Newborns’ and Mothers’ Health Protection Act
Group health plans and health insurance issuers 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 insurance issuer for prescribing a length of stay not in excess of 48 hours (or 96 hours).

Women’s Health and Cancer Rights Act of 1998
Under Federal law, Group Health Plans and health insurance issuers providing benefits for mastectomy must also provide, in connection with the mastectomy for which the participant or beneficiary is receiving benefits, coverage for:

- reconstruction of the breast on which the mastectomy has been performed; and
- surgery and reconstruction of the other breast to produce a symmetrical appearance; and
- prostheses and physical complications of mastectomy, including lymphedemas;

These services must be provided in a manner determined in consultation between the attending Physician and the patient.

Call your HR Department for more information.

Your HIPAA Privacy Rights
Keeping your personal health information private is your right. That’s why the U.S. government passed the “Privacy Rule” – part of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA). The Privacy Rule, passed in 2003, protects your health information and makes it illegal for health care providers to reveal information about your health without your permission unless needed to treat your condition. It also prevents the improper use of health information by health care benefit insurers and administrators. Doctors’ offices and health care facilities are required by law to obtain your written permission to appropriately reveal information about your health.

A copy of our Notice of Privacy Practices is available upon your request.

Special Enrollment Rights
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). However, you must request enrollment within 30-days after your 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 after the marriage, birth, adoption, or placement for adoption.
Finally, you and/or your dependents may have special enrollment rights if coverage is lost under Medicaid or a State health insurance (“SCHIP”) program, or when you and/or your dependents gain eligibility for state premium assistance. You have 60-days from the occurrence of one of these events to notify the company and enroll in the plan.