Required Legislative Notices

Individual Mandate

As part of The Affordable Care Act, most individuals must purchase health insurance coverage or pay a penalty. The source of that coverage can be through your employer, a spouse's employer, an individual policy or some other source. In 2017, the penalties for not having coverage is $695 (in case it changes in 2018) or up to 2.5% of an individual's income.

If you're currently waiving health insurance coverage, you should considering purchasing coverage for 2018 to avoid these penalties and protect yourself from the fully out of pocket exposure of medical events.

Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act of 1998

In October 1998, Congress enacted the Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act of 1998. This notice explains some important provisions of the Act. Please review this information carefully.

As specified in the Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act, a plan participant or beneficiary who elects breast reconstruction in connection with a covered mastectomy is also entitled to the following benefits:

- 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; and
- Prostheses and treatment of physical complications of the mastectomy, including lymphedemas.

Health plans must provide coverage of mastectomy-related benefits in a manner determined in consultation with the attending physician and the patient. Coverage for breast reconstruction and related services may be subject to deductibles and coinsurance amounts that are consistent with those that apply to other benefits under this plan. Please call your Plan Administrator for more information.

Newborns' and Mothers Health Protection Act Enrollment Notice

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 issuer for prescribing a length of stay not in excess of 48 hours (or 96 hours).