HUB International Mountain States Limited
Insurance | Employee Benefits | Wellness

Important Notice Regarding Enrollment

(Special, Late and Dependent Coverage up to age 26)

Special Enrollment

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 no later than 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 no later than 30 days after the marriage, birth, adoption, or placement for adoption.

Effective April 1, 2009, if either of the following two events occur, you will have *60 days* from the date of the event to request enrollment in your employer's plan:

- Your dependents lose Medicaid or CHIP coverage because they are no longer eligible.
- Your dependents become eligible for a state's premium assistance program.

To take advantage of special enrollment rights, you must experience a qualifying event *and* provide the employer plan with timely notice of the event and your enrollment request.

- Marriage/Divorce
- Legal Separation
- Birth/Adoption (60 days)
- Death
- Child Becomes Over Age of 26 years & must come off parents plan
- Full-Time to Part-Time
- Part-Time to Full-Time
- Change occurs in spouses' employer or other health carrier

Late Enrollment

A late enrollee is an employee or dependent who did not enroll in the plan when first eligible, or who is not considered a special enrollment applicant. Late enrollees must wait until the group's annual renewal period or open enrollment period before they are eligible for coverage.

Dependent Coverage up to age 26

According to the Affordable Care Act (ACA), if a plan covers children, parents can add or keep them on their health insurance policy until they turn 26 years old, even if they are:

- Married
- Not living with their parents
- Attending school
- Not financially dependent on their parents
- Eligible to enroll in their employer's plan

However, once a dependent turns 26, he or she must purchase a new healthcare plan (if continuing healthcare coverage).

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Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act

Enrollment Notice

Special Rights Following Mastectomy. A group health plan generally must, under federal law, make certain benefits available to participants who have undergone a mastectomy. In particular, a plan must offer mastectomy patients benefits for:

- Reconstruction of the breast on which the mastectomy has been performed;
- Surgery and reconstruction of the other breast to produce a symmetrical appearance;
- Prostheses; and
- Treatment of physical complications of mastectomy.

Our Plan complies with these requirements. Benefits for these items generally are comparable to those provided under our Plan for similar types of medical services and supplies. Of course, the extent to which any of these items is appropriate following mastectomy is a matter to be determined by consultation between the attending physician and the patient. Our Plan neither imposes penalties (for example, reducing or limiting reimbursements) nor provides incentives to induce attending providers to provide care inconsistent with these requirements.

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Newborns and Mothers Health Protection Act

US Department of Labor
Employee Benefits Security Administration

The Newborns' and Mothers' Health Protection Act of 1996 (the Newborns' Act), signed into law on September 26, 1996, requires plans that offer maternity coverage to pay for at least a 48-hour hospital stay following childbirth (96-hour stay in the case of a cesarean section).

This law was effective for group health plans for plan years beginning on or after January 1, 1998.

On October 27, 1998, the Department of Labor, in conjunction with the Departments of the Treasury and Health and Human Services, published interim regulations clarifying issues arising under the Newborns' Act. The changes made by the regulations are effective for group health plans for plan years beginning on or after January 1, 1999.

The Newborns' Act and its regulations provide that health plans and insurance issuers may not restrict a mother's or newborn's benefits for a hospital length of stay that is connected to childbirth to less than 48 hours following a vaginal delivery or 96 hours following a delivery by cesarean section. However, the attending provider (who may be a physician or nurse midwife) may decide, after consulting with the mother, to discharge the mother or newborn child earlier.

The Newborns' Act, and its regulations, prohibit incentives (either positive or negative) that could encourage less than the minimum protections under the Act as described above.

A mother cannot be encouraged to accept less than the minimum protections available to her under the Newborns' Act and an attending provider cannot be induced to discharge a mother or newborn earlier than 48 or 96 hours after delivery.

The type of coverage provided by the plan (insured or self-insured) and state law will determine whether the Newborns' Act applies to a mother's or newborn's coverage.

The Newborns' Act provisions always apply to coverage that is self-insured. If the plan provides benefits for hospital stays in connection with childbirth and is insured, whether the plan is subject to the Newborns' Act depends on State law. Based on a recent preliminary review of State laws, if the coverage is in Wisconsin and several U.S. territories, it appears that the Federal Newborns' Act applies to the plan. If the coverage is in any other state or the District of Columbia, it appears that State law applies in lieu of the Federal Newborns' Act.

All group health plans that provide maternity or newborn infant coverage must include a statement in their summary plan description (SPD) advising 'Act requirements.

This fact sheet has been developed by the U.S. Department of Labor, Employee Benefits Security Administration, Washington, DC 20210. It will be made available in alternate formats upon request: Voice telephone: 202-693-8664; TTY: 202-501-3911. In addition, the information in this fact sheet constitutes a small entity compliance guide for purposes of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996.

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Important Notices Regarding Your Rights

(Medicaid, CHIPRA and CHIP)

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)**.

Idaho Medicaid and CHIP

Medicaid website: www.accesstohealthinsurance.idaho.gov
Medicaid phone: 800-926-2588
CHIP website: www.medicaid.idaho.gov
CHIP phone: 800-926-2588