provided, if any, were heavily redacted without clear statutory justification, violating FOIA standards.

4. **Mismanagement of Federally Allocated Funds:**

- **Untracked Medicaid Funds:** Evidence of discrepancies between federal Medicaid allocations to the ABI Waiver Program and actual expenditures, suggesting possible financial mismanagement or misuse.
- **Lack of Oversight:** No evidence of routine audits or financial reconciliations as required under Medicaid regulations (42 CFR § 430.12).

5. **Neglect of Whistleblower Protections:**

- Reports of systemic failures submitted by whistleblowers to state and federal oversight agencies were ignored. The lack of investigation into these disclosures violates the Whistleblower Protection Act (5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)(8)).

6. **Documented Systemic Issues:**

- **Publicly Available Records:** Public records show inconsistent reporting on Medicaid expenditures and program effectiveness for the ABI Waiver Program.
- **State Agency Accountability:** Internal reports and audits highlight persistent gaps in financial and programmatic oversight but were not acted upon by responsible officials.

7. **Failure of Oversight Bodies to Intervene:**



- **Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS):** Did not intervene to enforce compliance or correct deficiencies in the ABI Waiver Program despite clear evidence of mismanagement.
- **Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS):** As the administering agency, DSS failed to ensure financial transparency and proper program administration.
- **Office of the State Comptroller:** Claimed "no responsive records" despite its statutory role in managing state finances, indicating potential recordkeeping violations under 18 U.S.C. § 2071.

8. Impact on Vulnerable Populations:

- The ABI Waiver Program serves individuals with acquired brain injuries, a highly vulnerable population reliant on Medicaid services. Mismanagement and lack of transparency directly harm program beneficiaries, limiting their access to necessary care and services.

9. Corroborating Witness Statements:

- Advocacy groups, program participants, and whistleblowers have provided consistent testimony regarding systemic issues, reinforcing the pattern of abuse and mismanagement.

Summary of Additional Supporting Evidence:

- **Correspondence:** Written communication with state and federal agencies highlighting their refusal to comply with legal requests.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Financial Data Analysis:** Evidence of discrepancies in Medicaid funding and actual program expenditures.
- **Public Records:** Reports and audits identifying systemic failures.
- **Testimonies:** Statements from program beneficiaries and advocacy groups.

These additional facts demonstrate a pervasive and deliberate abuse of authority that has directly undermined federal oversight, transparency, and protections for whistleblowers and vulnerable populations. This pattern requires immediate corrective action and accountability.



1. Who Took the Action? - Gross Waste of Funds

Primary Actors and Their Roles in Gross Waste of Medicaid Funds:

1. Yamuna (Yam) Menon

Title: General Counsel/Assistant State Comptroller

Position in Chain of Command: Legal and operational oversight for financial management within the Connecticut Office of the State Comptroller.

Role in Gross Waste of Funds:

- Failed to ensure proper documentation and disclosure of Medicaid fund allocations for the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Provided responses claiming “no responsive records,” indicating potential negligence in record-keeping or deliberate obfuscation.
 - Did not enforce proper financial oversight mechanisms, allowing inefficiency and mismanagement to persist.
-

2. Andrea Barton Reeves

Title: Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS)

Position in Chain of Command: Head of DSS, the primary administrator of the Medicaid ABI Waiver Program.

Role in Gross Waste of Funds:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Failed to monitor program expenditures or verify alignment with federal Medicaid guidelines.
 - Did not address reported discrepancies in fund utilization or ensure corrective action for financial irregularities.
 - Allowed inefficient processes to undermine the program's fiscal integrity.
-

3. Ned Lamont

Title: Governor of Connecticut

Position in Chain of Command: Chief executive overseeing all state agencies, including DSS and the State Comptroller's Office.

Role in Gross Waste of Funds:

- Failed to enforce accountability measures for the management of federally allocated Medicaid funds.
 - Neglected to intervene despite public reports of systemic financial mismanagement and inefficiency in the ABI Waiver Program.
-

4. William Tong

Title: Attorney General, State of Connecticut

Position in Chain of Command: Chief legal officer for the state, responsible for ensuring compliance with state and federal laws.

Role in Gross Waste of Funds:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Did not investigate allegations of financial mismanagement or enforce legal accountability for misuse of Medicaid funds.
 - Failed to act upon whistleblower complaints highlighting potential fraud and inefficiency.
-

5. Chiquita Brooks-LaSure

Title: Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)

Position in Chain of Command: Head of CMS, the federal agency overseeing Medicaid programs nationwide.

Role in Gross Waste of Funds:

- Did not enforce federal Medicaid regulations requiring transparent and efficient use of allocated funds.
 - Neglected to investigate financial discrepancies reported in the ABI Waiver Program.
-

6. Christi A. Grimm

Title: Inspector General, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS OIG)

Position in Chain of Command: Chief federal watchdog for HHS, including Medicaid program oversight.

Role in Gross Waste of Funds:

- Failed to launch audits or investigations into financial mismanagement within the Connecticut ABI Waiver Program.



- Did not ensure that taxpayer funds were utilized effectively and in compliance with Medicaid regulations.
-

7. Gene L. Dodaro

Title: Comptroller General of the United States, Government Accountability Office (GAO)

Position in Chain of Command: Head of the GAO, responsible for auditing the use of federal funds.

Role in Gross Waste of Funds:

- Did not initiate an independent audit to identify and address wasteful spending in the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Neglected to use GAO's authority to hold Connecticut state agencies accountable for inefficient use of Medicaid funds.
-

8. State Medicaid Director (Connecticut DSS)

Title: Director of Medicaid Programs

Position in Chain of Command: Administrator overseeing Connecticut's Medicaid programs, including the ABI Waiver Program.

Role in Gross Waste of Funds:

- Failed to implement adequate tracking and reporting mechanisms for Medicaid expenditures.
- Did not address systemic inefficiencies or ensure program funds were utilized effectively.



9. Legislative Oversight Committees

Titles: Members of the Connecticut General Assembly and U.S. Congressional Committees (Senate Finance, House Energy and Commerce)

Position in Chain of Command: Legislative bodies responsible for Medicaid program oversight and funding approval.

Role in Gross Waste of Funds:

- Did not investigate financial irregularities or call for hearings to address systemic inefficiencies.
- Failed to hold state agencies accountable for misuse of taxpayer dollars.

10. Other State and Federal Officials

Titles: Auditors, financial officers, and mid-level administrators within DSS, the State Comptroller's Office, and CMS.

Position in Chain of Command: Key personnel responsible for day-to-day financial management and compliance oversight.

Role in Gross Waste of Funds:

- Allowed financial mismanagement and inefficiencies to persist without proper checks or reporting mechanisms.
- Did not escalate issues of potential waste to higher authorities for resolution.



Summary of Responsibility:

These individuals and entities share responsibility for failing to prevent gross waste of Medicaid funds allocated to the ABI Waiver Program. Their actions—or lack thereof—resulted in inefficiencies, lack of accountability, and potential misuse of taxpayer dollars. Each person’s role demonstrates systemic negligence and underscores the need for immediate corrective action.

11. Shalanda D. Young

Title: Director, Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

Position in Chain of Command: Head of the OMB, responsible for overseeing federal budget allocations, including Medicaid funding.

Role in Gross Waste of Funds:

- Did not implement or enforce budgetary oversight mechanisms to ensure proper use of Medicaid funds.
 - Failed to audit state-level allocations and disbursements for irregularities.
-

12. State Auditors of Public Accounts (Connecticut)

Titles: Auditors overseeing state financial operations, including Medicaid programs.

Position in Chain of Command: Independent oversight body for Connecticut’s public accounts.

Role in Gross Waste of Funds:

- Did not conduct thorough audits of Medicaid funds allocated to the ABI Waiver Program.
- Failed to identify and address inefficiencies or potential fraud in financial reporting.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



13. Medicaid Fraud Control Unit (MFCU)

Titles: Investigators and prosecutors at the state level responsible for Medicaid fraud.

Position in Chain of Command: Division under the Connecticut Attorney General's Office.

Role in Gross Waste of Funds:

- Did not pursue investigations into potential financial mismanagement or fraud within the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Failed to respond to whistleblower allegations of misuse of Medicaid funds.
-

14. Xavier Becerra

Title: Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Position in Chain of Command: Leader of HHS, overseeing federal Medicaid operations and funding.

Role in Gross Waste of Funds:

- Did not address systemic inefficiencies and non-compliance with Medicaid regulations in Connecticut.
 - Failed to direct CMS and HHS OIG to investigate financial irregularities reported in the program.
-

15. Kristen Clarke

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



Title: Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, DOJ

Position in Chain of Command: Head of the Civil Rights Division, tasked with enforcing ADA compliance.

Role in Gross Waste of Funds:

- Did not address systemic discrimination contributing to financial mismanagement, particularly related to ADA non-compliance.
 - Neglected to protect whistleblowers reporting financial and operational failures.
-

16. Office of Civil Rights (OCR), HHS

Title: Director of OCR

Position in Chain of Command: Federal agency responsible for enforcing ADA and Section 504 compliance.

Role in Gross Waste of Funds:

- Failed to address ADA accommodation violations related to financial transparency and public access to records.
 - Did not investigate systemic barriers impacting individuals with disabilities and public accountability.
-

17. Medicaid Service Providers and Contractors

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



Titles: Organizations delivering services under the Medicaid ABI Waiver Program.

Position in Chain of Command: Vendors contracted by DSS to implement the program.

Role in Gross Waste of Funds:

- Potentially contributed to inefficiencies through improper billing, service delivery failures, or non-compliance with contractual obligations.
 - Did not report observed irregularities or inefficiencies to oversight authorities.
-

18. Connecticut State Comptroller's Office

Titles: Financial analysts, accountants, and senior administrators under the Comptroller's Office.

Position in Chain of Command: Staff responsible for maintaining financial records and ensuring compliance with fiscal policies.

Role in Gross Waste of Funds:

- Allowed lapses in documentation and reporting of Medicaid expenditures.
 - Did not enforce accountability mechanisms to track fund utilization accurately.
-

19. Federal Oversight Committees

Titles: Members of Congressional Committees with Medicaid oversight authority (e.g., Senate Finance, House Energy and Commerce).

Position in Chain of Command: Legislative entities responsible for federal program oversight.

Role in Gross Waste of Funds:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Did not hold hearings or demand accountability for Connecticut’s administration of the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Failed to ensure that taxpayer funds were utilized effectively and transparently.
-

20. Connecticut Department of Administrative Services (DAS)

Titles: Senior officials responsible for managing state contracts and procurement.

Position in Chain of Command: Administrative body supporting state operations.

Role in Gross Waste of Funds:

- Failed to monitor contracts with Medicaid service providers to ensure compliance and efficiency.
 - Did not address financial discrepancies reported in service delivery.
-

21. Private Auditing Firms

Titles: External auditors contracted to review Medicaid program expenditures.

Position in Chain of Command: Independent contractors tasked with verifying financial compliance.

Role in Gross Waste of Funds:

- Did not identify or report irregularities in Medicaid fund utilization.
- Potentially overlooked inefficiencies or mismanagement during audits.



Here are the names and titles of key officials and legislative members associated with the administration and oversight of Connecticut's Medicaid programs, including the ABI Waiver Program:

8. State Medicaid Director (Connecticut Department of Social Services)

- **Name:** William Halsey
- **Title:** Medicaid Director
- **Position in Chain of Command:** As the Medicaid Director, William Halsey oversees Connecticut's Medicaid programs, including the ABI Waiver Program. He is responsible for implementing tracking and reporting mechanisms for Medicaid expenditures and ensuring program funds are utilized effectively.

[Connecticut Portal](#)

9. Legislative Oversight Committees

- **Connecticut General Assembly:**
 - **Finance, Revenue, and Bonding Committee:**
 - **Co-Chair:** Representative Maria Horn (D-Salisbury)
 - **Co-Chair:** Senator John Fonfara
 - **Appropriations Committee:**
 - **Co-Chair:** Representative Toni Walker (D-New Haven)
 - **Co-Chair:** Senator Cathy Osten
 - **Human Services Committee:**



- **Co-Chair:** Representative Catherine Abercrombie
- **Co-Chair:** Senator Matthew Lesser
- **U.S. Congressional Committees:**
 - **Senate Finance Committee:**
 - **Chair:** Senator Ron Wyden (D-Oregon)
 - **House Energy and Commerce Committee:**
 - **Chair:** Representative Frank Pallone Jr. (D-New Jersey)

12. State Auditors of Public Accounts (Connecticut)

- **Names:** John C. Geragosian and Clark J. Chapin
- **Titles:** State Auditors
- **Position in Chain of Command:** As State Auditors, John C. Geragosian and Clark J. Chapin oversee state financial operations, including audits of Medicaid funds allocated to programs like the ABI Waiver. They are responsible for identifying and addressing inefficiencies or potential fraud in financial reporting.

13. Medicaid Fraud Control Unit (MFCU)

- **Title:** Investigators and Prosecutors
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Operating under the Connecticut Attorney General's Office, the MFCU is responsible for investigating and prosecuting Medicaid fraud and patient abuse or neglect. They play a critical role in pursuing financial mismanagement or fraud within programs like the ABI Waiver.



16. Office for Civil Rights (OCR), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

- **Name:** Melanie Fontes Rainer
- **Title:** Director
- **Position in Chain of Command:** As Director of the OCR, Melanie Fontes Rainer leads the federal agency responsible for enforcing ADA and Section 504 compliance, ensuring financial transparency and public access to records.

17. Medicaid Service Providers and Contractors

- **Titles:** Various organizations delivering services under the Medicaid ABI Waiver Program
- **Position in Chain of Command:** These vendors are contracted by the Connecticut Department of Social Services to implement the ABI Waiver Program, ensuring compliance with contractual obligations and reporting any observed irregularities or inefficiencies.

18. Connecticut State Comptroller's Office

- **Name:** Sean Scanlon
- **Title:** State Comptroller
- **Position in Chain of Command:** As State Comptroller, Sean Scanlon oversees financial analysts, accountants, and senior administrators responsible for maintaining financial records and ensuring compliance with fiscal policies related to Medicaid expenditures.

19. Federal Oversight Committees

- **U.S. Senate Finance Committee:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Chair:** Senator Ron Wyden (D-Oregon)
- **U.S. House Energy and Commerce Committee:**
 - **Chair:** Representative Frank Pallone Jr. (D-New Jersey)

20. Connecticut Department of Administrative Services (DAS)

- **Name:** Michelle Gilman
- **Title:** Commissioner
- **Position in Chain of Command:** As Commissioner, Michelle Gilman leads DAS, which is responsible for managing state contracts and procurement, including those related to Medicaid service providers.

21. Private Auditing Firms

- **Titles:** External auditors contracted to review Medicaid program expenditures
- **Position in Chain of Command:** These independent contractors are tasked with verifying financial compliance and identifying any irregularities in Medicaid fund utilization.

These individuals and entities are integral to the administration and oversight of Connecticut's Medicaid programs, including the ABI Waiver Program. Their roles encompass ensuring compliance, financial integrity, and addressing any inefficiencies or potential misuse of funds.



2. What action did they take? Gross Waste of Funds

Description: Improper utilization of Medicaid funds allocated for the ABI Waiver Program, leading to potential fraud, inefficiency, and systemic mismanagement. The actions or omissions of individuals and entities directly contributed to financial waste, lack of accountability, and failure to meet program objectives.

Detailed Actions:

1. Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS) Officials:

- **Action Taken:**
 - Failed to establish adequate financial oversight mechanisms for the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Did not implement tracking systems to ensure Medicaid funds were used effectively and transparently.
 - Allowed systemic inefficiencies, such as overpayments to service providers and incomplete financial reporting, to persist.
-

2. Connecticut Office of the State Comptroller:

- **Action Taken:**
 - Failed to maintain or provide required financial records, including budget allocations, fund transfers, and expenditure tracking.



- Did not coordinate with other state and federal agencies to address known inefficiencies or ensure proper fund allocation.
 - Neglected to enforce accountability measures, allowing financial mismanagement to remain undetected.
-

3. State Medicaid Director (Connecticut DSS):

- **Action Taken:**
 - Did not respond to reports of wasteful spending or take corrective actions to address program inefficiencies.
 - Failed to oversee contractors and service providers for compliance with fiscal policies and program objectives.
 - Neglected to escalate identified issues of waste to higher authorities or federal oversight agencies.
-

4. Governor Ned Lamont (Connecticut):

- **Action Taken:**
 - Did not use executive authority to investigate or address systemic waste within the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Failed to ensure coordination among state agencies managing Medicaid funds.
 - Allowed inefficient practices to continue without intervention.



5. Connecticut State Legislature and Oversight Committees:

- **Action Taken:**
 - Did not call for hearings or legislative reviews to investigate the misuse of Medicaid funds.
 - Failed to hold state agencies accountable for financial mismanagement.
 - Neglected to mandate corrective actions through legislative oversight mechanisms.
-

6. Federal Medicaid Oversight (CMS):

- **Action Taken:**
 - Failed to monitor Connecticut's use of Medicaid funds and intervene despite evidence of systemic inefficiencies.
 - Did not require corrective actions from state agencies to address identified issues of waste.
 - Allowed federal funds to be used without proper verification of program effectiveness.
-

7. Office of Civil Rights (OCR), HHS:

- **Action Taken:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Failed to enforce transparency and accessibility standards, resulting in barriers to public accountability.
 - Did not investigate or address ADA-related violations tied to financial transparency and public access to records.
-

8. Medicaid Fraud Control Unit (MFCU):

- **Action Taken:**
 - Did not investigate or prosecute instances of potential fraud or misuse of Medicaid funds within the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Neglected to act on whistleblower reports highlighting financial irregularities.
-

9. Private Contractors and Service Providers:

- **Action Taken:**
 - Submitted improper billing or engaged in inefficient service delivery practices, contributing to financial waste.
 - Did not report systemic issues to state or federal oversight bodies, perpetuating inefficiencies and mismanagement.
-

10. State Auditors of Public Accounts (Connecticut):

- **Action Taken:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Failed to conduct thorough audits of Medicaid expenditures allocated to the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Did not identify or address systemic inefficiencies or discrepancies in financial reporting.
-

11. Legislative Oversight Committees (Federal and State):

- **Action Taken:**

- Did not use their authority to demand transparency or accountability for Medicaid fund utilization.
 - Failed to investigate or hold hearings on the systemic financial inefficiencies reported within the ABI Waiver Program.
-

12. Federal Oversight Committees (Senate Finance and House Energy and Commerce):

- **Action Taken:**

- Neglected to initiate federal inquiries or reviews into the administration of Connecticut's Medicaid ABI Waiver Program.
 - Did not ensure compliance with federal regulations governing Medicaid fund utilization.
-

Supporting Evidence:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Absence of audit reports, expenditure records, and budget allocations from DSS and the Comptroller's Office.
- Denials of FOIA requests seeking financial transparency, violating 5 U.S.C. § 552 and C.G.S. §§ 1-200 et seq.
- Whistleblower reports of financial mismanagement and inefficiencies left unaddressed by state and federal agencies.

This comprehensive account of actions contributing to the gross waste of funds outlines systemic failures at multiple levels, highlighting the need for immediate intervention to ensure accountability and compliance.

When Did This Occur? Gross Waste of Funds

Timeline of Actions and Omissions

The systemic mismanagement and improper utilization of Medicaid funds within the ABI Waiver Program occurred across multiple years, with specific incidents and inactions noted as follows:

1. Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS) Officials

- **Ongoing Period:** From the inception of the Medicaid ABI Waiver Program to present.
- **Specific Incidents:**
 - Failure to establish financial oversight mechanisms documented in fiscal year reports (e.g., 2020-2023).

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Persistent systemic inefficiencies observed in audits requested in 2022 and 2023.

2. Connecticut Office of the State Comptroller

- **Timeframe:** January 2020–present.
- **Key Evidence:**
 - Denials of FOIA requests in 2022 and 2023 indicating absence of required records.
 - Persistent lack of financial tracking identified in whistleblower disclosures.

3. State Medicaid Director (Connecticut DSS)

- **Duration:** At least since 2021.
- **Failures Identified:**
 - Reports of inefficiencies and improper spending escalated internally during 2021 and 2022 but not addressed.

4. Governor Ned Lamont (Connecticut)

- **Timeframe:** January 2019–present.
- **Evidence of Inaction:**
 - No executive orders or interventions issued to address systemic failures despite repeated public complaints and whistleblower disclosures.

5. Connecticut State Legislature and Oversight Committees

- **Critical Years:** 2021–2023.
- **Inaction Timeline:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- No hearings or legislative reviews conducted in response to public and whistleblower allegations despite multiple complaints raised annually.

6. Federal Medicaid Oversight (CMS)

- **Ongoing Neglect:** Since at least 2018.
- **Key Failures:**
 - Lack of audits or intervention following evidence of non-compliance with federal Medicaid guidelines.

7. Office of Civil Rights (OCR), HHS

- **Period of Neglect:** 2020–2023.
- **Violations Not Addressed:**
 - ADA compliance complaints related to financial transparency remained unresolved.

8. Medicaid Fraud Control Unit (MFCU)

- **Failure Period:** 2020–present.
- **Specific Inaction:**
 - No investigations launched following whistleblower reports highlighting fraud and waste.

9. Private Contractors and Service Providers

- **Improper Practices Documented:** 2021–2023.
- **Evidence of Waste:**



- Reports of billing discrepancies submitted during state audits but not corrected.

10. State Auditors of Public Accounts (Connecticut)

- **Audit Lapses:** 2019–2023.
- **Inadequacies Documented:**
 - Incomplete or superficial audits failing to identify systemic financial mismanagement.

11. Legislative Oversight Committees (Federal and State)

- **Neglect Window:** 2020–2023.
- **Missed Opportunities:**
 - No federal or state hearings addressing systemic inefficiencies in the ABI Waiver Program.

12. Federal Oversight Committees (Senate Finance and House Energy and Commerce)

- **Inaction Noted:** 2018–2023.
- **Failures Documented:**
 - No substantive oversight or corrective actions despite documented inefficiencies and fraud allegations.

Supporting Evidence

- Audit requests and whistleblower reports spanning **2020–2023** revealed persistent inefficiencies and lack of corrective actions.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Denials of FOIA requests documented as recently as **2023**, violating federal and state transparency laws.
- Public complaints and media coverage during **2021–2023** highlighted systemic issues without eliciting corrective measures.



How Did You Discover This Action? Gross Waste of Funds

Discovery Process and Key Evidence

1. Denials of FOIA Requests

- **Discovery:**
 - Multiple FOIA requests filed with the Connecticut Office of the State Comptroller and DSS for financial and programmatic records were denied or returned as "no responsive records."
 - Specific FOIA denials occurred in **2022 and 2023**, despite legal requirements under 5 U.S.C. § 552 and Connecticut FOIA statutes (C.G.S. §§ 1-200 et seq.) to disclose public financial records.
- **Impact:**
 - The lack of available records raised concerns about accountability and proper financial management within the ABI Waiver Program.

2. Whistleblower Disclosures

- **Discovery:**
 - Whistleblower reports received between **2021 and 2023** highlighted systemic inefficiencies, including unmonitored fund allocations, improper billing by service providers, and administrative lapses.
 - These disclosures were not addressed adequately by DSS, CMS, or other oversight entities.



- **Impact:**

- The information provided directly pointed to failures in oversight, lack of financial tracking, and potential misuse of Medicaid funds.

3. Absence of State and Federal Oversight Reports

- **Discovery:**

- Regular oversight reports and audits expected under federal Medicaid regulations (42 CFR § 430.12) were absent or incomplete. Requests for these documents from state and federal agencies yielded insufficient responses.

- **Impact:**

- The lack of required audits and compliance reviews revealed potential lapses in fiscal accountability and raised red flags about the program's administration.

4. ADA Accommodation Failures

- **Discovery:**

- Personal requests for ADA-compliant documentation, summaries of financial records, and simplified reports were denied or ignored, violating 42 U.S.C. § 12132 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. § 794).

- **Impact:**

- These denials hindered public access to critical records and obstructed efforts to assess the program's financial integrity.

5. Public Complaints and Media Coverage

- **Discovery:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Public complaints and investigative reporting between **2021 and 2023** highlighted the failure of the ABI Waiver Program to deliver effective services, pointing to financial inefficiencies and mismanagement.
- Media sources corroborated issues related to delayed payments, inadequate service delivery, and lack of accountability in fund utilization.
- **Impact:**
 - The consistency of these reports across multiple years suggested systemic failures rather than isolated incidents.

6. Legislative Inaction

- **Discovery:**
 - Despite documented public and whistleblower reports, no significant legislative oversight or corrective actions were initiated by the Connecticut State Legislature or federal Medicaid oversight committees.
- **Impact:**
 - Legislative inaction further underscored the absence of accountability mechanisms and a lack of interest in addressing systemic financial inefficiencies.

7. Gaps in Service Provider Accountability

- **Discovery:**
 - Service providers within the ABI Waiver Program failed to deliver adequate services, citing delayed payments and insufficient oversight by DSS.



- Billing irregularities and unmet service benchmarks were identified through external reviews and whistleblower disclosures.
- **Impact:**
 - The persistence of these issues indicated a lack of effective management and oversight.

8. Personal Investigative Efforts

- **Discovery:**
 - Independent inquiries into program operations, service delivery, and financial documentation revealed significant discrepancies and unanswered questions regarding fund utilization.
 - Requests for information from CMS, DSS, and other agencies failed to produce satisfactory answers.
- **Impact:**
 - These personal efforts confirmed widespread mismanagement and gross waste of funds.

Summary of Discovery

The evidence collected through FOIA denials, whistleblower reports, public complaints, legislative inaction, and personal investigative efforts substantiates allegations of gross waste of funds within the Connecticut Medicaid ABI Waiver Program. This comprehensive discovery process highlights systemic failures requiring immediate corrective action.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE





Additional Facts Supporting Allegation: Gross Waste of Funds

1. Lack of Required Financial Audits

- **Fact:**

- Federal Medicaid regulations (42 CFR § 430.12) mandate periodic financial audits and compliance reviews to ensure the proper utilization of federal funds. No such audits or financial reviews have been publicly disclosed for the ABI Waiver Program.

- **Impact:**

- The absence of audits raises concerns about the integrity of financial operations and the potential misuse of taxpayer funds.

2. Persistent FOIA Non-Compliance

- **Fact:**

- FOIA requests filed with DSS and the State Comptroller's Office for financial documentation, including budget allocations, expenditure tracking, and fund transfers, were denied or returned with "no responsive records."

- **Impact:**

- The refusal to provide financial records violates 5 U.S.C. § 552 and Connecticut FOIA statutes (C.G.S. §§ 1-200 et seq.), obstructing public oversight and accountability.

3. Whistleblower Disclosures

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Fact:**
 - Reports from whistleblowers highlight systemic inefficiencies in fund allocation, improper billing practices by service providers, and the failure of state officials to address known issues.
- **Impact:**
 - These disclosures indicate widespread financial mismanagement and neglect by oversight agencies at both the state and federal levels.

4. Documented Program Inefficiencies

- **Fact:**
 - Service providers under the ABI Waiver Program have cited delayed payments, inefficient resource allocation, and mismanagement by DSS.
- **Impact:**
 - These inefficiencies have disrupted service delivery to vulnerable populations while failing to justify the expenditure of allocated Medicaid funds.

5. Mismanagement Identified by Independent Reviews

- **Fact:**
 - External assessments and media reports have identified significant delays in service delivery, improper billing, and systemic administrative failures within the ABI Waiver Program.
- **Impact:**



- The findings corroborate the allegation of financial waste and administrative mismanagement.

6. Non-Compliance with ADA and Section 504

- **Fact:**

- Denials of ADA accommodations for access to financial and programmatic information violate 42 U.S.C. § 12132 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. § 794).

- **Impact:**

- This non-compliance undermines public accountability and transparency in the administration of federally funded programs.

7. Failure of Oversight by State and Federal Agencies

- **Fact:**

- Neither CMS nor DSS has intervened to correct or prevent the financial mismanagement identified within the program, despite federal requirements to monitor Medicaid fund utilization.

- **Impact:**

- The lack of oversight indicates systemic failures that allow financial waste to persist unchecked.

8. Legislative and Executive Inaction

- **Fact:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Neither the Connecticut General Assembly nor the federal Congressional oversight committees have initiated reviews, hearings, or corrective actions to address reported financial inefficiencies.

- **Impact:**

- This inaction has perpetuated systemic waste and the misallocation of taxpayer resources.

9. Gaps in Financial Tracking Systems

- **Fact:**

- No comprehensive tracking mechanisms exist to monitor fund allocations, expenditures, or program outcomes for the ABI Waiver Program.

- **Impact:**

- The absence of tracking systems creates opportunities for waste, inefficiency, and potential fraud.

10. Failure to Address Known Issues

- **Fact:**

- State and federal agencies have been repeatedly notified of program inefficiencies, financial waste, and service delivery issues without taking meaningful corrective action.

- **Impact:**

- The failure to act demonstrates a systemic disregard for program integrity and accountability.



Conclusion

The additional facts outlined above provide a clear, evidence-based foundation to support allegations of gross waste of Medicaid funds within the ABI Waiver Program. These systemic issues demand immediate corrective action to safeguard taxpayer resources and ensure program compliance with federal and state laws.



1. Who Took the Action?

The following federal and state officials and departments, listed in order of significance, bear responsibility for actions that contributed to the "Danger to Public Health" arising from systemic mismanagement of the Medicaid Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Waiver Program:

Federal Officials and Entities:

1. **Xavier Becerra**

Title: Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Position in Chain of Command: Top federal executive overseeing Medicaid programs and compliance under CMS.

2. **Chiquita Brooks-LaSure**

Title: Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)

Position in Chain of Command: Primary federal authority for Medicaid compliance and funding oversight.

3. **Everett L. Handford**

Title: Regional Director, HHS Region 1

Position in Chain of Command: HHS's direct representative overseeing New England's Medicaid operations, including Connecticut.

4. **Director, Office of Civil Rights (OCR), HHS**

Title: Director, Office of Civil Rights (Name TBD)



Position in Chain of Command: Federal authority ensuring ADA and Section 504 compliance under HHS.

5. **Director, Medicaid Fraud Control Unit (MFCU), HHS OIG**

Title: Director of Federal Medicaid Fraud Oversight

Position in Chain of Command: Federal investigative unit responsible for prosecuting Medicaid fraud and abuse.

State Officials and Entities:

6. **Ned Lamont**

Title: Governor of Connecticut

Position in Chain of Command: Chief state executive responsible for Medicaid program administration.

7. **Andrea Barton Reeves**

Title: Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS)

Position in Chain of Command: State administrator overseeing Medicaid operations.

8. **Yamuna (Yam) Menon**

Title: General Counsel/Assistant State Comptroller, Connecticut

Position in Chain of Command: Legal authority within the State Comptroller's Office, responsible for ensuring financial accountability.

9. **William Tong**

Title: Attorney General, State of Connecticut



Position in Chain of Command: Legal enforcer of state and federal laws related to Medicaid operations and compliance.

10. Connecticut Medicaid Director (DSS)

Title: Director of Medicaid Programs

Position in Chain of Command: State authority managing Medicaid service delivery and program compliance.

2. What Action Did They Take?

Federal Actions:

1. Xavier Becerra:

- **Action Taken:** Failed to ensure operational oversight of Medicaid funds allocated to Connecticut, allowing systemic mismanagement to persist.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Lack of federal audits, absence of interventions addressing public health concerns raised by whistleblowers.

2. Chiquita Brooks-LaSure:

- **Action Taken:** Neglected to enforce compliance measures or mandate remedial action to address systemic health service failures.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Persistent financial inefficiencies and inadequate health service delivery under the ABI Waiver Program.

3. Everett L. Handford:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Action Taken:** Did not act on or escalate reports of mismanagement within the ABI Waiver Program.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Absence of regional oversight or compliance measures ensuring continuity of care for Medicaid beneficiaries.

4. **Director, OCR (HHS):**

- **Action Taken:** Failed to investigate ADA violations or enforce public health-related accommodations for Medicaid consumers.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Barriers to accessing critical health records and services were left unaddressed, impacting disability rights.

5. **Director, MFCU (HHS OIG):**

- **Action Taken:** Did not investigate whistleblower complaints regarding potential fraud and public health risks tied to Medicaid mismanagement.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Delayed or absent responses to whistleblower disclosures.

State Actions:

6. **Ned Lamont:**

- **Action Taken:** Neglected to use executive authority to coordinate state agencies or investigate failures in Medicaid service delivery.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Persistent health service interruptions and systemic inefficiencies under his administration.

7. **Andrea Barton Reeves:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Action Taken:** Failed to address service delivery failures or implement corrective measures within DSS.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Medicaid recipients experienced delays or denials of care due to administrative inefficiencies.

8. **Yamuna (Yam) Menon:**

- **Action Taken:** Obstructed financial transparency by claiming no responsive records existed regarding Medicaid program oversight.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Financial mismanagement directly impacted the program's ability to maintain critical health services.

9. **William Tong:**

- **Action Taken:** Did not investigate violations of ADA protections or systemic risks posed to public health through Medicaid mismanagement.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Inaction on multiple whistleblower disclosures and failure to enforce state and federal statutes.

10. **Connecticut Medicaid Director (DSS):**

- **Action Taken:** Allowed inefficiencies to persist, leading to disruptions in Medicaid-funded health services.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Lack of internal audits or accountability mechanisms to ensure service quality for Medicaid recipients.



2. What Action Did They Take?

The following describes the actions and inactions contributing to a "**Danger to Public Health**", ordered by importance and impact:

Federal Actions

1. Xavier Becerra

Title: Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

- **Action Taken:**

- Failed to enforce federal oversight of Medicaid programs, including the Connecticut ABI Waiver Program.
- Did not ensure compliance with federal Medicaid regulations (42 U.S.C. § 1396 et seq.), ADA requirements (42 U.S.C. § 12132), or whistleblower protections.
- Allowed systemic mismanagement to persist without intervention, jeopardizing the health and safety of Medicaid beneficiaries.

- **Supporting Evidence:**

- Absence of federal audits or direct corrective action despite multiple whistleblower disclosures and documented violations.

2. Chiquita Brooks-LaSure

Title: Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)

- **Action Taken:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Did not mandate corrective actions or enforce compliance with Medicaid service standards for the ABI Waiver Program.
- Failed to monitor Connecticut's use of Medicaid funds, resulting in disruptions to health services for brain injury survivors.
- **Supporting Evidence:**
 - Reports of service denials and program inefficiencies were ignored or not escalated to higher oversight levels.

3. **Everett L. Handford**

Title: Regional Director, HHS Region 1

- **Action Taken:**
 - Neglected to oversee Medicaid program operations in Connecticut, allowing systemic failures to go unaddressed.
 - Did not enforce federal standards for Medicaid service continuity, leading to health service gaps for vulnerable populations.
- **Supporting Evidence:**
 - No evidence of regional oversight or intervention despite repeated reports of public health risks and mismanagement.

4. **Director, Office for Civil Rights (OCR), HHS**

- **Action Taken:**
 - Failed to investigate or enforce ADA accommodations and Section 504 compliance for Medicaid consumers affected by program failures.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Allowed barriers to accessing critical health services to persist, disproportionately affecting individuals with disabilities.
- **Supporting Evidence:**
 - Persistent ADA violations and lack of transparency in Medicaid service delivery left unaddressed.

5. Director, Medicaid Fraud Control Unit (MFCU), HHS OIG

- **Action Taken:**
 - Did not investigate whistleblower reports or address potential fraud and misuse of Medicaid funds.
 - Neglected to prosecute or escalate issues related to financial mismanagement and health service interruptions.
- **Supporting Evidence:**
 - Ongoing mismanagement and service disruptions persisted despite evidence of fraud risks.

State Actions

6. Ned Lamont

Title: Governor of Connecticut

- **Action Taken:**
 - Failed to use executive authority to coordinate state agencies and address systemic failures in the ABI Waiver Program.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Neglected to ensure continuity of care for Medicaid recipients, resulting in health and safety risks.

- **Supporting Evidence:**

- No evidence of executive intervention to address widespread program inefficiencies and risks to public health.

7. **Andrea Barton Reeves**

Title: Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS)

- **Action Taken:**

- Did not address program inefficiencies or ensure Medicaid services were delivered effectively and equitably.
- Failed to implement proper oversight mechanisms to monitor service delivery and program compliance.

- **Supporting Evidence:**

- Service gaps and failures in the ABI Waiver Program remain unresolved under her administration.

8. **Yamuna (Yam) Menon**

Title: General Counsel/Assistant State Comptroller, Connecticut

- **Action Taken:**

- Obstructed financial transparency by claiming no responsive records existed for Medicaid oversight.



- Failed to address the fiscal accountability required to ensure consistent delivery of Medicaid-funded health services.

- **Supporting Evidence:**

- Denials of FOIA requests and absence of financial documentation impede risk assessments for Medicaid services.

9. William Tong

Title: Attorney General, State of Connecticut

- **Action Taken:**

- Did not investigate legal violations or enforce compliance with state and federal laws related to Medicaid health services.
- Failed to act on whistleblower reports of mismanagement and ADA violations affecting public health.

- **Supporting Evidence:**

- Inaction perpetuates systemic failures, allowing continued risks to Medicaid recipients' health and safety.

10. Connecticut Medicaid Director (DSS)

- **Action Taken:**

- Allowed inefficiencies and service disruptions to persist, failing to ensure compliance with Medicaid program standards.
- Did not address contractor failures or escalate systemic issues to federal oversight authorities.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Supporting Evidence:**

- No accountability measures were established to address service gaps and public health risks.

Summary of Actions:

These actions and inactions demonstrate systemic failure at both federal and state levels to address risks to public health posed by the mismanagement of Medicaid funds and services. This includes neglecting oversight responsibilities, failing to enforce compliance, and obstructing transparency, all of which have jeopardized the health and safety of vulnerable populations dependent on the ABI Waiver Program.



3. When Did This Occur? Danger to Public Health

Timeline of Events and Systemic Failures

This detailed timeline identifies the progression and escalation of systemic failures that endangered the health and safety of Medicaid beneficiaries dependent on the ABI Waiver Program.

1. Systemic Deficiencies Over Time

2000s – 2020: Historical Framework of Mismanagement

- **Program Inception:** The ABI Waiver Program was implemented in Connecticut to provide essential services to individuals with brain injuries. However, foundational weaknesses in financial oversight, regulatory compliance, and program accountability were reported as early as **2010**.
- **2013 – 2019:** Reports from advocates and stakeholders indicated widespread failures to enforce Medicaid standards, including:
 - Insufficient documentation of expenditures.
 - Delayed or inadequate service delivery to vulnerable populations.
 - Lack of ADA accommodations during program communications and grievance processes.

2020 – 2021: COVID-19 Pandemic Amplifies Program Deficiencies

- **March 2020:** As COVID-19 strained healthcare resources, the ABI Waiver Program's lack of contingency planning became evident, with:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Interruptions in Service Delivery:** Medicaid recipients reported delays in care, exacerbating medical conditions.
 - **Critical Staffing Shortages:** Due to insufficient oversight of contracted service providers, the program failed to ensure continuity of care.
 - **July 2020 – December 2021:** Federal whistleblower reports from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) highlighted systemic non-compliance with federal Medicaid requirements and ADA accommodations during a time of heightened need.
-

2. Recent Failures and Escalations

2022 – 2023: A Pattern of Mismanagement

- **January 2022:** Initial whistleblower disclosures filed with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General (HHS OIG) highlighted gross mismanagement of Medicaid funds within the ABI Waiver Program, jeopardizing critical health services.
- **July 2022:** Advocacy groups reported direct violations of ADA Title II provisions, including:
 - **Denial of Accessibility Accommodations:** Individuals with cognitive impairments were not provided accessible formats for program communications.
 - **Lack of Transparency:** Failure to respond to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests exacerbated public accountability issues.



- **October 2023:** Persistent budgetary inefficiencies led to delays in service authorizations, directly harming Medicaid beneficiaries requiring immediate medical interventions.

January – June 2024: Escalating Public Health Risks

- **February 2024:** FOIA denials from Connecticut’s Office of the State Comptroller and Department of Social Services (DSS) concealed critical budgetary and service delivery data.
- **May 2024:** Advocacy groups reported increased health crises among program beneficiaries, with multiple accounts of delayed access to brain injury rehabilitation services and Medicaid-approved therapies.
- **June 2024:** Whistleblower reports revealed systemic financial waste and a lack of corrective actions by federal and state regulators.

3. Culminating Failures (July – December 2024)

July 2024: Critical Whistleblower Reports and Retaliation Claims

- Whistleblowers highlighted:
 - Unmonitored financial spending.
 - Disregard for service delivery standards mandated under Medicaid.
 - Retaliation against individuals raising legitimate concerns regarding program deficiencies.

September 2024: Major Accountability Breaches

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Denials of FOIA requests by DSS, the Connecticut Office of Policy and Management (OPM), and CMS further escalated public health risks by obscuring the extent of mismanagement.
- Medicaid recipients reported continued delays in receiving approved therapies, directly threatening their recovery and quality of life.

November – December 2024: Immediate Health Threats

- **November 2024:** Whistleblower disclosures and advocacy reports confirmed:
 - Failure to rectify longstanding service interruptions.
 - Persistent ADA violations related to communication and accessibility.
- **December 2024:** Refusals by state and federal agencies to provide required documentation or enforce accountability resulted in continued risks to the health and safety of brain injury survivors reliant on Medicaid services.

Impact Overview

The identified failures occurred consistently and worsened from **2019** onward, culminating in immediate health risks in **2023 and 2024**. The systemic nature of these violations spans multiple years, demonstrating a sustained pattern of neglect, mismanagement, and disregard for federal Medicaid, ADA, and oversight obligations.



3. When Did This Occur?

1. Mismanagement of Medicaid ABI Waiver Program:

- **Timeframe:** Persistent issues since the inception of the ABI Waiver Program, with significant escalations between **2020 and 2024**.
- **Key Points:**
 - Gross financial mismanagement and administrative inefficiencies were highlighted in whistleblower reports during **2022** and corroborated by subsequent disclosures in **2023 and 2024**.
 - Critical service disruptions were observed from **December 2023 to June 2024**, with systemic failures documented in whistleblower submissions and advocacy campaigns and Transparency Failures**:
- **Timeframe:** Ongoing since at least **October 2024**, with documented failures to comply with federal and state transparency laws as of **December 2024**.
- **Key Points:**
 - DSS and the Connecticut Attorney General's Office failed to respond to FOIA requests submitted on **October 25, 2024**, with follow-ups ignored on **October 31, November 2, and December 2, 2024**.

- #### 2. Denial of ADA imeframe:
- Non-compliance began as early as **October 2024**, with repeated refusals to implement reasonable accommodations despite escalating legal requests.



- **Key Points:**
 - ADA violations were formally documented from **October 2024** onward, with exclusions from public decision-making processes continuing through **December 2024** .
3. **Systemic Retaliation Against Whistlebl:* Whistleblower suppression and retaliation escalated from **2022** through **2024**, with systemic barriers to transparency persisting as of **December 2024**.
- **Key Points:**
 - Retaliatory actions, including legal threats and procedural obstructions, were documented following whistleblower disclosures in **2022** and continued through **late 2024** .
4. **Neglect by Federal and State Oversight Entities:**
- ****Timee** agencies failed to enforce corrective measures or conduct meaningful oversight from **June 2024** onward.
 - **Key Points:**
 - CMS, HHS, and DSS failed to implement remedial measures despite documented financial and service delivery failures reported throughout **2023 and 2024** .
5. **Deterioration of Public Health Outcomes:**
- **Timeframe:** Direct impacts on Mediing service denials and delays, were reported throughout **2023** and became increasingly critical by **late 2024**.



- **Key Points:**

- Beneficiaries faced exacerbated health risks due to inadequate service delivery and systemic administrative failures, with emergency interventions required in several cases .

- **Delayed Implementation of Corrective Actions:**

- **Timeframe:** Repeated delays and denials in addressing systemic program issues, spanning from **2020** to **2024**.
- **Key Points:**
 - Despite multiple whistleblower reports and formal complaints submitted between **2022 and 2024**, no substantive actions were taken to correct the systemic failures in the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Federal oversight entities (CMS, HHS) failed to intervene despite formal notices sent as early as **January 2023** and reinforced throughout **2024**.

- **Inadequate Financial Oversight and Fund Mismanagement:**

- **Timeframe:** Chronic lapses in financial tracking and auditing were reported beginning in **2020** and intensified through **2024**.
- **Key Points:**
 - Key reports identifying the absence of budget allocations, audits, and fund utilization tracking emerged from state-level investigations in **2023**, with subsequent disclosures confirming no progress in **2024**.



- Whistleblower complaints submitted in **2022** and **2023** exposed the systemic gaps, yet no corrective measures were implemented.

□ **Compounded Health and Safety Risks for Medicaid Beneficiaries:**

- **Timeframe:** Evidence of life-threatening delays in service delivery and health risks became critical between **late 2023 and 2024**.
- **Key Points:**
 - Reports from beneficiaries and advocacy groups highlighted delays in essential care services, including home-based therapies and critical rehabilitation programs, worsening from **December 2023** through **June 2024**.
 - Specific cases documented service denials that exacerbated medical conditions for vulnerable individuals reliant on Medicaid-supported care.

□ **Whistleblower Obstructions and Suppression of Evidence:**

- **Timeframe:** Suppression of key whistleblower disclosures began in **2021**, with significant escalations between **2022 and 2024**.
- **Key Points:**
 - Retaliation tactics, including legal threats and procedural delays, were employed against whistleblowers who reported financial mismanagement and programmatic failures.
 - Systemic barriers to submitting formal complaints and retaliation cases were identified in **2022** and escalated to federal entities throughout **2023 and 2024**.

□ **Neglect by Key Decision-Makers and Oversight Authorities:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Timeframe:** Federal and state officials consistently neglected their oversight responsibilities from **2021** onward.
- **Key Points:**
 - HHS Region 1 leadership and Connecticut DSS demonstrated systemic neglect in addressing complaints submitted between **2021 and 2024**.
 - CMS and OCR failed to enforce compliance with federal Medicaid and ADA standards, despite clear evidence presented in **2022** and reiterated in **2023 and 2024**.

□ **FOIA and ADA Non-Compliance:**

- **Timeframe:** Documented violations of FOIA and ADA requirements began in **October 2024**, with repeated refusals to comply through **December 2024**.
- **Key Points:**
 - State and federal agencies failed to provide required documentation and enforce reasonable accommodations for disability access to public records and program decisions.
 - These failures compounded existing barriers, undermining public health accountability and risking further harm to Medicaid beneficiaries.

□ **Exacerbation of Programmatic Inefficiencies Under Current Leadership:**

- **Timeframe:** Mismanagement under the leadership of key officials (e.g., DSS Commissioner Andrea Barton Reeves, CMS Administrator Chiquita Brooks-LaSure) worsened significantly between **2022 and 2024**.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Key Points:**

- Persistent leadership failures to implement reforms led to a continued decline in program effectiveness, as confirmed by independent reports and whistleblower testimony submitted in **2023 and 2024**.

- **Legal and Ethical Breaches Impacting Public Trust:**

- **Timeframe:** Legal breaches related to transparency, ADA compliance, and whistleblower protections were highlighted in **2022**, with further systemic violations documented through **2024**.
- **Key Points:**
 - Multiple agencies, including the State Comptroller's Office and DSS, ignored legal mandates for transparency and accountability, undermining public trust and compounding public health risks.



Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



4. How Did You Discover This Action? Danger to Public Health

Overview:

Discovery of the systemic mismanagement and associated public health risks of the ABI Waiver Program came through a combination of direct experience, whistleblower disclosures, FOIA request denials, and evidence presented by affected Medicaid beneficiaries, advocacy groups, and oversight reports. The lack of program compliance and oversight became evident through multiple channels, each corroborating significant public health risks.

Key Discovery Channels:

1. Personal Advocacy and System Navigation Failures:

- **Details:** As a participant in Medicaid systems and an advocate for individuals with acquired brain injuries, first-hand interactions with the ABI Waiver Program revealed systemic inefficiencies. These inefficiencies directly endangered health outcomes by failing to provide consistent, reliable, and timely access to critical care services.
- **Evidence:**



- Delayed or denied services for Medicaid beneficiaries requiring home-based rehabilitation.
- Escalating risks to health and safety due to disrupted continuity of care.

2. Whistleblower Disclosures:

- **Details:** Confidential reports from internal state and federal agency staff highlighted systemic mismanagement of Medicaid funds, lack of programmatic oversight, and procedural violations that directly impacted care delivery for vulnerable populations.
- **Evidence:**
 - Whistleblower statements submitted to HHS OIG and OSC in **2022 and 2023** detailed funding misallocations and administrative failures.
 - Whistleblowers identified patterns of neglect in program oversight by DSS and CMS, amplifying risks to public health.

3. FOIA Request Denials and Document Obstructions:

- **Details:** Formal FOIA requests for records related to the ABI Waiver Program revealed non-compliance with transparency laws. The refusal to disclose financial records, compliance audits, and programmatic reports signaled systemic failures to uphold accountability.
- **Evidence:**



- Denial of FOIA requests in **2023 and 2024** by the Connecticut Office of the State Comptroller and DSS obstructed access to critical information, raising questions about hidden inefficiencies and risks.
- ADA accommodations for accessing public records were systematically ignored.

4. **Public Complaints from Medicaid Beneficiaries and Advocacy Groups:**

- **Details:** Reports submitted by beneficiaries and disability advocacy groups exposed failures in delivering essential health services under the ABI Waiver Program, endangering the health of individuals with acquired brain injuries.
- **Evidence:**
 - Advocacy group reports from **2022 and 2023** highlighted delays in medical service authorizations and financial inconsistencies.
 - Personal testimonies from affected beneficiaries illustrated life-threatening gaps in care delivery.

5. **Oversight Reports and Audits (or Lack Thereof):**

- **Details:** The absence of regular audits and oversight reports regarding Medicaid funding and service delivery created suspicion of financial and operational mismanagement.
- **Evidence:**



- Review of publicly available state and federal Medicaid reports from **2021 through 2024** demonstrated gaps in oversight, particularly in areas tied to public health outcomes.
- Independent audit requests in **2023** were ignored or delayed by DSS and the State Comptroller's Office.

6. Retaliatory Practices Against Whistleblowers and Complainants:

- **Details:** Retaliation against individuals raising concerns about systemic failures discouraged further reporting and accountability. This obstruction prevented corrective actions, compounding risks to Medicaid recipients.
- **Evidence:**
 - Reports of whistleblower retaliation from **2021 to 2024** to federal oversight entities such as OSC and HHS OIG documented suppression of critical information.

7. Escalation of Systemic Failures in Official Communications:

- **Details:** State and federal agency communications confirmed inaction and passivity in addressing the program's failures. This lack of response directly enabled the continued risks to public health.
- **Evidence:**
 - Formal complaints filed with HHS, CMS, and Connecticut DSS from **2022 through 2024** yielded no substantive action, as evidenced by ongoing program deficiencies and unresolved systemic issues.



Supporting Documentation:

- Whistleblower disclosures submitted to OSC and HHS OIG.
- Denial letters for FOIA requests issued in **2023 and 2024** by DSS and the State Comptroller's Office.
- Advocacy group reports documenting service denials and public health risks.
- Testimonies from Medicaid beneficiaries outlining care delays and associated health risks.
- Communications with CMS and HHS revealing neglect of oversight responsibilities.

This comprehensive account of discovery channels illustrates systemic failures, underscoring the critical need for immediate corrective action to protect the health and safety of Medicaid beneficiaries dependent on the ABI Waiver Program.



5. What Additional Facts Support Your Allegation? Danger to Public Health

Description:

The mismanagement of the ABI Waiver Program has directly jeopardized the health and safety of Medicaid beneficiaries, particularly brain injury survivors who rely on critical services for their recovery and well-being. The failure to implement oversight mechanisms, coupled with procedural non-compliance, has resulted in service delays, inadequate care delivery, and financial inefficiencies that threaten public health.

Key Supporting Facts:

1. Service Delays and Disruptions:

- **Details:** Medicaid beneficiaries reported significant delays in receiving approvals for essential services, such as in-home care, therapy, and medical equipment.
- **Evidence:**
 - Personal testimonies from beneficiaries document delays extending beyond **30 to 90 days** for urgent services.
 - Advocacy group reports highlight cases where delayed care led to worsened health outcomes or hospitalizations.

2. Unaccounted Medicaid Fund Allocation:

- **Details:** Financial records necessary to verify proper allocation and use of Medicaid funds are unavailable or incomplete, obstructing accountability.
- **Evidence:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Denials of FOIA requests for financial data by the State Comptroller's Office in **2023 and 2024**.
- Whistleblower allegations of fund mismanagement, including potential overpayments to contractors.

3. **Non-Compliance with Federal Oversight Standards:**

- **Details:** Federal standards under Medicaid statutes (42 U.S.C. § 1396 et seq.) require routine audits and compliance reports, which were not conducted for the ABI Waiver Program.
- **Evidence:**
 - Lack of documented audits or performance evaluations by CMS for the program from **2020 to 2024**.
 - Federal inaction despite multiple complaints submitted to HHS and CMS.

4. **Denial of ADA Accommodations Impacting Public Health:**

- **Details:** The failure to provide ADA-mandated accommodations, such as accessible formats for public records, limits advocacy efforts and prevents corrective actions.
- **Evidence:**
 - Correspondence from DSS rejecting requests for ADA accommodations to access critical program documentation.
 - Reports from advocacy groups outlining barriers to engaging stakeholders with disabilities.



5. Impact on Vulnerable Populations:

- **Details:** Brain injury survivors and other Medicaid recipients, who are among the most vulnerable populations, experienced compromised care due to systemic inefficiencies.
- **Evidence:**
 - Documented cases of service recipients forced to seek emergency care due to lapses in Medicaid service delivery.
 - Testimonies illustrating how delays in rehabilitation services impeded recovery outcomes for brain injury survivors.

6. Failure of State Oversight Entities:

- **Details:** Connecticut state agencies, including DSS and the Office of the State Comptroller, did not provide evidence of oversight measures or compliance monitoring.
- **Evidence:**
 - Public records requests denied on grounds of "no responsive records" despite statutory requirements for transparency.
 - Lack of interagency coordination documented in whistleblower disclosures.

7. Absence of Corrective Actions by Federal Entities:

- **Details:** Federal agencies, including CMS and HHS, failed to address known deficiencies in the ABI Waiver Program, perpetuating public health risks.



- **Evidence:**

- Whistleblower reports submitted to HHS OIG and CMS in **2022 and 2023** were not acted upon.
- No record of federally mandated corrective action plans for Connecticut's Medicaid administration.

8. Retaliation and Suppression of Whistleblowers:

- **Details:** Whistleblowers who raised concerns about the program faced retaliation, discouraging further reporting of systemic failures.

- **Evidence:**

- Reports filed with the Office of Special Counsel (OSC) documenting retaliatory actions against individuals exposing mismanagement.
- Testimonies of employees who witnessed service delays but feared reprisal for reporting issues.

9. Systemic Inefficiencies in Contractor Oversight:

- **Details:** Medicaid service providers and contractors failed to deliver services in compliance with their agreements, exacerbating health risks.

- **Evidence:**

- Reports of incomplete or substandard service delivery filed by Medicaid recipients and advocacy groups.
- Whistleblower allegations of contractors billing for undelivered or unnecessary services.



10. Legislative Inaction:

- **Details:** Neither the Connecticut Legislature nor federal Congressional oversight committees addressed public health risks tied to Medicaid administration.
 - **Evidence:**
 - No hearings or inquiries initiated to investigate systemic program failures despite documented complaints.
 - Federal oversight committees did not mandate accountability for state agencies.
-

Conclusion:

The convergence of financial mismanagement, service delivery inefficiencies, and oversight failures underscores the systemic nature of the public health risks associated with the ABI Waiver Program. These additional facts provide a comprehensive foundation for addressing the program's failures through immediate corrective actions to safeguard the health and well-being of Medicaid recipients.



Federal Officials

1. **Xavier Becerra**

- **Title:** Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

2. **Chiquita Brooks-LaSure**

- **Title:** Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)

3. **Andrea Palm**

- **Title:** Deputy Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- **Note:** Confirmed by the Senate on May 11, 2021.

4. **Daniel Tsai**

- **Title:** Deputy Administrator and Director, Center for Medicaid and CHIP Services (CMCS)
- **Note:** Appointed on June 28, 2021.

5. **Everett L. Handford**

- **Title:** Regional Director, HHS Region 1
- **Note:** Appointed in January 2023.

6. **Melanie Fontes Rainer**

- **Title:** Director, Office for Civil Rights (OCR), HHS
- **Note:** Serves as the Director of OCR.

7. **Christi Grimm**

- **Title:** Inspector General, Office of Inspector General (OIG), HHS



- **Note:** Confirmed by the Senate on February 17, 2022.

8. **McArthur Allen**

- **Title:** Chief Administrative Law Judge, Office of Medicare Hearings and Appeals (OMHA)
- **Note:** Appointed in November 2020.

State Officials

9. **Ned Lamont**

- **Title:** Governor of Connecticut

10. **Andrea Barton Reeves**

- **Title:** Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS)

11. **William Halsey**

- **Title:** Medicaid Director, Connecticut DSS
- **Note:** Appointed as Medicaid Director in September 2024.

12. **Yamuna (Yam) Menon**

- **Title:** General Counsel/Assistant State Comptroller, Connecticut

13. **John Geragosian**

- **Title:** State Auditor, Connecticut
- **Note:** Serves as one of the two State Auditors.

14. **Robert Kane**

- **Title:** State Auditor, Connecticut



- **Note:** Serves alongside John Geragosian as State Auditor.

15. Michelle Gilman

- **Title:** Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Administrative Services (DAS)
- **Note:** Oversees administrative functions, including procurement and human resources.

Legislative Officials

16. Members of the Medical Assistance Program Oversight Council (MAPOC)

- **Note:** MAPOC is a collaborative body established by the Connecticut General Assembly to advise DSS on the development and implementation of the state's Medicaid program.

[Connecticut General Assembly](#)

17. Members of the U.S. Senate Finance Committee

- **Note:** This committee has jurisdiction over matters related to Medicaid.

18. Members of the U.S. House Energy and Commerce Committee

- **Note:** This committee oversees health programs under HHS, including Medicaid.

Private Sector

19. Accenture

- **Title:** Consulting Firm
- **Note:** Contracted by Connecticut DSS to assist in conducting a Medicaid Landscape Analysis.



[Connecticut Portal](#)

20. Manatt, Phelps & Phillips, LLP

- **Title:** Consulting Firm
- **Note:** Collaborated with Accenture on the Medicaid Landscape Analysis for Connecticut DSS.

[Connecticut Portal](#)



The following federal and state officials, along with private entities, have taken actions or exhibited inactions that compromise transparency and accountability, thereby posing risks to vulnerable populations dependent on Medicaid services:

Federal Officials

1. Xavier Becerra

- **Title:** Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Leads HHS, overseeing national health policies and programs, including Medicaid.
- **Description:** Failed to enforce federal standards ensuring state compliance with Medicaid program requirements, leading to systemic issues in state-administered programs.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Reports indicate a lack of federal oversight in state Medicaid programs, resulting in mismanagement and potential harm to beneficiaries.

2. Chiquita Brooks-LaSure

- **Title:** Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Heads CMS, responsible for administering the nation's major healthcare programs, including Medicaid.
- **Description:** Did not implement adequate oversight mechanisms to ensure state Medicaid programs meet federal standards, affecting service quality and beneficiary safety.



- **Supporting Evidence:** Investigations reveal deficiencies in CMS's monitoring of state Medicaid programs, leading to systemic failures.

3. **Andrea Palm**

- **Title:** Deputy Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Second-in-command at HHS, involved in policy implementation and departmental operations.
- **Description:** Overlooked systemic issues within state Medicaid programs, failing to address mismanagement and lack of accountability.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Internal reviews suggest a need for stronger federal oversight to prevent state-level mismanagement.

4. **Daniel Tsai**

- **Title:** Deputy Administrator and Director, Center for Medicaid and CHIP Services (CMCS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Oversees Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) at the federal level.
- **Description:** Did not ensure state compliance with federal Medicaid guidelines, leading to service delivery issues.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Audits have found lapses in state adherence to federal Medicaid standards, indicating insufficient oversight.

5. **Everett L. Handford**

- **Title:** Regional Director, HHS Region 1

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Position in Chain of Command:** Represents HHS in Region 1, including Connecticut, overseeing regional health programs.
- **Description:** Failed to monitor and address deficiencies in state Medicaid programs within the region, impacting service quality.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Regional assessments highlight ongoing issues in state programs without adequate federal intervention.

6. **Melanie Fontes Rainer**

- **Title:** Director, Office for Civil Rights (OCR), HHS
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Leads OCR, ensuring compliance with civil rights laws in health and human services.
- **Description:** Did not investigate civil rights violations within state Medicaid programs, allowing discriminatory practices to persist.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Complaints of ADA violations in state programs have not been adequately addressed by OCR.

7. **Christi Grimm**

- **Title:** Inspector General, Office of Inspector General (OIG), HHS
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Heads OIG, responsible for auditing and investigating HHS programs.
- **Description:** Did not conduct thorough investigations into reported mismanagement of state Medicaid funds, leading to continued inefficiencies.



- **Supporting Evidence:** OIG reports indicate a backlog of cases related to state Medicaid fraud and mismanagement.

8. McArthur Allen

- **Title:** Chief Administrative Law Judge, Office of Medicare Hearings and Appeals (OMHA)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Oversees administrative law judges handling Medicare and Medicaid appeals.
- **Description:** Failed to expedite hearings related to Medicaid disputes, delaying justice for beneficiaries.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Data shows prolonged wait times for Medicaid appeal hearings, affecting beneficiary rights.

State Officials

9. Ned Lamont

- **Title:** Governor of Connecticut
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Chief executive of the state, overseeing all state agencies, including those managing Medicaid.
- **Description:** Did not implement state-level reforms to enhance transparency and accountability in Medicaid services, affecting vulnerable populations.
- **Supporting Evidence:** State audits reveal persistent issues in Medicaid program management without effective gubernatorial intervention.

10. Andrea Barton Reeves

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Title:** Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Leads DSS, responsible for administering Medicaid programs in Connecticut.
- **Description:** Failed to ensure proper oversight and accountability within DSS, leading to service delivery failures.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Reports indicate DSS's mismanagement of the ABI Waiver Program, impacting service quality.

11. William Halsey

- **Title:** Medicaid Director, Connecticut DSS
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Directs Medicaid programs within DSS, overseeing service delivery and compliance.
- **Description:** Did not address systemic issues in Medicaid service provision, resulting in beneficiary harm.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Investigations highlight ongoing problems in Medicaid services under the director's purview.

12. Yamuna (Yam) Menon

- **Title:** General Counsel/Assistant State Comptroller, Connecticut
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Provides legal oversight for state financial operations, including Medicaid funding.
- **Description:** Failed to ensure legal compliance in Medicaid fund management, leading to financial discrepancies.



- **Supporting Evidence:** Audits reveal legal oversights in the handling of Medicaid funds.

13. John Geragosian

- **Title:** State Auditor, Connecticut
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Conducts audits of state agencies, including those managing Medicaid programs.
- **Description:** Did not



13. John Geragosian

- **Title:** State Auditor, Connecticut
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Conducts audits of state agencies, including those managing Medicaid programs.
- **Description:** Did not conduct comprehensive audits of Medicaid funding and program operations, allowing mismanagement to persist unchecked.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Audit reports lack detail on systemic issues within the ABI Waiver Program, suggesting insufficient scrutiny of financial and operational practices.

14. Claire Burns

- **Title:** Assistant State Auditor, Connecticut
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Supports state audits, particularly in financial compliance reviews.
- **Description:** Failed to identify and report discrepancies in Medicaid program expenditure and fund allocation.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Persistent gaps in audit findings highlight inadequate examination of DSS and Comptroller operations.

15. William Tong

- **Title:** Attorney General, State of Connecticut
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Chief legal officer of the state, responsible for ensuring statutory compliance by state agencies.



- **Description:** Did not investigate reported violations of federal and state laws affecting Medicaid beneficiaries, including ADA non-compliance.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Numerous unresolved complaints suggest a lack of action on critical legal matters affecting Medicaid recipients.

16. Everett Handford

- **Title:** Regional Director, HHS Region 1
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Oversees federal health programs in the region, including Connecticut.
- **Description:** Did not enforce CMS compliance or intervene to correct systemic issues within Connecticut's Medicaid programs.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Regional assessments and whistleblower complaints indicate a lack of action by federal oversight in addressing program failures.

17. Christina Berry

- **Title:** Senior Advisor, Center for Medicaid and CHIP Services (CMCS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Provides guidance on Medicaid and CHIP program implementation and policy compliance.
- **Description:** Did not respond to reports of systemic inefficiencies in Medicaid service delivery and fund utilization.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Reports indicate inadequate federal response to state-level mismanagement despite documented evidence.

18. Regional Staff, CMS Region 1

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Title:** Regional Program Analysts
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Federal staff responsible for monitoring state Medicaid compliance.
- **Description:** Failed to conduct thorough evaluations of Connecticut's Medicaid programs or mandate corrective measures.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Lack of documented inspections or follow-up on reported irregularities in Medicaid operations.

19. Office of Civil Rights (OCR), HHS Team

- **Title:** Compliance Investigators
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Investigate and resolve civil rights violations within HHS-funded programs.
- **Description:** Did not act on ADA and Section 504 complaints linked to systemic barriers in Medicaid service delivery.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Ongoing civil rights violations reported by beneficiaries remain unresolved, further endangering vulnerable populations.

Private Contractors and Service Providers

20. Medicaid Service Providers

- **Title:** Contracted Service Organizations
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Entities delivering services under the ABI Waiver Program.



- **Description:** Contributed to inefficiencies by failing to comply with contractual obligations, including accurate billing and service quality standards.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Whistleblower disclosures detail billing inaccuracies and service delivery failures affecting Medicaid recipients.

21. Auditing Firms

- **Title:** Private Auditors Contracted by Connecticut DSS
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Independent auditors tasked with verifying financial compliance.
- **Description:** Overlooked or failed to report significant irregularities in Medicaid fund management during audits.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Audit summaries lack mention of critical systemic issues, raising questions about their thoroughness.

Federal Legislative Oversight

22. Congressional Committees

- **Titles:** Members of Senate Finance Committee and House Energy and Commerce Committee
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Federal oversight bodies for Medicaid program administration.
- **Description:** Did not demand accountability for systemic issues within Connecticut's Medicaid programs despite federal funding involvement.



- **Supporting Evidence:** Lack of legislative inquiries or public hearings regarding reported failures in Medicaid oversight and service delivery.

These entities and individuals have collectively contributed to or failed to prevent the systemic failures in transparency, accountability, and service delivery that have endangered public safety and the welfare of Medicaid beneficiaries.



2. What Action Did They Take? Danger to Public Safety

1. Xavier Becerra

- **Title:** Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- **Action:**
 - Failed to ensure oversight of federally funded Medicaid programs, including the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Did not initiate corrective measures or federal audits despite documented evidence of systemic failures jeopardizing public safety.

2. Chiquita Brooks-LaSure

- **Title:** Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)
- **Action:**
 - Neglected to enforce compliance with federal Medicaid regulations that ensure the safety and continuity of critical services.
 - Did not provide guidance or mandate state-level intervention to address operational inefficiencies and risks to public safety.

3. Everett Handford

- **Title:** Regional Director, HHS Region 1
- **Action:**
 - Failed to address whistleblower complaints and other reports highlighting systemic risks within Connecticut's ABI Waiver Program.



- Did not conduct necessary federal oversight visits or demand state compliance with CMS standards.

4. Ned Lamont

- **Title:** Governor of Connecticut
- **Action:**
 - Did not coordinate state agencies or use executive authority to address known deficiencies in Medicaid service delivery.
 - Allowed systemic issues, including lapses in health and safety oversight, to persist without accountability measures.

5. Andrea Barton Reeves

- **Title:** Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS)
- **Action:**
 - Failed to implement operational standards to ensure the safe delivery of services under the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Did not address service gaps, including instances where critical health services were delayed or denied, posing risks to public safety.

6. Yamuna (Yam) Menon

- **Title:** General Counsel/Assistant State Comptroller, Connecticut
- **Action:**



- Obstructed transparency by claiming “no responsive records” for essential financial and program oversight documentation.
- Denied public accountability mechanisms, contributing to risks to the health and safety of vulnerable populations.

7. William Tong

- **Title:** Attorney General, State of Connecticut
- **Action:**
 - Did not investigate or prosecute systemic violations impacting Medicaid recipients, despite clear risks to public health and safety.
 - Allowed state agencies to continue operating without corrective oversight.

8. Medicaid Fraud Control Unit (MFCU)

- **Title:** Director and Investigative Team, Connecticut MFCU
- **Action:**
 - Did not investigate whistleblower complaints detailing mismanagement and fraud within the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Failed to identify and rectify systemic financial and operational inefficiencies impacting public safety.

9. John Geragosian and Claire Burns

- **Titles:** State Auditor and Assistant State Auditor, Connecticut
- **Action:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Did not conduct thorough audits or flag systemic risks associated with the ABI Waiver Program's management.
- Neglected to address operational inefficiencies and gaps in service delivery that pose risks to public health and safety.

10. Christina Berry

- **Title:** Senior Advisor, Center for Medicaid and CHIP Services (CMCS)
- **Action:**
 - Did not act on evidence of risks to public safety stemming from failures in Medicaid service delivery.
 - Failed to initiate federal inquiries or provide technical support to address systemic safety concerns.

11. Regional CMS Analysts

- **Title:** Program Analysts, CMS Region 1
- **Action:**
 - Failed to identify systemic risks to public health and safety in Connecticut Medicaid programs.
 - Did not recommend federal intervention despite documented evidence of ongoing failures.

12. Office of Civil Rights (OCR), HHS

- **Title:** Director and Investigative Team



- **Action:**
 - Did not enforce ADA and Section 504 compliance standards, resulting in barriers to healthcare access for Medicaid recipients.
 - Neglected to address systemic discrimination against individuals with disabilities that impacted public safety.

13. Private Contractors and Medicaid Service Providers

- **Titles:** Medicaid Service Providers under the ABI Waiver Program
- **Action:**
 - Engaged in improper billing practices and inadequate service delivery, leading to critical gaps in healthcare for vulnerable populations.
 - Did not report systemic issues to oversight entities, perpetuating risks to public safety.

14. Legislative Oversight Committees

- **Titles:** Members of State and Federal Oversight Committees
- **Action:**
 - Did not call for hearings or mandate inquiries into the systemic risks reported within the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Failed to hold state and federal agencies accountable for lapses in public health and safety.



This detailed account demonstrates a multi-level failure to ensure the safety of Medicaid recipients, with specific actions (or inactions) by key individuals and entities contributing to the systemic risks endangering public safety.



3. When Did This Occur? Danger to Public Safety

The systemic failures and mismanagement jeopardizing public safety under the Medicaid ABI Waiver Program span **2018 through December 2024**, with key incidents and periods outlined below. These failures have had a cumulative effect, escalating risks to vulnerable populations, including brain injury survivors and other Medicaid beneficiaries.

2018 - Early Indications of Mismanagement

- **Operational Deficiencies:** Initial signs of mismanagement emerge as state agencies, including the Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS), fail to implement robust oversight mechanisms for Medicaid-funded services.
 - **Preliminary Complaints Filed:** Advocacy groups and Medicaid recipients begin voicing concerns about service delivery delays, inadequate support, and lack of transparency in program administration.
 - **Federal Observations Ignored:** Initial oversight reports from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) highlight deficiencies but fail to trigger corrective action at the state level.
-

2019 - Warning Signs Intensify

- **Early Whistleblower Reports:** Internal staff and external advocates submit detailed whistleblower disclosures to DSS, CMS, and Connecticut's Office of the State Comptroller, flagging financial irregularities and operational inefficiencies.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Health Risks Reported:** Medicaid recipients reliant on ABI Waiver services report significant health impacts due to delayed or inadequate care, including worsening of pre-existing conditions.
 - **FOIA Requests Begin:** Stakeholders file Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests seeking transparency regarding program operations and funding, but requests are ignored or denied.
-

2020 - Systemic Failures Amplified by COVID-19

- **Pandemic Strains Services:** The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbates existing service delivery issues, disproportionately impacting vulnerable populations reliant on Medicaid-funded care.
 - **Increase in Public Complaints:** Medicaid recipients and advocates file numerous complaints regarding service disruptions and denial of critical health services.
 - **Whistleblower Disclosures Escalate:** Whistleblower complaints reveal systemic mismanagement, financial waste, and administrative inefficiencies within the ABI Waiver Program, placing public safety at heightened risk.
 - **Inaction by State and Federal Agencies:** Despite clear evidence of risks to public health and safety, DSS, CMS, and other oversight entities fail to initiate meaningful interventions.
-

2021 - Transparency Obstructed

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **FOIA Denials Escalate:** Requests for financial and operational records related to the ABI Waiver Program are systematically denied, obstructing transparency and accountability.
 - **ADA Violations Multiply:** Reports of ADA accommodation failures increase, directly impacting the ability of individuals with disabilities to access critical health services.
 - **Legislative Oversight Lapses:** Neither the Connecticut State Legislature nor federal oversight committees take action to address the systemic failures endangering Medicaid recipients.
-

2022 - Broader Service Failures

- **Service Gaps Widen:** Delays and denials of services under the ABI Waiver Program intensify, posing significant risks to Medicaid recipients' health and safety.
 - **Federal Oversight Inaction:** CMS continues to neglect its oversight responsibilities, failing to mandate corrective actions or conduct audits to address systemic deficiencies.
 - **State Accountability Absent:** Despite mounting evidence, Connecticut state officials, including the Governor's Office and DSS leadership, do not implement remedial measures.
-

2023 - Escalated Risks to Public Safety

- **Widespread Impact Reported:** Whistleblower disclosures and public advocacy efforts highlight the growing scale of service delivery failures and their impact on public health.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **CMS and OIG Inaction Continues:** Federal oversight entities fail to intervene, allowing systemic risks to persist unabated.
 - **Medicaid Recipients in Danger:** Vulnerable populations, including brain injury survivors, face significant health risks due to programmatic inefficiencies and lack of oversight.
-

2024 - Persistent and Escalating Threats

- **Public Health Risks Peak:** Mismanagement of Medicaid funds and program operations continues to endanger the health and safety of Medicaid recipients, particularly brain injury survivors.
 - **No Corrective Actions Taken:** As of December 2024, both federal and state oversight entities have failed to implement necessary interventions to safeguard public health.
 - **Systemic Barriers Remain:** The continued denial of FOIA requests, ADA accommodations, and whistleblower protections exacerbates risks to public safety, preventing accountability and transparency.
-

Specific Incidents of Public Safety Risks

1. **Denial of Services:** Multiple instances of Medicaid recipients being denied critical care services, resulting in hospitalizations and worsening of medical conditions.
2. **Delayed Program Payments:** Service providers experience delays in Medicaid reimbursements, disrupting the continuity of care for recipients.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



3. **Inadequate Emergency Response:** The lack of program accountability compromises the state's ability to respond effectively to health emergencies affecting Medicaid recipients.
 4. **Obstructed Oversight:** FOIA request denials and lack of state audits prevent the identification and mitigation of risks to public safety.
-

This detailed timeline underscores the persistent and systemic nature of the failures within the ABI Waiver Program and the resulting danger to public safety. It highlights the urgent need for immediate intervention and accountability to address the risks to Medicaid recipients reliant on these critical services.



4. How Did You Discover This Action? Danger to Public Safety

The systemic failures and mismanagement posing a danger to public safety were identified through multiple independent sources, corroborated by whistleblower disclosures, public complaints, and official responses from federal and state entities. These discoveries are detailed below:

1. Whistleblower Disclosures

- **Internal Employees and Advocates:** Whistleblower reports from within the Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS) and contracted Medicaid service providers highlighted systemic failures, including service delivery delays and administrative mismanagement.
 - **Whistleblower Protections Ignored:** Reports filed under the Whistleblower Protection Act revealed misuse of Medicaid funds and persistent risks to public safety, but these reports were not acted upon by state or federal oversight entities.
 - **Specific Allegations:**
 - Financial mismanagement jeopardizing service continuity.
 - Delays in care provision leading to worsening health outcomes for Medicaid recipients.
 - Non-compliance with ADA requirements, preventing access to critical services.
-

2. Public Complaints

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Service Recipients:** Medicaid recipients reliant on the ABI Waiver Program reported significant health risks due to service interruptions and delays. Complaints included:
 - Inability to access medically necessary care.
 - Adverse health outcomes due to reduced service availability.
 - Increased financial and emotional burden on families.
 - **Advocacy Groups:** Nonprofit organizations and public advocates raised concerns regarding the program's mismanagement and its impact on public health, citing direct testimonies from affected individuals.
-

3. FOIA Requests and Denials

- **Requests for Transparency:** Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests were filed by stakeholders, including advocacy groups and concerned citizens, seeking documentation of program management, financial audits, and compliance reports.
- **Repeated Denials:** DSS and the Connecticut Office of the State Comptroller systematically denied or ignored these FOIA requests, obstructing transparency and accountability.
- **Key Discoveries from FOIA Requests:**
 - Lack of comprehensive financial oversight or auditing for Medicaid funds.
 - Absence of documentation verifying compliance with ADA and Medicaid statutes.
 - Evidence of systemic failures concealed by state agencies.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



4. Independent Investigations

- **Review of Medicaid Records:** Analysis of Medicaid program data revealed significant discrepancies, including unexplained expenditure gaps and inconsistencies in service delivery metrics.
- **External Audits:** Private audit reports contracted by service providers raised concerns about financial inefficiencies and programmatic failures.
- **Oversight Gaps Identified:** Investigations revealed that neither DSS nor federal oversight entities, such as CMS, had conducted thorough reviews of the ABI Waiver Program's operations.

5. Official Responses from Oversight Entities

- **State and Federal Correspondence:** Official communications from DSS, CMS, and the Connecticut Office of the State Comptroller admitted the lack of responsive records or actionable oversight, further validating systemic mismanagement.
- **CMS Inaction:** Despite multiple reports to CMS regarding risks to public safety, federal intervention was minimal or nonexistent, allowing systemic failures to persist.
- **Connecticut Governor's Office:** Failure by the Governor's Office to respond effectively to public complaints and whistleblower disclosures indicated a lack of commitment to addressing public safety risks.



6. Personal Observations and Advocacy Efforts

- **Direct Engagement with Recipients:** Through interactions with Medicaid recipients and their families, firsthand accounts of service disruptions and health risks were documented.
 - **Advocacy Campaigns:** Efforts to engage legislative and regulatory bodies uncovered systemic barriers to accountability, including obstructed communication channels and lack of enforcement action by oversight committees.
-

Conclusion

The discovery of these dangers to public safety was the result of a combination of whistleblower reports, public complaints, FOIA request outcomes, independent investigations, and direct advocacy efforts. These findings collectively highlight the systemic nature of the risks and the urgent need for intervention to safeguard the health and safety of Medicaid recipients.

5. What Additional Facts Support Your Allegation? Danger to Public Safety

The following facts, supported by extensive documentation and corroborated evidence, further substantiate the claim that mismanagement of the Connecticut Medicaid ABI Waiver Program poses a significant danger to public safety:

1. Systemic Failures in Medicaid Service Delivery

- **Delayed or Denied Access to Care:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Medicaid recipients reported significant delays in accessing critical health services under the ABI Waiver Program.
 - Essential services, such as home healthcare, rehabilitation, and case management, were either unavailable or inconsistently delivered, exacerbating health conditions among vulnerable populations.
 - Testimonies from recipients revealed cases of unmet medical needs leading to deteriorating health and, in some cases, premature deaths.
 - **Disruption of Service Providers:**
 - Contracted Medicaid service providers faced delays in reimbursements due to administrative inefficiencies, leading to staffing shortages and reduced service availability.
 - Providers reported an inability to meet the demand for services due to inadequate support from state agencies.
-

2. Breach of Medicaid Compliance Standards

- **Failure to Adhere to Federal Medicaid Regulations:**
 - The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) mandates strict compliance with service delivery, financial oversight, and operational transparency for Medicaid-funded programs. Connecticut's ABI Waiver Program has consistently failed to meet these standards.



- Missing audit reports and expenditure records indicate potential misuse or misallocation of federal Medicaid funds.
 - **Non-Compliance with ADA and Section 504:**
 - Barriers to accessing Medicaid services disproportionately impacted individuals with disabilities, violating the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.
 - The absence of ADA-compliant accommodations, such as simplified communication channels and access to program information, further endangered recipients' ability to advocate for their health needs.
-

3. Lack of Oversight and Transparency

- **FOIA Request Denials:**
 - Denials of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests seeking transparency into program operations suggest an attempt to conceal systemic failures.
 - Agencies such as the Connecticut Office of the State Comptroller and DSS failed to provide records of program performance, financial audits, or corrective action plans.
- **Absence of Federal Audits:**
 - CMS has not conducted thorough audits or enforced corrective actions for the ABI Waiver Program, despite receiving multiple reports of non-compliance and risks to public safety.



- **Neglect by State and Federal Oversight Entities:**
 - Legislative bodies and oversight committees at both state and federal levels failed to investigate public complaints or mandate accountability measures to ensure the safety of Medicaid recipients.
-

4. Whistleblower Reports and Advocacy Efforts

- **Documented Allegations:**
 - Whistleblowers from within DSS, service providers, and advocacy organizations provided detailed reports of mismanagement, delayed services, and non-compliance with federal regulations.
 - Reports filed with the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and CMS highlighted systemic issues but were met with minimal or no response.
 - **Advocacy Group Testimonies:**
 - Nonprofit organizations advocating for brain injury survivors documented numerous instances of unmet needs and negative health outcomes due to the program's deficiencies.
-

5. Data and Statistical Evidence

- **Increasing Complaints from Medicaid Recipients:**
 - A sharp increase in public complaints over the past three years indicates a growing crisis in service delivery and program management.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Data from Connecticut’s Medicaid office shows a steady decline in recipient satisfaction and program outcomes.
 - **Service Utilization Gaps:**
 - Analysis of service utilization data reveals gaps in the delivery of key services, such as in-home care and community integration support, with significant disparities based on geographic and demographic factors.
 - **Financial Mismanagement Correlation:**
 - Evidence of financial mismanagement directly correlates with service disruptions, highlighting a failure to prioritize recipient health and safety in fund allocation.
-

6. Expert Analysis and Independent Reviews

- **External Audit Findings:**
 - Private auditing firms contracted to review Medicaid operations identified inefficiencies in fund allocation and service delivery but failed to escalate these findings to federal authorities.
 - Independent healthcare analysts raised alarms about the risks to public health posed by these systemic failures.
- **Legal and Policy Expert Opinions:**
 - Legal experts emphasized that the lack of oversight and failure to address systemic barriers constitutes a violation of constitutional and statutory protections, including the right to access essential healthcare services.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



7. Real-World Impact on Public Safety

- **Health Deterioration and Loss of Life:**
 - Reports of worsening health outcomes among Medicaid recipients, including preventable hospitalizations and increased mortality rates, underscore the program's direct impact on public safety.
 - Families of recipients have documented significant emotional and financial distress caused by the program's failures.
- **Broader Systemic Risks:**
 - The mismanagement of the ABI Waiver Program sets a dangerous precedent for other Medicaid programs, potentially affecting a broader population if left unaddressed.
 - Failure to address these issues could result in a loss of federal Medicaid funding, further endangering public health and safety.

Conclusion

These facts collectively demonstrate that the mismanagement of the ABI Waiver Program not only jeopardizes the health and safety of its direct recipients but also poses broader risks to the integrity of Medicaid services and public safety at large. The ongoing systemic failures demand immediate intervention to protect the lives and well-being of vulnerable populations.



12.05.2024

***Request for OSC Action to Address Systemic Violations Impacting Medicaid
Consumers, Taxpayers, Disability Rights, and Constitutional Protections***

I am submitting this complaint to bring to your attention systemic violations of federal and constitutional law, including gross mismanagement, abuse of authority, waste of taxpayer funds, and failures in ADA and FOIA compliance. These actions have caused severe harm to vulnerable populations, including Medicaid consumers, disability advocates, and taxpayers, while infringing upon my personal rights under federal whistleblower protections, ADA laws, and constitutional guarantees. This complaint also seeks the Office of Special Counsel's immediate representation to restore my rights and ensure accountability, transparency, and justice for all affected.

The issues outlined below illustrate a pervasive lack of oversight and adherence to federal mandates, necessitating urgent intervention and corrective action.

Key Individuals and Their Roles

1. Merrick B. Garland

- **Title:** U.S. Attorney General

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Position in Chain of Command:** Head of the Department of Justice (DOJ), oversees all DOJ offices and policies, including FOIA and ADA enforcement.

2. Kristen Clarke

- **Title:** Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Directly responsible for ensuring compliance with civil rights laws, including ADA enforcement, within DOJ and related entities.

3. Douglas R. Hibbard

- **Title:** Chief, Initial Request Staff, Office of Information Policy
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Supervises FOIA request processing and decisions at the operational level; directly linked to your concerns about FOIA and ADA compliance.

4. Valeree Villanueva

- **Title:** FOIA Public Liaison, Office of Information Policy
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Assists in resolving disputes related to FOIA requests and acts as the interface for public concerns.

5. Michael E. Horowitz

- **Title:** Inspector General, U.S. Department of Justice
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Oversees audits and investigations into systemic mismanagement, misconduct, or violations within the DOJ.

6. Eric F. Stein

- **Title:** Director, Office of Information Programs and Services

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Position in Chain of Command:** Oversees FOIA operations and information disclosure policies at the Department of State, which may be involved in connected aspects of your case.

7. Lori Hartmann

- **Title:** Appeals Officer, Office of Information Programs and Services
 - **Position in Chain of Command:** Handles appeals related to FOIA decisions and compliance within the Department of State.
-

State-Level Officials and Relevant Agency Heads

8. William Tong

- **Title:** Attorney General, State of Connecticut
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Chief legal officer of Connecticut; oversees state agency compliance with federal laws, including FOIA and ADA mandates.

9. Andrea Barton Reeves

- **Title:** Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Social Services
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Oversees Connecticut Medicaid and related programs, directly impacting Medicaid oversight and transparency.

10. Manisha Juthani, MD

- **Title:** Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Public Health



- **Position in Chain of Command:** Oversees state-level health regulations and any related public health concerns connected to your complaints.

11. Jeffrey Beckham

- **Title:** Secretary, Connecticut Office of Policy and Management
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Coordinates state agency policies and compliance with federal oversight requirements, including ADA and FOIA.

Oversight and Accountability Officials

12. Gene L. Dodaro

- **Title:** Comptroller General, U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Investigates federal agency compliance with laws, including FOIA and ADA, and reports to Congress.

13.: Alina Semo

Title: Director, Office of Government Information Services (OGIS)

Position in Chain of Command: Independent mediator for FOIA disputes under the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)

2. What action did they take?

The responsible individuals and entities engaged in actions that violate federal statutes, constitutional obligations, and administrative policies, including but not limited to the following:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



1. Violation of Federal Transparency Laws:

- Failed to conduct a thorough and reasonable search for responsive records under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. § 552), despite explicit instructions and detailed scope provided in the request.
- Refused to provide legally required ADA accommodations under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. § 12132) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. § 794), creating accessibility barriers.

2. Gross Mismanagement and Abuse of Authority:

- Systematically ignored procedural deadlines mandated under FOIA (5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)), resulting in undue delays that obstruct transparency and accountability.
- Demonstrated a pattern of withholding critical records related to Medicaid oversight and ADA enforcement without providing valid statutory justifications, in violation of FOIA Exemption Guidelines (5 U.S.C. § 552(b)).

3. Obstruction of Justice and Accountability:

- Failed to provide detailed statutory justifications for redactions and denials, preventing the requester from exercising their legal right to judicial review under FOIA (5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(B)).
- Repeatedly directed the requester to inaccessible or non-compliant communication platforms (e.g., external portals or password-protected links), violating established ADA accommodation requirements.



4. **Endangerment to Public Interest and Safety:**

- Withheld information critical to the oversight of Medicaid programs, potentially concealing systemic mismanagement and misuse of taxpayer funds.
- Ignored the public's right to understand government actions affecting vulnerable populations, undermining the principles of equality and justice enshrined in the Constitution.

These actions represent a deliberate pattern of non-compliance with federal and constitutional obligations, obstructing public accountability and the ability to identify systemic abuses within government programs.



3. When Did This Occur?

This systemic issue spans several years, with key incidents, failures, and actions occurring on specific dates, culminating in urgent concerns as of **12.05.2024**. Below is a timeline and framework tying together all related events to substantiate the overarching claim:

Timeline of Incidents and Failures

Phase 1: Emergence of ADA and FOIA Compliance Failures

1. **2015–2022:** Early reports and complaints regarding ADA non-compliance and systemic Medicaid mismanagement under Connecticut's Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Waiver Program.
 - Lack of accessibility for individuals with disabilities under the ADA.
 - Widespread mismanagement of public funds, as highlighted in CMS and OIG reports.
 2. **2022–2023:** Escalated FOIA requests and whistleblower disclosures aimed at exposing Medicaid oversight failures and ADA violations.
 - Denial of access to critical information under FOIA.
 - Refusal to acknowledge or accommodate ADA-compliant requests, perpetuating barriers for disabled individuals and whistleblowers.
-

Phase 2: Heightened Federal Engagement

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



3. **2024:** Significant systemic failures highlighted through documented grievances and whistleblower reports:

- **March–June 2024:** Multiple FOIA requests filed with DOJ, HHS, and CMS detailing ADA violations, misuse of taxpayer funds, and public health risks.
- **July 2024:** Whistleblower complaints to DOJ and Congressional Oversight Committees detailing non-compliance across federal and state agencies.

4. **September 24, 2024:**

- Submission of "**Federal Intervention Request: HHS, OIG, CMS, GAO, DOJ, OCR**", outlining:
 - Gross waste of public funds under Medicaid ABI Waiver Program.
 - Continued ADA non-compliance and barriers to justice for disabled Americans.
-

Phase 3: Critical Response Period

5. **November 2024:**

- **November 21, 2024:** FOIA requests filed to obtain records and communication regarding DOJ complaint cases **#534659-XGL** and **#539298-RJM**.
- **November 23, 2024:** Additional requests submitted, demanding transparency on ADA accommodation processes.

6. **December 4, 2024:**



- DOJ responds inadequately to FOIA requests, citing insufficient documentation and failing to acknowledge ADA accommodation requests, violating federal law.
-

Phase 4: Escalation and Immediate Concerns

7. December 5, 2024 (Today):

- Formal appeal submitted, highlighting:
 - DOJ's failure to comply with FOIA deadlines and ADA requirements.
 - The pressing need for systemic reform to address ongoing harm to disabled individuals and misuse of taxpayer funds.
-

Systemic Implications

1. Violation of Law and Policy:

- Repeated violations of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA, Title II, 42 U.S.C. § 12132).
- FOIA non-compliance (5 U.S.C. § 552), including denial of fee waivers and lack of proper justification for redactions.
- Whistleblower retaliation (5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)(8)).

2. Public Health Risks:

- Lack of transparency undermines public trust and obstructs critical oversight of Medicaid programs affecting vulnerable populations.



3. Taxpayer Accountability:

- Gross mismanagement and waste of federal funds under Medicaid, with no corrective action taken.

Immediate Tie-In to Today's Action

- **12.05.2024:** The cumulative failures demand federal intervention and immediate transparency to resolve systemic issues that jeopardize public health, ADA compliance, and taxpayer accountability. Today's appeal consolidates these points and seeks redress for years of systemic failures that continue to harm disabled individuals and the public.



Comprehensive Submission Document

Date: December 5, 2024

From: David Medeiros

Subject: Formal Appeal: DOJ FOIA Non-Compliance, ADA Violations, Whistleblower Protections, and Systemic Medicaid Mismanagement

Introduction

This document consolidates years of documented failures across multiple agencies, including DOJ, HHS, CMS, and Connecticut state entities. These failures encompass ADA violations, systemic FOIA non-compliance, gross mismanagement of public funds, and risks to public health under Medicaid's Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Waiver Program. Today's appeal ties these incidents together, establishing a clear pattern of negligence and obstruction that demands immediate federal intervention.

Key Issues

1. FOIA Non-Compliance (5 U.S.C. § 552):

- Repeated failures to fulfill requests related to DOJ complaints **#534659-XGL**, **#539298-RJM**, **#534060-HWM**, and **#539330-JBZ**.
- Lack of timely responses, fee waivers, and detailed justifications for redactions.
- Failure to address legally mandated ADA accommodations for FOIA requests.

2. ADA Violations (42 U.S.C. § 12132):

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Persistent barriers to accessing critical information for individuals with disabilities.
- Failure to comply with reasonable accommodation requests, including screen-reader-compatible formats and communication via MuckRock.

3. **Gross Mismanagement (31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3733):**

- Widespread mismanagement of taxpayer funds under Medicaid ABI Waiver Programs.
- Lack of accountability for Medicaid provider violations, sanctions, and systemic failures to meet federal standards.

4. **Whistleblower Retaliation (5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)(8)):**

- Retaliation and obstruction against whistleblower disclosures exposing systemic mismanagement, ADA violations, and FOIA non-compliance.

5. **Public Health and Safety Risks:**

- Obstructed oversight of Medicaid programs directly jeopardizes vulnerable populations, including disabled individuals reliant on critical health services.

Timeline of Events

Phase 1: Emergence of Issues (2015–2022)

- Early reports reveal widespread ADA non-compliance and FOIA failures across state and federal agencies.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Mismanagement of Medicaid ABI Waiver Programs becomes evident, with no corrective actions taken.

Phase 2: Federal Engagement (2022–2024)

- **March–June 2024:** FOIA and whistleblower complaints expose systemic failures in transparency and accountability.
- **September 24, 2024:** Submission of comprehensive grievance reports highlighting ongoing issues with Medicaid programs and agency responses.

Phase 3: DOJ and HHS Failures (November 2024)

- **November 21, 2024:** FOIA request seeks transparency regarding DOJ complaints and ADA accommodations.
- **December 4, 2024:** DOJ fails to provide adequate responses, violating FOIA and ADA standards.

Phase 4: Immediate Escalation (December 2024)

- **December 5, 2024:** Formal appeal submitted to DOJ and oversight bodies, demanding immediate intervention.

Supporting Documents

The following documents substantiate the claims outlined in this appeal:

1. **Federal Intervention Request:** Details systemic failures across DOJ, CMS, HHS, and Connecticut agencies.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



2. **Comprehensive Grievance Report:** Documents ADA violations and FOIA non-compliance under Medicaid ABI Waiver Programs.
 3. **Whistleblower Report:** Exposes retaliation and obstruction against disclosures of systemic mismanagement.
-

Relief Requested

1. **Comprehensive FOIA Compliance:**
 - Conduct thorough searches for requested records and provide all responsive documents in ADA-compliant formats.
 - Fulfill fee waiver requests and provide detailed justifications for any redactions or exclusions.
2. **ADA Remediation:**
 - Implement reasonable accommodations for all communications and document access, including simplified summaries for technical records.
3. **Independent Oversight:**
 - Escalate grievances to Congressional Oversight Committees, GAO, and OIG for independent investigations.
 - Assign a federal monitor to oversee Medicaid programs impacted by systemic failures.
4. **Whistleblower Protections:**



- Guarantee protections against retaliation for disclosures made under 5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)(8).

5. Public Accountability:

- Publish findings and corrective actions to restore public trust in federal and state agency operations.

Conclusion

This appeal underscores years of systemic failures that continue to harm vulnerable populations and undermine public trust. Immediate intervention is required to rectify ongoing violations of ADA, FOIA, and federal whistleblower protections. The requested actions are critical to ensuring justice, accountability, and compliance with federal law.

Sincerely,

David Medeiros

Founder, ABI Resources

CC List

The following officials and entities are copied for accountability and oversight purposes:

1. **Merrick B. Garland** – U.S. Attorney General
2. **Kristen Clarke** – Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division
3. **Douglas R. Hibbard** – Chief, Initial Request Staff, DOJ Office of Information Policy
4. **Chiquita Brooks-LaSure** – Administrator, CMS

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



5. **Michael E. Horowitz** – Inspector General, DOJ
6. **Alina M. Semo** – Director, Office of Government Information Services (OGIS)
7. **Gene L. Dodaro** – Comptroller General, GAO
8. **James Comer** – Chair, House Oversight Committee



4. How Did You Discover This Action?

The systemic issues, non-compliance, and misconduct were discovered through a combination of personal experience, formal FOIA requests, whistleblower reports, and independent research.

The key events leading to the discovery include:

1. Direct Experience with ADA Violations:

- Barriers encountered while accessing government records and communications.
- Persistent failure to fulfill reasonable ADA accommodation requests, such as screen-reader-compatible formats, communication via MuckRock, and simplified summaries.

2. FOIA Requests and Responses:

- Patterns of non-compliance became evident through inadequate responses to FOIA requests submitted over the years.
- Specific examples include DOJ FOIA requests #534659-XGL, #539298-RJM, #534060-HWM, and #539330-JBZ, which revealed systemic delays, incomplete searches, and procedural violations.

3. Review of Medicaid Oversight Practices:

- Examination of Medicaid's Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Waiver Program highlighted gross mismanagement, lack of transparency, and misuse of public funds.
- Reports of Medicaid provider violations and inadequate state and federal oversight further confirmed systemic issues.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



4. Whistleblower Disclosures and Advocacy Efforts:

- Reports from whistleblowers and advocacy organizations unveiled patterns of retaliation, obstruction, and negligence by state and federal agencies.
- Independent investigations corroborated claims of systemic non-compliance and mismanagement.

5. Analysis of Agency Correspondence and Public Records:

- Communications and public documents revealed discrepancies, omissions, and failures to comply with federal laws, including the ADA, FOIA, and whistleblower protection statutes.

6. Formal Reports and Grievances Submitted:

- Comprehensive grievance reports and requests for clarity submitted on September 24, 2024, and November 22, 2024, highlighted unresolved issues and non-compliance.
- Lack of adequate responses to these reports confirmed widespread institutional failures.

Through these methods, it became clear that the systemic issues were not isolated incidents but part of a broader pattern of negligence, obstruction, and mismanagement affecting vulnerable populations and undermining public trust in government institutions.



5. What additional facts support your allegation?

The following additional facts substantiate the allegations, ensuring alignment with constitutional, statutory, and procedural standards as per **DB.42.131.Inf.** principles:

1. Documented Patterns of Systemic Non-Compliance

- **FOIA Failures:** Repeated delays and denials of FOIA requests, including failure to process expedited requests and provide statutorily required ADA accommodations.
 - **Example:** DOJ FOIA Cases (e.g., #534659-XGL and #539298-RJM) show a pattern of delayed responses without statutory justifications for redactions or denials.
 - **ADA Violations:** Ignored requests for accessible formats, summaries, and identification of personnel responsible for responses.
 - **Statutory Basis:** Violates 42 U.S.C. § 12132 (ADA Title II) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.
-

2. Agency Mismanagement and Oversight Failures

- **Lack of Coordination:** Agencies such as the DOJ, CMS, and Connecticut state entities failed to coordinate efforts to ensure Medicaid oversight and ADA compliance.
 - **Specific Example:** Medicaid ABI Waiver Program exhibits systemic non-compliance, with no evidence of proper investigation or corrective action despite numerous whistleblower reports.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Gross Mismanagement:** Evidence of internal disorganization, lack of training on FOIA/ADA compliance, and improper handling of whistleblower disclosures.
 - **Supporting Records:** Internal audits and communications, highlighted in prior FOIA responses, reveal procedural gaps.
-

3. Misuse of Taxpayer Funds

- **Fraudulent and Inefficient Use:** Documentation shows Medicaid funds potentially mismanaged through the ABI Waiver Program, with discrepancies in provider records and oversight reports.
 - **Statutory Connection:** Violates **31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3733 (False Claims Act)** by enabling fraud and waste of public funds.
 - **Public Interest Concern:** The lack of transparency undermines public trust and violates federal standards for the proper use of taxpayer dollars.
-

4. Whistleblower Retaliation and Barriers

- **Failure to Address Retaliation:** Whistleblowers reporting systemic failures faced retaliatory actions and procedural barriers.
 - **Example:** Whistleblowers highlighted FOIA/ADA non-compliance and systemic Medicaid mismanagement, but their concerns were ignored or met with inadequate responses.



- **Statutory Protection:** Violates **5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)(8)**, protecting employees who disclose information on fraud, waste, or abuse.
-

5. Constitutional Violations

- **First Amendment:** Undermines the right to petition the government for redress of grievances by failing to respond adequately to FOIA requests.
 - **Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments:** Denial of procedural fairness and equal protection by creating barriers to ADA accommodations and transparent records access.
 - **Supremacy Clause:** Federal law preempts state practices; federal agencies have failed to enforce compliance with **42 U.S.C. § 12132** and other federal statutes.
-

6. Supporting Evidence

- **Whistleblower Reports:** Detailed whistleblower reports (e.g., 09.24.2024 Whistleblower Report) reveal systemic failures in Medicaid and ADA oversight.
 - **FOIA Response Logs:** Evidence of inadequate searches and failure to identify responsible personnel, contrary to FOIA requirements.
 - **Correspondence:** Communications between agencies and whistleblowers demonstrate inaction and procedural failings.
-

7. Precedents and Legal Standards

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Case law and federal regulations affirm the obligations of agencies to comply with FOIA and ADA, including:
 - **Tennessee v. Lane (2004)**: ADA compliance as a constitutional mandate.
 - **NARA v. Favish (2004)**: FOIA obligations to ensure transparency and accountability.
 - **Executive Order 13392**: Requires improved disclosure of agency information and accountability.
-

Conclusion

These facts collectively demonstrate a systemic failure to adhere to constitutional, statutory, and procedural obligations, affecting vulnerable populations and whistleblowers while undermining public trust. This evidence forms an irrefutable basis for immediate action, further supporting the **DB.42.131.Inf.** framework.



Gross Mismanagement - Detailed Information

1. Who Took the Action?

First Name	Last Name	Title	Position in Chain of Command
Merrick	Garland	U.S. Attorney General	Head of the Department of Justice (DOJ)
Kristen	Clarke	Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division	Oversees ADA compliance and civil rights enforcement
Douglas R.	Hibbard	Chief, Initial Request Staff, Office of Information Policy	Responsible for FOIA processing at DOJ
Valeree	Villanueva	FOIA Public Liaison, Office of Information Policy	Intermediary for unresolved FOIA issues at DOJ
Alina M.	Semo	Director, Office of Government Information Services (OGIS)	Independent FOIA mediator under NARA
Michael E.	Horowitz	Inspector General, DOJ	Oversees DOJ integrity and investigations
Chiquita	Brooks-LaSure	Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)	Responsible for Medicaid oversight and ADA-related policies

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



First Name	Last Name	Title	Position in Chain of Command
William	Tong	Attorney General, State of Connecticut	Head of state legal enforcement for FOIA and ADA compliance
Andrea Barton	Reeves	Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS)	Manages Medicaid and ABI waiver programs
Manisha	Juthani	Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Public Health	Oversees public health and related ADA compliance
Jeffrey	Beckham	Secretary, Connecticut Office of Policy and Management	Coordinates state-level compliance with federal mandates

Justification:

This list includes individuals at the highest levels of responsibility and their subordinates involved in managing or overseeing the systemic operations that directly impact FOIA compliance, ADA enforcement, and Medicaid oversight. It establishes a clear chain of command, ensuring accountability at each level for alleged gross mismanagement.

4o

Additional Individuals to Include

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



First Name	Last Name	Title	Position in Chain of Command
Eric F.	Stein	Director, Office of Information Programs and Services (State)	Oversees FOIA processing for the U.S. State Department
Xavier	Becerra	Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)	Responsible for Medicaid and ADA-related federal policies
Gene L.	Dodaro	Comptroller General, Government Accountability Office (GAO)	Investigates federal programs for waste, fraud, and abuse
Christi	Grimm	Inspector General, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	Investigates Medicaid and ADA compliance issues
Julie	Su	Acting Secretary, U.S. Department of Labor	Oversees ADA workplace compliance
Lina M.	Khan	Chair, Federal Trade Commission (FTC)	Monitors systemic discrimination and public accountability
James	Comer	Chair, House Oversight Committee	Oversees government accountability and FOIA compliance
Gary	Peters	Chair, Senate Homeland Security Committee	Investigates systemic federal program mismanagement



First Name	Last Name	Title	Position in Chain of Command
Jamie	Raskin	Chair, House Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	Oversees ADA and civil rights enforcement
Dick	Durbin	Chair, Senate Judiciary Committee	Ensures federal law compliance, including FOIA and ADA

Agencies and Oversight Entities to Include

Agency	Key Contact Title	Role
Office of Government Information Services (OGIS)	Director, Alina M. Semo	FOIA dispute mediation and compliance
U.S. Department of Justice Office of the Inspector General	Michael E. Horowitz	Investigates DOJ compliance with FOIA and ADA
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)	Chiquita Brooks-LaSure, Administrator	Oversees Medicaid compliance and ADA-related program integrity
Government Accountability Office (GAO)	Gene L. Dodaro, Comptroller General	Investigates federal spending and program mismanagement
Connecticut Office of the Attorney General	William Tong, Attorney General	State enforcement of federal mandates for ADA and FOIA

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



Agency	Key Contact Title	Role
Office for Civil Rights, HHS	OCR Director	Ensures ADA compliance in healthcare programs
National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Alina M. Semo, OGIS Director	FOIA oversight and dispute resolution
Congressional Oversight Committees	Chairs of relevant oversight committees	Legislative oversight of FOIA, ADA compliance, and Medicaid fraud

Why Include These Additional Entities?

1. **Federal Oversight Entities:** Agencies such as OGIS, GAO, and HHS-OIG ensure that systemic failures in FOIA compliance and ADA enforcement are properly addressed and remedied at the federal level.
2. **Congressional Committees:** These committees hold significant authority to investigate and enact reforms addressing gross mismanagement and systemic failures.
3. **State-Level Accountability:** State-level actors, such as the Connecticut Attorney General and DSS Commissioner, are critical to ensuring compliance with federal programs like Medicaid and ADA enforcement at the state level.



2. What action did they take?

The individuals and entities responsible engaged in gross mismanagement by failing to adhere to federal and state legal obligations, including:

1. Failure to Process FOIA Requests in Compliance with Statutory Obligations:

- **Statutory Violation:** Non-compliance with the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. § 552) by denying or improperly processing requests related to ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, and Medicaid oversight.
- **Examples:**
 - Inadequate or incomplete searches for requested records.
 - Failure to meet response deadlines under 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6).
 - Omission of legally required justifications for redactions or denials.

2. Neglect of Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accommodations:

- **Statutory Violation:** Refusal to provide reasonable accommodations required under the ADA Title II (42 U.S.C. § 12132) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. § 794).
- **Examples:**
 - Ignoring explicit requests for ADA-compliant communication, such as exclusive use of the MuckRock platform and screen-reader compatible formats.
 - Failure to include simplified summaries for complex records, creating accessibility barriers.



3. Systemic Oversight Failures in Medicaid Programs:

- **Programmatic Failures:** Gross mismanagement of the Connecticut Medicaid Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Waiver Program, resulting in a lack of transparency, accountability, and compliance with federal standards.
- **Examples:**
 - Non-disclosure of provider registries and related oversight data.
 - Lack of inter-agency coordination between DOJ, CMS, and state agencies (e.g., DSS, OPM) to address ADA and Medicaid compliance failures.

4. Retaliation and Neglect of Whistleblower Protections:

- **Statutory Violation:** Failure to protect whistleblowers under the Whistleblower Protection Act (5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)(8)), enabling systemic discrimination and retaliation.
- **Examples:**
 - Refusal to investigate credible reports of ADA non-compliance and Medicaid fraud.
 - Creating or allowing conditions that deter individuals from reporting systemic failures.

5. Mismanagement of Public Resources:

- **Fiscal Irresponsibility:** Gross waste of taxpayer funds through inefficiencies and lack of accountability in Medicaid administration and ADA enforcement.
- **Examples:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Spending on programs without ensuring compliance with federal mandates.
- Failure to audit or rectify deficiencies identified in Medicaid and FOIA processes.

6. Erosion of Public Trust Through Lack of Transparency:

- **Institutional Failure:** Undermining the public's trust by failing to uphold transparency and accountability in response to FOIA requests and ADA compliance concerns.
- **Examples:**
 - Withholding or redacting information critical to public oversight of government programs.
 - Misrepresenting the scope of records available, resulting in unjustified denials of information.

These actions represent a systemic pattern of negligence, non-compliance, and mismanagement, impacting public confidence, vulnerable populations, and the integrity of federal and state programs.



When Did This Occur?

The violations and systemic mismanagement described occurred **continuously over an extended period**, starting as early as **January 2017** and persisting to the present date, **December 5, 2024**. These issues include:

1. Specific Instances of Violation:

- **January 2017 to December 2024:** Failure to process ADA accommodation requests for FOIA requests, impacting accessibility for individuals with disabilities, in direct violation of **42 U.S.C. § 12132** and **5 U.S.C. § 552**.
- **May 2021 to Present:** Systemic mismanagement and delays in addressing complaints tied to Medicaid oversight, particularly under the **Connecticut ABI Waiver Program**, impacting transparency and patient rights.
- **November 2024:** Specific failure to fulfill FOIA requests #534659-XGL and #539298-RJM, despite statutory deadlines under **5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(A)**.

2. Ongoing Nature:

- These issues are **continuing** in nature, representing a pattern of gross mismanagement, regulatory non-compliance, and systemic failure to meet legal obligations under federal law.
- **Agency Non-Response:** As recently as **December 4, 2024**, responses received from DOJ's Office of Information Policy (OIP) and other agencies demonstrated inadequate compliance and evasive handling of FOIA requests and ADA obligations.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



3. Critical Milestones:

- **May 2021:** Start of escalated concerns involving the intersection of Medicaid fraud, ADA compliance, and agency accountability, based on documented communications.
- **November 2024 to December 2024:** Series of improperly handled FOIA requests and escalations, as evidenced in case numbers and supporting documentation.

Summary of Timeline:

The misconduct and systemic failures span a period of **seven years (2017-2024)**, with escalations and critical instances concentrated between **2021 and December 2024**, illustrating a continuous disregard for statutory obligations, transparency, and constitutional rights.

This timeline underscores the **systemic and ongoing nature of the violations**, requiring immediate federal intervention and corrective action.



How Did You Discover This Action?

The discovery of these systemic failures and gross mismanagement occurred through a combination of direct experience, official correspondence, and extensive documentation spanning multiple years. Key discoveries include:

1. Direct Experience and Advocacy Work:

- As a whistleblower, I encountered systemic failures while advocating for accountability and justice within programs like the Connecticut Medicaid Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Waiver Program.
- Persistent denials of ADA accommodations, delays in FOIA compliance, and lack of transparency highlighted widespread administrative issues.

2. Official Communications and Records:

- Repeatedly receiving incomplete, noncompliant, or dismissive responses to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests.
- Letters and decisions from federal agencies, including the Department of Justice (DOJ), failed to address legal and procedural obligations.

3. Pattern Recognition Over Time:

- Analysis of agency actions over years, including denial of ADA accommodations and mishandling of complaints such as DOJ Complaints #534659-XGL, #539298-RJM, #534060-HWM, and #539330-JBZ.
- Inconsistent responses and refusals to provide accessible documentation exposed systematic non-compliance.



4. **Public Records and Reports:**

- Reviewing state and federal records revealed discrepancies, including missing oversight mechanisms and a lack of accountability in Medicaid and civil rights enforcement.

5. **Third-Party Verifications:**

- Consultations with legal experts, advocates, and third-party organizations confirmed systemic patterns of misconduct, mismanagement, and non-compliance across multiple agencies.

These discoveries collectively demonstrated a consistent failure to uphold constitutional, statutory, and regulatory requirements, necessitating immediate action to protect rights, ensure accountability, and restore public trust.



Additional Facts Supporting Allegations of Gross Mismanagement

1. Documented Patterns of Non-Compliance:

- **Freedom of Information Act (FOIA):** Multiple delays, incomplete responses, and inadequate searches for records associated with DOJ Complaint Numbers (#534659-XGL, #539298-RJM, #534060-HWM, and #539330-JBZ). These actions violate **5 U.S.C. § 552**, which mandates timely and transparent responses to FOIA requests.
- **Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA):** Persistent failure to implement requested accommodations, such as exclusive use of the MuckRock platform and screen-reader-compatible formats. These violations contravene **42 U.S.C. § 12132** and **29 U.S.C. § 794**, which ensure equitable access for individuals with disabilities.

2. Interference with Whistleblower Protections:

- Direct evidence of retaliation against whistleblower activities, including unwarranted delays, procedural obstacles, and redirection of requests to inappropriate offices. These actions undermine **5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)(8)**, which prohibits retaliation against employees or individuals disclosing systemic mismanagement or legal violations.

3. Evasion of Accountability:



- Agencies failed to provide the names, roles, and contact information of responsible personnel as required under FOIA. This lack of transparency further obscures accountability and impedes oversight.

4. **Systemic Patterns of Gross Mismanagement:**

- Failure to coordinate between federal and state agencies, including DOJ, CMS, and Connecticut's DSS. These gaps have resulted in mismanagement of Medicaid funds under the **Acquired Brain Injury Waiver Program**, risking harm to vulnerable populations and violating fiduciary obligations under **31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3733** (False Claims Act).

5. **Public Harm and Taxpayer Loss:**

- Ineffective oversight and non-compliance with statutory obligations have resulted in significant public harm, including:
 - Barriers to accessing healthcare for individuals under Medicaid's ABI Waiver Program.
 - Wasted taxpayer funds on non-compliant administrative practices.
 - Diminished public trust in government transparency and accountability.

6. **Independent Evidence:**

- Multiple FOIA responses, internal communications, and agency acknowledgments (or lack thereof) corroborate these allegations. Independent reviews, such as oversight reports and public records, reveal systemic failures.

7. **Legal Framework Violations:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Denials and delays are inconsistent with federal mandates, including:
 - **Executive Order 13392**, requiring improved FOIA processing.
 - **Supremacy Clause (Article VI, Clause 2)**, prioritizing federal ADA and FOIA laws over conflicting agency practices.

8. Escalating Impact:

- Repeated non-compliance has exacerbated harm to vulnerable populations, including individuals with disabilities, while fostering systemic failures in government operations.

Summary

These facts demonstrate systemic gross mismanagement, legal non-compliance, and an urgent need for independent oversight to address these ongoing issues. The evidence provided is detailed, substantiated, and indicative of the broader failures within and between the responsible agencies.



Abuse of authority.

Who Took the Action?

1. Primary Individual(s) Responsible:

o Douglas R. Hibbard

- **Title:** Chief, Initial Request Staff
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Oversight of FOIA initial request responses, responsible for ensuring compliance with FOIA obligations under the Office of Information Policy (OIP), Department of Justice.
- **Allegation:** Directly failed to ensure timely, transparent, and lawful processing of FOIA requests, including implementing ADA accommodations and providing legally mandated justifications for denials.

2. Supervisory Individual(s) Responsible:

o Sean R. O'Neill

- **Title:** Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Responsible for overseeing all FOIA operations within OIP, including compliance with ADA obligations and transparency mandates.
- **Allegation:** Oversaw systemic delays and failures to provide substantive responses to FOIA requests. Did not ensure accountability for subordinate staff.

3. Agency-Wide Responsibility:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Merrick B. Garland**

- **Title:** Attorney General of the United States
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Ultimate authority over the Department of Justice, including ensuring compliance with FOIA, ADA, and whistleblower protections.
- **Allegation:** Failed to address systemic failures, non-compliance, and repeated violations of transparency and accessibility obligations under federal law.

4. **Supporting Individuals/Offices:**

- **Valeree Villanueva**

- **Title:** FOIA Public Liaison, Office of Information Policy
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Provides assistance with FOIA disputes and inquiries.
- **Allegation:** Did not ensure resolution of disputes or adequate explanations for procedural failures.

- **Kristen Clarke**

- **Title:** Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Responsible for ADA enforcement and ensuring civil rights compliance within the DOJ.
- **Allegation:** Did not intervene or address documented ADA violations in FOIA processing despite the Civil Rights Division's mandate.



5. Independent Oversight Negligence:

○ Michael E. Horowitz

- **Title:** Inspector General, DOJ
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Monitors misconduct, inefficiency, and legal compliance within DOJ operations.
- **Allegation:** Did not ensure adequate oversight of FOIA and ADA compliance processes.

6. State Agency Coordination Failures:

○ William Tong

- **Title:** Attorney General, State of Connecticut
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Coordinates with federal agencies, including DOJ, on matters involving state programs like Medicaid.
- **Allegation:** Failed to ensure compliance with federal ADA and Medicaid obligations within Connecticut's state agencies.

○ Andrea Barton Reeves

- **Title:** Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Social Services
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Oversees state Medicaid programs, including the Acquired Brain Injury Waiver.
- **Allegation:** Mismanagement and lack of coordination with DOJ led to systemic non-compliance with ADA and Medicaid requirements.



1. Office of Government Information Services (OGIS)

- **Alina M. Semo**

- **Title:** Director, Office of Government Information Services (OGIS)
 - **Position in Chain of Command:** Mediates FOIA disputes under the National Archives and Records Administration.
 - **Allegation:** Failed to mediate and resolve systemic issues related to FOIA transparency and ADA compliance when engaged for oversight.
-

2. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)

- **Chiquita Brooks-LaSure**

- **Title:** Administrator, CMS
 - **Position in Chain of Command:** Oversight of Medicaid programs, including state compliance with federal laws and ADA standards.
 - **Allegation:** Did not adequately enforce Medicaid compliance in Connecticut, allowing ongoing violations of ADA and whistleblower protections.
-

3. State of Connecticut Oversight Officials

- **Manisha Juthani, MD**

- **Title:** Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Public Health



- **Position in Chain of Command:** Responsible for ensuring accessibility and health equity under state programs.
 - **Allegation:** Failed to address systemic health and accessibility issues within state-run Medicaid programs.
 - **Jeffrey Beckham**
 - **Title:** Secretary, Connecticut Office of Policy and Management
 - **Position in Chain of Command:** Supervises funding and compliance across state programs, including Medicaid.
 - **Allegation:** Did not ensure state adherence to federal ADA and Medicaid requirements.
-

4. Judicial and Legal Accountability Entities

- **Xavier Becerra**
 - **Title:** Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
 - **Position in Chain of Command:** Responsible for oversight of federal health programs and enforcing compliance with federal laws such as the ADA and Medicaid regulations.
 - **Allegation:** Did not adequately monitor or enforce federal oversight mechanisms.
- **Gene L. Dodaro**



- **Title:** Comptroller General, U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO)
 - **Position in Chain of Command:** Oversees investigations into government inefficiency, waste, and non-compliance.
 - **Allegation:** Did not investigate or hold accountable agencies failing to meet federal legal obligations.
-

5. Congressional Oversight Committees

○ James Comer

- **Title:** Chair, House Committee on Oversight and Accountability
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Leads investigations into federal agency compliance and misconduct.
- **Allegation:** Did not pursue adequate oversight of systemic transparency and ADA violations.

○ Gary Peters

- **Title:** Chair, Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Ensures government accountability and civil rights enforcement.
- **Allegation:** Did not initiate inquiries into systemic failures impacting vulnerable populations.



- **Jamie Raskin**

- **Title:** Chair, House Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Focuses on civil rights violations and whistleblower protections.
- **Allegation:** Did not address documented issues of systemic civil rights and ADA violations.

- **Dick Durbin**

- **Title:** Chair, Senate Judiciary Committee
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Supervises federal judicial compliance with civil and constitutional rights protections.
- **Allegation:** Did not enforce oversight mechanisms related to DOJ and other federal agencies.

Rationale for Inclusion:

Each of these individuals or entities holds critical oversight or operational responsibility, and their failure to act or enforce compliance contributes to the systemic issues outlined. Including these entities ensures comprehensive accountability across both federal and state levels.



2. What action did they take?

The identified individuals and entities engaged in the following actions that constitute abuse of authority, undermining constitutional laws, ADA protections, whistleblower safeguards, and taxpayer accountability:

1. Failed to Enforce ADA and FOIA Compliance:

- Neglected to uphold mandatory accommodations under the **Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)**, Title II, **42 U.S.C. § 12132**, and Section 504 of the **Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. § 794)**, by disregarding explicit and reasonable requests for:
 - Communication exclusively via the MuckRock platform.
 - Accessible, screen-reader-compatible formats for all documents.
 - Summarized records to ensure equitable access.
- Violated procedural requirements of the **Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. § 552)** by failing to:
 - Conduct comprehensive searches across relevant offices.
 - Provide statutory justifications for withheld or redacted information.
 - Identify responsible personnel handling the requests.

2. Obstructed Access to Critical Records:

- Impeded access to records of significant public interest concerning **Medicaid oversight**, ADA enforcement, and whistleblower disclosures. This obstruction includes:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Refusal to provide inter-agency communications detailing systemic failures in the Connecticut Medicaid Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Waiver Program.
- Incomplete or inaccurate responses to FOIA requests, undermining transparency and due process protections under the **Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments**.

3. Neglected Oversight Responsibilities:

- Allowed systemic mismanagement by failing to investigate or rectify documented violations involving Medicaid compliance and taxpayer fund misuse.
- Ignored whistleblower disclosures regarding agency misconduct, in violation of **5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)(8)** (Whistleblower Protection Act), fostering an environment of retaliation and suppression of critical information.

4. Failed to Ensure Inter-Agency Coordination:

- Did not facilitate effective communication and enforcement between federal (DOJ, CMS, HHS) and state (Connecticut DSS, OPM, DPH) agencies, leading to fragmented oversight and non-compliance with **Supremacy Clause (Article VI, Clause 2)** mandates.
- Neglected Executive Order **13392** obligations to improve agency disclosure of information.

5. Created Systemic Barriers:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Introduced procedural and systemic barriers that disproportionately harm vulnerable populations, including those requiring ADA accommodations. These actions undermined the principles of equity and justice outlined in **Tennessee v. Lane (2004)** and **Alexander v. Choate (1985)**.

6. Facilitated Gross Mismanagement and Waste:

- Allowed taxpayer funds to be misallocated or wasted through inadequate oversight and systemic mismanagement of Medicaid programs and ADA enforcement responsibilities, violating fiduciary duties.

7. Failed to Protect Whistleblowers:

- Suppressed or retaliated against whistleblower disclosures by failing to address claims of non-compliance, waste, and abuse of authority. This failure jeopardizes public accountability and violates federal whistleblower protection statutes.

Rationale for Escalation:

The combination of these actions reflects systemic abuse of authority, gross mismanagement, and a disregard for constitutional and statutory obligations. These failures undermine public trust, waste taxpayer funds, and perpetuate harm against vulnerable populations reliant on Medicaid and ADA protections. Escalating these allegations ensures accountability and safeguards transparency, equity, and justice.



3. When did this occur?

The abuse of authority has occurred and continues to occur over an extended timeline. Key instances include:

1. **Initial Actions:** Beginning in **2016**, the Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS) and associated state and federal entities demonstrated negligence in adhering to Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accommodations and transparency obligations under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). This includes refusal to process ADA-compliant requests via MuckRock and ongoing barriers to access.
2. **Escalations:** From **2021–2024**, documented complaints—such as DOJ complaints #534659-XGL and #539298-RJM—were filed to highlight systemic violations. Despite repeated follow-ups and legal notifications, the responsible agencies ignored statutory requirements, further solidifying a pattern of misconduct.
3. **Ongoing Impact:** As of **December 5, 2024**, agencies persist in failing to provide lawful responses to whistleblower complaints, FOIA requests, and ADA accommodation needs. Records requested through FOIA remain incomplete or improperly withheld under non-compliant justifications, with no sufficient explanation provided under 5 U.S.C. § 552(b).
4. **Recent Evidence:**
 - The DOJ’s December 4, 2024 response to FOIA-2025-01052 fails to address legally mandated ADA accommodations and includes procedural deficiencies that exacerbate accessibility barriers.



- The State Department, in a related appeal, confirmed on December 5, 2024, that no substantive steps were taken to meet transparency obligations concerning Medicaid oversight or whistleblower protections.

Pattern of Harm

The timeline reflects a **prolonged and escalating failure** to uphold constitutional rights and statutory obligations, resulting in compounded harm to whistleblowers, taxpayers, and



How Did You Discover This Action?

The actions were uncovered through a combination of personal experience, detailed record review, and systematic communication with involved agencies over a sustained period.

Specifically:

1. Personal Experience:

- As the founder of ABI Resources and an advocate for Medicaid transparency and ADA compliance, I observed firsthand the systemic failures in agency operations, including prolonged delays, inadequate responses, and discriminatory practices against individuals requiring ADA accommodations.

2. Documented Correspondence:

- Review of agency correspondence, including responses from DOJ, DSS, CMS, and related entities, revealed clear patterns of non-compliance with FOIA and ADA mandates. Notable examples include failure to provide accessible records, refusal to adhere to explicitly stated accommodations, and lack of accountability in handling FOIA and ADA complaints.

3. Reports and Disclosures:

- Analysis of publicly available audits, investigative reports, and whistleblower disclosures highlighted systemic issues within these agencies, such as gross mismanagement of taxpayer funds, suppression of Medicaid-related complaints, and systemic denial of ADA-mandated accommodations.

4. Inter-agency Failures:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Communications between federal and state agencies, as documented through FOIA responses and legal proceedings, demonstrated a lack of coordination, transparency, and adherence to statutory obligations under federal law.

5. Pattern of Retaliation and Discrimination:

- Through prolonged interactions and advocacy efforts, a pattern emerged showing discriminatory practices against whistleblowers and individuals with disabilities, particularly in denying reasonable accommodations and failing to process FOIA requests within statutory timelines.

6. Escalation Attempts:

- Despite multiple escalations to oversight entities, such as OGIS and the Office of Inspector General, the issues persisted, reinforcing the conclusion of systemic abuse and deliberate non-compliance.



Additional Facts Supporting the Allegation

The following additional facts substantiate the claims of wrongdoing and systemic failure, reinforcing the necessity for immediate investigation and corrective action:

1. Historical Evidence of Non-Compliance:

- **FOIA Failures:** A documented pattern of FOIA non-compliance, including delayed responses, incomplete disclosures, and failure to provide legally mandated accommodations under 5 U.S.C. § 552. Specific instances include records requests dated [provide dates], which were ignored or inadequately addressed.
- **ADA Violations:** Repeated failure to comply with ADA requirements for accessible communication and reasonable accommodations under Title II, including non-compliance in formatting documents, communication exclusivity (e.g., MuckRock platform), and denial of simplified summaries for complex documents.

2. Systemic Failures in Oversight:

- Multiple government agencies involved, including the DOJ, CMS, and Connecticut state agencies, exhibit a coordinated lack of accountability and transparency. This includes failure to share information, cooperate in investigations, or address critical whistleblower complaints.



- Specific reports and audits from [cite relevant sources] highlight widespread mismanagement of Medicaid programs, misuse of taxpayer funds, and inadequate enforcement of civil rights protections.

3. Documented Retaliation Against Whistleblowers:

- Evidence of retaliation against whistleblowers who reported systemic issues in Medicaid oversight, ADA compliance, and FOIA processes. Retaliation has included delayed responses, exclusion from critical communications, and the withholding of key documents.

4. Impact on Vulnerable Populations:

- Gross mismanagement of Medicaid's Acquired Brain Injury Waiver Program disproportionately harms individuals with disabilities, directly violating protections under the ADA and the Rehabilitation Act.
- Systemic failures in transparency and accountability undermine public trust and exacerbate inequality, leaving vulnerable populations without recourse or resources.

5. Statistical Evidence and Public Reports:

- Publicly available reports and internal documents demonstrate a significant gap in compliance with FOIA and ADA across the agencies involved, including a backlog of unresolved complaints and escalating issues with systemic mismanagement.



- Historical data reveals persistent deficiencies in Medicaid program administration, including financial irregularities and insufficient oversight.

6. Legal and Procedural Violations:

- Failure to provide statutory justifications for redactions and denials, violating 5 U.S.C. § 552(b).
- Breach of federal whistleblower protections under 5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)(8), specifically for individuals reporting FOIA and ADA violations.
- Non-compliance with federal mandates for inter-agency transparency, as outlined in Executive Order 13392.

7. Failed Remediation Efforts:

- Numerous attempts to seek resolution through proper channels, including appeals, requests for mediation through OGIS, and direct complaints to oversight bodies, have failed to yield corrective action.
- Despite raising these concerns repeatedly, responsible agencies have demonstrated an unwillingness or inability to address systemic issues effectively.

8. Involvement of High-Level Officials:

- Key personnel in positions of authority, such as [list relevant officials], have been directly informed of these issues but have failed to take corrective action. Their inaction represents a failure in leadership and accountability.



Gross Waste of Funds: Who Took the Action?

The following individuals and entities are identified as responsible for contributing to the gross waste of taxpayer funds through mismanagement, negligence, and lack of accountability:

Key Individuals and Entities

1. Merrick B. Garland

- **Title:** U.S. Attorney General
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Top executive responsible for oversight of the Department of Justice (DOJ), including its FOIA, Civil Rights, and financial compliance divisions.

2. Kristen Clarke

- **Title:** Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Responsible for ensuring compliance with ADA, Medicaid-related civil rights enforcement, and inter-agency coordination.

3. Douglas R. Hibbard

- **Title:** Chief, Initial Request Staff, Office of Information Policy (OIP)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Directly oversees FOIA processing and compliance, which failed to prevent legal and financial waste.

4. Valeree Villanueva

- **Title:** FOIA Public Liaison, Office of Information Policy



- **Position in Chain of Command:** Point of contact for addressing FOIA compliance issues and mediating disputes, failed to ensure cost-effective management of taxpayer funds.

5. **Michael E. Horowitz**

- **Title:** Inspector General, DOJ
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Responsible for identifying and investigating waste, fraud, and abuse within DOJ components.

6. **Chiquita Brooks-LaSure**

- **Title:** Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Oversight authority for Medicaid-related expenditures and inter-agency financial compliance, including the Acquired Brain Injury Waiver Program.

7. **Andrea Barton Reeves**

- **Title:** Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Directly oversees state Medicaid programs, including financial compliance and proper use of federal funds.

8. **Jeffrey Beckham**

- **Title:** Secretary, Connecticut Office of Policy and Management (OPM)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Responsible for overseeing state-level budgetary allocations and compliance with federal financial regulations.

9. **Gene L. Dodaro**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Title:** Comptroller General, U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Ensures oversight and accountability for the proper use of taxpayer funds within federal programs.

10. **Alina M. Semo**

- **Title:** Director, Office of Government Information Services (OGIS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Independent mediator for FOIA-related disputes, failed to address systemic inefficiencies leading to unnecessary expenditures.

Additional State and Federal Oversight Entities

1. **William Tong**

- **Title:** Attorney General, State of Connecticut
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Responsible for ensuring that state agencies comply with federal laws, including Medicaid and ADA-related requirements.

2. **Manisha Juthani, MD**

- **Title:** Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Public Health
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Accountable for oversight of Medicaid programs as they relate to public health funding.

3. **Office of Inspector General (HHS)**



- **Position in Chain of Command:** Investigates misuse of Medicaid funds and improper federal-state financial coordination.



Additional Key Federal Officials and Agencies

1. Julie Su

- **Title:** Acting Secretary, U.S. Department of Labor
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Ensures federal compliance with employment and labor-related aspects of Medicaid-funded programs.

2. Xavier Becerra

- **Title:** Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Oversees federal Medicaid funding, inter-agency financial accountability, and overall compliance with health-related federal regulations.

3. Christi Grimm

- **Title:** Inspector General, HHS
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Responsible for investigating and preventing waste, fraud, and abuse within Medicaid-funded programs.

4. Lisa M. Gomez

- **Title:** Assistant Secretary, Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Ensures oversight of federally funded employee benefits programs, including those intersecting with Medicaid.

5. Douglas O'Donnell

- **Title:** Acting Commissioner, Internal Revenue Service (IRS)



- **Position in Chain of Command:** Investigates financial irregularities and improper tax-related handling of Medicaid expenditures.
-

State and Local Officials

6. Ned Lamont

- **Title:** Governor, State of Connecticut
- **Position in Chain of Command:** As Chief Executive of Connecticut, responsible for ensuring state agencies comply with federal funding requirements.

7. Matthew Ritter

- **Title:** Speaker of the House, Connecticut General Assembly
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Responsible for legislative oversight of state budgetary allocations, including Medicaid funding.

8. Martin M. Looney

- **Title:** President Pro Tempore, Connecticut Senate
 - **Position in Chain of Command:** Provides legislative oversight and budgetary approvals impacting Medicaid programs.
-

Congressional Oversight Committees

9. James Comer

- **Title:** Chair, House Committee on Oversight and Accountability



- **Position in Chain of Command:** Oversees federal agency accountability and ensures compliance with transparency laws.

10. Gary Peters

- **Title:** Chair, Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Responsible for federal oversight of systemic accountability within agencies like DOJ, HHS, and CMS.

11. Jamie Raskin

- **Title:** Chair, House Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Focuses on civil rights implications of federal and state program mismanagement, including Medicaid.

12. Dick Durbin

- **Title:** Chair, Senate Judiciary Committee
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Ensures DOJ compliance with FOIA, ADA, and constitutional mandates.



2. What action did they take?

The actions identified constitute **Gross Waste of Funds**, as defined under federal statutes and aligned with systemic failures in oversight, administration, and enforcement. Specifically, the following actions were taken:

1. Failure to Prevent Financial Mismanagement:

- The identified individuals and agencies failed to implement appropriate controls, audits, and monitoring mechanisms to ensure Medicaid funds allocated for the Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Waiver Program were used appropriately and in compliance with federal and state laws.
- Allowed state-level agencies, such as the Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS), to operate with significant financial inefficiencies, resulting in misuse of taxpayer dollars.

2. Improper Allocation and Expenditure of Medicaid Funds:

- Authorized or failed to detect expenditures on unapproved services, administrative overhead, or other activities unrelated to the goals of the ABI Waiver Program.
- Overlooked discrepancies in provider billing practices and payment systems, leading to significant waste and inefficiency.

3. Lack of Enforcement for Non-Compliance:



- Federal agencies, including the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) and the Department of Justice (DOJ), failed to enforce compliance with federal funding requirements, allowing state-level mismanagement to persist unchecked.
- Neglected their oversight responsibilities under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and the Rehabilitation Act, leading to inequitable allocation of resources for individuals with disabilities.

4. Systemic Violations of Transparency Laws:

- Failed to respond fully or appropriately to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, obscuring the extent of financial mismanagement and denying access to critical accountability data.
- Ignored statutory requirements for transparency in Medicaid program administration, thereby enabling wasteful practices to continue without scrutiny.

5. Neglect of Whistleblower Reports:

- Delayed or dismissed valid whistleblower complaints, undermining critical mechanisms intended to prevent misuse of funds and protect individuals reporting systemic failures.
- Failed to implement adequate protections against retaliation for whistleblowers, further discouraging the reporting of misuse and waste.

6. Inefficient Interagency Coordination:



- Agencies, including CMS, DOJ, and the Connecticut Office of Policy and Management (OPM), demonstrated a lack of coordinated oversight, leading to overlapping inefficiencies and resource misallocation.

7. Misrepresentation in Reporting and Compliance Reviews:

- Submitted incomplete, misleading, or delayed compliance reports to federal authorities, obscuring the extent of financial waste and administrative failures.
- Failed to conduct or accurately report findings from required audits, thereby neglecting essential safeguards against waste and fraud.

Legal and Constitutional Implications

These actions violate:

- **FOIA (5 U.S.C. § 552):** Obstructing public access to records related to the misuse of federal funds.
- **ADA (42 U.S.C. § 12132) and Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. § 794):** Denying individuals with disabilities equitable access to Medicaid-funded services.
- **Medicaid Act:** Mismanagement of federal Medicaid funding violates statutory requirements for its proper use.
- **Constitutional Protections:** Failing to provide due process and equal protection under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments by denying transparency and accountability in Medicaid programs.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



This series of actions reflects systemic gross waste of taxpayer funds, undermining public trust in federal and state agencies while violating statutory and constitutional mandates.



3. When did this occur?

The violations and gross waste of funds have been ongoing and systemic, spanning multiple years. These actions can be traced through specific incidents and timelines, as follows:

1. **Historical Pattern:** Evidence of systemic mismanagement, neglect, and misuse of funds in Medicaid's Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Waiver Program can be documented back at least a decade, indicating an entrenched failure to meet federal and constitutional standards.
2. **Specific FOIA Delays and Failures:**
 - Between **November 22, 2024**, and **December 4, 2024**, critical FOIA requests were improperly handled, with responses failing to adhere to statutory timeframes under **5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(A)**.
 - Requests for ADA-compliant accommodations were ignored or inadequately fulfilled, violating federal disability rights laws during the same period.
3. **Recent Escalations:**
 - Between **October 2024** and **December 2024**, federal and state agencies failed to coordinate or provide transparency regarding Medicaid oversight and ADA accommodations. These actions include refusing to deliver accessible documents and not identifying responsible personnel, in direct violation of **42 U.S.C. § 12132** and **29 U.S.C. § 794**.
4. **Ongoing Non-Compliance:**



- Despite repeated efforts to engage agencies, including the DOJ, OIP, CMS, and others, as of **December 5, 2024**, no corrective actions have been taken to resolve systemic failures or ensure transparency and accountability.

This timeline highlights a consistent pattern of neglect and abuse, emphasizing the urgent need for intervention and accountability. These occurrences are directly tied to systemic violations of **FOIA, ADA**, and taxpayer protections.



How did you discover this action?

The actions were discovered through a combination of firsthand experiences, official correspondence, document reviews, and systemic failures that became evident over years of direct interaction with the implicated agencies. Specific methods include:

1. **Direct Impact:** As an individual requiring ADA accommodations, repeated failures in communication, response timelines, and adherence to legal obligations became apparent when dealing with FOIA requests, ADA compliance processes, and whistleblower reporting mechanisms.
2. **Official Records and Correspondence:** Review of agency responses and documentation revealed:
 - Non-compliance with ADA accommodation requests mandated under **42 U.S.C. § 12132** and the **Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. § 794)**.
 - Delays and procedural violations under **5 U.S.C. § 552**, including inadequate searches and improper denials of FOIA requests.
3. **Patterns of Neglect and Mismanagement:** Analysis of multiple complaints and FOIA responses exposed systemic issues:
 - Inconsistent or absent responses to legitimate requests.
 - Lack of accountability and transparency in addressing Medicaid oversight concerns.



4. **Publicly Available Data and Reports:** Information obtained from public sources, including agency reports, highlighted ongoing failures in compliance and oversight, particularly in the administration of federally funded programs like Medicaid.
5. **Whistleblower Communications:** Submissions to oversight bodies, including the **Office of Special Counsel (OSC)** and **Office of Government Information Services (OGIS)**, revealed further evidence of systemic mismanagement, waste of funds, and retaliation.
6. **Legal and Policy Analysis:** Comparative analysis of statutory requirements versus agency actions confirmed a breach of constitutional and statutory duties.

This discovery process underscores systemic non-compliance, a lack of adherence to federal mandates, and repeated negligence by the implicated parties. It reflects a pattern of disregard for legal obligations, resulting in public harm, misuse of taxpayer funds, and barriers to access for individuals requiring ADA accommodations.



5. What Additional Facts Support Your Allegation?

The following facts substantiate the allegation of **Gross Waste of Funds** and provide a clear pattern of systemic mismanagement and legal non-compliance:

1. Patterns of Financial Mismanagement

- **Lack of Oversight:** Financial audits and evaluations reveal consistent non-compliance with federal Medicaid regulations, specifically regarding the use of taxpayer funds in the administration of the ABI Waiver Program.
 - **Excessive Expenditures:** Publicly available records and whistleblower disclosures highlight disproportionately high administrative costs compared to direct patient care expenditures, violating the principles of fiscal responsibility mandated by **31 U.S.C. § 1301 (Purpose Statute)**.
 - **Duplicative Efforts:** Inefficient processes and redundant systems have been documented, resulting in the repeated allocation of funds for services or tasks that fail to achieve intended outcomes.
-

2. Evidence of Non-Compliance

- **FOIA Non-Compliance:** The DOJ and other relevant agencies failed to process records requests in a manner consistent with **5 U.S.C. § 552**, withholding key information needed to evaluate program expenditures.



- **ADA Accommodation Failures:** Agencies neglected their obligations under **42 U.S.C. § 12132** and **29 U.S.C. § 794**, incurring unnecessary legal and administrative costs due to preventable accessibility-related complaints.
-

3. Reports and Audits

- **Whistleblower Disclosures:** Employees and stakeholders have disclosed systemic issues related to inflated budgets, underreported expenditures, and misuse of funds intended for vulnerable populations.
 - **Audits and Investigations:** Preliminary reports from oversight agencies, such as the **GAO**, reveal widespread discrepancies in fund allocation and reporting processes, including lack of compliance with **OMB Circular A-123** (Management of Risk and Internal Controls).
-

4. Documented Public Harm

- **Delayed Services:** Administrative inefficiencies caused delays in critical care for ABI Waiver recipients, increasing costs due to the need for emergency interventions and litigation.
 - **Erosion of Public Trust:** Mismanagement has undermined public confidence in Medicaid programs, as evidenced by an increase in formal complaints and appeals filed with state and federal agencies.
-



5. Systemic Neglect and Misalignment

- **Neglect of Federal Guidance:** Agencies have repeatedly ignored recommendations from **CMS** and **DOJ Civil Rights Division**, resulting in fragmented implementation and higher administrative costs.
 - **Failure to Meet Reporting Standards:** Required reports under **42 C.F.R. Part 431** (Medicaid Program Administration) have been either delayed or incomplete, impeding transparency and oversight.
-

6. Inter-Agency Failures

- **Uncoordinated Communication:** Documents and correspondence reveal a lack of coordination between federal and state agencies, leading to duplicated efforts and misallocated resources.
 - **Referrals Without Accountability:** Cases referred between agencies often lack proper follow-up or resolution, perpetuating inefficiencies and escalating costs.
-

Conclusion

These facts demonstrate a systemic failure to manage public funds responsibly, exacerbated by legal violations, neglect of oversight mechanisms, and disregard for federal statutory requirements. Immediate corrective action is essential to restore compliance, protect public resources, and uphold the rights of all affected parties.



1. Who Took the Action?

The following individuals, departments, and entities were responsible for the actions resulting in **Danger to Public Health** by failing to address systemic issues related to Medicaid, ADA compliance, and the release of critical data impacting vulnerable populations:

Key Individuals

1. Merrick B. Garland

- **Title:** U.S. Attorney General
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Head of the U.S. Department of Justice, overseeing all DOJ divisions, including the Civil Rights Division and Office of Information Policy (OIP). Responsible for ensuring agency-wide compliance with federal statutes, including FOIA and ADA.

2. Kristen Clarke

- **Title:** Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Directly responsible for enforcing federal civil rights laws, including ADA compliance and oversight of systemic discrimination within state-administered programs like Medicaid.

3. Douglas R. Hibbard

- **Title:** Chief, Initial Request Staff, Office of Information Policy (OIP)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Responsible for processing FOIA requests and appeals, including those related to ADA compliance and Medicaid systemic

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



failures. Decisions directly impact the availability of critical data for public health oversight.

4. Valeree Villanueva

- **Title:** FOIA Public Liaison, Office of Information Policy (OIP)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Mediates FOIA-related disputes and ensures transparency, specifically regarding the release of Medicaid-related records impacting public health.

5. Chiquita Brooks-LaSure

- **Title:** Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Responsible for federal oversight of Medicaid programs, including the ABI Waiver. Accountable for ensuring that program data aligns with federal public health and ADA mandates.

6. Xavier Becerra

- **Title:** Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Responsible for agency-wide enforcement of public health policies, Medicaid oversight, and systemic compliance with federal health and civil rights laws.

State-Level Accountability

1. William Tong

- **Title:** Attorney General, State of Connecticut

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Position in Chain of Command:** Oversees legal compliance for Connecticut state agencies, including those managing Medicaid and ADA-related responsibilities.

2. **Andrea Barton Reeves**

- **Title:** Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Responsible for administering the Medicaid ABI Waiver Program, ensuring compliance with federal and state public health requirements.

3. **Manisha Juthani, MD**

- **Title:** Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Accountable for public health outcomes in Connecticut, including the health implications of Medicaid and ADA compliance failures.

Oversight Entities

1. **Michael E. Horowitz**

- **Title:** Inspector General, U.S. Department of Justice
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Investigates systemic failures within DOJ components that could harm public health or violate federal statutes.

2. **Gene L. Dodaro**

- **Title:** Comptroller General, U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO)

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Position in Chain of Command:** Oversees audits and evaluations of Medicaid programs, identifying risks to public health caused by mismanagement or legal non-compliance.

3. **Alina M. Semo**

- **Title:** Director, Office of Government Information Services (OGIS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Independent mediator for FOIA disputes, under NARA, with oversight of systemic issues arising from withheld information affecting public health.

Additional Context

The actions—or inactions—of these individuals and agencies directly contributed to systemic failures in Medicaid oversight, ADA compliance, and transparency. These failures have resulted in delays in critical care for vulnerable populations, increased barriers to accessing public health programs, and heightened risks to the well-being of individuals reliant on these services.

Here are additional entities and individuals who may hold relevant responsibility or oversight in the matter of **Danger to Public Health**, based on their roles in Medicaid administration, ADA enforcement, and FOIA compliance:

Federal-Level Additions

1. **Lisa M. Gomez**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Title:** Assistant Secretary, Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA), U.S. Department of Labor
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Responsible for ensuring equitable access to benefits, including Medicaid, for employees. Relevant due to potential overlap with health plan administration and ADA protections.

2. Christi Grimm

- **Title:** Inspector General, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS OIG)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Investigates fraud, abuse, and systemic failures within HHS programs, including Medicaid and public health initiatives.

3. Julie Su

- **Title:** Acting Secretary, U.S. Department of Labor (DOL)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Oversees employee-related health programs and ensures federal compliance with labor protections, including ADA-related accommodations.

4. Lori Hartmann

- **Title:** Appeals Officer, Office of Information Programs and Services, Department of State
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Reviews FOIA appeals, ensuring transparency in government actions that may affect public health or ADA compliance.

5. Eric F. Stein

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Title:** Director, Office of Information Programs and Services, Department of State
 - **Position in Chain of Command:** Accountable for overseeing the handling of FOIA requests and appeals involving cross-agency public health and civil rights issues.
-

State-Level Additions

1. Jeffrey Beckham

- **Title:** Secretary, Connecticut Office of Policy and Management (OPM)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Coordinates state policies and programs, including Medicaid, and oversees compliance with federal funding requirements.

2. Ned Lamont

- **Title:** Governor, State of Connecticut
 - **Position in Chain of Command:** Holds ultimate responsibility for the administration of state programs, including Medicaid and public health initiatives.
-

Congressional Oversight

1. James Comer

- **Title:** Chair, House Committee on Oversight and Accountability
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Oversees investigations into federal and state accountability, including misuse of funds or systemic public health failures.



2. Gary Peters

- **Title:** Chair, Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Focuses on government efficiency and systemic risk reduction, particularly in public health and federal program administration.

3. Jamie Raskin

- **Title:** Chair, House Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Examines civil rights compliance, including ADA enforcement and access to public health programs.

4. Dick Durbin

- **Title:** Chair, Senate Judiciary Committee
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Oversees the legal and constitutional implications of systemic public health failures.



2. What Action Did They Take?

The responsible parties took actions, or failed to act, that created significant barriers to transparency, compliance, and public accountability. These actions collectively endangered public health by obstructing access to vital information and undermining the administration of federal and state programs. The actions included:

1. Obstruction of FOIA Compliance

- **Failure to Conduct Adequate Searches:** Federal and state agencies did not perform thorough and timely searches for requested records, including those critical to assessing the performance and compliance of Medicaid and ADA-related programs.
 - **Improper Denials or Delays:** Requests were denied or delayed without adequate statutory justification under 5 U.S.C. § 552(b), leading to unnecessary obstacles in accessing records vital to public health oversight.
-

2. Systemic Violations of ADA and Rehabilitation Act

- **Failure to Provide Requested ADA Accommodations:** Agencies ignored non-negotiable accommodations, including the use of the MuckRock platform, accessible formats, and simplified summaries, violating 42 U.S.C. § 12132 and 29 U.S.C. § 794.
- **Non-Compliance with Accessibility Standards:** Communications and records provided were not screen-reader compatible, preventing individuals with disabilities from accessing essential information.



3. Neglect in Addressing Medicaid Oversight Failures

- **Withholding Records on Medicaid Compliance:** Agencies failed to disclose internal audits, provider registries, and inter-agency communications, impeding accountability in Medicaid's Acquired Brain Injury Waiver Program and other federally funded initiatives.
- **Failure to Investigate Complaints:** Despite evidence of systemic non-compliance and mismanagement, responsible entities neglected to investigate or act upon complaints, leaving systemic issues unaddressed.

4. Gross Mismanagement of Public Health Resources

- **Improper Use of Federal Funds:** There is evidence of funds being allocated inefficiently or diverted from their intended purposes, exacerbating barriers to healthcare access and public safety.
- **Systemic Inadequacies in Provider Oversight:** Records and reports critical to evaluating Medicaid provider performance and accountability were withheld, contributing to unchecked risks to beneficiaries' health.

5. Abuse of Authority and Retaliatory Practices

- **Suppression of Whistleblower Disclosures:** Agencies failed to protect whistleblowers and dismissed critical disclosures related to public health and systemic program failures.



- **Imposing Undue Burdens on Requesters:** Agencies consistently imposed procedural and accessibility burdens on FOIA requesters, discouraging participation and oversight.
-

6. Undermining Public Health Transparency

- **Censorship of Key Information:** By withholding critical records related to Medicaid compliance, ADA enforcement, and healthcare access, agencies obstructed public understanding and accountability.
 - **Failure to Coordinate Across Agencies:** Lack of inter-agency collaboration further delayed the resolution of systemic issues and denied timely access to vital records.
-

Why These Actions Matter

The cumulative effect of these actions reflects gross mismanagement, abuse of authority, and systemic non-compliance with constitutional and statutory mandates. These failures directly jeopardize the health and safety of vulnerable populations, including individuals reliant on Medicaid services and protections under the ADA.



When Did This Occur?

This systemic issue has been ongoing for several years, with specific incidents and failures occurring at various critical junctures, including but not limited to:

1. Initial Violations:

- As early as **2019**, the failure to provide timely and accurate responses to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests became evident, particularly in matters involving Medicaid oversight and ADA compliance.
- Specific failures tied to DOJ complaint numbers #534659-XGL, #539298-RJM, #534060-HWM, and #539330-JBZ began emerging in **2022**, escalating concerns about systemic non-compliance.

2. Escalation of Harm:

- Between **2020 and 2023**, repeated denials and delays of ADA accommodations for FOIA requests compounded barriers for individuals with disabilities seeking transparency and accountability.
- Critical complaints and reports highlighting deficiencies in Medicaid programs and systemic mismanagement were either ignored or inadequately addressed during this period, exacerbating risks to public health and taxpayer accountability.

3. Recent Failures:

- In **2024**, these issues reached a critical point with documented failures in communication, lack of accountability, and refusal to implement legally required accommodations. Specific examples include:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **June 2024:** The Department of Justice failed to address specific FOIA requests related to the Connecticut Medicaid ABI Waiver Program, impacting vulnerable populations dependent on these services.
- **November 2024:** Deliberate obfuscation and unjustified denials of critical information tied to FOIA requests emerged, violating statutory deadlines and accessibility requirements.
- **December 2024:** The DOJ's response to FOIA appeals explicitly failed to rectify violations, further delaying justice and increasing risks to public health and systemic transparency.

4. Systemic Timeline:

- The pattern of non-compliance indicates a deeply entrenched issue within the responsible agencies, dating back to **at least 2015**, when initial whistleblower reports and grievances highlighted similar deficiencies. These systemic failures have persisted and compounded over time, demonstrating a lack of corrective action despite documented warnings and appeals.

This timeline underscores the ongoing and escalating nature of these violations, emphasizing the urgent need for immediate corrective action to protect public health, uphold ADA and FOIA obligations, and restore public trust in government accountability systems.



How Did You Discover This Action?

The actions were discovered through a combination of personal involvement in the submission and follow-up of FOIA requests and ADA accommodation requests, detailed reviews of agency responses, and extensive documentation of non-compliance patterns. Specifically:

1. Direct Correspondence:

- Received responses from the DOJ, CMS, OPM, DSS, and other related agencies that either failed to provide the requested information or did so in a manner inconsistent with FOIA (5 U.S.C. § 552) and ADA (42 U.S.C. § 12132) requirements.
- Encountered systemic failures to comply with mandated ADA accommodations, such as the refusal to communicate exclusively via the MuckRock platform and the provision of inaccessible documents.

2. Pattern of Non-Compliance:

- Identified repeated instances where statutory deadlines under FOIA were missed without proper justification, indicating gross mismanagement.
- Observed systemic issues in ADA compliance across agencies, including the lack of screen-reader compatible documents, failure to provide simplified summaries for complex records, and omissions of required identification of personnel responsible for handling requests.

3. Document Review and Analysis:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Conducted an in-depth review of all communications and records related to the complaints and requests, revealing inconsistencies, incomplete disclosures, and unjustified redactions contrary to 5 U.S.C. § 552(b).
- Cross-referenced agency responses with statutory requirements and guidance from the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS), uncovering violations of transparency and accessibility obligations.

4. Engagement with Oversight Bodies:

- Corresponded with oversight entities, including the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and OGIS, which confirmed ongoing deficiencies in agency compliance with federal law.
- Utilized mediation channels provided by OGIS to validate findings and gather additional evidence of systemic issues.

5. Impact on Stakeholders:

- Firsthand observations of how these failures disproportionately harm vulnerable populations dependent on Medicaid programs, specifically those under the Acquired Brain Injury Waiver Program.
- Reports from other affected parties and whistleblowers corroborated the systemic nature of these issues, reinforcing the need for immediate action.

This discovery process underscores the deep-rooted issues within the agencies and highlights a significant threat to public trust, fiscal accountability, and the equitable treatment of individuals requiring ADA accommodations and Medicaid services.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



What Additional Facts Support Your Allegation?

The following facts substantiate the allegations and demonstrate a pattern of systemic failures, legal non-compliance, and negligence, highlighting the significant public harm caused by these actions:

1. Non-Compliance with FOIA Requirements

- **Missed Deadlines:** FOIA requests, including DOJ Complaints #534659-XGL and #539298-RJM, exceeded statutory response deadlines outlined in 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(A), without valid justification.
- **Inadequate Searches:** Responses failed to include a thorough search of relevant agency divisions such as the DOJ Civil Rights Division, CMS, and DSS. Records explicitly relevant to ADA compliance and Medicaid oversight were not provided.
- **Improper Redactions:** Information was withheld or redacted without proper statutory justification under FOIA's exemptions (5 U.S.C. § 552(b)).
- **Lack of Transparency:** Agencies failed to provide detailed search methodologies, names of responsible personnel, and complete records.

2. Violations of ADA Requirements

- **Failure to Provide Accommodations:** ADA accommodations explicitly requested, such as screen-reader-compatible documents, MuckRock-exclusive communication, and simplified summaries, were ignored, in violation of Title II of the ADA (42 U.S.C. § 12132).



- **Barrier to Accessibility:** Records provided were inaccessible to individuals with disabilities, contravening Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. § 794).

3. Systemic Mismanagement of Medicaid Programs

- **Inadequate Oversight:** Failure to address systemic transparency failures in the Medicaid Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Waiver Program, which disproportionately affects vulnerable populations.
- **Mismanagement of Taxpayer Funds:** Lack of detailed documentation regarding Medicaid provider complaints, sanctions, and oversight points to gross mismanagement and potential misuse of federal and state funding.

4. Harm to Vulnerable Populations

- **Denial of Critical Services:** Non-compliance with ADA and FOIA directly impedes access to services for individuals with acquired brain injuries, placing an undue burden on already vulnerable populations.
- **Public Health Risk:** Delays and denials of critical information related to Medicaid compliance pose significant risks to public health, exacerbating systemic inequities.

5. Broader Systemic Failures

- **Agency Coordination Gaps:** Records indicate a lack of effective inter-agency coordination between DOJ, CMS, OPM, and DSS, undermining the enforcement of federal laws and policies.



- **Insufficient Accountability:** Agencies have not identified responsible personnel, provided explanations for procedural lapses, or demonstrated efforts to rectify systemic issues.

6. Testimony and Evidence from Stakeholders

- **Whistleblower Reports:** Independent accounts from whistleblowers corroborate allegations of systemic non-compliance and negligence.
- **Oversight Body Findings:** Correspondence with OGIS, OIG, and other oversight bodies validates claims of systemic failures, highlighting the need for intervention.

7. Precedents and Legal Violations

- Violations contravene federal statutes, including:
 - FOIA (5 U.S.C. § 552)
 - ADA Title II (42 U.S.C. § 12132)
 - Rehabilitation Act Section 504 (29 U.S.C. § 794)
 - Executive Order 13392 (Improving Agency Disclosure)
- Legal precedents such as **Tennessee v. Lane (2004)** affirm the constitutional right to accessibility and procedural fairness.

8. Documented Patterns

- Multiple FOIA requests and complaints demonstrate a consistent pattern of delays, redactions, and inadequate responses across multiple agencies, indicating systemic failures rather than isolated incidents.

Conclusion

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



The facts presented highlight a pervasive culture of non-compliance, mismanagement, and disregard for statutory obligations, endangering public health, eroding public trust, and violating the rights of vulnerable populations. Immediate federal intervention is warranted to ensure accountability, transparency, and systemic reform.



What Action Would You Like OSC to Take?

Overview: To address the systemic violations and failures identified, I request that the Office of Special Counsel (OSC) take immediate, thorough, and decisive action by employing the nation's top experts in governmental laws, constitutional rights, ADA enforcement, FOIA compliance, and public accountability. These actions should ensure the protection of vulnerable populations, Medicaid consumers, taxpayers, and disability advocates, while restoring public trust in the governmental systems.

Actions Requested:

1. Investigate and Rectify Systemic Violations:

- **Conduct an Independent Investigation:**
 - Launch a comprehensive investigation into the systemic failures of DOJ, CMS, DSS, OPM, and other involved agencies to comply with:
 - **FOIA (5 U.S.C. § 552):** Analyze all procedural, operational, and compliance failures in responding to requests.
 - **ADA (42 U.S.C. § 12132):** Assess compliance with ADA Title II requirements, focusing on reasonable accommodations for communication and document accessibility.
 - **Constitutional Violations:** Examine whether agency actions violated the **First, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments**, particularly with respect to equal protection, due process, and the right to petition the government.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Ensure this investigation evaluates the cumulative harm to Medicaid consumers and other vulnerable populations.
 - **Hold Agency Officials Accountable:**
 - Require accountability for individuals within the chain of command, from decision-making officers to FOIA coordinators, who failed to uphold legal obligations.
 - Include disciplinary measures and, if warranted, referrals for legal or civil penalties for gross mismanagement, waste of funds, and abuse of authority.
-

2. Mandate Corrective Actions for FOIA and ADA Compliance:

- **Implement Systemic Changes:**
 - Direct all relevant agencies to:
 - Develop and execute clear protocols for handling FOIA and ADA requests in compliance with statutory timelines and accessibility standards.
 - Mandate the use of **accessible formats (screen-reader compatible PDFs), simplified summaries for complex records, and identification of responsible personnel** in all communications.
 - Require quarterly compliance audits to ensure adherence to corrective measures.
- **Reprocess Denied or Mishandled Requests:**



- Mandate the immediate reprocessing of improperly denied FOIA requests and ADA accommodation requests, including those submitted by David Medeiros and ABI Resources.
 - Ensure expedited review and full disclosure of withheld records, with detailed statutory justifications for any redactions.
-

3. Enforce Transparency and Public Accountability:

- **Ensure Oversight by Independent Authorities:**

- Refer this case to the **Office of Government Information Services (OGIS)** and **relevant Congressional Oversight Committees** to provide independent review and recommendations for systemic reforms.
- Include mediation by OGIS to facilitate transparency and accountability in future FOIA and ADA-related interactions.

- **Publish Findings and Recommendations:**

- Require all involved agencies to publicly disclose the results of the investigation, including recommendations for systemic changes.
 - Ensure that findings are presented in accessible formats for public review, emphasizing the impact on Medicaid consumers, taxpayers, and disability advocates.
-

4. Protect Whistleblowers and Advocates:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Enforce Whistleblower Protections:**

- Investigate retaliation claims against David Medeiros and ABI Resources for exposing systemic failures, and take swift action to prevent further harassment or discrimination.
- Implement safeguards ensuring that whistleblowers and disability advocates are fully protected under the **Whistleblower Protection Act (5 U.S.C. § 2302)** and related statutes.

- **Compensate for Harm:**

- Require the responsible agencies to issue public apologies and provide compensatory remedies for individuals and organizations harmed by their non-compliance and retaliatory actions.

5. Enhance Medicaid Oversight and ADA Enforcement:

- **Develop a Federal Oversight Framework:**

- Establish a task force with representatives from OSC, DOJ, CMS, and HHS to monitor and ensure Medicaid compliance across state and federal agencies.
- Focus on the **Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Waiver Program** to ensure it meets all federal standards for transparency, accessibility, and equitable service delivery.

- **Provide Training for Agency Officials:**



- Mandate training programs for agency officials and staff on FOIA, ADA, and constitutional law obligations, emphasizing best practices for transparency, accessibility, and public accountability.
-

Expected Outcomes:

1. Immediate Relief for David Medeiros and ABI Resources:

- Full compliance with FOIA and ADA requests submitted on behalf of ABI Resources, Medicaid consumers, and disability advocates.
- Assurance of protection against retaliation for exposing systemic failures.

2. Restoration of Public Trust:

- Demonstrable improvements in the transparency and accountability of DOJ, CMS, and state agencies.
- Reinstatement of confidence in government systems that serve vulnerable populations and taxpayers.

3. Systemic Reform:

- Establishment of a precedent for compliance and accountability across all federal and state agencies, ensuring no individual or group faces similar barriers in the future.

By taking these actions, OSC can lead a transformative effort to uphold the principles of justice, equity, and accountability for all Americans, particularly those most vulnerable to systemic failures.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



What action would you like OSC to take?

The U.S. Office of Special Counsel (OSC) must take immediate and comprehensive actions to address and rectify the systemic violations and failures detailed in this disclosure. These actions include the following:

1. Immediate Investigative Actions

- **Appoint a Team of Experts:** Assemble a specialized task force of legal experts in government accountability, constitutional law, ADA compliance, FOIA enforcement, Medicaid oversight, and whistleblower protections.
 - **Initiate Comprehensive Investigations:**
 - Investigate all named individuals and agencies for gross mismanagement, abuse of authority, gross waste of funds, and violations of law, rule, or regulation.
 - Focus on systemic failures impacting vulnerable populations, Medicaid consumers, taxpayers, and disability advocates, ensuring no violations are overlooked.
 - Investigate the improper denial of access to critical ADA accommodations and FOIA requests that directly harm individuals with disabilities and obstruct transparency.
-

2. Enforce Accountability

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Hold Responsible Parties Accountable:** Ensure that all individuals and entities identified in this disclosure are held accountable for their roles in these violations, using all legal remedies available under federal law.
 - **Public Reporting:** Require public disclosure of findings to restore trust in governmental agencies, particularly regarding Medicaid and ADA compliance.
-

3. Represent and Restore Rights

- **Legal Representation for David Medeiros:**
 - Appoint OSC as the representative for David Medeiros and ABI Resources in addressing these systemic failures.
 - Ensure the enforcement of David Medeiros' full constitutional rights, particularly those under the ADA, FOIA, and the First, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments.
 - Provide whistleblower protections and safeguard against further retaliation or harm.
 - **Restore Rights:** Reinstate all denied ADA accommodations and provide immediate access to withheld records critical to David Medeiros and ABI Resources.
-

4. Systemic Reform Recommendations

- **Policy Overhaul:** Mandate reforms in the Department of Justice (DOJ), Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), and other implicated entities to prevent recurrence of these failures.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Independent Oversight:**

- Recommend congressional oversight hearings to address systemic noncompliance and misuse of taxpayer funds in Medicaid programs.
 - Collaborate with the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) to improve FOIA processes and ADA enforcement across agencies.
-

5. Legal and Procedural Remedies

- **Judicial Intervention:**

- Pursue legal action under the Whistleblower Protection Act, FOIA, and ADA to address violations, seek damages, and enforce compliance.
- Request injunctive relief to halt ongoing violations and ensure immediate access to necessary accommodations and records.

- **Immediate Reinstatement of Rights:**

- Restore David Medeiros' access to all requested records and ADA accommodations without delay.
 - Ensure transparency and accountability for all involved agencies.
-

6. Advocate for Vulnerable Populations

- **Elevate the Voices of Vulnerable Communities:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Amplify the concerns of Medicaid consumers, disability advocates, and taxpayers harmed by these systemic failures.
 - Enforce systemic reforms that prioritize equity, transparency, and justice for all affected populations.
-

7. Engage External Oversight

- **Congressional Notification:**
 - Notify key congressional committees, including the House Committee on Oversight and Accountability, the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the House Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, of these violations to prompt legislative action.
 - **Coordinate with Oversight Entities:**
 - Work closely with the Government Accountability Office (GAO), the DOJ Office of the Inspector General (OIG), and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) to address deficiencies and implement reforms.
-

8. Report and Resolve

- **Provide Progress Reports:** Deliver periodic updates to David Medeiros and involved stakeholders on the progress of investigations and reforms.
- **Final Comprehensive Report:** Issue a final report detailing findings, actions taken, and systemic reforms implemented.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



9. Guarantee Protection Against Retaliation

- **Whistleblower Protections:**
 - Ensure robust protections against retaliation for David Medeiros and any other individuals who have exposed these systemic failures.
 - Investigate any instances of retaliation and take corrective action.
-

Conclusion

OSC must take swift, transparent, and decisive action to address these systemic failures, restore rights to those harmed, and ensure justice for vulnerable populations, Medicaid consumers, taxpayers, and disability advocates. By representing David Medeiros and ABI Resources, OSC can set a precedent for accountability, transparency, and the enforcement of constitutional rights. The requested remedies and reforms will safeguard against future violations, ensuring that all individuals receive the protections and accommodations guaranteed by law.



Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



12.04.2024

"Protecting and Representing All Americans: A Call for the United States to Uphold Justice, Accountability, and Constitutional Rights Representation"

2. What Action Did They Take?

The Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH), along with other relevant state and federal officials and entities, engaged in a series of actions and omissions that constitute violations of law, rule, and regulation. These actions include:

Failure to Comply with FOIA (5 U.S.C. § 552 and Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-200 et seq.)

1. Incomplete Records Production:

DPH failed to provide comprehensive responses to the FOIA request submitted on November 2, 2024, concerning Medicaid services associated with NPI 1962278119 and NPI 1023012345. Requested records, such as contracts, compliance reports, and interagency communications, were not provided in full, hindering transparency and accountability.

2. Lack of Referral to Relevant Agencies:

Despite the scope of the requested records, DPH failed to refer the request to other



relevant agencies, including the Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS) and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), as required under FOIA when records are not within the agency's possession.

3. Inadequate Justifications for Denials:

Redacted or withheld records lacked legally sufficient explanations, including specific citations of FOIA exemptions under 5 U.S.C. § 552(b). This non-compliance undermines statutory transparency obligations.

ADA Violations (42 U.S.C. § 12132 and 29 U.S.C. § 794)

1. Failure to Provide ADA Accommodations:

DPH repeatedly ignored or failed to meet explicit, non-negotiable ADA accommodations necessary for equitable participation, including:

- Exclusive use of the MuckRock platform for all communications.
- Delivery of documents as screen-reader-compatible PDFs.
- Inclusion of simplified summaries for complex or technical records.
- Identification of FOIA officers and responsible personnel in all correspondence.

2. Accessibility Barriers:

Directing the requester to external portals and password-protected links violated ADA standards by creating barriers for individuals with cognitive disabilities, contrary to Title II of the ADA and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.



Mismanagement of Medicaid Records and Oversight (42 U.S.C. § 1396a)

1. **Failure to Ensure Regulatory Compliance:**

By not producing records related to provider compliance, Medicaid funding allocation, and consumer complaints, DPH obstructed transparency in Medicaid administration. This omission raises concerns about potential misuse of federal funds, monopolistic practices, and violations of consumer rights.

2. **Lack of Provider Accountability:**

No evidence was provided of efforts to address complaints, conduct inspections, or enforce standards related to the specified NPIs, reflecting systemic mismanagement.

Potential Retaliation Against Whistleblower Advocacy

1. **Deliberate Obfuscation:**

Actions such as partial responses, procedural delays, and failure to adhere to statutory requirements appear to target efforts to expose systemic issues, potentially retaliating against whistleblower advocacy aimed at improving Medicaid transparency and ADA enforcement.

Conclusion

These actions collectively demonstrate systemic failures in compliance, transparency, and accessibility. They violate federal and state laws designed to uphold public accountability, protect individuals with disabilities, and ensure the proper use of taxpayer funds in Medicaid

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



programs. Immediate corrective measures are necessary to address these violations and prevent further harm to public trust and vulnerable populations.

When Did This Occur?

The violations occurred over an extended period, reflecting a pattern of systemic non-compliance and neglect:

1. Initial Incident Timeline:

- The request was submitted on **November 2, 2024**, under the Connecticut Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and federal FOIA statutes. This marked the start of the Department of Public Health's (DPH) obligation to respond promptly and transparently.

2. Acknowledgment of Receipt:

- The Department acknowledged receipt of the request on **November 4, 2024** (Reference #: R000770-110424), initiating statutory deadlines for compliance.

3. Ongoing Non-Compliance:

- From **November 4, 2024**, to **December 4, 2024**, the Department has repeatedly failed to adhere to FOIA and ADA requirements, despite follow-ups and formal appeals:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Ignored mandated **ADA accommodations**, such as exclusive communication through MuckRock, accessible document formatting, and simplified summaries.
- Failed to provide a **substantive response** to the FOIA request, leaving critical questions unanswered.
- Provided **incomplete or inaccessible communications**, requiring external portals and other methods that do not comply with accessibility standards.

4. Appeal Submitted:

- On **November 20, 2024**, a formal appeal was submitted, highlighting ongoing failures and demanding compliance. No substantive resolution has been achieved to date.

5. Escalation and Continued Violations:

- As of **December 4, 2024**, the Department remains non-compliant with federal and state laws, creating barriers to transparency, accessibility, and accountability.

Broader Timeline and Impact

These systemic failures are not isolated. The Department's ongoing neglect of its obligations under FOIA and ADA reflects deeper systemic issues that have likely affected other individuals and entities over an extended period. This raises significant concerns about long-term non-compliance and the broader implications for Medicaid oversight and taxpayer accountability.

Why This Matters

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



This prolonged timeline underscores a pattern of disregard for legal obligations and individual rights, necessitating immediate corrective action, systemic reform, and oversight to ensure such violations do not persist.

How did you discover this action?

I discovered the violations and non-compliance by the Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) during my direct engagement with the agency regarding multiple Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, including but not limited to FOIA Request #R000770-110424. Despite my submission of a legally compliant request and repeated follow-ups, DPH's failure to provide the requested documents in a timely manner and refusal to comply with clearly articulated ADA accommodations became evident through their responses—or lack thereof.

Key indicators of non-compliance included:

1. **Inadequate Responses to FOIA Requests:** Communications from DPH failed to address the scope of my request, did not provide the required records, and omitted any detailed justifications for redactions or denials, as mandated by FOIA statutes.
2. **Non-Adherence to ADA Accommodations:** Despite explicit requests for reasonable ADA accommodations, including communication exclusively through the MuckRock platform, screen-reader-compatible PDFs, and simplified summaries for complex records,



DPH consistently failed to comply. Their reliance on external portals and password-protected links excluded me from full and equal participation.

3. **Pattern of Systemic Failures:** Through the examination of DPH's handling of other FOIA-related matters and the broader operational challenges within Connecticut's Medicaid system, I identified a pattern of disregard for statutory obligations, transparency mandates, and equitable service delivery.
4. **Firsthand Experiences:** My direct interactions with the agency and its representatives highlighted procedural deficiencies, including the absence of responsible personnel's identification in communications, which impeded accountability and transparency.

These discoveries are supported by documentation, email correspondence, and records demonstrating DPH's continued non-compliance with federal laws such as FOIA (5 U.S.C. § 552) and the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. § 12101). This evidence underscores systemic issues requiring urgent intervention to safeguard the constitutional and statutory rights of individuals and taxpayers.

Additional Facts Supporting the Allegation

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



1. **Pattern of Non-Compliance:** The Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) has demonstrated a consistent failure to comply with FOIA and ADA requirements. For instance:

- Repeated instructions to access external portals violate specific ADA accommodations requesting communication exclusively through the MuckRock platform.
- Failure to provide screen-reader compatible PDFs and simplified summaries for complex records, as explicitly outlined in prior requests, hinders accessibility.

2. **Lack of Transparency and Accountability:**

- DPH has not identified the individuals responsible for handling the FOIA requests, breaching the requirement to include names, titles, and roles for accountability.
- There has been no detailed explanation for denied or redacted records, nor proper statutory citations, violating FOIA's transparency mandate under 5 U.S.C. § 552(b).

3. **Untimely Responses:**

- FOIA requires agencies to respond promptly (5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(A)(i)), and Connecticut FOIA statutes mandate a response within four business days (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-210(a)). Despite these obligations, significant delays have occurred with no justification provided.

4. **Harm to Vulnerable Populations:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- The requested information directly impacts Medicaid consumers and providers under the Acquired Brain Injury Waiver Program, many of whom are disabled and rely on Medicaid-funded services. DPH's refusal to comply obstructs the ability to address systemic issues affecting their care and well-being.

5. Legal Violations of ADA Title II and Section 504:

- DPH has ignored legally mandated accommodations under ADA Title II (42 U.S.C. § 12132) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. § 794). By failing to adhere to the requested accommodations, DPH has excluded individuals with disabilities from meaningful participation in public processes.

6. Federal and State Oversight Failures:

- Despite DPH's responsibilities under state and federal Medicaid oversight frameworks, there is no evidence of coordination with federal entities like CMS to address concerns tied to Medicaid fraud, transparency, and provider accountability.

7. Broader Implications:

- DPH's systemic failures suggest that similar issues may exist across other Connecticut state agencies, pointing to a potential pattern of mismanagement that warrants further investigation by federal oversight bodies.

Enhancements for Maximum Impact:

- Emphasize the urgency of federal intervention to protect taxpayer funds and ensure transparency in Medicaid programs.



- Highlight the violation of constitutional principles, particularly the First and Fourteenth Amendments, in restricting access to public information and due process.
- Reinforce that the requested records are vital for safeguarding the rights of disabled individuals and addressing potential misuse of public funds.

1. Who Took the Action?

Key Individuals and Their Roles in Gross Mismanagement:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



1. **Andrea Barton Reeves**

- **Title:** Commissioner
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Head of the Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS), overseeing Medicaid programs and regulatory compliance.
- **Action:** Failed to enforce accountability in Medicaid oversight, leading to systemic mismanagement and disregard for consumer rights under the ABI Waiver Program.

2. **Manisha Juthani, MD**

- **Title:** Commissioner
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Head of the Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH), responsible for ensuring provider licensing, regulatory compliance, and investigation of consumer complaints.
- **Action:** Neglected to address complaints and ensure adherence to federal and state standards, further perpetuating systemic failures.

3. **William Tong**

- **Title:** Attorney General
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Chief Legal Officer of Connecticut, tasked with enforcing state laws and protecting public interest.
- **Action:** Failed to investigate systemic Medicaid mismanagement and potential legal violations despite complaints and whistleblower reports.

4. **Xavier Becerra**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Title:** Secretary
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Head of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), overseeing federal Medicaid program compliance and enforcement.
- **Action:** Did not ensure proper oversight of Connecticut's Medicaid program, despite federal obligations under FOIA and ADA laws.

5. Chiquita Brooks-LaSure

- **Title:** Administrator
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Leader of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), responsible for enforcing Medicaid regulations and ensuring program integrity.
- **Action:** Allowed systemic inefficiencies to persist by failing to investigate complaints and enforce accountability measures for Connecticut's Medicaid programs.

6. Jeffrey Beckham

- **Title:** Secretary
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Head of the Connecticut Office of Policy and Management, managing state financial allocations, including Medicaid funding.
- **Action:** Oversaw financial mismanagement and failed to ensure that taxpayer funds were properly allocated and accounted for within Medicaid programs.

7. Kristen Clarke

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Title:** Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights Division, U.S. DOJ
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Senior federal official tasked with enforcing civil rights laws, including ADA compliance in Medicaid programs.
- **Action:** Did not act on whistleblower complaints or enforce ADA compliance in Connecticut's Medicaid oversight.

Broader Context:

These individuals, through their roles and actions, contributed to systemic failures in Medicaid management, including:

- **Neglecting accountability mechanisms** required under FOIA, ADA, and Medicaid regulations.
- **Failing to address systemic inefficiencies** that harm vulnerable populations, particularly individuals with disabilities.
- **Ignoring whistleblower reports** and public complaints highlighting gross mismanagement and potential misuse of taxpayer funds.

These systemic issues highlight a clear failure to protect the public interest and ensure equitable access to Medicaid services for those most in need.

2. What Action Did They Take?

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



The identified individuals engaged in or allowed actions that constitute **gross mismanagement** of Medicaid oversight and administration, violating federal and state laws and failing to uphold their duties to protect vulnerable populations. The specific actions include:

Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS):

1. Andrea Barton Reeves (Commissioner):

- **Action:** Failed to enforce oversight mechanisms, resulting in unchecked fraud, waste, and abuse in Medicaid programs, particularly under the ABI Waiver Program.
- **Impact:** Denied Medicaid beneficiaries equitable access to services, violating constitutional rights and federal Medicaid regulations under **42 U.S.C. § 1396a**.

2. Matthew S. Antonetti (Legal Director):

- **Action:** Refused to investigate or respond adequately to whistleblower complaints about Medicaid provider malfeasance.
 - **Impact:** Enabled the continuation of unlawful practices, including financial mismanagement and ADA non-compliance.
-

Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH):

1. Manisha Juthani, MD (Commissioner):

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Action:** Neglected to ensure regulatory compliance and failed to act on complaints regarding substandard care and provider misconduct associated with Medicaid-funded services.
 - **Impact:** Compromised public health and safety, particularly for disabled individuals relying on Medicaid services.
-

Connecticut Office of the Attorney General:

1. William Tong (Attorney General):

- **Action:** Declined to investigate allegations of Medicaid fraud, financial mismanagement, and constitutional violations despite credible evidence from whistleblowers and advocacy groups.
 - **Impact:** Allowed systemic abuses to persist unchecked, undermining public trust and accountability.
-

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS):

1. Xavier Becerra (Secretary):

- **Action:** Failed to enforce federal oversight of Medicaid programs in Connecticut, despite receiving numerous complaints of systemic non-compliance with federal standards.
- **Impact:** Perpetuated gross mismanagement and ADA violations, harming Medicaid beneficiaries and taxpayers.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



2. Chiquita Brooks-LaSure (CMS Administrator):

- **Action:** Allowed systemic inefficiencies in Medicaid program operations, ignoring whistleblower allegations and failing to conduct necessary audits and compliance reviews.
 - **Impact:** Contributed to the misuse of taxpayer funds and erosion of public trust in government programs.
-

Office of Policy and Management (OPM):

1. Jeffrey Beckham (Secretary):

- **Action:** Misallocated Medicaid funds and failed to enforce financial accountability measures, despite evidence of fraud and abuse.
 - **Impact:** Increased the financial burden on taxpayers and exacerbated inequities in Medicaid service delivery.
-

U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ):

1. Kristen Clarke (Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division):

- **Action:** Failed to investigate systemic ADA non-compliance and whistleblower retaliation within Connecticut Medicaid programs.
 - **Impact:** Denied justice to individuals reporting government wrongdoing and perpetuated discrimination against disabled Medicaid beneficiaries.
-



Key Failures Across Agencies:

1. FOIA Non-Compliance:

- Agencies failed to respond adequately to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, violating **5 U.S.C. § 552** and Connecticut FOIA laws.

2. ADA Violations:

- Neglected to provide reasonable accommodations under **42 U.S.C. § 12132** and **29 U.S.C. § 794**, excluding disabled individuals from participating in government programs.

3. Whistleblower Retaliation:

- Ignored whistleblower protections under **5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)(8)**, discouraging the reporting of systemic abuses.

4. Misuse of Medicaid Funds:

- Failed to prevent fraud, waste, and abuse, leading to the mismanagement of taxpayer dollars meant for essential services.

Overall Impact:

The combined actions of these individuals and agencies have resulted in significant harm to Medicaid beneficiaries, disabled individuals, and taxpayers. These failures undermine constitutional protections, ADA rights, and public trust in government institutions.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



3. When Did This Occur?

The gross mismanagement, ADA violations, and systemic failures occurred over an extended period, highlighting persistent non-compliance and negligence across multiple agencies:

Timeline of Events:

1. January 1, 2013 – Present:

○ Ongoing Medicaid Mismanagement:

- Misallocation of funds, lack of oversight, and failure to provide equitable services under the Medicaid Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Waiver Program.
- Non-compliance with ADA and FOIA standards reported consistently throughout this period.

2. December 18, 2023:

○ Whistleblower Report Filed:

- Initial formal disclosure of systemic Medicaid mismanagement, ADA violations, and whistleblower retaliation to state and federal agencies, including the Department of Justice (DOJ) and Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS).

3. November 2, 2024:

○ FOIA Request Submitted:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Specific records requested from the Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) and other agencies regarding Medicaid services tied to NPIs 1962278119 and 1023012345.

4. November 4, 2024:

- **Acknowledgment Received:**

- DPH confirmed receipt of FOIA request #R000770-110424 but failed to comply with statutory requirements and ADA accommodations.

5. November 20, 2024:

- **Initial Appeal Submitted:**

- Appeal filed for non-compliance with ADA accommodations, FOIA obligations, and transparency standards.

6. December 4, 2024:

- **Current Non-Compliance:**

- Agencies have yet to adhere to FOIA requirements, ADA accommodations, or whistleblower protections, despite repeated follow-ups and formal appeals.

Summary of Ongoing Harm:

The failures began as early as 2013, reflecting entrenched systemic issues, and continue to persist as of the present date. These ongoing violations necessitate immediate corrective action to prevent further harm to vulnerable populations and uphold constitutional and statutory rights.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



4. How Did You Discover This Action?

I discovered the systemic failures through a combination of direct interactions with state agencies, public records obtained via Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, and reports from impacted individuals and organizations. Specifically:

1. FOIA Requests:

- I submitted FOIA requests to the Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH), Department of Social Services (DSS), and federal agencies including the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). The records I received highlighted glaring inconsistencies, incomplete responses, and a failure to comply with federal and state transparency laws.

2. Whistleblower Reports:

- As a whistleblower, I reported these violations to the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Office of the Inspector General (OIG). Despite my detailed submissions, these agencies either failed to act or deferred responsibility, further evidencing systemic non-compliance and federal oversight gaps.

3. Testimonies and Complaints:

- Numerous individuals, including Medicaid beneficiaries, healthcare providers, and advocates, have shared personal testimonies and complaints regarding the lack of accountability, restrictive referral practices, and systemic exclusion of vulnerable populations from decision-making processes.

4. Analysis of Regulatory Non-Compliance:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- My analysis of responses—or lack thereof—confirmed violations of:
 - FOIA (5 U.S.C. § 552): Agencies failed to provide complete records, justify redactions, or adhere to statutory deadlines.
 - ADA Title II (42 U.S.C. § 12132): Agencies systematically denied reasonable accommodations, including screen-reader compatible formats and simplified summaries, violating their obligations to ensure accessible communication.
 - Constitutional Rights: The procedural delays, lack of transparency, and systemic exclusion of individuals with disabilities constitute violations of due process and equal protection under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.

Statutory and Case Law Citations:

1. FOIA:

- FOIA mandates transparency and accessibility in government records. The failure to provide complete responses or justify denials violates 5 U.S.C. § 552 and U.S. Supreme Court precedent in *U.S. DOJ v. Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press (1989)*, which emphasized the public’s right to know about government operations.

2. ADA Title II:

- Title II of the ADA (42 U.S.C. § 12132) requires public entities to ensure effective communication and prohibit discrimination. In *Tennessee v. Lane*



(2004), the Supreme Court affirmed the constitutional validity of Title II as it relates to accessibility and due process for individuals with disabilities.

3. **Constitutional Protections:**

- The procedural failures infringe upon:
 - **First Amendment:** The right to petition the government is undermined by non-compliance and inaccessibility.
 - **Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments:** Systemic exclusion and denial of accommodations constitute violations of due process and equal protection.

4. **Supremacy Clause:**

- Under the Supremacy Clause (Article VI, Clause 2), federal laws, including FOIA and the ADA, supersede conflicting state practices. The federal government has an obligation to intervene when state agencies fail to uphold these statutes.

Federal Obligations and Call for Action:

The systemic failures and ongoing non-compliance underscore the urgent need for federal oversight. Specifically, I demand the following remedies:

1. **Independent Federal Oversight:**

- Establish an independent oversight body to audit Medicaid programs, ensure ADA compliance, and enforce transparency requirements in Connecticut.

2. **Corrective Action:**

- Mandate immediate reforms to address procedural delays, inadequate responses, and systemic barriers to participation for individuals with disabilities.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



3. **Accountability for Violations:**

- Investigate and hold accountable state officials and agencies for repeated violations of FOIA, ADA, and constitutional rights.

4. **Structural Reform:**

- Develop federal guidelines to prevent recurrence of such failures across all state-administered programs, ensuring consistency and compliance nationwide.



5. What Additional Facts Support Your Allegation?

This allegation is supported by a comprehensive body of evidence, direct agency actions, statutory violations, and documented patterns of systemic failures that emphasize the urgent need for federal intervention.

Key Supporting Facts:

1. Non-Compliance with FOIA:

- Multiple requests under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Connecticut's FOIA statutes (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-200 et seq.) were either ignored, delayed, or responded to inadequately. This includes:
 - **Lack of Transparency:** Agencies failed to provide complete records or justify redactions in compliance with FOIA (5 U.S.C. § 552).
 - **Absence of Proper Search:** No evidence of thorough or good-faith efforts to retrieve records from databases, archived files, or inter-agency communications.
 - **Statutory Violations:** Agencies consistently failed to meet the statutory deadlines outlined in FOIA and Connecticut law.

2. ADA Violations:

- Agencies failed to adhere to ADA Title II (42 U.S.C. § 12132) by:
 - Denying reasonable accommodations explicitly requested to support accessibility for individuals with disabilities.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Providing inaccessible communication formats, such as password-protected links and portal-based responses, contrary to the outlined accommodations.
- Refusing to provide simplified summaries for complex records, preventing full participation by individuals with cognitive challenges.

3. **Procedural Failures and Constitutional Concerns:**

- **Due Process Violations:** Denial of access to requested records obstructs my right to petition the government and seek redress, protected under the First and Fifth Amendments.
- **Equal Protection Violations:** Individuals with disabilities were systematically excluded from accessing critical Medicaid program data due to procedural hurdles.

4. **Documented Complaints and Testimonies:**

- Complaints and testimonies from Medicaid beneficiaries, healthcare providers, and advocates highlight:
 - **Restrictive Referral Practices:** Limitations on consumer choice and autonomy in provider selection.
 - **Neglect of Accountability:** Agencies failed to address consumer complaints regarding program mismanagement and accessibility barriers.

5. **Mismanagement of Medicaid Funds:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Evidence suggests possible misuse or inefficiency in allocating federal and state Medicaid funds, including:
 - Lack of transparency in provider payments, contracts, and oversight processes.
 - Potential misapplication of taxpayer dollars, as indicated by incomplete audits and inadequate inter-agency oversight.

6. Inconsistent Enforcement of Federal and State Laws:

- Communications and records reveal conflicting policies and inconsistent enforcement of Medicaid standards, suggesting a systemic disregard for legal and procedural obligations.

7. Whistleblower Retaliation:

- Efforts to expose these systemic issues through whistleblower channels were met with delays, deflections, and denials, contrary to protections under the Whistleblower Protection Act (5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)(8)).

Legal Citations and Precedent Supporting Allegations:

1. FOIA:

- *U.S. DOJ v. Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press (1989)* affirms the public's right to government-held information to ensure transparency and accountability.

2. ADA Title II:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- *Tennessee v. Lane (2004)* reinforces the constitutional validity of the ADA in protecting access and due process for individuals with disabilities.

3. **Whistleblower Protections:**

- The Whistleblower Protection Act mandates protections for individuals exposing legal and procedural violations, particularly those affecting public interest.

4. **Constitutional Protections:**

- Procedural failures infringe upon First Amendment rights (petitioning the government) and Fifth/Fourteenth Amendment protections (due process and equal protection).

5. **Supremacy Clause (Article VI, Clause 2):**

- Federal laws, including FOIA and ADA, preempt state practices that undermine statutory rights and procedural integrity.

Federal Oversight and Remedy Required:

The documented failures underscore the necessity for immediate corrective actions, including:

1. **Federal Investigation and Oversight:**

- Conduct a full audit of Medicaid programs in Connecticut, with specific focus on ADA compliance, FOIA transparency, and fiscal accountability.

2. **Systemic Reform:**

- Mandate federal oversight to ensure consistency in implementing FOIA and ADA accommodations nationwide, preventing recurrence of these systemic issues.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



3. **Accountability for Violations:**

- Enforce disciplinary actions against agencies and individuals responsible for procedural delays, non-compliance, and mismanagement of public funds.

4. **Restoration of Public Trust:**

- Publish findings and remedial measures to reaffirm the government's commitment to transparency, accessibility, and accountability.



2. What Action Did They Take?

The identified individuals and entities engaged in systemic abuse of authority by taking the following actions that violated constitutional laws, ADA rights, whistleblower protections, and taxpayer interests:

1. Suppressing Transparency and Public Accountability

- **Failure to Provide FOIA-Compliant Responses:**
 - Denied or delayed access to requested Medicaid records under FOIA (5 U.S.C. § 552) and Connecticut FOIA statutes (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-200 et seq.).
 - Repeatedly withheld or redacted records without citing appropriate legal exemptions, violating federal transparency laws.
 - Directed responses to inaccessible external portals and password-protected links, ignoring ADA accommodations.

2. Violating ADA Rights and Accessibility

- **Failure to Comply with ADA Title II (42 U.S.C. § 12132):**
 - Refused to provide reasonable accommodations, including simplified summaries, screen-reader-compatible PDFs, and exclusive use of the MuckRock platform, as explicitly requested.
 - Created barriers to participation by directing communications to inaccessible formats and failing to identify responsible personnel in responses.

3. Engaging in Retaliatory Actions Against Whistleblowers

- **Obstructing Whistleblower Reports:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Targeted whistleblowers, including David Medeiros, by dismissing or disregarding submitted complaints and retaliation claims under the Whistleblower Protection Act (5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)(8)).
- Failed to protect whistleblower anonymity and actively delayed investigations into alleged abuses.

4. Mismanaging Medicaid Oversight

- **Gross Mismanagement of Medicaid Programs:**
 - Failed to audit or address financial irregularities in Medicaid services tied to NPIs 1962278119 and 1023012345.
 - Allowed systemic provider referral restrictions and monopolistic practices that reduced consumer choice and violated Medicaid's fair access requirements (42 U.S.C. § 1396a).
 - Neglected enforcement of provider compliance with federal and state regulations.

5. Abusing Regulatory Authority

- **Restricting Consumer Rights:**
 - Imposed policies limiting consumer autonomy and choice in Medicaid services, violating federal Medicaid standards.
 - Manipulated referral practices to favor certain providers, creating conflicts of interest and reducing service availability.

6. Misuse of Taxpayer Funds

- **Gross Waste and Fraudulent Allocation of Public Resources:**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Redirected Medicaid funds intended for vulnerable populations toward operational inefficiencies and potential misuse, violating the False Claims Act (31 U.S.C. §§ 3729–3733).
- Failed to ensure that taxpayer dollars were used to enhance equitable access to healthcare services, as mandated by federal law.

These actions collectively demonstrate systemic failures that undermined the constitutional rights of individuals, breached ADA requirements, retaliated against whistleblowers, and eroded public trust through gross mismanagement of Medicaid services.



3. When Did This Occur?

The abuse of authority, violations of law, and systemic failures occurred over a prolonged period, beginning no later than **January 1, 2013**, and continuing to the present. Specific instances include:

1. FOIA Non-Compliance:

- Initial failures to comply with federal and state FOIA laws occurred with requests submitted on **November 2, 2024**, as detailed in FOIA Request #R000770-110424.
- Ongoing violations include delayed responses, incomplete disclosures, and the provision of inaccessible records as of **December 4, 2024**.

2. ADA Violations:

- Refusal to honor explicitly requested ADA accommodations began with initial correspondence and has persisted in subsequent responses and communications.

3. Whistleblower Retaliation:

- Retaliatory actions against whistleblowers were reported following the submission of complaints on **December 18, 2023**, and subsequent disclosures.
- Patterns of retaliation include dismissive responses, failure to protect anonymity, and delays in addressing complaints.

4. Medicaid Mismanagement:

- Gross mismanagement of Medicaid programs, including the improper oversight of NPIs 1962278119 and 1023012345, spans a period from **2013** to the present.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Specific regulatory failures and financial mismanagement were identified in audits and records requested in **2024**.

5. Consumer Rights Violations:

- Policies restricting consumer choice and autonomy were implemented through referral practices and provider restrictions starting in **2019**, with documentation of ongoing enforcement as recently as **2024**.

These violations represent a continuous and systemic pattern of abuse that has persisted across multiple agencies and administrations, underscoring the urgent need for federal intervention and corrective action.



How Did You Discover This Action?

I discovered these systemic violations and failures through a combination of personal advocacy, formal reporting, and diligent documentation of state and federal agency responses. Each interaction, request, and investigation provided concrete evidence of the actions described:

1. FOIA Requests and Deficient Responses:

- Submitted multiple FOIA requests, including #R000770-110424, seeking transparency regarding Medicaid oversight and ADA compliance. The responses, when provided, were incomplete, delayed, or contained unjustified redactions, violating FOIA's mandates under 5 U.S.C. § 552.
- Agencies failed to comply with legal obligations to provide requested records, leaving critical gaps in accountability.

2. ADA Accommodation Requests Ignored:

- Submitted explicit ADA accommodation requests to ensure accessibility under ADA Title II (42 U.S.C. § 12132) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. § 794). These accommodations included exclusive use of MuckRock for communication, screen-reader-compatible PDFs, simplified summaries, and identification of responsible personnel.
- Despite clear requests, responses repeatedly ignored these accommodations, creating systemic barriers for individuals with disabilities.

3. Reports and Testimonies from Affected Communities:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Engaged directly with impacted individuals, families, and providers who corroborated widespread failures, including restricted access to Medicaid services and retaliatory actions against whistleblowers.
- These accounts highlighted patterns of systemic mismanagement that disproportionately harm vulnerable populations.

4. Regulatory and Financial Discrepancies:

- Identified inconsistencies in Medicaid funding, compliance, and oversight through public records, agency responses, and internal documentation. These discrepancies point to potential gross mismanagement and misuse of taxpayer funds, violating federal Medicaid regulations under 42 U.S.C. § 1396a.

5. Evasive Communication and Accountability Gaps:

- State and federal officials, including DSS Commissioner Andrea Barton Reeves and other key personnel, provided evasive or inadequate responses, further evidencing systemic failures and potential abuse of authority.

6. Lack of Statutory Justifications:

- Denials and redactions of requested records were issued without clear statutory citations, in direct violation of FOIA (5 U.S.C. § 552(b)), further obstructing transparency and oversight.

7. Community Advocacy and Whistleblower Actions:

- My role as an advocate and whistleblower, combined with repeated attempts to engage with regulatory bodies, uncovered entrenched systemic issues. This was



further reinforced by the lack of substantive action following formal complaints submitted to federal oversight agencies, including the DOJ and CMS.

Legal Precedents and Obligations

The actions and omissions detailed in this disclosure violate well-established legal obligations under federal law, including the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), the Rehabilitation Act, and the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). These failures are also inconsistent with judicial precedents affirming the constitutional right to accessibility and transparency:

1. Tennessee v. Lane (2004):

- The Supreme Court recognized that Title II of the ADA (42 U.S.C. § 12132) is enforceable under the Fourteenth Amendment, requiring states to provide equal access to public services, programs, and benefits. The systemic failures described herein—including the denial of ADA accommodations and failure to ensure equitable access to Medicaid services—constitute a direct violation of this precedent.

2. U.S. DOJ v. Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press (1989):

- This case underscores the principle that FOIA is intended to promote transparency and ensure accountability. The denial of full and complete records under FOIA, as well as the lack of statutory justifications for redactions or delays, violates these principles and obstructs public oversight of government operations.

3. Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. § 794):

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Section 504 prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in programs or activities receiving federal funding. The Department of Public Health's failure to accommodate requests for accessible communication formats and summaries violates this statutory mandate.

4. Supremacy Clause (Article VI, U.S. Constitution):

- Federal laws such as the ADA and FOIA supersede conflicting state policies or practices. The systemic failures described, including non-compliance with these laws, represent violations of the Supremacy Clause and necessitate federal intervention.

Demand for Federal Oversight

The breadth and depth of these failures demand immediate federal oversight to rectify systemic issues, restore public trust, and ensure accountability. Specifically, I request:

1. Appointment of an Independent Federal Monitor:

- Federal oversight is necessary to address ongoing non-compliance and prevent future violations of ADA, FOIA, and Medicaid regulations.
- A monitor should investigate systemic barriers, including procedural delays, inadequate ADA accommodations, and misuse of Medicaid funds.

2. Comprehensive Audit of State Practices:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- A federal audit of Medicaid-related activities, provider oversight, and ADA compliance practices is essential to uncover inefficiencies, mismanagement, and potential fraud.

3. Implementation of Corrective Measures:

- Mandate the establishment of transparent processes for handling FOIA requests and ADA accommodations.
- Require public reporting of Medicaid compliance reviews, ADA accommodation efforts, and financial audits.

4. Federal Enforcement Actions:

- Hold state agencies and officials accountable for non-compliance, including potential litigation or financial penalties under federal statutes.

Emphasizing Public Harm

The systemic failures outlined have far-reaching consequences for vulnerable populations and the integrity of taxpayer-funded programs:

1. Harm to Vulnerable Populations:

- The denial of ADA accommodations excludes individuals with disabilities from accessing vital Medicaid services, violating their constitutional and statutory rights. These actions disproportionately harm low-income families, individuals with disabilities, and marginalized communities.

2. Misuse of Taxpayer Funds:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Lack of transparency and accountability in Medicaid programs, combined with potential financial mismanagement, undermines public confidence and diverts critical resources away from those in need.

3. Erosion of Public Trust:

- The refusal to comply with federal transparency laws and provide timely, accessible information fosters mistrust in government institutions and discourages civic participation.

4. Broad Systemic Implications:

- These failures are not isolated to a single case but reflect systemic issues that, if left unaddressed, will continue to jeopardize the rights and well-being of countless Americans.



Additional Facts Supporting the Allegation

1. Failure to Fulfill ADA Accommodation Requests:

- Despite multiple formal requests, the Department of Public Health (DPH) has consistently failed to adhere to legally required ADA accommodations. These include exclusive communication via the MuckRock platform, provision of screen-reader-compatible PDFs, and simplified summaries for complex records. These actions constitute a direct violation of Title II of the ADA (42 U.S.C. § 12132) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. § 794), as affirmed in *Tennessee v. Lane* (2004).

2. Inconsistent and Incomplete Responses to FOIA Requests:

- The department's responses to FOIA requests have been incomplete, with unexplained redactions, delayed timelines, and a lack of identified responsible personnel. This violates the federal FOIA statute (5 U.S.C. § 552) and Connecticut FOIA requirements (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-200 et seq.), both of which mandate timely and comprehensive access to requested public records.

3. Obstruction of Oversight and Accountability:

- Records critical to evaluating Medicaid program transparency have been delayed or withheld, obstructing public oversight. The lack of cooperation raises serious concerns about potential mismanagement or misuse of federal Medicaid funds, which contravenes 42 U.S.C. § 1396a and principles of accountability.

4. Harm to Vulnerable Populations:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- These failures have a disproportionate impact on vulnerable populations, including Medicaid beneficiaries with disabilities. Denying timely access to information exacerbates their vulnerabilities, limits their ability to make informed decisions, and denies them equitable participation in federally funded programs.

5. Evidence of Systemic Non-Compliance:

- Patterns of non-compliance across state agencies suggest systemic issues rather than isolated incidents. Communications between DSS

and CMS demonstrate recurring failures in oversight, accountability, and corrective actions, despite repeated notifications of deficiencies. This systemic neglect undermines public trust in government programs.

6. Potential Financial Mismanagement:

- The refusal to provide critical Medicaid-related records raises concerns of fraud, waste, and abuse of taxpayer dollars. Federal statutes like the False Claims Act (31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3733) require agencies to ensure transparency and integrity in the use of federal funds, which DPH's non-compliance has jeopardized.

7. Lack of Accountability:

- DPH's refusal to identify responsible personnel for FOIA responses violates transparency and accountability principles. The lack of named FOIA officers obstructs effective follow-up, denying the public a fair process for obtaining government-held information.

8. Impact on Whistleblower Protections:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- The documented failures undermine whistleblower protections, deterring individuals from reporting abuses and exposing systemic non-compliance. Such actions violate the Whistleblower Protection Act (5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)(8)) and compromise transparency and reform efforts.

9. Broader Systemic Implications:

- The systemic governance issues identified here pose risks far beyond the immediate case. They set a dangerous precedent for other state programs and agencies, perpetuating harm to Medicaid beneficiaries, mismanagement of public resources, and erosion of public trust.

Legal and Federal Obligations

- **Cite Specific Legal Precedents:** *Tennessee v. Lane* (2004) establishes ADA compliance as a constitutional obligation. FOIA statutes (5 U.S.C. § 552) mandate transparency and equitable access to government records.
- **Demand Federal Oversight:** Independent federal intervention is critical to address systemic governance failures, enforce ADA compliance, and restore accountability.
- **Highlight Broader Public Harm:** This case illustrates how failures in Medicaid oversight and transparency harm vulnerable populations, misuse taxpayer funds, and erode the credibility of public institutions.



2. What Action Did They Take?

Description of Actions Taken:

1. Mismanagement of Medicaid Funds:

- Allocated Medicaid funds without proper oversight, resulting in potential waste and fraud. This includes payments to providers associated with NPI 1962278119 and NPI 1023012345 without conducting thorough compliance reviews or addressing unresolved complaints of service deficiencies.

2. Failure to Conduct Adequate Audits:

- Neglected to perform comprehensive audits on Medicaid programs, including the ABI Waiver Program, to ensure appropriate use of taxpayer dollars in compliance with federal and state laws, such as 42 U.S.C. § 1396a and the False Claims Act (31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3733).

3. Deliberate Non-Compliance with FOIA:

- Failed to respond fully or promptly to FOIA requests (e.g., #R000770-110424) seeking transparency on Medicaid expenditures and oversight processes. This failure obstructs public accountability and violates 5 U.S.C. § 552.

4. Denial of ADA Accommodations:

- Ignored or inadequately fulfilled explicit ADA accommodation requests, including the exclusive use of the MuckRock platform, accessible document formats, and simplified summaries. These actions violate Title II of the ADA (42 U.S.C. § 12132) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. § 794).



5. Obstruction of Transparency:

- Obstructed the public's ability to scrutinize Medicaid program operations by failing to provide requested records, issuing incomplete or non-compliant responses, and not identifying responsible personnel.

6. Exclusionary Practices:

- Excluded vulnerable populations, including individuals with disabilities, from decision-making processes by denying accommodations and creating systemic barriers to participation. This constitutes a violation of constitutional rights under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.

7. Non-Referral to Relevant Agencies:

- Did not refer FOIA requests to other relevant agencies, such as DSS, CMS, or the Connecticut Attorney General, when records were outside the scope of their jurisdiction. This violates both federal and state referral obligations under FOIA and Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-210(a).

8. Improper Awarding of Medicaid Contracts:

- Engaged in questionable procurement practices, awarding contracts without sufficient transparency or competitive bidding processes, potentially violating federal procurement standards.

9. Failure to Address Consumer Complaints:



- Did not investigate or resolve consumer complaints regarding Medicaid services, including quality-of-care violations, housing conditions, and employment practices linked to the NPIs in question.

Legal Implications:

- Violations of FOIA (5 U.S.C. § 552) and Connecticut FOI laws (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-200 et seq.).
- Non-compliance with ADA Title II (42 U.S.C. § 12132) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. § 794).
- Breaches of the False Claims Act (31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3733) due to inadequate oversight of Medicaid funds.
- Violations of constitutional protections under the First, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments.



How Did You Discover This Action?

Through meticulous review and analysis of publicly accessible records, personal engagement with affected individuals, and responses to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests submitted to various state and federal agencies, it became evident that systemic failures were impacting Medicaid services and taxpayer resources. Key discoveries included:

1. **Analysis of FOIA Responses:** The limited, delayed, or incomplete responses to FOIA requests revealed significant non-compliance with statutory obligations, particularly regarding the management of Medicaid services and the misuse of taxpayer funds.
 - Example: FOIA request reference numbers [list specific FOIA numbers] were either ignored or fulfilled in a manner that violated transparency standards mandated under **5 U.S.C. § 552**.
2. **Testimonies from Stakeholders:** Conversations with Medicaid beneficiaries and healthcare providers highlighted pervasive issues, including:
 - Inefficient resource allocation.
 - Arbitrary denial of services.
 - Lack of accountability in Medicaid provider oversight.
3. **Discrepancies in Public Records:** Reviews of financial audits, regulatory filings, and state compliance reports identified inconsistencies in Medicaid funding allocations, suggesting possible mismanagement or fraud.
 - Notable issues included the absence of required documentation for National Provider Identifiers (NPIs) [e.g., NPI 1962278119 and NPI 1023012345].



4. **ADA Non-Compliance Reports:** Direct engagement with affected individuals and groups exposed failures to accommodate disabilities as required under **Title II of the ADA (42 U.S.C. § 12132)**. This includes:
 - Ignored requests for accessible communication formats.
 - Barriers to participation in public health program discussions.
5. **Whistleblower Disclosures:** Internal sources and whistleblower reports corroborated evidence of systemic inefficiencies, retaliation against whistleblowers, and non-compliance with oversight protocols. These disclosures align with protections under the **Whistleblower Protection Act (5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)(8))**.

This discovery process underscores a clear pattern of systemic issues that necessitate immediate federal intervention to uphold constitutional rights, ADA compliance, and proper use of taxpayer funds.



What Additional Facts Support Your Allegation?

1. Documented FOIA Non-Compliance:

- Numerous FOIA requests submitted to state and federal agencies were either ignored, partially fulfilled, or delayed well beyond statutory deadlines.
- Agencies failed to provide detailed justifications for redactions or denials, violating **5 U.S.C. § 552(b)**.
- Example: FOIA request reference numbers [list specific requests] revealed incomplete data on Medicaid funding allocations and provider compliance.

2. Confirmed ADA Violations:

- Despite explicit accommodations requests, including accessible documents and simplified summaries, agencies consistently failed to comply with **Title II of the ADA (42 U.S.C. § 12132)** and **Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. § 794)**.
- This non-compliance excluded individuals with disabilities from fully participating in oversight and decision-making processes related to Medicaid services.

3. Discrepancies in Medicaid Expenditures:

- Audits and financial reviews revealed significant inconsistencies in the allocation of Medicaid funds. Specifically:
 - Unexplained variances in reimbursements for services provided under NPI 1962278119 and NPI 1023012345.



- Lack of transparency in contracts and agreements, suggesting possible misuse of funds or fraudulent practices.

4. Evidence of Systemic Mismanagement:

- Internal reports and whistleblower disclosures highlighted failures in Medicaid provider oversight, including:
 - Arbitrary enforcement of compliance standards.
 - Preferential treatment for certain providers, undermining equitable service delivery.
 - Retaliatory actions against whistleblowers reporting these issues, violating the **Whistleblower Protection Act (5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)(8))**.

5. Adverse Impact on Vulnerable Populations:

- Medicaid beneficiaries reported:
 - Denial of critical services without explanation.
 - Reduced access to healthcare providers due to monopolistic practices.
 - Housing instability stemming from mismanagement of Medicaid-supported housing programs.

6. Public Interest Indicators:

- Investigations have revealed that these issues are not isolated but indicative of systemic failures across the Medicaid system, both in Connecticut and potentially nationwide.



- The misuse of taxpayer funds and the denial of ADA rights jeopardize public trust and disproportionately harm individuals reliant on government services.

7. Lack of Accountability:

- Agencies have failed to identify or address key personnel responsible for these violations, further exacerbating systemic issues.
- Requests for the names and titles of FOIA officers, compliance officials, and decision-makers involved in handling these matters have gone unanswered, violating transparency and accountability standards.

These facts collectively demonstrate an urgent need for federal oversight and corrective action to address gross mismanagement, ADA violations, and systemic failures in Medicaid oversight.



Who Took the Action?

The following individuals and entities were directly involved in actions or decisions that posed a danger to public health by failing to ensure compliance with Medicaid, ADA, and constitutional obligations. These actions jeopardized the health and safety of vulnerable populations relying on Medicaid services:

1. **Andrea Barton Reeves**

- **Title:** Commissioner
- **Agency:** Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Head of DSS, responsible for administering Medicaid programs and ensuring compliance with federal and state laws.

2. **Matthew S. Antonetti**

- **Title:** Legal Director
- **Agency:** Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Senior legal officer overseeing policy adherence and regulatory compliance within DSS.

3. **Astread Ferron-Poole**

- **Title:** Policy and Program Coordinator
- **Agency:** Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Coordinator responsible for overseeing Medicaid program policies and operations.



4. **Michelle A. James**

- **Title:** Medicaid Compliance Officer
- **Agency:** Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Federal official responsible for ensuring Medicaid programs meet compliance and quality standards.

5. **Emmett Nicholson**

- **Title:** Senior Administrator
- **Agency:** Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** High-level administrator managing inter-agency oversight of Medicaid programs.

6. **William Tong**

- **Title:** Attorney General
- **Agency:** Connecticut Office of the Attorney General
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Chief legal officer for the state, responsible for investigating and prosecuting Medicaid fraud and ensuring legal compliance within state programs.

7. **Manisha Juthani, MD**

- **Title:** Commissioner
- **Agency:** Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH)



- **Position in Chain of Command:** Head of DPH, tasked with overseeing public health programs and ensuring provider accountability.

8. **Xavier Becerra**

- **Title:** Secretary
- **Agency:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Federal leader responsible for overall Medicaid policy, funding, and oversight.

9. **Chiquita Brooks-LaSure**

- **Title:** Administrator
- **Agency:** Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** National Medicaid administrator overseeing state-level compliance and program effectiveness.

These individuals and their respective agencies are critical stakeholders whose actions, or lack thereof, have led to systemic failures, directly endangering public health through inadequate Medicaid administration, lack of regulatory oversight, and non-compliance with federal laws such as the ADA.



2. What action did they take?

The Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH), in collaboration with the Department of Social Services (DSS), engaged in systemic actions that jeopardize public health by failing to enforce adequate oversight, transparency, and regulatory compliance within Medicaid programs. Specifically:

1. Failure to Address Health and Safety Concerns:

- Neglected to investigate or address documented complaints concerning substandard care, inadequate housing conditions, and unsafe environments for Medicaid beneficiaries, including those in the ABI Waiver Program.
- Allowed providers associated with National Provider Identifiers (NPIs) 1962278119 and 1023012345 to continue operations despite violations of health and safety standards.

2. Inadequate Monitoring and Inspections:

- Failed to conduct timely inspections and audits of healthcare providers and facilities, resulting in unaddressed risks to vulnerable populations, including individuals with disabilities and chronic health conditions.
- Overlooked repeated instances of non-compliance with federal and state Medicaid regulations, such as quality-of-care standards and infection control protocols.

3. Non-Compliance with ADA Requirements:

- Did not ensure that Medicaid services and facilities complied with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) (42 U.S.C. § 12132), including the

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



provision of accessible communication, auxiliary aids, and physical accommodations for beneficiaries with disabilities.

- Ignored repeated requests for reasonable accommodations in communication with whistleblowers and beneficiaries, thereby excluding disabled individuals from participating in decisions affecting their care.

4. Systemic Transparency Failures:

- Withheld or delayed the release of critical public health records requested under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Connecticut FOIA statutes (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-200 et seq.), obstructing efforts to address systemic risks.
- Provided incomplete or redacted information without statutory justification, undermining public trust and accountability.

5. Disregard for Whistleblower Reports:

- Failed to act on whistleblower reports highlighting systemic risks to public health, including allegations of Medicaid fraud, gross mismanagement, and abuse of authority within the program.

6. Overlooked Oversight and Compliance Obligations:

- Ignored federal and state mandates requiring proactive oversight of Medicaid providers and the enforcement of standards designed to protect the health and well-being of beneficiaries.
- Did not establish or maintain adequate systems for reporting, investigating, and addressing health and safety violations in Medicaid-funded services.



These actions collectively create a significant danger to public health, disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations who rely on Medicaid for essential healthcare, housing, and support services. They also erode public trust and undermine the constitutional and statutory rights of Medicaid beneficiaries.



Timeline of Events:

1. Initial Oversight Failures:

- Dates back to **January 1, 2013**, with documented lapses in Medicaid oversight under NPI 1962278119 and NPI 1023012345.
- Records show repeated non-compliance with federally mandated Medicaid reporting and inspection protocols, affecting transparency and accountability.

2. ADA Non-Compliance:

- ADA violations became evident from **2018 onward**, as multiple requests for accommodations in accessing Medicaid-related public health information were ignored or inadequately addressed.
- This includes the denial of screen-reader-compatible formats and refusal to embed critical information directly into email communications.

3. Whistleblower Reports and Retaliation:

- Whistleblower reports filed on **December 18, 2023**, identified these systemic issues, prompting retaliatory actions and suppression of further disclosures.
- Despite whistleblower protections under federal law, records and investigations were obstructed, exacerbating public health risks.

4. Current and Ongoing Violations:

- Failures persist as of **December 4, 2024**, with no corrective action taken to mitigate risks to Medicaid beneficiaries or to ensure compliance with FOIA, ADA, and whistleblower protection statutes.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Public health risks remain unaddressed, including deficiencies in Medicaid-funded housing, caregiver services, and consumer choice transparency.

Key Observations:

- The prolonged timeline highlights institutional negligence and systemic inefficiencies.
- The persistence of these violations despite multiple interventions indicates a deeper structural issue requiring federal oversight.
- The timeline underscores the urgency of action to protect vulnerable populations and restore public trust.

This detailed chronology strengthens the case for immediate corrective action and reinforces the argument for federal oversight to ensure compliance with constitutional and statutory obligations.



4 How did you discover this action?

The systemic failures and associated risks to public health were uncovered through extensive research, public records requests under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), and direct communications with affected individuals and communities. Specific sources of discovery include:

1. FOIA Responses and Non-Responses:

- Partial, delayed, or non-compliant responses to FOIA requests revealed significant gaps in transparency and accountability within the Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) and related agencies. These failures highlighted a broader pattern of systemic non-compliance.

2. Direct Reports from Impacted Individuals and Families:

- Numerous reports from Medicaid beneficiaries, particularly those under the Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Waiver Program, detailed inadequate access to services, poor program oversight, and failures in addressing critical health needs.

3. Agency Communications and Records:

- Correspondence and documentation reviewed under FOIA requests disclosed administrative inefficiencies, lack of oversight, and potential violations of federal laws, including the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Medicaid statutes.

4. Independent Audits and Media Investigations:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Reports from watchdog organizations, investigative journalists, and independent audits corroborated evidence of widespread administrative failures, misuse of taxpayer funds, and lack of compliance with public health standards.

5. Personal Advocacy and Expert Analysis:

- As a survivor of a traumatic brain injury (TBI) and founder of ABI Resources, I leveraged personal advocacy and collaboration with legal and healthcare experts to analyze the operational deficiencies and legal violations, culminating in the discovery of risks to public health.

These findings underscore systemic neglect, regulatory non-compliance, and the critical need for federal intervention to address and rectify these failures. The evidence aligns with federal statutes, including FOIA (5 U.S.C. § 552) and the ADA (42 U.S.C. § 12132), which mandate transparency, accessibility, and the protection of vulnerable populations.



What additional facts support your allegation?

Additional Facts Supporting Allegations

1. Documented Patterns of Non-Compliance

- Records indicate repeated failures to adhere to ADA Title II mandates (42 U.S.C. § 12132) by ignoring legally required accommodations, such as accessible communications and MuckRock platform exclusivity.
- Prior requests for screen-reader-compatible documents, summaries for complex records, and identification of responsible personnel have been disregarded, as documented in communications and acknowledgment responses.

2. Systemic Procedural Failures

- The Department of Public Health (DPH) has provided incomplete responses, with no clear scope of the search conducted, violating FOIA's procedural requirements under 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(3).
- Absence of detailed justifications for redactions or withheld records contravenes statutory obligations, indicating a lack of transparency.

3. Clear Violation of FOIA's Referral Obligations

- Agencies failed to refer the request to appropriate entities, such as DSS, CMS, or the Attorney General's Office, when records were not within their jurisdiction. This neglect breaches 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(C)(i) and demonstrates a systemic lack of inter-agency cooperation.

4. Public Harm Amplified by Non-Compliance

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Vulnerable populations, particularly Medicaid beneficiaries with disabilities, have been directly harmed due to delays in accessing critical records related to Medicaid services, provider transparency, and compliance audits. These failures undermine their rights to equitable healthcare access and financial independence.
- The refusal to disclose consumer complaints and compliance reports has obstructed efforts to identify and address systemic issues, placing public health at greater risk.

5. Federal Oversight Recommendations Ignored

- Despite federal oversight bodies, including CMS and DOJ, emphasizing transparency and ADA compliance in inter-agency communications, DPH has failed to follow these directives, exacerbating systemic deficiencies.

6. Legal Precedents Highlighting Obligations

- Case law such as *Tennessee v. Lane* (2004) affirms ADA compliance as a constitutional requirement, making these violations not just statutory but constitutional infractions.
- FOIA-related precedents, including *U.S. DOJ v. Reporters Committee* (1989), reinforce the necessity of prompt and complete access to public records for accountability.

7. Lack of Accountability in Personnel Actions



- Failure to disclose the names, titles, and roles of FOIA officers responsible for these actions violates transparency principles and hinders oversight efforts, raising concerns of deliberate evasion.

8. Mismanagement of Federal and State Resources

- Potential misuse of Medicaid funds, as evidenced by gaps in compliance records and consumer protections, suggests gross mismanagement and highlights the need for immediate corrective action to prevent further taxpayer harm.

9. Federal Supremacy Obligations Ignored

- Under the Supremacy Clause of the U.S. Constitution (Article VI, Clause 2), state agencies are bound to comply with federal transparency and disability rights laws. The ongoing failures by DPH represent a breach of these constitutional obligations.

10. Broad Public Interest and Accountability

- This case reflects systemic issues that transcend individual grievances, pointing to broader failures in government accountability, taxpayer fund management, and ADA compliance. It underscores the urgent need for federal intervention to uphold constitutional rights and restore public trust.



What Action Would You Like OSC to Take?

1. Conduct a Comprehensive Investigation

- Initiate a thorough investigation into the Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) for violations of federal statutes, including:
 - **Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Title II (42 U.S.C. § 12132):** Non-compliance with accessibility accommodations and communication requirements.
 - **Freedom of Information Act (FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552):** Failure to provide timely, complete, and accessible responses to public records requests.
 - **Whistleblower Protection Act (5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)(8)):** Potential retaliation against individuals reporting systemic violations.
- Evaluate systemic mismanagement and identify the root causes of failures in transparency, ADA compliance, and oversight.

2. Mandate Federal Oversight

- Request independent federal oversight of the Connecticut Medicaid ABI Waiver Program and related state agencies to:
 - Ensure transparency and compliance with federal and constitutional laws.
 - Address systemic barriers preventing vulnerable populations from accessing equitable healthcare.
- Appoint a federal monitor to oversee the implementation of corrective actions, ensuring long-term accountability and compliance.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



3. **Ensure Corrective Actions**

- Require the Connecticut Department of Public Health and all implicated agencies to:
 - Fully comply with ADA Title II by implementing the requested accommodations, including MuckRock platform usage, screen-reader-compatible documents, and accessible communication practices.
 - Conduct an expanded FOIA search, with a detailed explanation of the search scope, and provide all responsive records.
 - Disclose all withheld records with statutory justifications for redactions, as required by 5 U.S.C. § 552(b).
- Enforce compliance with federal whistleblower protections, ensuring safeguards against retaliation for individuals exposing mismanagement or fraud.

4. **Enforce Accountability**

- Hold responsible individuals accountable for their roles in these systemic failures, including but not limited to:
 - Failure to enforce transparency and ADA compliance.
 - Neglecting obligations to protect whistleblowers and vulnerable populations.
- Require disciplinary actions or sanctions against officials who knowingly failed to comply with federal mandates.

5. **Pursue Financial Restitution**

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Recover misused taxpayer funds, including Medicaid allocations, resulting from gross mismanagement or fraudulent practices.
- Redirect recovered funds to programs supporting individuals with disabilities and other vulnerable populations, ensuring equitable healthcare and housing opportunities.

6. Strengthen Federal-State Collaboration

- Recommend legislative or policy changes to improve federal oversight of state-administered programs, ensuring transparency, ADA compliance, and whistleblower protections.
- Establish protocols for inter-agency collaboration to prevent future systemic failures and enhance accountability.

7. Implement Public Transparency Measures

- Mandate the publication of Medicaid program audits, FOIA compliance reviews, and ADA accommodation reports to ensure ongoing public accountability.
- Require regular updates on corrective actions and progress toward compliance, accessible to all stakeholders, including the general public.

8. Safeguard Against Future Violations

- Develop and enforce robust federal guidelines for ADA accommodations and FOIA compliance to be followed by all state agencies.
- Provide ongoing federal oversight and regular compliance audits to ensure long-term adherence to constitutional, statutory, and regulatory requirements.



Conclusion

The requested actions are necessary to rectify systemic failures, restore public trust, and protect the constitutional and statutory rights of all affected individuals. By addressing these issues comprehensively, OSC can set a national precedent for transparency, accountability, and the protection of vulnerable populations.



12/03/2024

**Request for Action: Ensuring Justice, Accountability, and Financial
Restitution for Vulnerable Populations and Taxpayers**

To: U.S. Office of Special Counsel (OSC)

Subject: Comprehensive Remedial Action to Protect Constitutional Rights,
Ensure ADA Compliance, Address Whistleblower Retaliation, and Recover
Mismanaged Funds

Background and Scope of Allegation

The systemic violations outlined in this case—including non-compliance with the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and whistleblower protections—are compounded by gross mismanagement of taxpayer-funded programs, particularly Medicaid. These failures have jeopardized public health, violated constitutional rights, and imposed undue financial and emotional burdens on vulnerable populations.

Specific Actions Requested

We respectfully request the OSC take the following comprehensive and transformative actions to address the systemic failures and ensure financial restitution to affected individuals and taxpayers:

1. Immediate Investigation and Enforcement

Investigate Violations of Federal Law

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Conduct a thorough investigation into the systemic non-compliance with:
 - FOIA (5 U.S.C. § 552): Unlawful denial of transparency and accountability.
 - ADA (42 U.S.C. § 12132): Systematic exclusion of individuals with disabilities from accessing critical services.
 - Whistleblower Protections (5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)): Retaliation against individuals exposing fraud, waste, and abuse.
 - Medicaid Regulations (42 U.S.C. § 1396a): Mismanagement of federally funded healthcare programs, potentially leading to waste, fraud, or abuse.

Address Whistleblower Retaliation

- Ensure whistleblower protections are upheld, and individuals reporting systemic failures are shielded from retaliatory actions by state or federal entities.

Hold Accountable Named Individuals and Entities

- Investigate and take action against officials and entities directly implicated in these violations, including:
 - State agencies (e.g., Connecticut DSS) and federal bodies (e.g., CMS, HHS).
 - Contractors and third-party entities (e.g., managed care organizations, vendors).
 - Named individuals who oversaw or executed these unlawful actions.

2. Systemic Reforms to Prevent Recurrence

Establish Independent Oversight Mechanisms

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Mandate the creation of independent auditing and oversight bodies to monitor Medicaid programs, ensuring compliance with federal laws, constitutional rights, and transparency requirements.
- Require regular reporting and public disclosures of program audits, complaints, and corrective actions.

Mandate Training and Policy Reforms

- Implement mandatory training programs for all government officials and contractors on FOIA, ADA, and whistleblower laws to prevent future violations.
- Update internal policies and procedures to reflect these legal requirements.

Enhance Accessibility

- Require the implementation of ADA-compliant communication platforms for all state and federal agencies, ensuring individuals with disabilities can access information and services without barriers.

3. Recovery and Restitution of Mismanaged Funds

Recover Misused Taxpayer Dollars

- Investigate financial mismanagement within Medicaid programs, including:
 - Improper allocation of federal funds intended for social services.
 - Unjustified administrative overhead costs charged to these programs.
- Recover funds identified as misused or improperly allocated.



Redistribute Funds to Beneficiaries

- Redirect recovered funds to their intended purposes, ensuring vulnerable populations—such as individuals with disabilities, low-income families, and seniors—receive the full benefits of federally funded programs.

Impose Sanctions for Financial Misconduct

- Impose financial penalties on state agencies, contractors, or individuals found to have misused public funds, with the proceeds directed toward program improvements.

Ensure Public Transparency

- Publish a detailed report on the investigation’s findings, including:
 - The total amount of mismanaged funds identified.
 - Steps taken to recover and redistribute these funds.
 - Specific programmatic changes implemented as a result.
-

4. Strengthen Legal Protections and Advocacy

Restore Constitutional Rights

- Take legal action to ensure individuals’ constitutional rights—including First Amendment protections for petitioning the government, Fifth Amendment due process rights, and Fourteenth Amendment guarantees of equal protection—are fully restored and upheld.

Bolster Whistleblower Protections

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- Establish additional safeguards to ensure whistleblowers are protected from retaliation, including:
 - Dedicated federal oversight of state whistleblower complaints.
 - Publicly accessible channels for reporting systemic failures without fear of reprisal.

Federal Legislative Recommendations

- Advocate for federal legislation mandating restitution for individuals harmed by systemic failures, including:
 - Compensation for denied services or accommodations.
 - Additional funding to improve affected programs.

5. Public Health and Safety Reforms

Address Risks to Vulnerable Populations

- Prioritize reforms that mitigate risks to public health and safety, particularly for:
 - Individuals with disabilities excluded from Medicaid services.
 - Low-income families relying on critical healthcare programs.
 - Seniors and veterans requiring long-term care and support.

Expand Federal Oversight

- Ensure all federally funded healthcare programs are subject to stringent compliance audits, with public reporting on findings and corrective actions.



6. Comprehensive Advocacy and Outreach

Empower Affected Communities

- Provide legal and advocacy resources to individuals impacted by these systemic failures, ensuring they can effectively navigate and address the harm they have experienced.

Collaborate with Advocacy Groups

- Partner with disability rights organizations, healthcare advocates, and taxpayer watchdog groups to amplify the voices of affected communities and drive systemic change.
-

Expected Outcomes

By taking these actions, the OSC will:

1. Ensure accountability for systemic violations of federal laws and constitutional rights.
2. Recover and redirect taxpayer funds to their intended purposes, benefiting vulnerable populations.
3. Implement safeguards to prevent future occurrences of these violations, strengthening public trust and institutional integrity.
4. Foster a culture of transparency, accountability, and inclusion across state and federal agencies.

Conclusion

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



This is not merely about addressing individual grievances—it is about rectifying systemic failures that have far-reaching consequences for millions of Americans. By taking decisive action, the OSC can restore public confidence, protect the rights of vulnerable populations, and ensure taxpayer dollars are used responsibly and ethically.

Thank you for your attention to this critical matter. I trust the OSC will act decisively to uphold justice and integrity in our public institutions.

Sincerely,

David Medeiros

Founder, ABI Resources LLC

Who Took the Action?

Below is a detailed account of the individuals directly involved in the actions or failures that resulted in systemic violations, based on their positions and authority.

Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS):

1. Andrea Barton Reeves

- **Title:** Commissioner
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Head of DSS

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Details:** Responsible for overseeing all DSS operations, including Medicaid ABI Waiver Program compliance, FOIA requests, and ADA accommodation protocols.

2. **Matthew S. Antonetti**

- **Title:** Legal Director
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Senior Legal Officer, DSS
- **Details:** Tasked with ensuring legal compliance across DSS operations, including responses to FOIA requests and ADA obligations.

3. **Astread Ferron-Poole**

- **Title:** Associate
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Policy and Program Coordinator, DSS
- **Details:** Involved in policy decisions and program management, particularly those affecting Medicaid and ABI Waiver Program participants.

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS):

4. **Michelle A. James**

- **Title:** Medicaid Compliance Officer
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Oversight, CMS Region 1 (Connecticut)
- **Details:** Oversees Medicaid program compliance, including state-level adherence to federal requirements for transparency, ADA, and funding accountability.



5. Emmett Nicholson

- **Title:** Senior Administrator
 - **Position in Chain of Command:** High-level Administrator, CMS
 - **Details:** Directly involved in reviewing state Medicaid funding, provider compliance, and whistleblower reports.
-

Connecticut State Government Officials:

6. William Tong

- **Title:** Attorney General
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Chief Legal Officer, State of Connecticut
- **Details:** Oversees legal integrity of state agencies, including DSS, and their adherence to federal and state laws.

7. Ned Lamont

- **Title:** Governor
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Chief Executive of Connecticut
- **Details:** Ultimately responsible for all state agency operations and adherence to constitutional and statutory requirements.

8. Deidre S. Gifford

- **Title:** Former Acting Commissioner
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Past DSS Commissioner



- **Details:** Oversaw Medicaid programs and compliance during the period of initial whistleblower reports.
-

Federal Oversight Officials:

9. Xavier Becerra

- **Title:** Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Federal oversight of Medicaid and ADA compliance at a national level.

10. Chiquita Brooks-LaSure

- **Title:** Administrator, CMS
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Leads CMS nationwide, responsible for ensuring state Medicaid program compliance.

11. Merrick Garland

- **Title:** U.S. Attorney General
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Enforces federal laws, including whistleblower protections and FOIA compliance.

12. Christi Grimm

- **Title:** Inspector General, HHS
- **Position in Chain of Command:** Investigates Medicaid fraud, waste, and abuse at the federal level.



2. What Action Did They Take?

The following details outline the actions—or failures to act—by the individuals and agencies identified, which have resulted in systemic violations of constitutional rights, ADA non-compliance, and mismanagement of taxpayer-funded programs.

Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS):

1. Andrea Barton Reeves (Commissioner):

- **Action:** Failed to ensure compliance with federal and state laws, including the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), by not responding to or improperly denying requests for records related to the Medicaid ABI Waiver Program and whistleblower complaints.
- **Impact:** Directly contributed to the lack of transparency and accountability in DSS operations, violating constitutional and statutory rights.

2. Matthew S. Antonetti (Legal Director):

- **Action:** Oversaw and/or approved the improper handling of FOIA requests and ADA accommodation requests. Allowed legal barriers to obstruct whistleblower protections and public access to information.
- **Impact:** Facilitated DSS's legal non-compliance, obstructing efforts to investigate systemic issues in Medicaid program management.

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



3. **Astread Ferron-Poole (Associate):**

- **Action:** Coordinated or executed policies that limited access to public records, failed to address program deficiencies, and disregarded ADA accommodation requests.
 - **Impact:** Excluded individuals with disabilities from participating in program oversight and contributed to the systemic marginalization of vulnerable populations.
-

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS):

4. **Michelle A. James (Medicaid Compliance Officer):**

- **Action:** Did not enforce state compliance with federal Medicaid regulations and failed to address whistleblower reports highlighting deficiencies in the ABI Waiver Program.
- **Impact:** Allowed ongoing mismanagement of taxpayer funds and neglect of federally mandated oversight responsibilities.

5. **Emmett Nicholson (Senior Administrator):**

- **Action:** Failed to initiate or ensure federal investigations into reported violations, including ADA non-compliance and Medicaid fraud.
 - **Impact:** Delayed accountability and perpetuated harm to individuals dependent on Medicaid services.
-



Connecticut State Government Officials:

6. William Tong (Attorney General):

- **Action:** Failed to provide legal oversight to enforce DSS compliance with FOIA, ADA, and whistleblower protection laws. Declined to act on or investigate whistleblower complaints effectively.
- **Impact:** Undermined public trust in government accountability and allowed constitutional violations to persist.

7. Ned Lamont (Governor):

- **Action:** Neglected executive oversight of DSS and CMS operations, failing to ensure that state agencies complied with federal and state laws protecting taxpayers, whistleblowers, and individuals with disabilities.
- **Impact:** Facilitated systemic corruption and mismanagement of federally funded programs.

8. Deidre S. Gifford (Former Acting Commissioner):

- **Action:** During her tenure, failed to implement effective oversight mechanisms for Medicaid programs, allowing systemic violations to go unaddressed.
- **Impact:** Created a precedent for mismanagement that continues to harm vulnerable populations.

Federal Oversight Officials:

9. Xavier Becerra (Secretary, HHS):

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Action:** Failed to ensure that federal laws governing Medicaid oversight, ADA compliance, and whistleblower protections were enforced in Connecticut.
- **Impact:** Allowed state-level mismanagement and non-compliance to persist, jeopardizing public health and taxpayer interests.

10. Chiquita Brooks-LaSure (Administrator, CMS):

- **Action:** Did not take sufficient action to investigate or correct Medicaid program mismanagement despite receiving whistleblower complaints.
- **Impact:** Neglected federal responsibilities to ensure accountability in state Medicaid programs.

11. Merrick Garland (U.S. Attorney General):

- **Action:** Failed to initiate a federal investigation into systemic violations reported by whistleblowers, including FOIA non-compliance and misuse of federal funds.
- **Impact:** Contributed to a lack of accountability at both state and federal levels, undermining whistleblower protections.

12. Christi Grimm (Inspector General, HHS):

- **Action:** Did not act promptly or effectively on whistleblower reports alleging Medicaid fraud and ADA non-compliance.
- **Impact:** Allowed continued misuse of taxpayer dollars and harm to vulnerable populations dependent on Medicaid services.

Summary of Actions Taken:

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



The identified individuals and agencies collectively engaged in or allowed actions that included:

- **FOIA Non-Compliance:** Denying or ignoring requests for public records, violating transparency laws.
- **ADA Violations:** Failing to provide accessible communication and accommodations, excluding individuals with disabilities from equal participation.
- **Whistleblower Retaliation:** Allowing systemic retaliation against those reporting violations, discouraging accountability.
- **Medicaid Mismanagement:** Misusing taxpayer funds and failing to address program deficiencies, compromising care for vulnerable populations.

These actions demonstrate systemic neglect, abuse of authority, and failure to uphold constitutional and statutory responsibilities.

Timeline of Events

1. December 18, 2023

- **Event:** David Medeiros submitted a whistleblower report regarding systemic failures in Medicaid administration, ADA compliance, and misuse of taxpayer funds under the Connecticut Medicaid ABI Waiver Program.
- **Implications:** Triggered alleged retaliatory actions against ABI Resources and David Medeiros.

2. March 2024 – Ongoing

Constitutional rights, ADA compliance, whistleblower protections, systemic reform, transparency enforcement, public accountability, equal protection, due process, disability rights, government oversight, federal investigations, structural reform, equitable access, taxpayer protections, restorative justice, civil rights violations, systemic discrimination, federal-state compliance, Medicaid accountability, procedural justice, anti-discrimination statutes. DB.42.131.Inf. DOGE



- **Event:** Multiple FOIA requests were submitted by David Medeiros to Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS) and other agencies, including CMS and DOJ, to seek transparency and records.
- **Implications:** State and federal agencies failed to acknowledge or fully respond to requests, violating FOIA timelines and transparency standards.

3. July 2024 – Present

- **Event:** Denials of ADA accommodation requests began, including refusals to provide accessible formats and simplified communication for individuals with disabilities.
- **Implications:** Violations of Title II of the ADA and constitutional protections under the Fourteenth Amendment.

4. October 2024

- **Event:** Specific retaliation actions escalated, including the closure of Medicaid billing authorizations and Sandata EVV Ticket #539494 being prematurely marked “resolved” without proper resolution.
- **Implications:** Evidence of retaliatory actions undermining whistleblower protections.

5. November 25, 2024

- **Event:** Submission of a complaint to the DOJ Civil Rights Division outlining systemic failures in Medicaid oversight and ADA compliance.

