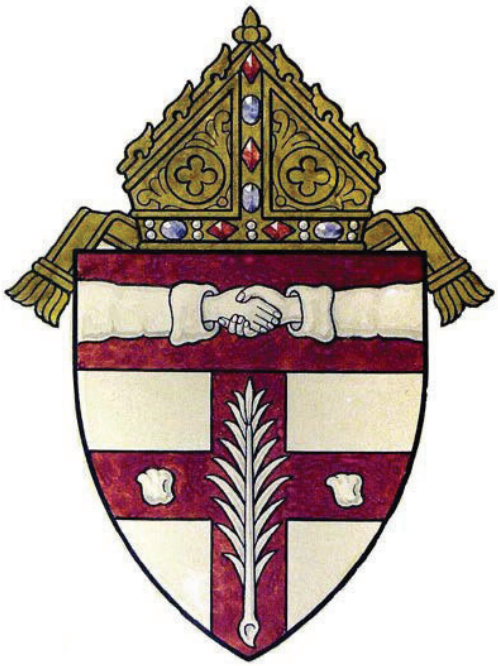
Diocese of Owensboro 2027 Required Notices for Enrollment



Premium Assistance Under Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)

If you or your children are eligible for Medicaid or CHIP and you're eligible for health coverage from your employer, your state may have a premium assistance program that can help pay for coverage, using funds from their Medicaid or CHIP programs. If you or your children aren't eligible for Medicaid or CHIP, you won't be eligible for these premium assistance programs but you may be able to buy individual insurance coverage through the Health Insurance Marketplace. For more information, visit **www.healthcare.gov**.

If you or your dependents are already enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP and you live in a State listed below, contact your State Medicaid or CHIP office to find out if premium assistance is available.

If you or your dependents are NOT currently enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP, and you think you or any of your dependents might be eligible for either of these programs, contact your State Medicaid or CHIP office or dial **1-877-KIDS NOW** or **www.insurekidsnow.gov** to find out how to apply. If you qualify, ask your state if it has a program that might help you pay the premiums for an employer-sponsored plan.

If you or your dependents are eligible for premium assistance under Medicaid or CHIP, as well as eligible under your employer plan, your employer must allow you to enroll in your employer plan if you aren't already enrolled. This is called a "special enrollment" opportunity, and **you must request coverage within 60 days of being determined eligible for premium assistance**. If you have questions about enrolling in your employer plan, contact the Department of Labor at **www.askebsa.dol.gov** or call **1-866-444-EBSA (3272)**.

If you live in one of the following states, you may be eligible for assistance paying your employer health plan premiums. The following list of states is current as of July 31, 2026. Contact your State for more information on eligibility –

ALABAMA – Medicaid	ALASKA – Medicaid
Website: http://myalhipp.com/ Phone: 1-855-692-5447	The AK Health Insurance Premium Payment Program Website: http://myakhipp.com/ Phone: 1-866-251-4861 Email: CustomerService@MyAKHIPP.com Medicaid Eligibility: https://health.alaska.gov/dpa/Pages/default.aspx
ARKANSAS – Medicaid	**CALIFORNIA – Medicaid**
Website: http://myarhipp.com/ Phone: 1-855-MyARHIPP (855-692-7447)	Health Insurance Premium Payment (HIPP) Program Website: https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/health-insurance-premium-payment-program-cost-avoidance/ Phone: 916-445-8322 Fax: 916-440-5676 Email: hipp@dhcs.ca.gov

COLORADO – Health First Colorado (Colorado's Medicaid Program) & Child Health Plan Plus (CHP+)	FLORIDA – Medicaid
Health First Colorado Website: https://www.healthfirstcolorado.com/ Health First Colorado Member Contact Center: 1-800-221-3943/State Relay 711 CHP+: https://hcpf.colorado.gov/child-health-plan-plus CHP+ Customer Service: 1-800-359-1991/State Relay 711 Health Insurance Buy-In Program (HIBI): https://www.mycohibi.com/ HIBI Customer Service: 1-855-692-6442	Website: https://www.flmedicaidtplrecovery.com/flmedicaidtplrecovery.com/hipp/index.html Phone: 1-877-357-3268
GEORGIA – Medicaid	**ILLINOIS - Medicaid**
GA HIPP Website: https://medicaid.georgia.gov/health-insurance-premium-payment-program-hipp Phone: 678-564-1162, Press 1 GA CHIPRA Website: https://medicaid.georgia.gov/programs/third-party-liability/childrens-health-insurance-program-reauthorization-act-2009-chipra Phone: 678-564-1162, Press 2	Illinois Medicaid Premium Assistance Information Medicaid application website: https://abe.illinois.gov HIPP Hotline Number: 217-524-8268 HIPP Email: mhfs.boc.hipp@illinois.gov
INDIANA – Medicaid	**IOWA – Medicaid and CHIP (Hawki)**
Health Insurance Premium Payment Program All other Medicaid Website: https://www.in.gov/medicaid/ http://www.in.gov/fssa/dfr/ Family and Social Services Administration Phone: 1-800-403-0864 Member Services Phone: 1-800-457-4584	Medicaid Website: Iowa Medicaid | Health & Human Services Medicaid Phone: 1-800-338-8366 Hawki Website: Hawki - Healthy and Well Kids in Iowa | Health & Human Services Hawki Phone: 1-800-257-8563 HIPP Website: Health Insurance Premium Payment (HIPP) | Health & Human Services (iowa.gov) HIPP Phone: 1-888-346-9562
KANSAS – Medicaid	**KENTUCKY – Medicaid**
Website: https://www.kancare.ks.gov/ Phone: 1-800-792-4884 HIPP Phone: 1-800-967-4660	Kentucky Integrated Health Insurance Premium Payment Program (KI-HIPP) Website: https://chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dms/member/Pages/kihipp.aspx Phone: 1-855-459-6328 Email: KIHIPP.PROGRAM@ky.gov KCHIP Website: https://kynect.ky.gov Phone: 1-877-524-4718 Kentucky Medicaid Website: https://chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dms

LOUISIANA – Medicaid	MAINE – Medicaid
Louisiana Medicaid Website: https://www.ldh.la.gov/healthy-louisiana Medicaid Customer Service Line: 1-888-342-6207 Louisiana Medicaid email: healthy@la.gov Louisiana Health Insurance Premium Program (LaHIPP) Website: https://www.ldh.la.gov/lahipp LaHIPP phone: 1-877-697-6703 LaHIPP email: La.HIPP@la.gov LaHIPP fax: 1-888-716-9787 LaHIPP mailing address: 100 Crescent Centre Parkway, Suite 1000 Tucker, GA 30084	Enrollment Website: https://www.mymaineconnection.gov/benefits/s/?language=en_US Phone: 1-800-442-6003 TTY: Maine relay 711 Private Health Insurance Premium Webpage: https://www.maine.gov/dhhs/ofi/applications-forms Phone: 1-800-977-6740 TTY: Maine relay 711
MASSACHUSETTS – Medicaid and CHIP	**MINNESOTA – Medicaid**
Website: https://www.mass.gov/masshealth/pa Phone: 1-800-862-4840 TTY: 711 Email: masspremassistance@accenture.com	Website: https://mn.gov/dhs/health-care-coverage/ Phone: 1-800-657-3672
MISSOURI – Medicaid	**MONTANA – Medicaid**
Website: http://www.dss.mo.gov/mhd/participants/pages/hipp.htm Phone: 573-751-2005	Website: http://dphhs.mt.gov/MontanaHealthcarePrograms/HIPP Phone: 1-800-694-3084 Email: HHSHIPPProgram@mt.gov
NEBRASKA – Medicaid	**NEVADA – Medicaid**
Website: http://accessnebraska.ne.gov Phone: 1-855-632-7633 Lincoln: 402-473-7000 Omaha: 402-595-1178	Medicaid Website: http://dhcfp.nv.gov Medicaid Phone: 1-800-992-0900
NEW HAMPSHIRE – Medicaid	**NEW JERSEY – Medicaid and CHIP**
Website: https://www.dhhs.nh.gov/programs-services/medicaid/health-insurance-premium-program Phone: 603-271-5218 Toll free number for the HIPP program: 1-800-852-3345, ext. 15218 Email: DHHS.ThirdPartyLiabi@dhhs.nh.gov	Medicaid Website: https://www.nj.gov/humanservices/dmahs/individuals-families/familycare/ Phone: 1-800-356-1561 CHIP Premium Assistance Phone: 609-631-2392 CHIP Website: http://www.njfamilycare.org/index.html CHIP Phone: 1-800-701-0710 (TTY: 711)
NEW YORK – Medicaid	**NORTH CAROLINA – Medicaid**
Website: https://www.health.ny.gov/health_care/medicaid/ Phone: 1-800-541-2831	Website: https://medicaid.ncdhhs.gov/ Phone: 919-855-4100

NORTH DAKOTA – Medicaid	OKLAHOMA – Medicaid and CHIP
Website: https://www.hhs.nd.gov/healthcare Phone: 1-844-854-4825	Website: http://www.insureoklahoma.org Phone: 1-888-365-3742
OREGON – Medicaid	**PENNSYLVANIA – Medicaid and CHIP**
Website: http://healthcare.oregon.gov/Pages/index.aspx Phone: 1-800-699-9075	Website: https://www.pa.gov/en/services/dhs/apply-for-medicaid-health-insurance-premium-payment-program-hipp.html Phone: 1-800-692-7462 CHIP Website: Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) (pa.gov) CHIP Phone: 1-800-986-KIDS (5437)
RHODE ISLAND – Medicaid and CHIP	**SOUTH CAROLINA – Medicaid**
Website: http://www.eohhs.ri.gov/ Phone: 1-855-697-4347, or 401-462-0311 (Direct RIte Share Line)	Website: https://www.scdhhs.gov Phone: 1-888-549-0820
SOUTH DAKOTA - Medicaid	**TEXAS – Medicaid**
Website: http://dss.sd.gov Phone: 1-888-828-0059	Website: Health Insurance Premium Payment (HIPP) Program | Texas Health and Human Services Phone: 1-800-440-0493
UTAH – Medicaid and CHIP	**VERMONT– Medicaid**
Utah's Premium Partnership for Health Insurance (UPP) Website: https://medicaid.utah.gov/upp/ Email: upp@utah.gov Phone: 1-888-222-2542 Adult Expansion Website: https://medicaid.utah.gov/expansion/ Utah Medicaid Buyout Program Website: https://medicaid.utah.gov/buyout-program/ CHIP Website: https://chip.utah.gov/	Website: Health Insurance Premium Payment (HIPP) Program | Department of Vermont Health Access Phone: 1-800-250-8427
VIRGINIA – Medicaid and CHIP	**WASHINGTON – Medicaid**
Website: https://coverva.dmas.virginia.gov/learn/premium-assistance/famis-select https://coverva.dmas.virginia.gov/learn/premium-assistance/health-insurance-premium-payment-hipp-programs Medicaid/CHIP Phone: 1-800-432-5924	Website: https://www.hca.wa.gov/ Phone: 1-800-562-3022

WEST VIRGINIA – Medicaid and CHIP	WISCONSIN – Medicaid and CHIP
Website: https://bms.wv.gov/ http://mywvhipp.com/ Medicaid Phone: 304-558-1700 CHIP Toll-free phone: 1-855-MyWVHIPP (1-855-699-8447)	Website: https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/badgercareplus/p-10095.htm Phone: 1-800-362-3002
WYOMING – Medicaid	
Website: https://health.wyo.gov/healthcarefin/medicaid/programs-and-eligibility/ Phone: 1-800-251-1269	

To see if any other states have added a premium assistance program since July 31, 2026, or for more information on special enrollment rights, contact either:

U.S. Department of Labor
Employee Benefits Security Administration
www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa
1-866-444-EBSA (3272)

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
www.cms.hhs.gov
1-877-267-2323, Menu Option 4, Ext. 61565

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-13) (PRA), no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless such collection displays a valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. The Department notes that a Federal agency cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it is approved by OMB under the PRA, and displays a currently valid OMB control number, and the public is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. See 44 U.S.C. 3507. Also, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall be subject to penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if the collection of information does not display a currently valid OMB control number. See 44 U.S.C. 3512.

The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average approximately seven minutes per respondent. Interested parties are encouraged to send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the U.S. Department of Labor, Employee Benefits Security Administration, Office of Policy and Research, Attention: PRA Clearance Officer, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Room N-5718, Washington, DC 20210 or email ebsa.opr@dol.gov and reference the OMB Control Number 1210-0137.

OMB Control Number 1210-0137 (expires 5/31/2029)

Health Insurance Marketplace Coverage Options and Your Health Coverage

PART A: General Information

Even if you are offered health coverage through your Employer, you may have other coverage options through **the Health Insurance Marketplace ("Marketplace")**. To assist you as you evaluate options for you and your family, this notice provides some basic information about the new Marketplace and employment-based health coverage offered by Roman Catholic Diocese of Owensboro.

What is the Health Insurance Marketplace?

The Marketplace is designed to help you find health insurance that meets your needs and fits your budget. The Marketplace offers "one-stop shopping" to find and compare private health insurance options in your geographic area.

Can I Save Money on my Health Insurance Premiums in the Marketplace?

You may qualify to save money and lower your monthly premium and out-of-pocket costs, but only if your employer does not offer coverage, or offers coverage that is not considered affordable for you and doesn't meet certain minimum value standards (discussed below). The savings that you're eligible for depends on your household income. You may also be eligible for a tax credit that lowers your costs.

Does Employer Health Coverage Affect Eligibility for Premium Savings through the Marketplace?

Yes. If you have an offer of health coverage from your employer that is considered affordable for you and meets certain minimum value standards, you will not be eligible for a tax credit, or advance payment of the tax credit, for Marketplace coverage and may wish to enroll in your employment-based health plan. However, you may be eligible for a tax, and advance payments of the credit that lowers your monthly premium, or a reduction in certain cost-sharing, if your employer does not offer coverage to you at all or does not offer coverage that is considered affordable for you or meet minimum value standards. For 2026, if your share of the premium cost of all plans offered to you through your employment is more than 9.96% (indexed annually; 9.02% for 2025) of your annual household income, or if the coverage through your employment does not meet the "minimum value" standard set by the Affordable Care Act, you may be eligible for a tax credit, and advance payment of the credit, if you do not enroll in the employment-based health coverage. For family members of the employee, coverage is considered affordable if the employee's cost of premiums for the lowest-cost plan that would cover all family members does not exceed 9.96% of the employee's household income.

Note: If you purchase a health plan through the Marketplace instead of accepting health coverage offered by your employer, then you may lose access to whatever the employer contributes to the employment-based coverage. Also, the employer contribution – as well as your employee contribution to employment-based coverage – is generally excluded from income for federal and state income tax purposes. Your payments for coverage through the Marketplace are made on an after-tax basis. In addition, note that if the health coverage offered through your employment does not meet the affordability or minimum value standards, but you accept that coverage anyway, you will not be eligible for a tax credit. You should consider all of these factors in determining whether to purchase a health plan through the Marketplace.

When Can I Enroll in Health Insurance Coverage through the Marketplace?

You can enroll in a Marketplace health insurance plan during the annual Marketplace Open Enrollment Period. Open Enrollment varies by state but generally starts November 1 and continues through at least December 15.

Outside the annual Open Enrollment Period, you can sign up for health insurance if you qualify for a Special Enrollment Period. In general, you qualify for a Special Enrollment Period if you've had certain qualifying life events, such as getting married, having a baby, adopting a child, or losing eligibility for other health coverage. Depending on your

Special Enrollment Period type, you may have 60 days before or 60 days following the qualifying life event to enroll in a Marketplace plan.

In addition, if you or your family members are enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP coverage, it is important to make sure that your contact information is up to date to make sure you get any information about changes to your eligibility. To learn more, visit HealthCare.gov or call the Marketplace Call Center at 1-800-318-2596. TTY users can call 1-855-889-4325.

What about Alternatives to Marketplace Health Insurance Coverage?

If you or your family are eligible for coverage in an employment-based health plan (such as an employer-sponsored health plan), you or your family may also be eligible for a Special Enrollment Period to enroll in that health plan in certain circumstances, including if you or your dependents were enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP coverage and lost that coverage. Generally, you have 60 days after the loss of Medicaid or CHIP coverage to enroll in an employment-based health plan.

Alternatively, you can enroll in Medicaid or CHIP coverage at any time by filling out an application through the Marketplace or applying directly through your state Medicaid agency. Visit https://www.healthcare.gov/medicaid-chip/getting-medicaid-chip/ for more details.

How Can I Get More Information?

For more information about your coverage offered by your employer, please check your summary plan description (SPD) or contact your employer.

The Marketplace can help you evaluate your coverage options, including your eligibility for coverage through the Marketplace and its cost. Please visit **www.HealthCare.gov** for more information, including an online application for health insurance coverage and contact information for a Health Insurance Marketplace in your area.

PART B: Information About Health Coverage Offered by Your Employer

This section contains information about any health coverage offered by your employer. If you decide to complete an application for coverage in the Marketplace, you will be asked to provide this information. This information is numbered to correspond to the Marketplace application.

1. Employer Name	Roman Catholic Diocese of Owensboro
2. Employer Identification Number (EIN)	45-3848250
3. Employer Address	600 Locust Street
4. Employer Phone Number	270-683-1545
5. City	Owensboro
6. State	Kentucky
7. Zip code	42301
8. Who can we contact about employee health care coverage at this job?	Mary Hall , Director of Human Resources/Benefits
9. Phone number (for contact)	270-683-1545
10. Email address	mary.hall@pastoral.org

Here is some basic information about health coverage offered by Roman Catholic Diocese of Owensboro:

Health Plan Name: Low Plan $1000
Insurer: Anthem

- As your employer, we offer a health plan to: Eligible employees
  Eligible employees are: Full Time employees working 30 hours per week (or more)
- With respect to dependents: We offer coverage to all eligible dependents.

Eligible dependents are: Legal Spouse and Dependent Child(ren), No Domestic Partner Coverage (Domestic Partner coverage not offered)

This coverage meets the minimum value standard, and the cost of this coverage to you is intended to be affordable, based on employee wages. *

Even if your employer intends your coverage to be affordable, you may still be eligible for a premium discount through the Marketplace. The Marketplace will use your household income, along with other factors, to determine whether you may be eligible for a premium discount. If, for example, your wages vary from week to week (perhaps you are an hourly employee or you work on a commission basis), if you are newly employed mid-year, or if you have other income losses, you may still qualify for a premium discount. If you decide to shop for coverage in the Marketplace, **www.HealthCare.gov** will guide you through the process.

* *An employer-sponsored health plan meets the "minimum value standard" if the plan's share of the total allowed benefit costs covered by the plan is no less than 60 percent of such costs.*

Health Plan Name: High Plan $3500
Insurer: Anthem

- As your employer, we offer a health plan to: Eligible employees
  Eligible employees are: Full Time employees working 30 hours per week (or more)
- With respect to dependents: We offer coverage to all eligible dependents.
  Eligible dependents are: Legal Spouse and Dependent Child(ren), No Domestic Partner Coverage (Domestic Partner coverage not offered)

This coverage meets the minimum value standard, and the cost of this coverage to you is intended to be affordable, based on employee wages. *

Even if your employer intends your coverage to be affordable, you may still be eligible for a premium discount through the Marketplace. The Marketplace will use your household income, along with other factors, to determine whether you may be eligible for a premium discount. If, for example, your wages vary from week to week (perhaps you are an hourly employee or you work on a commission basis), if you are newly employed mid-year, or if you have other income losses, you may still qualify for a premium discount. If you decide to shop for coverage in the Marketplace, **www.HealthCare.gov** will guide you through the process.

* *An employer-sponsored health plan meets the "minimum value standard" if the plan's share of the total allowed benefit costs covered by the plan is no less than 60 percent of such costs.*

The sample QMCSO procedures and checklist that follow are intended to assist a Plan Administrator in determining whether a particular order is a QMCSO and in carrying out its responsibilities relating to QMCSOs. They have been designed to comply with the requirements of ERISA §609 and to incorporate the rules regarding the processing of National Medical Support Notices.

Caution: This sample document is for a hypothetical organization and it may not apply exactly to your factual situation. It is provided for illustrative purposes only, and it is not incorporated into the Plan "as-is". If you wish to use this sample as a starting point for your own document, advice of legal counsel is recommended before adopting the procedures as part of the Plan officially.

Article I. Introduction

This Attachment sets forth the procedures to be followed by the group health plan(s) upon receipt of "qualified medical child support orders" (QMCSOs), including National Medical Support Notices. These QMCSO procedures have been developed in accordance with Section 609(a) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), which requires group health plans to establish administrative procedures for determining whether orders are QMCSOs and administering the provision of benefits under QMCSOs. They are designed to assist the plan administrator in determining whether a particular order is a QMCSO and in carrying out its responsibilities relating to QMCSOs.

A. What Is a QMCSO?

A QMCSO is a judgment, decree, or order, issued by a court or through a state administrative process that requires health plan coverage for the child of a participant (called an "alternate recipient") and meets certain legal requirements. Such orders typically are issued as part of a divorce or as part of a state child support order proceeding. Federal law requires a group health plan to pay benefits in accordance with such an order, if it is "qualified." A QMCSO may apply to an employer's major medical plan, as well as to other types of group health plans such as dental plans, vision plans, and health FSAs. In general, a child who is an alternate recipient under a QMCSO is to be treated like any other beneficiary under the plan.

State child support enforcement agencies are required to use the National Medical Support Notice when enforcing the provision of health care coverage to children under an employment-related group health plan. This is a standard form that was jointly developed by the DOL and HHS. When properly completed by the issuing agency, the Notice will constitute a QMCSO. Other orders are not required to follow a standard format. Typically, such orders are drafted by divorce lawyers and may vary widely in terminology, format, and sophistication.

In some cases, orders will refer to or require a plan to comply with state laws enacted in response to Section 1908A of the Social Security Act, which requires states to enact certain medical child support laws in order to receive federal Medicaid funds. These state laws are designed to help state governments and non-employee parents obtain private-sector health coverage for children, including coverage under employer-sponsored group health plans.

B. What Are the Plan's Rights and Responsibilities Relating to QMCSOs?

Plans are not required to provide coverage in accordance with child support or other court orders that are not "qualified" in accordance with ERISA §609(a). The plan administrator has the ultimate authority to determine whether an order meets the requirements of ERISA §609(a). If the order does not meet these requirements, the plan need not (and should not) provide any benefits to the alternate recipient, unless the child is otherwise eligible or the order's deficiencies are corrected by the parties. All actions related to QMCSOs must be made in accordance with these procedures and must be performed on a timely basis.

Article II. Procedures for Determining Whether Orders Are QMCSOs

A. Upon Receipt of an Order

The procedures to be followed upon receipt of an order depend on whether the order is a National Medical Support Notice or another type of order.

- *Upon Receipt of a National Medical Support Notice*

Upon receipt of a National Medical Support Notice, the plan administrator must—

- Promptly provide the participant and the alternate recipient named in the order (and their legal representatives, if any) with written notice of (a) the receipt of the Notice; and (b) the plan's QMCSO procedures; and
- Review the Notice to determine if it has been properly completed and meets the legal requirements of a QMCSO, using the Checklist attached to these procedures and the instruction to the employer and the plan administrator on the Notice itself.

Within 40 business days after the date of the Notice, or sooner if reasonable, the plan administrator must notify the participant, alternate recipient, state agency, and any legal representatives or other parties indicated in the Notice, using the spaces indicated on the Notice, that either—

- The Notice is a QMCSO; or
- The Notice is not a QMCSO (the plan administrator's reasons for rejecting the Notice should be indicated in the space provided on the Notice).

This notification generally can be provided by sending copies of the completed "Plan Administrator Response" to the Notice to the parties. In addition, if the Notice is determined to be a QMCSO, the parties must be provided with certain information, such as the effective date of the child's coverage (or the steps necessary to effectuate coverage), a description of the coverage, and any forms or documents necessary to enroll in the plan.

- *Upon Receipt of Any Other Order*

Upon receipt of an order other than a National Medical Support Notice, the plan administrator must—

- Promptly provide the participant and the alternate recipient named in the order (and their legal representatives, if any) with written notice of (a) the receipt of the order; and (b) the plan's QMCSO procedures; and
- Review the order to determine if it meets the legal requirements of a QMCSO, using the Checklist attached to these procedures.

Within a reasonable time after receipt of the order (the time limits for reviewing the National Medical Support Notice will be used as a guideline—see subsection A.1), the plan administrator must notify the participant and alternate recipient that either—

- The order is a QMCSO; or
- The order is not a QMCSO (an explanation of the defective or missing provisions should be included).

Copies of the notification should also be provided to the parties' legal representatives, if any.

B. Designation of Representative

An alternate recipient may designate a representative to receive copies of notices that are sent to him or her with respect to an order.

C. Disputes

Within 30 days after the date of the plan administrator's notice as to whether an order is a QMCSO, the parties (or their legal counsel) will have the right to submit written comments regarding the determination. After considering any comments received, the plan administrator will make a final determination as to the qualified status of the order. If no comments are received during the 30-day period, the decision will become final.

D. Resubmitted Orders

If an order (including a National Medical Support Notice) is determined to not to be a QMCSO, the parties or agency may submit a revised order to cure the deficiencies. If a revised order is submitted, the Order will be reviewed as if it is a newly submitted Order.

Article III. Additional Considerations

A. Checklist For Assessing Whether an Order is a QMCSO

The Checklist attached to these procedures includes a list of the provisions that are required for a medical child support order to be considered a QMCSO.

B. Forms and Information

Additional forms and information may be necessary to effectively administer benefits under an order that has been determined to be a QMCSO and to enroll the alternate recipient in the applicable plans. These forms and information include the following:

- The name and address of the alternate recipient's custodial parent, legal guardian, or other person(s) to whom the SPDs and other plan-related information and correspondence should be furnished following the alternate recipient's enrollment. Where an agency is involved (as in the case of a National Medical Support Notice), it may be necessary or appropriate to provide certain plan information and/or correspondence to the agency as well.

- A completed enrollment form, if required under the plan.

- A change in the participant's cafeteria plan election, if applicable. If benefits required to be provided under a QMCSO are paid for on a pre-tax basis, the QMCSO may qualify as a permitted election change event under the company's cafeteria plan. If applicable, and if the cafeteria plan document permits an election change on account of the QMCSO, the participant may submit a change in his or her cafeteria plan election in accordance with the cafeteria plan's rules.

- The name and address of an individual to whom it is expected that benefit reimbursements may be made for the alternate recipient's child's claimed expenses. The QMCSO rules provide that if medical expenses are paid by either the alternate recipient or the alternate recipient's custodial parent or legal guardian, a plan must reimburse that person (not the employee) for those expenses. If expenses are submitted for reimbursement, information identifying the individual to receive payment should be provided to the plan.

Note that a QMCSO may provide that a person or entity other than the participant is responsible to pay for the alternate recipient's coverage. In such cases, the plan administrator should indicate how and when payment is to be made. For example, payments might be required concurrent with each payroll period or on a monthly basis as required of qualified beneficiaries receiving COBRA continuation coverage. The plan administrator should also make sure that it has contact information for the person or entity that will be making the payments.

C. **Alternate Recipient as "Beneficiary"**

In general, the alternate recipient must be treated like any other beneficiary under each plan in which he or she is enrolled.

- Unless a QMCSO is more restrictive, the alternate recipient should be given the same coverage as would be provided to any other dependent child under the plan.

- The alternate recipient should be treated as a qualified beneficiary and offered COBRA continuation coverage upon the occurrence of a COBRA qualifying event (such as the 4 QMCSO Procedures for Group Health Plans participant's termination of employment or the alternate recipient's ceasing to qualify as a dependent child under the plan due to age or student status).

D. Alternate Recipient as "Participant"

With respect to ERISA reporting and disclosure rules, the alternate recipient generally is to be treated like a participant under each plan in which he or she is enrolled. Therefore, the alternate recipient should be sent copies of all applicable ERISA-required disclosures, including the summary plan description, summary of material modifications, summary annual report, WHCRA notices, etc. These items generally should be furnished to the alternate recipient's custodial parent or guardian. (If the alternate recipient is an adult, the plan administrator may provide copies to both the alternate recipient and the custodial parent or guardian.) Where an agency is involved (as in the case of a National Medical Support Notice), it may be necessary or appropriate to provide copies of these items to the agency as well. Note that the alternate recipient need not be counted as a participant for purposes of the annual report (Form 5500).

E. **Preexisting Condition Exclusions**

Health care reform amended the rules under HIPAA relating to the imposition of preexisting condition exclusions. Generally effective for plan years beginning on or after September 23, 2010, health care reform prohibits group health plans and group health insurance issuers from imposing any preexisting condition exclusion on individuals under age 19. This prohibition becomes effective for all individuals regardless of age for the first plan year beginning on or after January 1, 2014. These rules apply regardless of whether the group health plan or group health plan coverage is grandfathered. As a result, once fully effective, no preexisting condition exclusion can be imposed on any new enrollee, including an alternate recipient. To the extent the health care reform rules are not effective, the HIPAA following rules relating to preexisting conditions continue to apply.

Unless the alternate recipient is a newborn or newly adopted child (or a child newly placed for adoption) and is enrolled within 30 days of the birth, adoption, or placement, the plan's preexisting condition exclusion (PCE) provision, if any, will apply to an alternate recipient under a QMCSO to the same extent it would apply to any other new enrollee.

- If the alternate recipient was not eligible for coverage before the QMCSO was in effect, a 12-month PCE will apply, subject to credit for creditable coverage.

- If the alternate recipient was eligible but not enrolled prior to the QMCSO, then an 18-month PCE period generally will apply. However, if the alternate recipient (1) was not enrolled due to coverage from another source and (2) lost coverage under circumstances that would qualify for special enrollment, then the alternate recipient may qualify for the shorter 12-month PCE that applies to special enrollees.

F. Effective Date of Enrollment

An alternate recipient generally will be enrolled in the plan as of the next regular enrollment date under the plan (i.e., the date on which the plan regularly adds new participants and beneficiaries) following the plan administrator's approval of an order as a QMCSO (or the date provided in the order, if later) and receipt of any necessary enrollment forms. (If an employee is eligible for the plan but is not enrolled, he 5 QMCSO Procedures for Group Health Plans or she will also be enrolled if his or her enrollment is necessary for the alternate recipient to have the coverage required under the QMCSO.) However, if the employee has not yet satisfied the plan's waiting period, enrollment of the alternate recipient and employee will be delayed until the employee has completed the waiting period. Coverage is effective as of the date of enrollment.

G. Special Consideration—Child Already Enrolled

The parties may submit an order (including a National Medical Support Notice) that purports to require that a child be covered under a plan in which he or she is already enrolled. In this circumstance, the plan administrator should process the order under these procedures but should also inform the parties of the child's status as a current beneficiary under the plan.

H. Plans With Multiple Options

An otherwise-qualified order may identify a plan or type of coverage with multiple options without designating the option in which the alternate recipient is to be enrolled or the manner in which an option is to be chosen. In the case of a National Medical Support Notice, the administrator should follow the instructions in the Notice regarding plans with multiple options. For other orders, the plan administrator should enroll the alternate recipient in the same option as the employee if the employee is enrolled in the plan. Otherwise, the plan administrator may follow procedures similar to those in the National Medical Support Notice. That is, the plan administrator may, instead of rejecting the order, provide the parties with information about the available options and direct them to make a selection. If the plan has a default option, the plan administrator may also notify the parties that the alternate recipient and employee will be enrolled in this option if a response is not received within a specified time period (e.g., 20 business days).

Checklist for Assessing Whether an Order Is a QMCSO

ERISA §609 requires group health plans to honor the terms of a qualified medical child support order (QMCSO). The determination as to whether an order is "qualified" is made by the Plan Administrator.

This checklist will help determine whether an order meets the requirements of a QMCSO in accordance with ERISA §609(a).

This checklist sets out those items that must be present for an order (including a National Medical Support Notice) to be a QMCSO. The plan administrator should complete this checklist as soon as possible after receiving such an order. If all items are present, the parties (including the issuing agency, in the case of a National Medical Support Notice) shall be notified that the order is a QMCSO. If one or more items are not present, the parties (including the issuing agency, in the case of a National Medical Support Notice) shall be notified that the order is not a QMCSO.

Complete a separate checklist for each plan to which the order applies.

The term "you" or "your" in this checklist refers to the Plan Administrator.

☐ 1. Is the Document a Medical Child Support Order?

The order must be a judgment, order or decree (including approval of a settlement agreement) that (a) provides for child support or health benefit coverage for a child of a participant under a group health plan, is made pursuant to state domestic relations law, and relates to benefits under the plan; or (b) enforces a state law relating to medical child support described in Section 1908A of the Social Security Act (which requires states to enact certain medical child support laws in order to receive federal Medicaid funds). The order may be issued by a court of competent jurisdiction or through an administrative process that has the force and effect of law under applicable state law. The order may be a National Medical Support Notice. Agreements made by the parties but not formally approved by a court are not acceptable.

A note on revised orders: If an order was initially rejected as not qualified and the deficiencies are later corrected by the parties, a revised order may be submitted to the plan. However, the revised order must have been formally approved by the court or administrative agency to be qualified.

☐ 2. If the Order Is a National Medical Support Notice, Does It Include the Following?

A properly completed National Medical Support Notice will automatically qualify as a QMCSO if all of the specified information is filled out. This is because such Notices are prepared using a standard form that was jointly developed by the DOL and HHS. The instructions on the Notice should be followed in evaluating whether the Notice constitutes a valid QMCSO order qualifies and for providing an appropriate response to the issuing agency and the other parties. In general, a Notice must include—

- The name and address of the child (a state official's name and address may be substituted for the address of the child);
- The name and address of an employee who is enrolled in the plan or eligible for enrollment; and
- The name of the issuing agency.

In addition, the Notice must identify an underlying child support order and may not require benefits for an alternate recipient who is at or above the age at which dependents are no longer eligible for coverage under the plan or where the employee is in a class of employees that is not eligible for the plan. The form of the Notice is designed so as to automatically satisfy the other requirements of a QMCSO (i.e., items 3.b, c, and e below).

☐ 3. If the Order Is Not a National Medical Support Notice, Does it meet the Following Requirements?

☐ a. Does the Order Include All Necessary Names and Addresses?

The order must include the names and last-known mailing addresses of the participant and each alternate recipient (i.e., each child of the participant who is recognized under the order as having a right to enroll under a group health plan with respect to the participant). (In some cases, there may be multiple alternate recipients.) However, the order may substitute the name and mailing address of an official of a state or political subdivision for the mailing address of an alternate recipient. An order may also designate a guardian or other representative of an alternate recipient (for example, the custodial parent or another adult who cares for the minor child) to receive copies of notices that are sent to an alternate recipient with respect to an order.

Although the law requires the order to state the parties' names and addresses, an order that misstates factual identifying information (e.g., the order misstates a name or omits an address) should not be rejected if you can readily determine or access the correct information.

☐ b. Does the Order Provide a Reasonable Description of the Coverage to Be Provided?

In general, the order should either provide a reasonable description of the type of coverage to be provided by the plan to each alternate recipient or indicate the manner in which the type of coverage is to be determined. To the extent that the order identifies a plan or type of coverage for which there is only one benefit option, this requirement is met. An order would also satisfy this requirement by designating the alternate recipient's coverage to be the same as the coverage elected each year by the participant/parent. An order that identifies a plan or type of coverage with multiple options may also designate the option in which the alternate recipient is to be enrolled or the manner in which an option is to be chosen.

In the absence of such a designation under an otherwise-qualified order that applies to a plan with multiple options, the plan administrator should enroll the alternate recipient in the same option as the employee if the employee is enrolled in the plan. Otherwise, the plan administrator may follow procedures similar to those in the National Medical Support Notice. That is, the plan administrator may, instead of rejecting the order, provide the parties with information about the available options and direct them to make a selection. If the plan has a default option, the plan administrator may also notify the parties that the alternate recipient and employee will be enrolled in this option if a response is not received within a specified time period (e.g., 20 business days).

It is acceptable for an order to refer to an outdated or informal plan name, or not to name a plan. The plan's letter to the parties regarding whether the order is a QMCSO should state the proper name of the plan(s) covered by the order.

☐ c. Does the Order Identify the Period to Which It Applies?

While the order must indicate the period to which it applies, it need not include a specific ending date. For example, it is acceptable for an order to indicate that it expires when the child attains age 18 or upon the employee's ineligibility for coverage (if earlier). The period during which the order is effective might also be inferred from the context of the order. Note that coverage under a QMCSO need not continue beyond the age for which coverage is available for dependents generally.

☐ d. Is the Child Eligible for Coverage Under the Plan?

The order may not override other plan provisions generally applicable to dependent coverage. For example, a child may not qualify for coverage under the plan because—

- The child does not meet the plan's definition of "dependent child" because of age or student status;
- The plan does not provide dependent coverage; or

- The employee is not eligible to participate in the plan (due to part-time status, termination of employment, etc.). (Note that an employee who is eligible for coverage but is not enrolled must be enrolled if necessary for an alternate recipient to have coverage pursuant to a QMCSO.)

☐ e. Does the Order Require the Plan to Provide Benefits Not Available Under the Plan?

The order may not require a plan to provide a type or form of benefit or option not otherwise provided, except as necessary to comply with the requirements of a state law relating to medical child support described in Section 1908A of the Social Security Act. For example, an order cannot require a plan that provides only medical benefits to provide dental benefits to an alternate recipient. Similarly, an order cannot require a waiver of a plan's cost-sharing provisions or coverage for specific conditions, supplies, or services not otherwise covered.

☐ 4. Does Any Required Employee Contribution Exceed Applicable State and Federal Withholding Limits?

A determination must be made as to whether any required employee contribution exceeds applicable state and federal limits. If the order is a National Medical Support Notice, the limitations should be specified in the Notice. Otherwise, a plan must ensure that it does not withhold amounts for coverage that exceed the maximum amount permitted under the Consumer Credit Protection Act (CCPA). Under the CCPA, an employer cannot withhold more than (a) 50% of the employee's disposable weekly earnings where the employee is supporting a spouse or dependent child (other than the potential alternate recipient); or (b) 60% of the employee's disposable weekly earnings where the employee is not supporting a spouse or other child. Applicable state-law wage withholding limitations, which may be even more restrictive than the CCPA, must also be reviewed.

Where the cost of coverage exceeds the amount that can be withheld, coverage need not (and should not) be extended (unless contributions are made from another source—e.g., a state agency). If the amount required to pay for the child's coverage cannot be withheld, the custodial parent (as well as the child support enforcement agency, if one is involved) should be notified. (The National Medical Support Notice includes a form to be used for notifying the agency of the inability to withhold sufficient funds due to withholding limitations.) The custodial parent and/or agency may be able to modify the employee's other support obligations in order to allow for sufficient withholding to pay for the child's coverage. The participant may also voluntarily consent to withholding in excess of applicable limitations.

Roman Catholic Diocese of Owensboro
600 Locust Street
Owensboro, Kentucky 42301
270-683-1545

Effective Date: 01/01/2027

Employee & Eligible Beneficiaries,

As an employee of Roman Catholic Diocese of Owensboro and a participant in our employee benefit programs, you and your beneficiaries may have various rights and privileges related to these programs. The Laws governing health care require us to provide you with these notifications. Listed below are important notices to retain for your records. In the past, many of these notices were sent individually and are now grouped to more clearly communicate your rights, and to simplify distribution. If you have any questions please contact Mary Hall, Director of Human Resources/Benefits, Roman Catholic Diocese of Owensboro at: 270-683-1545.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

For individuals who elect to waive coverage, some of these notices will not apply to you. See the plan administrator for further details.

Medicare Part D Notice

Medical Plan: Low Plan $1000 and High Plan $3500
Insurer: Anthem

About Your Prescription Drug Coverage and Medicare
This notice has information about your current prescription drug coverage and about your options under Medicare's prescription drug coverage. This information can help you decide whether or not you want to join a Medicare drug plan. If you are considering joining, you should compare your current coverage, including which drugs are covered at what cost, with the coverage and costs of the plans offering Medicare prescription drug coverage in your area. Information about where you can get help to make decisions about your prescription drug coverage is at the end of this notice.

There are two important things you need to know about your current coverage and Medicare's prescription drug coverage:

- Medicare prescription drug coverage became available in 2006 to everyone with Medicare. You can get this coverage if you join a Medicare Prescription Drug Plan or join a Medicare Advantage Plan (like an HMO or PPO) that offers prescription drug coverage. All Medicare drug plans provide at least a standard level of coverage set by Medicare. Some plans may also offer more coverage for a higher monthly premium.
- We have determined the prescription drug coverage offered by **The Roman Catholic Diocese of Owensboro, administered by Anthem, Low Plan $1000 and the High Plan $3500** plan are, on average for all plan participants, expected to pay out as much as standard Medicare prescription drug

coverage pays and is therefore **considered Creditable Coverage**. Because your existing coverage is Creditable Coverage, you can keep this coverage and not pay a higher premium (a penalty) if you later decide to join a Medicare drug plan.

When Can You Join a Medicare Drug Plan?
You can join a Medicare drug plan when you first become eligible for Medicare and each year from October 15th to December 7th. Plan participants are eligible if they are within three months of turning age 65, are already 65 years old or if they are disabled. However, if you lose your current creditable prescription drug coverage through no fault of your own, you will also be eligible for a two (2) month Special Enrollment Period (SEP) to join a Medicare drug plan.

What Happens to your Current Coverage if You Decide to Join a Medicare Drug Plan?
If you decide to join a Medicare drug plan, your current coverage will not be affected, and benefits will be coordinated with Medicare. Refer to your plan documents provided upon eligibility and open enrollment or contact your provider or the plan administrator for an explanation and/or copy of the prescription drug coverage plan provisions/options under the plan available to Medicare eligible individuals when you become eligible for Medicare Part D.

For more guidance, visit **http://www.cms.hhs.gov/CreditableCoverage/** which outlines the prescription drug plan provisions/options Medicare eligible individuals may have available to them when they become eligible for Medicare Part D.

If you do decide to join a Medicare drug plan and current coverage is dropped, be aware you and your dependents will be able to get this coverage back. Refer to the plan documents or contact your provider or the plan administrator before making any decisions.

Note: *In general, different guidelines exist for retirees regarding the cancellation of coverage and the ability to get that coverage back. Retirees who terminate or lose coverage will not be able to get back on the plan unless specific contract language or other agreement exists. Contact the plan administrator for details.*

When Will You Pay a Higher Premium (Penalty) to Join a Medicare Drug Plan?
You should also know if you drop or lose your current coverage and don't join a Medicare drug plan within 63 continuous days after your current coverage ends, you may pay a higher premium (a penalty) to join a Medicare drug plan later.

If you go 63 continuous days or longer without creditable prescription drug coverage, your monthly premium may go up by at least 1% of the Medicare base beneficiary premium per month for every month that you did not have that coverage. For example, if you go 19 months without creditable coverage, your premium may consistently be at least 19% higher than the Medicare base beneficiary premium. You may have to pay this higher premium (a penalty) as long as you have Medicare prescription drug coverage. In addition, you may have to wait until the following October to join.

For more information about this notice or your current prescription drug coverage...

Contact the person listed at the beginning of this notice. You will get this notice each year. You will also get it before the next Medicare Part D drug plan enrollment period and if this coverage changes. You also may request a copy of this notice at any time.

For more information about your options under Medicare prescription drug coverage...
More detailed information about Medicare plans that offer prescription drug coverage is in the "Medicare & You" handbook. You'll get a copy of the handbook in the mail every year from Medicare. You may also be contacted directly by Medicare drug plans.

For more information about Medicare prescription drug coverage:
Visit **www.Medicare.gov** or call your State Health Insurance Assistance Program (see the inside back cover of your copy of the "Medicare & You" handbook for their telephone number) for personalized help. Call 800-MEDICARE (800-633-4227). TTY users should call (877) 486-2048. If you have limited income and resources, extra help paying for Medicare prescription drug coverage is available. For information about this extra help, visit Social Security on the web at **www.socialsecurity.gov** or call (800) 772-1213 (TTY 1-800-325-0778).

Remember to keep this Creditable Coverage notice. If you decide to join one of the Medicare drug plans, you may be required to provide a copy of this notice when you join to show whether or not you have maintained creditable coverage and, therefore, whether or not you are required to pay a higher premium (a penalty).

NOTIFICATIONS

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA)

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) requires that we notify you about important provisions in the plan. You have the right to enroll in the plan under its "special enrollment provision" provided that you meet participation requirements, if you marry, acquire a new dependent, or if you decline coverage under the plan for an eligible dependent while other coverage is in effect and later the dependent loses that other coverage for certain qualifying reasons. Special enrollment must take place within 30 days of the qualifying event. If you have declined enrollment for yourself or your dependents (including your spouse) while coverage under Medicaid or a state Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) is in effect, you may be able to enroll yourself and your dependents in this program if you or your dependents lose eligibility for that other coverage. However, you must request enrollment within 60 days after you or your dependents' Medicaid or CHIP coverage ends. If you or your dependents (including your spouse) become eligible for a state premium assistance subsidy from Medicaid or a CHIP program with respect to coverage under this plan, you may be able to enroll yourself and your dependents (including your spouse) in this plan. However, you must request enrollment within 60 days after you or your dependents become eligible for the premium assistance. To request special enrollment or obtain more information, contact the plan administrator indicated in this notice.

HIPAA Notice of Privacy Practices

THIS NOTICE OF PRIVACY PRACTICES DESCRIBES HOW MEDICAL INFORMATION ABOUT YOU MAY BE USED AND DISCLOSED AND HOW YOU CAN GET ACCESS TO THIS INFORMATION. PLEASE REVIEW IT CAREFULLY.

This Notice of Privacy Practices (the "Notice") describes the legal obligations of your Employer’s group health plan (the "Plan") and your legal rights regarding your protected health information held by the Plan under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) and the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act (HITECH Act). Among other things, this Notice describes how your protected health information may be used or disclosed to carry out treatment, payment, or health care operations, or for any other purposes that are permitted or required by law.
We are required to provide this Notice of Privacy Practices to you pursuant to HIPAA.

The HIPAA Privacy Rule protects only certain medical information known as "protected health information." Generally, protected health information (PHI) is health information, including demographic information, collected from you or created or received by a health care provider, a health care clearinghouse, a health plan, or your employer on behalf of a group health plan, from which it is possible to individually identify you and that relates to:

a. Your past, present, or future physical or mental health or condition;

b. The provision of health care to you; or

c. The past, present, or future payment for the provision of health care to you.

I. Contact Information

If you have any questions about this Notice or about our privacy practices, and for any correspondence or requests related to the contents of this Notice, please contact the individual named at the beginning of this packet.

II. Our Responsibilities

We are required by law to:

a. maintain the privacy of your PHI;
b. provide you with certain rights with respect to your PHI;
c. provide you with a copy of this Notice of our legal duties and privacy practices with respect to your PHI; and
d. follow the terms of the Notice that is currently in effect.

We reserve the right to change the terms of this Notice and to make new provisions regarding your PHI that we maintain, as allowed or required by law. If we make any material change to this Notice, we will provide you with a copy of our revised Notice of Privacy Practices.

III. How We May Use and Disclose Your PHI

Under the law, we may use or disclose your PHI under certain circumstances without your permission. The following categories describe the different ways that we may use and disclose your PHI. For each category of uses or disclosures we will explain what we mean and present some examples. Not every use or disclosure in a category will be listed. However, all of the ways we are permitted to use and disclose information will fall within one of the categories. Note that we will use and disclose PHI as described below unless otherwise prohibited or restricted by applicable state or other law, and that information can lose its protected status as PHI once re-disclosed by a recipient.

For Treatment. When and as appropriate, we may use or disclose medical information about you to facilitate medical treatment or services by health care providers. We may disclose medical information about you to providers, including doctors, nurses, technicians, medical students, or other hospital personnel who are involved in taking care of you. For example, we might disclose information about you with physicians who are treating you.

For Payment. We may use or disclose your protected health information to determine your eligibility for Plan benefits, to facilitate payment for the treatment and services you receive from health care providers, to determine benefit responsibility under the Plan, or to coordinate Plan coverage. For example, we may tell your health care provider about your medical history to determine whether a particular treatment is experimental, investigational, or medically necessary, or to determine whether the Plan will cover the treatment. We may also share your protected health information with a utilization review or pre-certification service provider. Likewise, we may share your protected health information with another entity to assist with the adjudication or subrogation of health claims or to another health plan to coordinate benefit payments.

For Health Care Operations. We may use and disclose your protected health information for other Plan operations. These uses and disclosures are necessary to run the Plan. For example, we may use medical information in connection with conducting quality assessment and improvement activities; underwriting, premium rating, and other activities relating to Plan coverage; submitting claims for stop-loss (or excess-loss) coverage; conducting or arranging for medical review, legal services, audit services, and fraud and abuse detection programs; business planning and development such as cost management; and business management and general Plan administrative activities. However, we will not use your genetic information for underwriting purposes.

Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Treatment Information. Some of your health information may be part of a SUD patient record and subject to additional protections under federal law (42 CFR Part 2) governing confidentiality of SUD patient records.

If we receive or maintain any information about you from a SUD treatment program that is covered by 42 CFR Part 2 (a "Part 2 Program") through a general consent you provide to the Part 2 Program to use and disclose the SUD patient record for purposes of treatment, payment or health care operations, we may use and disclose your SUD patient record for treatment, payment and health care operations purposes as described in this Notice. If we receive or maintain your SUD patient record through specific consent you provide to us or another third party, we will use and disclose your SUD patient record only as expressly permitted by you in your consent as provided to us. In no event will we use or disclose your SUD patient record, or testimony that describes the information contained in your SUD patient record, in any civil, criminal, administrative, or legislative proceedings by any Federal, State, or local authority, against you, unless authorized by your consent or the order of a court after it provides you notice of the court order.

To Business Associates. We may contract with individuals or entities known as Business Associates to perform various functions on our behalf or to provide certain types of services. In order to perform these functions or to provide these services, Business Associates will receive, create, maintain, transmit, use, and/or disclose your PHI, but only after they agree in writing with us to implement appropriate safeguards regarding your PHI. For example, we may disclose your PHI to a Business Associate to process your claims for Plan benefits or to provide support services, such as utilization management, pharmacy benefit management, or subrogation, but only after the Business Associate enters into a Business Associate contract with us.

Treatment Alternatives or Health-Related Benefits and Services. We may use and disclose your protected health information to send you information about treatment alternatives or other health-related benefits and services that might be of interest to you.

As Required by Law. We will disclose your PHI when required to do so by federal, state, or local law. For example, we may disclose your PHI when required by national security laws or public health disclosure laws.

To Avert a Serious Threat to Health or Safety. We may use and disclose your PHI when necessary to prevent a serious threat to your health and safety, or the health and safety of the public or another person. Any disclosure, however, would only be to someone able to help prevent the threat. For example, we may disclose your PHI in a proceeding regarding the licensure of a physician.

To Plan Sponsors. For the purpose of administering the plan, we may disclose PHI to certain employees of the Employer. However, those employees will only use or disclose that information as necessary to perform plan administration functions or as otherwise required by HIPAA, unless you have authorized further disclosures. Your PHI cannot be used for employment purposes without your specific authorization.

IV. Special Situations

In addition to the above, the following categories describe other possible ways that we may use and disclose your PHI without your specific authorization. For each category of uses or disclosures, we will explain what we mean and present some examples. Not every use or disclosure in a category will be listed. However, all of the ways we are permitted to use and disclose information will fall within one of the categories.

Organ and Tissue Donation. If you are an organ donor, we may release your PHI after your death to organizations that handle organ procurement or organ, eye, or tissue transplantation or to an organ donation bank, as necessary to facilitate organ or tissue donation and transplantation.

Military. If you are a member of the armed forces, we may release your PHI as required by military command authorities. We may also release PHI about foreign military personnel to the appropriate foreign military authority.

Workers' Compensation. We may release your PHI for workers' compensation or similar programs, but only as authorized by, and to the extent necessary to comply with, laws relating to workers' compensation and similar programs that provide benefits for work-related injuries or illness.

Public Health Risks. We may disclose your PHI for public health activities. These activities generally include the following:

a. to prevent or control disease, injury, or disability;

b. to report births and deaths;

c. to report child abuse or neglect;

d. to report reactions to medications or problems with products;

e. to notify people of recalls of products they may be using;

f. to notify a person who may have been exposed to a disease or may be at risk for contracting or spreading a disease or condition;

g. to notify the appropriate government authority if we believe that a patient has been the victim of abuse, neglect, or domestic violence. We will only make this disclosure if you agree, or when required or authorized by law.

Health Oversight Activities. We may disclose your PHI to a health oversight agency for activities authorized by law. These oversight activities include, for example, audits, investigations, inspections, and licensure. These activities are necessary for the government to monitor the health care system, government programs, and compliance with civil rights laws.

Lawsuits and Disputes. If you are involved in a lawsuit or a dispute, we may disclose your PHI in response to a court or administrative order. We may also disclose your PHI in response to a subpoena, discovery request, or other lawful process by someone involved in a legal dispute, but only if efforts have been made to tell you about the request or to obtain a court or administrative order protecting the information requested.

Law Enforcement. We may disclose your PHI if asked to do so by a law-enforcement official.

a. in response to a court order, subpoena, warrant, summons, or similar process;

b. to identify or locate a suspect, fugitive, material witness, or missing person;

c. about the victim of a crime if, under certain limited circumstances, we are unable to obtain the victim's agreement;

d. about a death that we believe may be the result of criminal conduct; and

e. about criminal conduct.

Coroners, Medical Examiners, and Funeral Directors. We may release PHI to a coroner or medical examiner. This may be necessary, for example, to identify a deceased person or determine the cause of death. We may also release medical information about patients to funeral directors, as necessary to carry out their duties.

National Security and Intelligence Activities. We may release your PHI to authorized federal officials for intelligence, counterintelligence, and other national security activities authorized by law.

Inmates. If you are an inmate of a correctional institution or are in the custody of a law-enforcement official, we may disclose your PHI to the correctional institution or law-enforcement official if necessary (1) for the institution to provide you with health care; (2) to protect your health and safety or the health and safety of others; or (3) for the safety and security of the correctional institution.

Research. We may disclose your PHI to researchers when:

a. The individual identifiers have been removed; or

b. When an institutional review board or privacy board has reviewed the research proposal and established protocols to ensure the privacy of the requested information and approves the research.

V. Required Disclosures

The following is a description of disclosures of your PHI we are required to make.

Government Audits. We are required to disclose your PHI to the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services when the Secretary is investigating or determining our compliance with the HIPAA privacy rule.

Disclosures to You. When you request, we are required to disclose to you the portion of your PHI that contains medical records, billing records, and any other records used to make decisions regarding your health care benefits. We are also required, when requested, to provide you with an accounting of most disclosures of your PHI if the disclosure was for reasons other than for payment, treatment, or health care operations, and if the PHI was not disclosed pursuant to your individual authorization.

VI. Other Disclosures

Personal Representatives. We will disclose your PHI to individuals authorized by you, or to an individual designated as your personal representative, attorney-in-fact, etc., so long as you provide us with a written notice/authorization and any supporting documents (i.e., power of attorney). Note: Under the HIPAA privacy rule, we do not have to disclose information to a personal representative if we have a reasonable belief that:

a. You have been, or may be, subject to domestic violence, abuse, or neglect by such person; or

b. Treating such person as your personal representative could endanger you; and

c. In the exercise of professional judgment, it is not in your best interest to treat the person as your personal representative.

Spouses and Other Family Members. With only limited exceptions, we will send all mail to the employee. This includes mail relating to the employee's spouse and other family members who are covered under the Plan and includes mail with information on the use of Plan benefits by the employee's spouse and other family members and information on the denial of any Plan benefits to the employee's spouse and other family members. If a person covered under the Plan has requested Restrictions or Confidential Communications (see below under "Your Rights"), and if we have agreed to the request, we will send mail as provided by the request for Restrictions or Confidential Communications.

Authorizations. Other uses or disclosures of your PHI not described above will only be made with your written authorization. For example, in general and subject to specific conditions, we will not use or disclose your psychiatric notes; we will not use or disclose your PHI for marketing; and we will not sell your PHI, unless you give us a written authorization. You may revoke written authorizations at any time, so long as the revocation is in writing. Once we receive your written revocation, it will only be effective for future uses and disclosures. It will not be effective for any information that may have been used or disclosed in reliance upon the written authorization and prior to receiving your written revocation.

VII. Your Rights

You have the following rights with respect to your PHI:

Right to Inspect and Copy. You have the right to inspect and copy certain PHI that may be used to make decisions about your Plan benefits. If the information you request is maintained electronically, and you request an electronic copy, we will provide a copy in the electronic form and format you request, if the information can be readily produced in that form and format; if the information cannot be readily produced in that form and format, we will work with you to come to an agreement on form and format. If we cannot agree on an electronic form and format, we will provide you with a paper copy.
To inspect and copy your PHI, you must submit your request in writing. If you request a copy of the information, we may charge a reasonable fee for the costs of copying, mailing, or other supplies associated with your request.

We may deny your request to inspect and copy in certain very limited circumstances. If you are denied access to your medical information, you may request that the denial be reviewed by submitting a written request.

Right to Amend. If you feel that the PHI we have about you is incorrect or incomplete, you may ask us to amend the information. You have the right to request an amendment for as long as the information is kept by or for the Plan.

To request an amendment, your request must be made in writing. In addition, you must provide a reason that supports your request.
We may deny your request for an amendment if it is not in writing or does not include a reason to support the request. In addition, we may deny your request if you ask us to amend information that:

a. is not part of the medical information kept by or for the Plan;

b. was not created by us, unless the person or entity that created the information is no longer available to make the amendment;

c. is not part of the information that you would be permitted to inspect and copy; or

d. is already accurate and complete.

If we deny your request, you have the right to file a statement of disagreement with us and any future disclosures of the disputed information will include your statement.

Right to an Accounting of Disclosures. You have the right to request an "accounting" of certain disclosures of your PHI. The accounting will not include (1) disclosures for purposes of treatment, payment, or health care operations; (2) disclosures made to you; (3) disclosures made pursuant to your authorization; (4) disclosures made to friends or family in your presence or because of an emergency; (5) disclosures for national security purposes; and (6) disclosures incidental to otherwise permissible disclosures.

To request this list or accounting of disclosures, you must submit your request in writing. Your request must state the time period you want the accounting to cover, which may not be longer than six years before the date of the request. Your request should indicate in what form you want the list (for example, paper or electronic). The first list you request within a 12-month period will be provided free of charge. For additional lists, we may charge you for the costs of providing the list. We will notify you of the cost involved and you may choose to withdraw or modify your request at that time before any costs are incurred.

Right to Request Restrictions. You have the right to request a restriction or limitation on your PHI that we use or disclose for treatment, payment, or health care operations. You also have the right to request a limit on your PHI that we disclose to someone who is involved in your care or the payment for your care, such as a family member or friend. For example, you could ask that we not use or disclose information about a surgery that you had.

Except as provided in the next paragraph, we are not required to agree to your request. However, if we do agree to the request, we will honor the restriction until you revoke it or we notify you.
We will comply with any restriction request if (1) except as otherwise required by law, the disclosure is to a health plan for purposes of carrying out payment or health care operations (and is not for purposes of carrying out treatment); and (2) the PHI pertains solely to a health care item or service for which the health care provider involved has been paid in full by you or another person.

To request restrictions, you must make your request in writing. In your request, you must tell us (1) what information you want to limit; (2) whether you want to limit our use, disclosure, or both; and (3) to whom you want the limits to apply-for example, disclosures to your spouse.

Right to Request Confidential Communications. You have the right to request that we communicate with you about medical matters in a certain way or at a certain location. For example, you can ask that we only contact you at work or by mail.

To request confidential communications, you must make your request in writing. We will not ask you the reason for your request. Your request must specify how or where you wish to be contacted. We will accommodate all reasonable requests.

Right to Be Notified of a Breach. You have the right to be notified in the event that we (or a Business Associate) discover a breach of unsecured PHI.

Right to a Paper Copy of This Notice. You have the right to a paper copy of this notice. You may ask us to give you a copy of this notice at any time. Even if you have agreed to receive this notice electronically, you are still entitled to a paper copy of this notice.

VIII. Complaints

If you believe that your privacy rights have been violated, you may file a complaint with the Plan or with the Office for Civil Rights of the United States Department of Health and Human Services. To file a complaint with the Plan, contact the person listed in the Contact Information section of this Notice. All complaints must be submitted in writing.

You will not be penalized, or in any other way retaliated against, for filing a complaint with the Office for Civil Rights or with us.

Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA)

The Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA), protects the job rights of individuals who voluntarily or involuntarily leave employment positions to undertake military service or certain types of service in the National Disaster Medical System. USERRA also prohibits employers from discriminating against past and present members of the uniformed services, and applicants to the uniformed services.

Reemployment Rights

You have the right to be reemployed in your civilian job if you leave that job to perform service in the uniformed service and:

- You ensure that your employer receives advance written or verbal notice of your service;
- You have five years or less of cumulative service in the uniformed services while with that particular employer;
- You return to work or apply for reemployment in a timely manner after the conclusion of service; and
- You have not been separated from service with a disqualifying discharge or under other than honorable conditions.

If you are eligible to be reemployed, you must be restored to the job and benefits you would have attained if you had not been absent due to military service or, in some cases, a comparable job.

Right to Be Free from Discrimination and Retaliation

If you are a past or present member of the uniformed service; have applied for membership in the uniformed service; or are obligated to serve in the uniformed service; then an employer may not deny you: initial employment; reemployment; retention in employment; promotion; or any benefit of employment because of this status. In addition, an employer may not retaliate against anyone assisting in the enforcement of USERRA rights, including testifying or making a statement in connection with a proceeding under USERRA, even if that person has no service connection.

Health Insurance Protection

If you leave your job to perform military duty for more than 30 days, you have the right to elect to continue your existing employer-based health plan coverage for you and your dependents for up to 24 months while in the military. Even if you don't elect to continue coverage during your military service, you have the right to be reinstated in your employer's health plan when you are reemployed, generally without any waiting periods or exclusions (e.g., pre-existing condition exclusions) except for service-

connected illnesses or injuries. For military service of less than 31 days, you are entitled to your existing employer-based health coverage for you and your dependents as if you were employed continuously and will continue to pay your regular premium.

Enforcement

The U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS) is authorized to investigate and resolve complaints of USERRA violations. For assistance in filing a complaint, or for any other information on USERRA, contact VETS at **1-866-4-USA-DOL** or visit its website at **http://www.dol.gov/vets**. An interactive online USERRA Advisor can be viewed at **https://webapps.dol.gov/elaws/vets/userra/**. If you file a complaint with VETS and VETS is unable to resolve it, you may request that your case be referred to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel, as applicable, for representation. You may also bypass the VETS process and bring a civil action against an employer for violations of USERRA.

Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 (GINA)

The Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 (GINA) prohibits employers and other entities covered by GINA Title II from requesting or requiring genetic information of an individual or family member of the individual, except as specifically allowed by this law. To comply with this law, we are asking that you not provide any genetic information when responding to any requests for medical information, if applicable. 'Genetic information,' as defined by GINA, includes an individual's family medical history, the results of an individual's or family member's genetic tests, the fact that an individual or an individual's family member sought or received genetic services, and genetic information of a fetus carried by an individual or an individual's family member or an embryo lawfully held by an individual or family member receiving assistive reproductive services.

Michelle's Law

Michelle's Law is a federal law that requires certain group health plans to continue eligibility for adult dependent children who are students attending a post-secondary school, where the children would otherwise cease to be considered eligible students due to a medically necessary leave of absence from school. In such a case, the Plan must continue to treat the child as eligible up to the earlier of:

- The date that is one year following the date the medically necessary leave of absence began; or the date coverage would otherwise terminate under the Plan.

For the protection of Michelle's Law to apply, the child must:

- Be a dependent child, under the terms of the Plan, of a participant or beneficiary; and
- Have been enrolled in the Plan, and as a student at a post-secondary educational institution, immediately preceding the first day of the medically necessary leave of absence.

"Medically necessary leave of absence" means any change in enrollment at the post-secondary school that begins while the child is suffering from a serious illness or injury, is medically necessary, and causes the child to lose student status for purposes of coverage under the Plan.

If you believe your child is eligible for this continued eligibility, you must provide to the Plan a written certification by his or her treating physician that the child is suffering from a serious illness or injury and that the leave of absence is medically necessary.

If you have any questions regarding the information contained in this notice or your child's right to Michelle's Law's continued coverage, you should contact the Plan Administrator.

Discrimination is Against the Law

The Company complies with applicable Federal civil rights laws and does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, or sex. The Company does not exclude people or treat them differently because of race, color, national origin, age, disability, or sex.

The Company:

- Provides free aids and services to people with disabilities to communicate effectively, such as:
  - Qualified sign language interpreters
  - Written information in other formats (large print, audio, accessible electronic formats,etc.)

- Provides free language services to people whose primary language is not English, such as:
  - Qualified interpreters
  - Information written in other languages

If you need these services, contact the plan administrator.

If your Company has fifteen (15) or more employees and you believe that The Company has failed to provide these services or discriminated in another way on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, or sex, refer to the Plan Administrator for Grievance Procedures or if you need help filing a grievance can be filed in person, by mail, fax, or email.

You can also file a civil rights complaint with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office for Civil Rights, electronically through the Office for Civil Rights Complaint Portal, available at **https://ocrportal.hhs.gov/ocr/portal/lobby.jsf**, or by mail or phone at:

Centralized Case Management Operations
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
200 Independence Avenue, SW
Room 509F, HHH Building
Washington, D.C. 20201
1-800-368-1019, 800-537-7697 (TDD)

Qualified Medical Child Support Order (QMCSO)

A Qualified Medical Child Support Order (QMCSO) is a medical child support order issued under state law that creates or recognizes the existence of an "alternate recipient's" right to receive benefits for which a participant or beneficiary is eligible under a group health plan. An "alternate recipient" is any child of a participant (including a child adopted by or placed for adoption with a participant in a group health plan) who is recognized under a medical child support order as having a right to enrollment under a group health plan with respect to such participant is an alternate recipient. Upon receipt, the administrator of a group health plan is required to determine, within a reasonable period of time, whether a medical child support

order is qualified, and to administer benefits in accordance with the applicable terms of each order that is qualified. In the event you are served with a notice to provide medical coverage for a dependent child as the result of a legal determination, you may obtain information from your employer; and know the rules for seeking to enact such coverage. These rules are provided at no cost to you and may be requested from your employer at any time.

Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act (WHCRA)

The Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act (WHCRA) of 1998, provides benefits for mastectomy-related services including reconstruction and surgery to achieve symmetry between the breasts, prostheses, and complications resulting from a mastectomy (including lymphedema). Call your health insurance issuer for more information.

This notice informs you of the Federal regulation that requires all health plans that cover mastectomies to also cover reconstruction of the removed breast. If you have had or are going to have a mastectomy, you may be entitled to certain benefits. For individuals receiving mastectomy-related benefits, coverage will be provided in a manner determined in consultation with the attending physician and the patient, for:

- All stages of reconstruction of the breast on which the mastectomy was performed;
- Surgery and reconstruction of the other breast to produce a symmetrical appearance;
- Prostheses; and
- Treatment of physical complications of the mastectomy, including lymphedemas.

These benefits will be provided subject to the same deductibles and coinsurance applicable to other medical and surgical benefits provided under this plan. If you would like more information on WHCRA benefits, call your plan administrator at the number listed at the front of this document.

Newborns' and Mothers' Health Protection Act (NMHPA)

Newborns' and Mothers' Health Protection Act requires that group health plans and health insurance issuers who offer childbirth coverage generally may not, under federal law, restrict benefits for any hospital length of stay in connection with childbirth for the mother or newborn child to less than 48 hours following a vaginal delivery, or less than 96 hours following a cesarean section. However, federal law generally does not prohibit the mother's or newborn's attending provider, after consulting with the mother, from discharging the mother or her newborn earlier than 48 hours (or 96 hours as applicable). In any case, plans and issuers may not, under federal law, require that a provider obtain authorization from the plan or the issuer for prescribing a length of stay not over 48 hours (or 96 hours). Refer to your plan document for specific information about childbirth coverage or contact your plan administrator.

Rescissions

The Affordable Care Act prohibits the rescission of health plan coverage except for fraud or intentional misrepresentation of a material fact. A rescission of a person's health plan coverage means that we would treat that person as never having had the coverage. The prohibition on rescissions applies to group health plans, including grandfathered plans, effective for plan years beginning on or after September 23, 2010.

Regulations provide that a rescission includes any retroactive terminations or retroactive cancellations of coverage except to the extent that the termination or cancellation is due to the failure to timely pay premiums. Rescissions are prohibited except in the case of fraud or intentional misrepresentation of a material fact. For example, if an employee is enrolled in the plan and makes the required contributions, then the employee's coverage may not be rescinded if it is later discovered that the employee was mistakenly enrolled and was not eligible to participate. If a mistake was made, and there was no fraud or intentional misrepresentation of a material fact, then the employee's coverage may be cancelled prospectively but not retroactively.

Should a member's coverage be rescinded, then the member must be provided 30 days advance written notice of the rescission. The notice must also include the member's appeal rights as required by law and as provided in the member's plan benefit documents. Please be aware that if you rescind a member's coverage, you must provide the proper notice to the member.

Preventive Care

Health plans through the Anthem, Anthem plan(s) will provide in-network, first-dollar coverage, without cost-sharing, for preventative services and immunizations as determined under health care reform regulations. These include, but are not limited to, cancer screenings, well-baby visits and influenza vaccines. For a complete list of covered services, please visit: **https://www.healthcare.gov/coverage/preventive-care-benefits/**. Please check component plan documents for the specific list of preventive coverage services with no cost sharing that are covered by your health plan.

Women's Preventive Health Services

All of the following women's health services will be considered preventive (some were already covered). These services generally will be covered at no cost share, when provided in-network through Low Plan $1000, High Plan $3500 :

- Well-woman visits (annually)
- Prenatal visits (routine preventive visits)
- Screening for gestational diabetes
- Human papillomavirus (HPV) DNA testing
- Counseling for sexually transmitted infections
- Counseling and screening for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
- Screening and counseling for interpersonal and domestic violence
- Breastfeeding support, supplies and counseling
- Generic formulary contraceptives, certain brand formulary contraceptives, and FDA-approved, over-the-counter female contraceptives with prescription are covered without member cost share (for example, no copayment). Certain religious organizations or religious employers may be exempt from offering contraceptive services.

Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)

The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) entitles eligible employees of covered employers to take unpaid, job-protected leave for specific family and medical reasons if the employee has been with the company for one year, has worked at least 1250 hours during the prior 12 months and works in an area where there are at least 50 employees within 75 miles. Public agencies as well as public and private secondary schools are covered employers without regard to the number of employees employed. For additional details, visit the Department of Labor FMLA webpage at **https://www.dol.gov/whd/fmla/**.

Notify the Company when you have a qualifying leave such as birth or adoption of a child, a serious health condition, to care for a spouse, child or parent with a serious medical condition or for reservist or National Guard provisions related to you or an immediate family member leaving for military duty or being injured in active duty.

If you are on a qualified leave and any of the circumstances pertaining to your leave change, you must notify the company of the change.

Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act

The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act (MHPA/MHPAEA) require that group health plans not unfairly restrict treatment with regards to benefits/services applicable to mental health or substance use disorders. In general, coverage limits (both financial requirements and treatment limits) cannot be applied to mental health and substance use disorder benefits unless those limits are comparable to limits applied to medical and surgical benefits. Additional information and details can be found by visiting the Department of Labor's Mental Health Parity webpage locate at **https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/laws-and-regulations/laws/mental-health-and-substance-use-disorder-parity.**

You may request information from your employer-sponsored health plan or your group or individual market insurer regarding treatment limitations that may affect your access to mental health or substance use disorder benefits, including nonquantitative treatment limitation (NQTL) analysis. If you, a family member, or someone you are representing obtains health coverage through a private employer health plan, federal law requires the plan to provide certain plan documents about your benefits, including coverage limitations on your benefits, at your request. For example, you may want to obtain documentation as to why your health plan is requiring preauthorization for visits to a therapist before it will cover the visits. Generally, the plan must provide the documents you request within thirty (30) calendar days of the plan's receipt of your request. To request this information, contact your Plan Administrator.

COBRA Notice

This notice has important information about your right to COBRA continuation coverage, which is a temporary extension of coverage under the company plan. This notice explains COBRA continuation coverage, when it may become available to you and your family, and what you need to do to protect your right to get it. When you become eligible for COBRA, you may also become eligible for other coverage options that may cost less than COBRA continuation coverage.

The right to COBRA continuation coverage was created by a Federal law, the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA). COBRA continuation coverage can become available to you when you would otherwise lose your group health coverage. It can also become available to other members

of your family who are covered under the Plan when they would otherwise lose their group health coverage. For more information about your rights and obligations under the Plan and under federal law, you should review the Plan's Summary Plan Description or contact the Plan Administrator.

You may have other options available to you when you lose group health coverage.
For example, you may be eligible to buy an individual plan through the Health Insurance Marketplace. By enrolling in coverage through the Marketplace, you may qualify for lower costs on your monthly premiums and lower out-of-pocket costs. Additionally, you may qualify for a 30-day special enrollment period for another group health plan for which you are eligible (such as a spouse's plan), even if that plan generally doesn't accept late enrollees.

What is COBRA Continuation Coverage?
COBRA continuation coverage is a continuation of plan coverage when coverage would otherwise end because of a life event known as a "qualifying event." You, your spouse, and your dependent children could become qualified beneficiaries if coverage under the plan is lost because of the qualifying event. Under the plan, qualified beneficiaries who elect COBRA continuation coverage must pay for COBRA continuation coverage. Employees and their qualified dependents are responsible for notifying the Company of any change in address or status (e.g., divorce, insurance eligibility, child becoming ineligible due to age, etc.) within 30 (or 31) days of the event.

If applicable, your participation in the Health Flexible Spending Account can also continue on an after-tax basis through the remainder of the Plan Year in which you qualify for COBRA. The opportunity to elect the same coverage that you had at the time the qualifying event occurred extends to all qualified beneficiaries.

If you make contributions to the Health Flexible Spending Account for the year in which your qualifying event occurs, you may continue to make these contributions on an after-tax basis. This way, you can be reimbursed for certain medical expenses you incur after your qualifying event, but before the end of the Plan Year.

You may be offered to continue your coverage under the Health Flexible Spending Account if you have not overspent your account. The determination of whether your account for a plan year is overspent or underspent as of the date of the qualifying event depends on three variables: (1) the elected annual limit for the qualified beneficiary for the Plan Year; (2) the total reimbursable claims submitted to the Cafeteria Plan for that plan year before the date of the qualifying event; and (3) the maximum amount that the Cafeteria Plan is permitted to require to be paid for COBRA coverage for the remainder of the plan year. The elected annual limit less the claims submitted is referred to as the "remaining annual limit." If the remaining annual limit is less than the maximum COBRA premium that can be charged for the rest of the year, then the account is overspent. You may not re-enroll in the Health Flexible Spending Account during any annual enrollment for any Plan Year that follows your qualifying event.

Supporting documentation like a divorce decree, death certificate, proof of other insurance may be required as proof of a qualifying event.

This general notice does not fully describe COBRA or the plan. More complete information is available from the plan administrator and in the summary plan document.

If you are an employee, you will become a qualified beneficiary if you lose your coverage under the Plan because either one of the following qualifying events happens:

- Your hours of employment are reduced, or
- Your employment ends for any reason other than your gross misconduct.

If you are the spouse of an employee, you will become a qualified beneficiary if you lose your coverage under the Plan because any of the following qualifying events happens:

- Your spouse dies;
- Your spouse's hours of employment are reduced;
- Your spouse's employment ends for any reason other than his or her gross misconduct;
- Your spouse becomes entitled to Medicare benefits (under Part A, Part B, or both); or
- You become divorced or legally separated from your spouse.

Your dependent children will become qualified beneficiaries if they lose coverage under the Plan because any of the following qualifying events happens:

- The parent-employee dies;
- The parent-employee's hours of employment are reduced;
- The parent-employee's employment ends for any reason other than his or her gross misconduct;
- The parent-employee becomes entitled to Medicare benefits (Part A, Part B, or both);
- The parents become divorced or legally separated; or
- The child stops being eligible for coverage under the plan as a dependent child.

Sometimes, filing a proceeding in bankruptcy under title 11 of the United States Code can be a qualifying event. If a proceeding in bankruptcy is filed with respect to Roman Catholic Diocese of Owensboro , and that bankruptcy results in the loss of coverage of any retired employee covered under the Plan, the retired employee will become a qualified beneficiary. The retired employee's spouse, surviving spouse, and dependent children will also become qualified beneficiaries if bankruptcy results in the loss of their coverage under the Plan.

When is COBRA Coverage Available?

The Plan will offer COBRA continuation coverage to qualified beneficiaries only after the Plan Administrator has been notified that a qualifying event has occurred. When the qualifying event is the end of employment or reduction of hours of employment, death of the employee, or the employee becoming entitled to Medicare benefits (under Part A, Part B, or both), or the commencement of a proceeding in bankruptcy with respect to the Company, the employee must notify the Plan Administrator of the qualifying event

For all other qualifying events (divorce, or legal separation of the employee and spouse or a dependent child's losing eligibility for coverage as a dependent child), employees must notify the Plan Administrator within 60 days after the qualifying event occurs.

How is COBRA Coverage Provided?

Once the Plan Administrator receives notice that a qualifying event has occurred, COBRA continuation coverage will be offered to each of the qualified beneficiaries. Each qualified beneficiary will have an independent right to elect COBRA continuation coverage. Covered employees may elect COBRA continuation coverage on behalf of their spouses, and parents may elect COBRA continuation coverage on behalf of their children.

COBRA continuation coverage is a temporary continuation of coverage. When the qualifying event is the death of the employee, the employee's becoming entitled to Medicare benefits (under Part A, Part B, or both), your divorce or legal separation, or a dependent child's losing eligibility as a dependent child, COBRA continuation coverage lasts for up to a total of 36 months. When the qualifying event is the end of employment or reduction of the employee's hours of employment, and the employee became entitled to Medicare benefits less than 18 months before the qualifying event, COBRA continuation coverage for qualified beneficiaries other than the employee lasts until 36 months after the date of Medicare entitlement. For example, if a covered employee becomes entitled to Medicare 8 months before the date on which his employment terminates, COBRA continuation coverage for his spouse and children can last up to 36 months after the date of Medicare entitlement, which is equal to 28 months after the date of the qualifying event (36 months minus 8 months). Otherwise, when the qualifying event is the end of employment or reduction of the employee's hours of employment, COBRA continuation coverage generally lasts for only up to a total of 18 months. There are two ways in which this 18-month period of COBRA continuation coverage can be extended.

Disability extension of 18-month period of continuation coverage
If you or anyone in your family covered under the Plan is determined by the Social Security Administration to be disabled and you notify the Plan Administrator in a timely fashion, you and your entire family may be entitled to receive up to an additional 11 months of COBRA continuation coverage, for a total maximum of 29 months. The disability would have to have started at some time before the 60th day of COBRA continuation coverage and must last at least until the end of the 18-month period of continuation coverage. Documentation from the Social Security administration certifying a disability will be required.

Second qualifying event extension of 18-month period of continuation coverage
If your family experiences another qualifying event while receiving 18 months of COBRA continuation coverage, the spouse and dependent children in your family can get up to 18 additional months of COBRA continuation coverage, for a maximum of 36 months, if notice of the second qualifying event is properly given to the Plan. This extension may be available to the spouse and any dependent children receiving continuation coverage if the employee or former employee dies, becomes entitled to Medicare benefits (under Part A, Part B, or both), or gets divorced or legally separated, or if the dependent child stops being eligible under the Plan as a dependent child, but only if the event would have caused the spouse or dependent child to lose coverage under the Plan had the first qualifying event not occurred.

Are there other coverage options besides COBRA Continuation Coverage?
Yes. Instead of enrolling in COBRA continuation coverage, there may be other coverage options for you and your family through the Health Insurance Marketplace, Medicaid, or other group health plan coverage options (such as a spouse's plan) through what is called a "special enrollment period." Some of these options may cost less than COBRA continuation coverage. You can learn more about many of these options at **https://www.healthcare.gov/**.

Can I enroll in Medicare instead of COBRA continuation coverage after my group health plan coverage ends?

In general, if you don't enroll in Medicare Part A or B when you are first eligible because you are still employed, after the Medicare initial enrollment period, you have an 8-month special enrollment period to sign up for Medicare Part A or B, beginning on the earlier of

- The month after your employment ends; or
- The month after group health plan coverage based on current employment ends.

If you don't enroll in Medicare and elect COBRA continuation coverage instead, you may have to pay a Part B late enrollment penalty and you may have a gap in coverage if you decide you want Part B later. If you elect COBRA continuation coverage and later enroll in Medicare Part A or B before the COBRA continuation coverage ends, the Plan may terminate your continuation coverage. However, if Medicare Part A or B is effective on or before the date of the COBRA election, COBRA coverage may not be discontinued on account of Medicare entitlement, even if you enroll in the other part of Medicare after the date of the election of COBRA coverage.

If you are enrolled in both COBRA continuation coverage and Medicare, Medicare will generally pay first (primary payer) and COBRA continuation coverage will pay second. Certain plans may pay as if secondary to Medicare, even if you are not enrolled in Medicare.

For more information visit **https://www.medicare.gov/medicare-and-you.**

If you have questions

Questions concerning your Plan or your COBRA continuation coverage rights should be addressed to the plan administrator indicated above or in the summary plan description. For more information about your rights under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA), including COBRA, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, and other laws affecting group health plans, contact the nearest Regional or District Office of the U.S. Department of Labor's Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) in your area or visit **https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa**. (Addresses and phone numbers of Regional and District EBSA Offices are available through EBSA's website.) For more information about the Marketplace, visit **www.HealthCare.gov**.

Keep your Plan informed of address changes

To protect your family's rights, let the Plan Administrator know about any changes in the addresses of family members. You should also keep a copy, for your records, of any notices you send to the Plan Administrator.

Your Rights and Protections Against Surprise Medical Bills

When you get emergency care or get treated by an out-of-network provider at an in-network hospital or ambulatory surgical center, you are protected from surprise billing or balance billing. In these cases, you shouldn't be charged more than your plan's copayments, coinsurance and/or deductible.

What is "balance billing" (sometimes called "surprise billing")?

When you see a doctor or other health care provider, you may owe certain out-of-pocket costs, such as a copayment, coinsurance, and/or a deductible. You may have other costs or have to pay

the entire bill if you see a provider or visit a health care facility that isn't in your health plan's network.

"Out-of-network" describes providers and facilities that haven't signed a contract with your health plan. Out-of-network providers may be permitted to bill you for the difference between what your plan agreed to pay and the full amount charged for a service. This is called "**balance billing**." This amount is likely more than in-network costs for the same service and might not count toward your annual out-of-pocket limit.

"Surprise billing" is an unexpected balance bill. This can happen when you can't control who is involved in your care—like when you have an emergency or when you schedule a visit at an in-network facility but are unexpectedly treated by an out-of-network provider.

You're protected from balance billing for:

Emergency services
If you have an emergency medical condition and get emergency services from an out-of-network provider or facility, the most the provider or facility may bill you is your plan's in-network cost-sharing amount (such as copayments and coinsurance). You **can't** be balance billed for these emergency services. This includes services you may get after you're in stable condition, unless you give written consent and give up your protections not to be balanced billed for these post-stabilization services.

In addition to the protections of the Federal No Surprises Act, the state in which you receive services may have protections that apply to your visit for emergency or non-emergency services. Additional information is available from your state's department of insurance. Visit ***https://content.naic.org/state-insurance-departments*** *to find the contact information for your state's department of insurance. The Federal protections exceed state protections in almost every state.*

The following states limit the amount an out-of-network provider and out-of-network facility can bill you for emergency services: CA, CT, FL, GA, IA, MD, MI, NJ, NY, OH, PA. The amount is limited to your in-network cost sharing amount. The following states limit the amount an out-of-network provider can bill you for emergency services to your in-network cost sharing amount: DE, IN, IL, MA, OR, OH. Several states have dispute resolution processes (CA, FL, GA, IL, NJ, NY, MI) and several states establish the amounts providers may be paid (CA, CT, DE, FL, GA, MD, MI, OR)

NOTE: The above lists are subject to change pending new state legislative action.

Certain services at an in-network hospital or ambulatory surgical center
When you get services from an in-network hospital or ambulatory surgical center, certain providers there may be out-of-network. In these cases, the most those providers may bill you is your plan's in-network cost-sharing amount. This applies to emergency medicine, anesthesia, pathology, radiology, laboratory, neonatology, assistant surgeon, hospitalist, or intensivist services. These providers **can't** balance bill you and may **not** ask you to give up your protections not to be balance billed.

If you get other services at these in-network facilities, out-of-network providers **can't** balance bill you, unless you give written consent and give up your protections.

You're never required to give up your protections from balance billing. You also aren't required to get care out-of-network. You can choose a provider or facility in your plan's network.

When balance billing isn't allowed, you also have the following protections:

- You are only responsible for paying your share of the cost (like the copayments, coinsurance, and deductibles that you would pay if the provider or facility was in-network). Your health plan will pay out-of-network providers and facilities directly.

- Generally, your health plan must:

    - Cover emergency services without requiring you to get approval for services in advance (prior authorization).

    - Cover emergency services provided by out-of-network providers.

    - Base what you owe the provider or facility (cost-sharing) on what it would pay an in-network provider or facility and show that amount in your explanation of benefits.

    - Count any amount you pay for emergency services or out-of-network services toward your deductible and out-of-pocket limit.

If you believe you've been wrongly billed, you may contact HHS, in coordination with the Department of the Treasury, Department of Labor and the Office of Personnel Management at 1-800-985-3059.

Visit **https://www.cms.gov/medical-bill-rights#:~:text=The%20No%20Surprises%20Act%20is,Emergency%20room%20visits** for more information about your rights under federal law.

The contents of this document do not have the force and effect of law and are not meant to bind the public in any way, unless specifically incorporated into a contract. This document is intended only to provide clarity to the public regarding existing requirements under the law.

Roman Catholic Diocese of Owensboro
600 Locust Street
Owensboro, Kentucky 42301
270-683-1545

Effective Date: 01/01/2027

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA)

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) requires that we notify you about important provisions in the plan. You have the right to enroll in the plan under its "special enrollment provision" provided that you meet participation requirements, if you marry, acquire a new dependent, or if you decline coverage under the plan for an eligible dependent while other coverage is in effect and later the dependent loses that other coverage for certain qualifying reasons. Special enrollment must take place within 30 days of the qualifying event. If you have enrollment for yourself or your dependents (including your spouse) while coverage under Medicaid or a state Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) is in effect, you may be able to enroll yourself and your dependents in this program if you or your dependents lose eligibility for that other coverage. However, you must request enrollment within 60 days after you or your dependents' Medicaid or CHIP coverage ends. If you or your dependents (including your spouse) become eligible for a state premium assistance subsidy from Medicaid or a CHIP program with respect to coverage under this plan, you may be able to enroll yourself and your dependents (including your spouse) in this plan. However, you must request enrollment within 60 days after you or your dependents become eligible for the premium assistance. To request special enrollment or obtain more information, contact the plan administrator indicated in this notice.

HIPAA Notice of Privacy Practices

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 ("HIPAA") requires that we maintain the privacy of protected health information, give notice of our legal duties and privacy practices regarding health information about you and follow the terms of our notice currently in effect.

HIPAA regulations will be followed in administrative activities undertaken by assigned personnel when they involve protected health information (PHI) and e-PHI.

The company has adopted a policy that protects the privacy and confidentiality of PHI whenever it is used by company representatives. The private and confidential use of such information will be the responsibility of all individuals with job duties requiring access to PHI in the course of their jobs.

PHI refers to individually identifiable health information received by the company’s group health plans and/or received by a health care provider, health plan or health care clearinghouse, and includes information regarding medical conditions, health status, claims experience, medical histories, physical examinations, genetic information and evidence of disability.

All information related to enrollment, changes in enrollment and payroll deductions, aiding in claim problem resolution and explanation of benefits issues, and assistance in coordination of benefits with other providers will be maintained in confidence. Employees shall not disclose PHI from these processes for employment-related actions, except as provided by administrative procedures approved by Human Resources.

The Company will consider any breaches in the privacy and confidentiality of handling of PHI to be serious, and disciplinary action will be taken in accordance with our code of conduct.

Company records that are governed by this policy will be maintained for a period of no less than six years. Questions or issues regarding PHI should be addressed with Human Resources.

You may request a copy of the current Privacy Practices from the Plan Administrator explaining how medical information about you may be used and disclosed, and how you can get access to this information. ***As Required by Law***, we will disclose Health Information when required to do so by international, federal, state or local law.

You have the right to inspect and copy, right to an electronic copy of electronic medical records, right to get notice of a breach, right to amend, right to an accounting of disclosures, right to request restrictions, right to request confidential communications, right to a paper copy of this notice and the right to file a complaint if you believe your privacy rights have been violated.

Special Enrollment Notice

If you are declining enrollment for yourself or your dependents (including your spouse) because of other health insurance or group health plan coverage, you may be able to enroll yourself and your dependents in this plan if you or your dependents lose eligibility for that other coverage (or if the employer stops contributing toward your or your dependents' other coverage) provided that you meet participation requirements. However, you must request enrollment within 30 days (or any longer period that applies under the plan) after you or your dependents' other coverage ends (or after the employer stops contributing toward the other coverage). In addition, if you have a new dependent as a result of marriage, birth, adoption, or placement for adoption, you may be able to enroll yourself and your dependents. However, you must request enrollment within 30 days (or any longer period that applies under the plan) after the marriage, birth, adoption, or placement for adoption. To request special enrollment or obtain more information, contact the plan administrator mentioned above.

Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA)

The Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA), protects the job rights of individuals who voluntarily or involuntarily leave employment positions to undertake military service or certain types of service in the National Disaster Medical System. USERRA also prohibits employers from discriminating against past and present members of the uniformed services, and applicants to the uniformed services.

Reemployment Rights

You have the right to be reemployed in your civilian job if you leave that job to perform service in the uniformed service and:

- You ensure that your employer receives advance written or verbal notice of your service;
- You have five years or less of cumulative service in the uniformed services while with that particular employer;
- You return to work or apply for reemployment in a timely manner after conclusion of service; and
- You have not been separated from service with a disqualifying discharge or under other than honorable conditions.

If you are eligible to be reemployed, you must be restored to the job and benefits you would have attained if you had not been absent due to military service or, in some cases, a comparable job.

Right to Be Free from Discrimination and Retaliation

If you are a past or present member of the uniformed service; have applied for membership in the uniformed service; or are obligated to serve in the uniformed service; then an employer may not deny you: initial employment; reemployment; retention in employment; promotion; or any benefit of employment because of

this status. In addition, an employer may not retaliate against anyone assisting in the enforcement of USERRA rights, including testifying or making a statement in connection with a proceeding under USERRA, even if that person has no service connection.

Health Insurance Protection

If you leave your job to perform military service, you have the right to elect to continue your existing employer-based health plan coverage for you and your dependents for up to 24 months while in the military. Even if you don't elect to continue coverage during your military service, you have the right to be reinstated in your employer's health plan when you are reemployed, generally without any waiting periods or exclusions (e.g., pre-existing condition exclusions) except for service-connected illnesses or injuries. For military service of less than 31 days, you are entitled to your existing employer-based health coverage for you and your dependents as if you were employed continuously and will continue to pay your regular premium.

Enforcement

The U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS) is authorized to investigate and resolve complaints of USERRA violations. For assistance in filing a complaint, or for any other information on USERRA, contact VETS at **1-866-4-USA-DOL** or visit its website at **http://www.dol.gov/vets**. An interactive online USERRA Advisor can be viewed at **http://www.dol.gov/elaws/userra.htm**. If you file a complaint with VETS and VETS is unable to resolve it, you may request that your case be referred to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel, as applicable, for representation. You may also bypass the VETS process and bring a civil action against an employer for violations of USERRA.

Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 (GINA)

The Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 (GINA) prohibits employers and other entities covered by GINA Title II from requesting or requiring genetic information of an individual or family member of the individual, except as specifically allowed by this law. To comply with this law, we are asking that you not provide any genetic information when responding to any requests for medical information, if applicable. 'Genetic information,' as defined by GINA, includes an individual's family medical history, the results of an individual's or family member's genetic tests, the fact that an individual or an individual's family member sought or received genetic services, and genetic information of a fetus carried by an individual or an individual's family member or an embryo lawfully held by an individual or family member receiving assistive reproductive services.

Discrimination is Against the Law

The Company complies with applicable Federal civil rights laws and does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, or sex. The Company does not exclude people or treat them differently because of race, color, national origin, age, disability, or sex.

The Company:

- Provides free aid and services to people with disabilities to communicate effectively with us, such as:
  - Qualified sign language interpreters
  - Written information in other formats (large print, audio, accessible electronic formats, etc.)
- Provides free language services to people whose primary language is not English, such as:
  - Qualified interpreters
  - Information written in other languages

If you need these services, contact the plan administrator.

If your Company has fifteen (15) or more employees and you believe that The Company has failed to provide these services or discriminated in another way on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, or sex, refer to the Plan Administrator for Grievance Procedures or if you need help filing a grievance can be filed in person, by mail, fax, or email.

You can also file a civil rights complaint with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office for Civil Rights, electronically through the Office for Civil Rights Complaint Portal, available at **https://ocrportal.hhs.gov/ocr/portal/lobby.jsf**, or by mail or phone at:

Centralized Case Management Operations
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
200 Independence Avenue, SW
Room 509F, HHH Building
Washington, D.C. 20201
1-800-368-1019, 800-537-7697 (TDD)

Qualified Medical Child Support Order (QMCSO)

A Qualified Medical Child Support Order (QMCSO) is a medical child support order issued under state law that creates or recognizes the existence of an "alternate recipient's" right to receive benefits for which a participant or beneficiary is eligible under a group health plan. An "alternate recipient" is any child of a participant (including a child adopted by or placed for adoption with a participant in a group health plan) who is recognized under a medical child support order as having a right to enrollment under a group health plan with respect to such participant is an alternate recipient. Upon receipt, the administrator of a group health plan is required to determine, within a reasonable period of time, whether a medical child support order is qualified, and to administer benefits in accordance with the applicable terms of each order that is qualified. In the event you are served with a notice to provide medical coverage for a dependent child as the result of a legal determination, you may obtain information from your employer; know the rules for seeking to enact such coverage. These rules are provided at no cost to you and may be requested from your employer at any time.

Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)

The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) entitles eligible employees of covered employers to take unpaid, job-protected leave for specific family and medical reasons if the employee has been with the company for one year, has worked at least 1250 hours during the prior 12 months and works in an area where there are at least 50 employees within 75 miles. Public agencies as well as public and private secondary schools are covered employers without regard to the number of employees employed. For additional details, visit the Department of Labor **FMLA page**.

Notify the Company when you have a qualifying leave such as birth or adoption of a child, a serious health condition, to care for a spouse, child or parent with a serious medical condition or for reservist or National Guard provisions related to you or an immediate family member leaving for military duty or being injured in active duty.

If you are on a qualified leave and any of the circumstances pertaining to your leave change, you must notify the company of the change.

EMPLOYER INSTRUCTIONS

Employee Notifications Document & CHIPRA

When/Who?

You will need to distribute the Non-Participant notifications to any employee not participating in company benefits, the CHIPRA notice to all employees annually, and the Participant Notification to all employees on the medical plan. We suggest giving the Non-Participant and CHIPRA notice to all new hires unless they enroll in benefits when hired, then provide the Participant and CHIPRA notices.

Instructions:

1) Review the document to make sure it contains the correct contact information and details about your organization.

2) Provide applicable notifications to all employees: **Notices should be provided annually**. However, to meet the various notice due dates, we suggest distributing notices to **all eligible new hire employees at time of hire and annually to all eligible employee's** during your medical benefit open enrollment period.

3) New Hires: Provide new plan participants (New employees) with a copy of the Participants Employee Notification Document as a part of your new hire process, if they sign up for medical insurance. If they do not sign up for medical insurance, provide the Non-Participant notices.

Be prepared to prove you furnished notices to participants in a way "reasonably calculated to ensure actual receipt," using one of the below methods "likely to result in full distribution."

Medicare Creditable Coverage Registration:

Employers are to complete the online disclosure for the Center for Medicare Services (CMS) to report the creditable coverage status of their prescription drug plan. The Disclosure should be completed annually, no later than 60-days from the beginning of a plan year (contract year, renewal year), within 30 days after termination of a prescription drug plan, or within 30 days after any change in creditable coverage status. Visit https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Prescription-Drug-Coverage/CreditableCoverage/index?redirect=/CreditableCoverage/45_CCDisclosureForm.asp

Employee Health Exchange Notification Report

When/Who?

You will need to distribute the Employee Health Exchange Notification Report to all new hire employees within 14 days of hire. We suggest adding this notification to your new hire packet.

Instructions:

1) Review the document to make sure it contains the correct contact information and details about your organization.

2) If you have not already done so, provide notification to all employees, retaining evidence that the notification was given. If mailing, keep a copy of the notice and retain delivery notification evidence. If using an electronic delivery method like email, retain a copy of the email in employee files and evidence of who was given the email.

Acceptable Delivery Methods:

- Electronic: Work Email, Posted to Intranet or Personal Email- (See **Electronic Document Delivery Method Details** in the link below or under Employer Resources in the Miscellaneous tab for examples and more details). **Electronic Document Delivery Method Details**
- Non-Electronic: U.S Mail, Hand Delivery and Company Publications- (See **Non-Electronic Document Delivery Method Details** in the link below or under Employer Resources in the Miscellaneous tab for examples and more details). **Non-Electronic Document Delivery Method Details**

Documentation:

Regardless of the distribution method used, retain evidence of the notice being given, including a copy of the notice(s), the date provided, and to whom it was provided.

Sincerely,

Lumelight Compliance Team