

REQUIRED NOTICES

Health Insurance Marketplace Coverage Options and Your Health Coverage

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

Even if you are offered health coverage through your employment, 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 Health Insurance Marketplace and health coverage offered through your employment.

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 other 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 Employment-Based 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 your Marketplace coverage and may wish to enroll in your employment-based health plan. However, you may be eligible for a tax credit, 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. If your share of the premium cost of all plans offered to you through your employment is more than 9.12%¹ 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 9.12% of the employee’s household income.^{1 2}

Note: If you purchase a health plan through the Marketplace instead of accepting health coverage offered through your employment, then you may lose access to whatever the employer contributes to the employment-based coverage. Also, this 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.

There is also a Marketplace Special Enrollment Period for individuals and their families who lose eligibility for Medicaid or Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) coverage on or after March 31, 2023, through July 31, 2024. Since the onset of the nationwide COVID-19 public health emergency, state Medicaid and CHIP agencies generally have not terminated the enrollment of any Medicaid or CHIP beneficiary who was enrolled on or after March 18, 2020, through March 31, 2023.

As state Medicaid and CHIP agencies resume regular eligibility and enrollment practices, many individuals may no longer be eligible for Medicaid or CHIP coverage starting as early as March 31, 2023. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is **offering a temporary Marketplace Special Enrollment period to allow these individuals to enroll in Marketplace coverage.** 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.

NOTICE: If you (or your dependents) have Medicare or will become eligible for Medicare in the next 12 months, please see the Notice of Creditable Coverage on Pages 6-7 for important information!

To learn more, visit [HealthCare.gov](https://www.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, but if you and your family lost eligibility for Medicaid or CHIP coverage between March 31, 2023 and July 10, 2023, you can request this special enrollment in the employment-based health plan through September 8, 2023. Confirm the deadline with your employer or your 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 [healthcare.gov/medicaid-chip/getting-medicaid-chip](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 through your employment, please check your health plan's summary plan description or contact Team Member Solutions at 641-621-8767 or hr@vermeer.com. The Marketplace can help you evaluate your coverage options, including your eligibility for coverage through the Marketplace and its cost. Please visit [HealthCare.gov](https://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.

1. Indexed annually; see [irs.gov/pub/irs-drop/rp-22-34.pdf](https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-drop/rp-22-34.pdf) for 2023.
2. An employer-sponsored or other employment-based 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% of such costs. For purposes of eligibility for the premium tax credit, to meet the "minimum value standard," the health plan must also provide substantial coverage of both inpatient hospital services and physician services.

Special Enrollment Notice

This notice is being provided to make certain that you understand your right to apply for group health coverage. You should read this notice even if you plan to waive health coverage at this time.

LOSS OF OTHER COVERAGE

If you are declining coverage 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).

Example: You waived coverage under this Plan because you were covered under a plan offered by your spouse's employer. Your spouse terminates employment. If you notify your employer within 30 days of the date coverage ends, you and your eligible dependents may apply for coverage under this Plan.

MARRIAGE, BIRTH OR ADOPTION

If you have a new dependent as a result of a 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, or placement for adoption.

Example: When you were hired, you were single and chose not to elect health insurance benefits. One year later, you marry. You and your eligible dependents are entitled to enroll in this Plan. However, you must apply within 30 days from the date of your marriage.

MEDICAID OR CHIP

If you or your dependents lose eligibility for coverage under Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) or become eligible for a premium assistance subsidy under Medicaid or CHIP, you may be able to enroll yourself and your dependents. You must request enrollment within 60 days of the loss of Medicaid or CHIP coverage or the determination of eligibility for a premium assistance subsidy.

Example: When you were hired, your children received health coverage under CHIP and you did not enroll them in this Plan. Because of changes in your income, your children are no longer eligible for CHIP coverage. You may enroll them in this Plan if you apply within 60 days of the date of their loss of CHIP coverage.

FOR MORE INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE

To request special enrollment or obtain more information, please contact: Team Member Solutions at 641-621-8767 or hr@vermeer.com.

Notice of Privacy Practices

This notice describes how medical information about you may be used and disclosed by the group health plans noted below and how you can get access to this information. Please review it carefully. This notice has been updated to comply with 42 CFR Part 2 regarding Substance Use Disorder (SUD) patient records.

This notice applies to the Vermeer Manufacturing Health and Welfare Benefit Plan (the “Plan”), which is maintained by Vermeer Manufacturing Company (the “Employer”). This notice does not apply to insurers of insured benefits provided under the Plan. Those insurers will provide you a separate notice of privacy practices. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (“HIPAA”) regulates the use and disclosure of medical information (which HIPAA calls “protected health information”) by the Plans. This Notice summarizes some of the requirements of HIPAA. It is not a contract or guarantee and does not provide any additional or other rights not expressly provided under and required by HIPAA. This Notice does not apply to health information that does not identify an individual. Such “de-identified” information is not protected.

PLEASE NOTE: The vast majority of your medical information resides with the Plan’s vendors (e.g., insurers and third-party administrators). To access the information contained in their files, contact the vendor directly at the address or phone number listed on your member ID card.

PLAN PLEDGE REGARDING MEDICAL INFORMATION

We understand that medical information about you and your health is personal, and we intend to protect the confidentiality of that information. The Plan, similar to your doctor, must create a record of the health care claims you or your doctor submits for payment. These records are used to administer the Plan.

This notice applies to all of the medical records we maintain. While your personal doctor or health care provider may have different policies regarding use and disclosure of your medical information, this notice will tell you about the ways in which your Plan intends to use and disclose medical information about you. It also describes our obligations and your rights regarding such use and disclosure. We are required by law to ensure that medical information that identifies you is kept private to the extent possible. As a result, we are giving you this notice of our legal duties and privacy practices with respect to medical information about you, and we expect to follow the terms of this notice now and in the future.

HOW THE PLAN USES AND DISCLOSES MEDICAL INFORMATION

Disclosure to You. The Plan may disclose your medical information to you or your personal representative.

Disclosure to HHS. The Secretary of HHS may require use and disclosure of your medical information to investigate or determine the Plan’s compliance with the privacy regulations under HIPAA.

Use and Disclosure for Plan Administration. The following categories describe different ways that the Plan and its business associates use and disclose medical information for Plan administration without your authorization.

For Treatment. The Plan may use or disclose medical information about you to help your doctors provide you with medical treatment. To that end, we may disclose your medical information to all medical providers who are involved in taking care of you. For example, if asked by the pharmacist, we might disclose information about your prior prescriptions if

needed it to determine if a pending prescription would be harmful to you in light of your other prescriptions. If asked by your doctor, we, or one of the Plan service providers, might disclose your medical history in order to help provide the most appropriate treatment for your medical condition, or to help determine whether a proposed treatment is experimental, investigational, or medically necessary.

For Payment. The Plan may use or disclose information about you to determine your eligibility for benefits, pay the Plan’s portion of the medical bill, determine benefit responsibility under the Plan, or coordinate Plan coverage with benefits you may be receiving from another plan. *Note, while we may use your personal information to determine your eligibility for Plan benefits, your eligibility for coverage under the Plan is not dependent upon your health status.* For example, we may tell your health care provider about your medical history to determine whether and how much the Plan will pay for your treatment. We may also share medical information with a utilization review or pre-certification service provider to help them maximize the benefits available to you. We may share medical information with another party at our discretion to assist with the adjudication or subrogation of health claims, or to another health plan to coordinate benefit payments. Likewise, we may share medical information with certain Vermeer Manufacturing Company employees or employees of third parties to process and respond to benefit plan appeals.

For Health Care Operations. The Plan may use and disclose medical information about you for other necessary Plan operations including, but are not limited to, quality assessment and improvement; reviewing competence or qualifications of health care professionals; underwriting, premium rating, and other activities relating to insurance contracts; disease management; case management; conducting or arranging for medical review; legal services and auditing functions, including fraud and abuse compliance programs; business planning and development; business management (including business acquisition activities); and

general administrative activities. For example, we may use our participants' medical information to refer you to a disease management program, project future benefit costs or audit the accuracy of the claims processing functions of the Plans.

Disclosure to and Use by the Plan Sponsor. The Plan may disclose whether you are participating in one or more benefits provided under the Plan, or are enrolled in or have disenrolled from a health insurance issuer or HMO offered by the Plans. The Plan and any health insurers or HMOs with respect to the Plan may also disclose medical information to the Employer as plan sponsor of the Plans for underwriting and for plan administration functions carried out by the Employer. For example, if the Employer sponsors a health reimbursement arrangement that is administered by the Employer through payroll, the Plan may disclose medical information to the Employer so that it can properly review claims for reimbursement and make appropriate payment. To permit such disclosure, the Employer has amended the governing documents for the Plans as required by HIPAA. The Plan may not, however, disclose medical information to the Employer for the purpose of employment-related actions or decisions or in connection with any other benefit or employee benefit plan of the plan sponsor that is not a group health plan sponsored by the Employer. Additionally, federal law prohibits the Plan and the Employer from using or disclosing for underwriting purposes medical information that is genetic information.

Use and Disclosure of Summary Health Information. The Plan may use and disclose “summary health information” to the Employer for purposes of obtaining premium bids or modifying, amending, or terminating the Plans. Summary health information is information that summarizes the claims history, claims expenses or type of claims experienced by employees and covered family members and that does not include certain identifying information. However, neither the Plan nor the Employer may use or disclose summary health information for underwriting purposes to the extent the information is genetic information.

Use and Disclosure with Your Authorization. Except as otherwise provided in this notice, uses and disclosures of your medical information will be made only with your written authorization. For example, the Plans generally will not disclose your medical information to the Employer for employment purposes or other non-health plan purposes without your authorization. You may revoke an authorization in writing unless action has been taken in reliance on such authorization. The revocation of an authorization does not apply to any disclosures already made with authorization. The Plan cannot take back, and have no obligation to remedy, any such prior disclosures.

Except as otherwise permitted by applicable law, the Plan must have your authorization to obtain, use or disclose any psychotherapy notes. Additionally, the Plan must also have your authorization to disclose your medical information for purposes of marketing, except for face-to-face communications with you or your personal representative, providing promotional gifts of nominal value, and except to the extent such marketing activities constitute “treatment” or “healthcare operations,” as explained above, but only if the Plan and the Employer do not receive financial remuneration for such treatment or healthcare operations marketing activities. Also, the Plan must have your authorization for any disclosure of medical information that constitutes a “sale” of medical information under applicable law.

When PHI is disclosed, such PHI may be subject to redisclosure by the recipient and may no longer be protected under HIPAA. However, any person or entity receiving SUD records is prohibited from using those records to criminally investigate or prosecute you, unless a specific court order is obtained.

Use and Disclosure Subject to Your Right to Object. The Plan may disclose your medical information to family members, other relatives, and your close personal friends if the information is directly relevant to the family member's, relative's, or friend's involvement with your care or payment for that care and if you are present at or prior to the disclosure and have either agreed to the disclosure or have been given an opportunity to object and not objected.

SPECIAL SITUATIONS

The following situations describe special circumstances where the Plan may also release your medical information without your authorization.

As Required By Law. The Plan must disclose medical information about you when required to do so by federal, state or local law.

For example, we may disclose medical information to the federal Department of Health & Human Services, or the Centers for Disease Control.

To Avert a Serious Threat to Health or Safety. The Plan may use and disclose medical information about you when necessary to prevent a serious threat to your health and safety, or the health and safety of the public or another person.

For example, we may disclose medical information about you in a proceeding regarding the licensing, or the revocation of a license, of a physician. Also, if you were to contract a serious illness that might pose a threat to public safety, we may disclose your information to the proper authorities.

Organ and Tissue Donation. If you are an organ donor, we may release information 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 and Veterans. If you are a member of the armed forces, we may release medical information about you as required by military command authorities. We may also release medical information about foreign military personnel to the appropriate foreign military authority.

Workers' Compensation. We may release medical information about you for workers' compensation or similar programs. These programs provide benefits for work-related injuries or illnesses.

Public Health Risks. We may disclose medical information about you for public health activities, including but not limited to the following:

- to report births and deaths;
- to report child abuse or neglect;
- to report reactions to medications or problems with products;
- to notify people of recalls of products they may be using;
- to notify a person who may have been exposed to a disease or may be at risk for contracting or spreading a disease; or
- to notify a government authority if we believe a person has been the victim of abuse, neglect or domestic violence.

Health Oversight Activities. We may disclose medical information to a federal or state health oversight agency for activities authorized by law. These oversight activities include, for example, audits, investigations, inspections, and licensure.

Lawsuits and Disputes. If you are involved in a lawsuit or a dispute, we may disclose medical information about you in response to a court or administrative order. We may also disclose medical information about you in response to a subpoena, discovery request, or other lawful process by someone else involved in the dispute.

However, federal law restricts the use and disclosure of substance use disorder (SUD) treatment records in certain legal proceedings. We will not use or disclose your SUD records, or any testimony describing the content of those records, in any civil, criminal, administrative, or legislative proceedings against you unless:

- you have provided specific written consent for such use, or
- a court of competent jurisdiction issues an order that meets the specific requirements of 42 CFR Part 2, which typically requires notice to you and a hearing.

A general authorization for the release of medical records or a standard subpoena is not sufficient for the release of SUD records for use in legal proceedings against you.

Law Enforcement. We may release medical information if asked to do so by a law enforcement official:

- in response to a court order, subpoena, warrant, summons or similar process;
- to identify or locate a suspect, fugitive, material witness, or missing person;
- about the victim of a crime if, under certain limited circumstances, we are unable to obtain the person's agreement;
- about a death we believe may be the result of criminal conduct;
- about criminal conduct at a hospital; and
- in emergency circumstances to report a crime, the location of the crime or victims, or the identity, description or location of the person who committed the crime.

Coroners, Medical Examiners and Funeral Directors. We may release medical information 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 to funeral directors as necessary to carry out their duties.

National Security and Intelligence Activities. We may release medical information about you 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 under the custody of a law enforcement official, we may release medical information about you to the correctional institution or law enforcement official. This release would be 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.

Defense of Plan or Employer. With respect to psychotherapy notes, to defend the Plan or the Employer in its capacity as plan sponsor in a legal action or other proceeding brought by you or your personal representative.

YOUR RIGHTS REGARDING MEDICAL INFORMATION ABOUT YOU

You have the following rights regarding medical information the Plan maintains about you:

Right to Inspect and Copy. You have the right to inspect and copy medical information that may be used to make decisions about your Plan benefits. If your request refers to medical information maintained by any of the Plan's vendors (e.g., an insurer or third-party administrator) call the phone number on your identification card to request to inspect and copy the records they maintain. To

access information held by the Plan, if any, you must submit your request in writing via U.S. Postal Service to the HIPAA Privacy Contact at the address listed at the end of this Notice.

Your request must include your name, Social Security number or Alternate ID, work and home addresses and telephone numbers in order to receive a response. You must also be specific about the time period and subject for which you are requesting information.

If you request a copy of the information, we may charge a fee for the costs of compiling, copying, mailing or other supplies associated with your request.

We may deny your request to inspect and copy in certain circumstances. If you are denied access to medical information, we will tell you why and you may request a review of the denial.

Right to Amend. If you feel that medical information 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. If your request refers to medical information maintained by any of the Plan's vendors (e.g., an insurer or third-party administrator) call the phone number on your identification card to request your amendment to the records they maintain.

To request an amendment, you must provide a reason for your request, and for information maintained by the Plan, your request must be made in writing and submitted via U.S. Postal Service to the HIPAA Privacy Contact at the address listed at the end of this Notice.

We are not required to agree to your request.

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

- is not part of the medical information kept by or for the Plan;
- was not created by us, unless the person or entity that created the information is no longer available to make the amendment;
- is not part of the information which you would be permitted to inspect and copy; or
- is accurate and complete.

Right to an Accounting of Disclosures. You have the right to request an "accounting of disclosures" where such disclosure was made for any purpose other than treatment, payment, or health care operations. If your request refers to medical information maintained by any of the Plan's vendors (e.g., an insurer or third-party administrator) call the phone number on your identification card to request this accounting.

To request this list or accounting of disclosures from the Plan, you must submit your request in writing via U.S. Postal Service to the HIPAA Privacy Contact at the address listed at the end of this Notice.

Your request must state a time period in which the disclosures occurred, but may not be longer than six years from the date of your 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 free. 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.

You have the right to request an accounting of certain disclosures of your SUD records we have made. If you have provided a single consent for TPO purposes, this accounting will include disclosures made through an electronic health record during the three years prior to your request.

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

We are not required to agree to your request.

If your request refers to medical information maintained by any of the Plan's vendors (e.g., an insurer or third-party administrator) call the phone number on your identification card to request restrictions. To request restrictions for information maintained by the Plan, you must make your request in writing via U.S. Postal Service to the HIPAA Privacy Contact at the address listed at the end of this Notice.

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.

Right to Consent to Disclosure. You may provide a single, written consent that allows us to use and disclose your SUD records for all future treatment, payment, and health care operations. Once you provide this consent, we may disclose your SUD records to other HIPAA-covered entities or business associates for these purposes as permitted by the HIPAA Privacy Rule. You have the right to revoke this consent at any time for future disclosures.

Right to Request Confidential Communications. You have the right to request that the Plan 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. We are not required to adopt special mailing instructions such as registered or certified mail. If your request refers to medical information maintained by any of the Plan's vendors (e.g., an insurer or third-party administrator) call the phone number on your identification card to request confidential communications.

To request confidential communications from the Plan, you must make your request in writing via U.S. Postal Service to the HIPAA Privacy Contact at the address listed at the end of this Notice.

While we will not ask you the reason for your request, the Plan will only accommodate reasonable requests. Your request must specify how or where you wish to be contacted.

Right to a Copy of This Notice. You have the right to a 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 upon your request.

To request a copy of this notice, you must make your request in writing via U.S. Postal Service to the HIPAA Privacy Contact at the address listed at the end of this Notice.

DUTIES OF THE PLAN

The Plan is required by HIPAA to maintain the privacy of certain medical information, to provide covered employees and covered family members with this notice of the privacy practices of the Plan and to notify affected individuals following a breach of unsecured medical information. The Plan will comply with mandatory requirements of applicable state laws regarding the use and disclosure of medical information to the extent such laws are more restrictive than and are not preempted by applicable federal laws. The Plan is required to abide by the terms of the notice currently in effect. However, the Plan reserves the right to change its privacy practices at any time.

When using or disclosing medical information or when requesting medical information from another covered entity, the Plan will make reasonable efforts not to use, disclose or request more than the minimum amount of medical information reasonably necessary to accomplish the intended purpose of the use, disclosure or request, taking into consideration practical and technological limitations. However, this "minimum necessary" standard will not apply in the following situations: (1) disclosures to or requests by a health care provider for treatment; (2) uses or disclosures made to the individual or a personal representative; (3) disclosures made to HHS; (4) uses or disclosures that are required by law; (5) uses or disclosures made pursuant to an authorization; and (6) uses or disclosures that are required for compliance with HIPAA regulations.

CHANGES TO THIS NOTICE

We reserve the right to change this notice, and to make the revised or changed notice effective for medical information we already have about you as well as any information we receive in the future. You will be provided a new notice within 60 days if there is a material revision.

COMPLAINTS

If you believe your privacy rights have been violated, you may file a complaint with the Plan's Privacy Officer via the Privacy Contact, whose contact information is below, or with the Secretary of the federal Department of Health and Human Services. To file a complaint with the Plan, contact in writing via U.S. Postal Service:

Vermeer Manufacturing Health and Welfare Benefit Plan
C/o Human Resources
1210 Vermeer Road East
Pella, Iowa 50251

You will not be penalized for filing a complaint. For more information, you may call the Privacy Contact at 641-628-3141. As with all correspondence with the Privacy Contact called for in this Notice, you must identify both yourself and the Plan in which you participate in order to receive a response.

OTHER USES OF MEDICAL INFORMATION

Other uses and disclosures of medical information not covered by this notice or the laws that apply to us will be made only with your written authorization. If you provide an authorization to use or disclose medical information about you, you may revoke that permission, in writing, at any time. If you revoke your permission, we will no longer use or disclose medical information about you for the reasons covered by your written authorization. We are unable to take back any disclosures we have already made with your permission, and we are required to retain our records of the care and benefits provided to you. Furthermore, you should be aware that any disclosure we make pursuant to your authorization strips that information of the protection of the Plan's privacy guidelines.

Important Notice from Vermeer Manufacturing About Your Prescription Drug Coverage and Medicare

Please read this notice carefully and keep it where you can find it. This notice has information about your current prescription drug coverage with Vermeer Manufacturing 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:

1. 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.
2. Vermeer Manufacturing has determined that the prescription drug coverage offered by the Vermeer Manufacturing Medical Plan is, 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 15 to December 7.

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. If you decide to join a Medicare drug plan and drop your current coverage, be aware that you and your dependents will be able to get this coverage back.

When Will You Pay A Higher Premium (Penalty) To Join A Medicare Drug Plan?

You should also know that if you drop or lose your current coverage with Vermeer Manufacturing 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 nineteen 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 below for further information. **NOTE:** You'll get this notice each year. You will also get it before the next period you can join a Medicare drug plan, and if this coverage through Vermeer Manufacturing 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
- 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 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227). TTY users should call 1-877-486-2048.

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 them at 1-800-772-1213 (TTY 1-800-325-0778).

Remember: 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).

Date: 01/01/2026
Name of Entity/Sender: Vermeer Manufacturing
Contact--Position/Office: Team Member Solutions
Address: 1210 Vermeer Rd E, Pella, IA 50219
Phone Number: 641-621-8767

Employee Rights Under the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)

Leave Entitlements

Eligible employees who work for a covered employer can take up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave in a 12-month period for the following reasons:

- The birth of a child or placement of a child for adoption or foster care;
- To bond with a child (leave must be taken within 1 year of the child's birth or placement);
- To care for the employee's spouse, child, or parent who has a qualifying serious health condition;
- For the employee's own qualifying serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the employee's job;
- For qualifying exigencies related to the foreign deployment of a military member who is the employee's spouse, child, or parent.

An eligible employee who is a covered servicemember's spouse, child, parent, or next of kin may also take up to 26 weeks of FMLA leave in a single 12-month period to care for the servicemember with a serious injury or illness.

An employee does not need to use leave in one block. When it is medically necessary or otherwise permitted, employees may take leave intermittently or on a reduced schedule.

Employees may choose, or an employer may require, use of accrued paid leave while taking FMLA leave. If an employee substitutes accrued paid leave for FMLA leave, the employee must comply with the employer's normal paid leave policies.

Benefits & Protections

While employees are on FMLA leave, employers must continue health insurance coverage as if the employees were not on leave.

Upon return from FMLA leave, most employees must be restored to the same job or one nearly identical to it with equivalent pay, benefits, and other employment terms and conditions.

An employer may not interfere with an individual's FMLA rights or retaliate against someone for using or trying to use FMLA leave, opposing any practice made unlawful by the FMLA, or being involved in any proceeding under or related to the FMLA.

Eligibility Requirements

An employee who works for a covered employer must meet three criteria in order to be eligible for FMLA leave. The employee must:

- Have worked for the employer for at least 12 months;
- Have at least 1,250 hours of service in the 12 months before taking leave;* and
- Work at a location where the employer has at least 50 employees within 75 miles of the employee's worksite.

**Special "hours of service" requirements apply to airline flight crew employees.*

Requesting Leave

Generally, employees must give 30-days' advance notice of the need for FMLA leave. If it is not possible to give 30-days' notice, an employee must notify the employer as soon as possible and, generally, follow the employer's usual procedures.

Employees do not have to share a medical diagnosis, but must provide enough information to the employer so it can determine if the leave qualifies for FMLA protection. Sufficient information could include informing an employer that the employee is or will be unable to perform his or her job functions, that a family member cannot perform daily activities, or that hospitalization or continuing medical treatment is necessary. Employees must inform the employer if the need for leave is for a reason for which FMLA leave was previously taken or certified.

Employers can require a certification or periodic recertification supporting the need for leave. If the employer determines that the certification is incomplete, it must provide a written notice indicating what additional information is required.

Employer Responsibilities

Once an employer becomes aware that an employee's need for leave is for a reason that may qualify under the FMLA, the employer must notify the employee if he or she is eligible for FMLA leave and, if eligible, must also provide a notice of rights and responsibilities under the FMLA. If the employee is not eligible, the employer must provide a reason for ineligibility.

Employers must notify its employees if leave will be designated as FMLA leave, and if so, how much leave will be designated as FMLA leave.

Enforcement

Employees may file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, or may bring a private lawsuit against an employer.

The FMLA does not affect any federal or state law prohibiting discrimination or supersede any state or local law or collective bargaining agreement that provides greater family or medical leave rights.

For additional information or to file a complaint, call (866) 4-USWAGE (866-487-9243; TTY 877-889-5627) or go to www.dol.gov/whd.

Continuation Coverage Rights Under COBRA

INTRODUCTION

You're getting this notice because you recently gained coverage under a group health plan (the Plan). This notice has important information about your right to COBRA continuation coverage, which is a temporary extension of coverage under the 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 and other members of your family when group health coverage would otherwise end. 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 it would otherwise end because of a life event. This is also called a "qualifying event." Specific qualifying events are listed later in this notice. After a qualifying event, COBRA continuation coverage must be offered to each person who is a "qualified beneficiary." 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.

If you're an employee, you'll become a qualified beneficiary if you lose your coverage under the Plan because of the following qualifying events:

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

If you're the spouse of an employee, you'll become a qualified beneficiary if you lose your coverage under the Plan because of the following qualifying events:

- 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 of the following qualifying events:

- 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 Vermeer Manufacturing 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 CONTINUATION 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. The employer must notify the Plan Administrator of the following qualifying events:

- The end of employment or reduction of hours of employment;
- Death of the employee;
- Commencement of a proceeding in bankruptcy with respect to the employer; or
- The employee's becoming entitled to Medicare benefits (under Part A, Part B, or both).

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), you must notify the Plan Administrator within 60 days after the qualifying event occurs. You must provide this notice to: Team Member Solutions at 641-621-8767 or hr@vermeer.com

HOW IS COBRA CONTINUATION 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 that generally lasts for 18 months due to employment termination or reduction of hours of work. Certain qualifying events, or a second qualifying event during the initial period of coverage, may permit a beneficiary to receive a maximum of 36 months of coverage.

There are also ways in which this 18-month period of COBRA continuation coverage can be extended:

Disability Extension of 18-month Period of COBRA Continuation Coverage

If you or anyone in your family covered under the Plan is determined by Social Security to be disabled and you notify the Plan Administrator in a timely fashion, you and your entire family may be entitled to get up to an additional 11 months of COBRA continuation coverage, for a 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 COBRA continuation coverage.

Second Qualifying Event Extension of 18-month Period of Continuation Coverage

If your family experiences another qualifying event during the 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 the Plan is properly notified about the second qualifying event. This extension may be available to the spouse and any dependent children getting COBRA continuation coverage if the employee or former employee dies; becomes entitled to Medicare benefits (under Part A, Part B, or both); gets divorced or legally separated; or if the dependent child stops being eligible under the Plan as a dependent child. This extension is only available if the second qualifying 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, Medicare, Medicaid, [Children's Health Insurance Program \(CHIP\)](#), 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 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 contact or contacts identified below. 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 www.dol.gov/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.

PLAN CONTACT INFORMATION

Team Member Solutions
641-621-8767
hr@vermeer.com

Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act

ENROLLMENT NOTICE

If you have had or are going to have a mastectomy, you may be entitled to certain benefits under the Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act of 1998 (WHCRA). 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 lymphedema.

These benefits will be provided subject to the same deductibles and coinsurance applicable to other medical and surgical benefits provided under this plan. Please see your Summary of Benefits and Coverage (SBC) or other plan materials for your medical and surgical deductible and coinsurance information. If you would like more information on WHCRA benefits, call your plan administrator at 641-621-8767.

ANNUAL NOTICE

Do you know that your plan, as required by the Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act of 1998, provides benefits for mastectomy-related services, including all stages of reconstruction and surgery to achieve symmetry between the breasts, prostheses, and complications resulting from a mastectomy, including lymphedema? Call your plan administrator at 641-621-8767 for more information.

Newborns' and Mothers' Health Protection Act

The Newborns' and Mothers' Health Protection Act (the Newborns' Act) provides protections for mothers and their newborn children relating to the length of their hospital stays following childbirth.

Under the Newborns' Act, group health plans may not restrict benefits for mothers or newborns for a hospital stay in connection with childbirth to less than 48 hours following a vaginal delivery or 96 hours following a delivery by cesarean section. The 48-hour (or 96-hour) period starts at the time of delivery, unless a woman delivers outside of the hospital. In that case, the period begins at the time of the hospital admission.

The attending provider may decide, after consulting with the mother, to discharge the mother and/or her newborn child earlier. The attending provider cannot receive incentives or disincentives to discharge the mother or her child earlier than 48 hours (or 96 hours).

Even if a plan offers benefits for hospital stays in connection with childbirth, the Newborns' Act only applies to certain coverage. Specifically, it depends on whether coverage is "insured" by an insurance company or HMO or "self-insured" by an employment-based plan. (Check the Summary Plan Description, the document that outlines benefits and rights under the plan, or contact the plan administrator to find out if coverage in connection with childbirth is "insured" or "self-insured.")

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. Many states have enacted their own version of the Newborns' Act for insured coverage. If your state has a law regulating coverage for newborns and mothers that meets specific criteria and coverage is provided by an insurance company or HMO, state law will apply.

All group health plans that provide maternity or newborn infant coverage must include in their Summary Plan Descriptions a statement describing the Federal or state law requirements applicable to the plan (or any health insurance coverage offered under the plan) relating to hospital length of stay in connection with childbirth for the mother or newborn child.

For more information, see the [Frequently Asked Questions \(FAQs\)](#) About the Newborns' and Mothers' Health Protection Act.

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.

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 ARE 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 balance billed for these post-stabilization services.

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.
- Your health plan generally must:
 - Cover emergency services without requiring you to get approval for services in advance (prior authorization).
 - Cover emergency services 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 the Centers of Medicare and Medicaid Services or the Iowa Insurance Division.

Visit www.cms.gov for more information about your rights under federal law.

Visit www.iid.iowa.gov for more information about your rights under Iowa Law.

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, 2025. Contact your State for more information on eligibility –

STATE	WEBSITE/EMAIL	PHONE
Alabama Medicaid	myalhipp.com	855-692-5447
Alaska Medicaid	Premium Payment Program: myalhipp.com Medicaid Eligibility: health.alaska.gov/dpa Email: customerservice@myalhipp.com	866-251-4861
Arkansas Medicaid	http://myarhipp.com/	855-MyARHIPP (855-692-7447)
California Medicaid	dhcs.ca.gov/hipp Email: hipp@dhcs.ca.gov	916-445-8322 916-440-5676 (fax)
Colorado Medicaid and CHIP	Medicaid: healthfirstcolorado.com CHIP: hcpf.colorado.gov/child-health-plan-plus HIBI: mycohibi.com	800-221-3943 Relay 711 800-359-1991 Relay 711 855-692-6442

Florida Medicaid	flmedicaidplrecovery.com/flmedicaidplrecovery.com/hipp/index.html	877-357-3268
Georgia Medicaid	HIPP: medicaid.georgia.gov/health-insurance-premium-payment-program-hipp CHIPRA: medicaid.georgia.gov/programs/third-party-liability/childrens-health-insurance-program-reauthorization-act-2009-chipra	678-564-1162, press 1 678-564-1162, press 2
Indiana Medicaid	HIPP: https://www.in.gov/fssa/dfr/ All other Medicaid: in.gov/medicaid	800-403-0864 800-457-4584
Iowa Medicaid and CHIP	Medicaid: hhs.iowa.gov/programs/welcome-iowa-medicaid CHIP: hhs.iowa.gov/programs/welcome-iowa-medicaid/iowa-health-link/hawki HIPP: hhs.iowa.gov/programs/welcome-iowa-medicaid/fee-service/hipp	800-338-8366 800-257-8563 888-346-9562
Kansas Medicaid	kancare.ks.gov	800-792-4884 HIPP: 800-967-4660
Kentucky Medicaid and CHIP	KI-HIPP: chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dms/member/Pages/kihipp.aspx KI-HIPP Email: KIHIPPPROGRAM@ky.gov KCHIP: kynect.ky.gov Medicaid: chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dms	KI-HIPP: 855-459-6328 KCHIP: 877-524-4718
Louisiana Medicaid	ldh.la.gov/healthy-louisiana or www.ldh.la.gov/lahipp	Medicaid: 888-342-6207 LaHIPP: 855-618-5488
Maine Medicaid	Enrollment: mymaineconnection.gov/benefits Private health insurance premium: maine.gov/dhhs/ofi/applications-forms	Enroll: 800-442-6003 Private HIP: 800-977-6740 TTY/Relay: 711
Massachusetts Medicaid and CHIP	mass.gov/masshealth/pa Email: masspremassistance@accenture.com	800-862-4840 TTY/Relay: 711
Minnesota Medicaid	mn.gov/dhs/health-care-coverage	800-657-3672
Missouri Medicaid	dss.mo.gov/mhd/participants/pages/hipp.htm	573-751-2005
Montana Medicaid	HIPP: dphhs.mt.gov/MontanaHealthcarePrograms/HIPP HIPP Email: HSHIPPProgram@mt.gov	800-694-3084
Nebraska Medicaid	ACCESSNebraska.ne.gov	855-632-7633 Lincoln: 402-473-7000 Omaha: 402-595-1178
Nevada Medicaid	Medicaid: dhcfnv.gov	800-992-0900
New Hampshire Medicaid	dhhs.nh.gov/programs-services/medicaid/health-insurance-premium-program Email: DHHS.ThirdPartyLiabi@dhhs.nh.gov	603-271-5218 or 800-852-3345, ext. 15218
New Jersey Medicaid and CHIP	Medicaid: state.nj.gov/humanservices/dmahs/clients/medicaid CHIP: njfamilycare.org/index.html	Medicaid: 800-356-1561 CHIP Premium Assist: 609-631-2392 CHIP: 800-701-0710 TTY/Relay: 711
New York Medicaid	health.ny.gov/health_care/medicaid	800-541-2831
North Carolina Medicaid	medicaid.ncdhhs.gov	919-855-4100
North Dakota Medicaid	hhs.nd.gov/healthcare	844-854-4825
Oklahoma Medicaid and CHIP	insureoklahoma.org	888-365-3742
Oregon Medicaid	healthcare.oregon.gov/Pages/index.aspx	800-699-9075
Pennsylvania Medicaid and CHIP	Medicaid: pa.gov/en/services/dhs/apply-for-medicaid-health-insurance-premium-payment-program-hipp.html CHIP: dhs.pa.gov/CHIP/Pages/CHIP.aspx	Medicaid: 800-692-7462 CHIP: 800-986-KIDS (5437)
Rhode Island Medicaid and CHIP	eohhs.ri.gov	855-697-4347 or 401-462-0311 (Direct RIte)

South Carolina Medicaid	scdhhs.gov	888-549-0820
South Dakota Medicaid	dss.sd.gov	888-828-0059
Texas Medicaid	hhs.texas.gov/services/financial/health-insurance-premium-payment-hipp-program	800-440-0493
Utah Medicaid and CHIP	UPP: medicaid.utah.gov/upp/ UPP Email: upp@utah.gov Adult Expansion: medicaid.utah.gov/expansion/ Utah Medicaid Buyout Program: medicaid.utah.gov/buyout-program/ CHIP: chip.utah.gov	UPP: 877-222-2542
Vermont Medicaid	dvha.vermont.gov/members/medicaid/hipp-program	800-250-8427
Virginia Medicaid and CHIP	coverva.dmas.virginia.gov/learn/premium-assistance/famis-select coverva.dmas.virginia.gov/learn/premium-assistance/health-insurance-premium-payment-hipp-programs	Medicaid/CHIP: 800-432-5924
Washington Medicaid	hca.wa.gov	800-562-3022
West Virginia Medicaid and CHIP	dhhr.wv.gov/bms/ mywvhipp.com/	Medicaid: 304-558-1700 CHIP: 855-699-8447
Wisconsin Medicaid and CHIP	dhs.wisconsin.gov/badgercareplus/p-10095.htm	800-362-3002
Wyoming Medicaid	health.wyo.gov/healthcarefn/medicaid/programs-and-eligibility	800-251-1269

To see if any other states have added a premium assistance program since July 31, 2025, or for more information on special enrollment rights, contact either:

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

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

Patient Protection Notice

Wellmark Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Iowa generally requires the designation of a primary care provider. You have the right to designate any primary care provider who participates in our network and who is available to accept you or your family members. Until you make this designation, Wellmark Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Iowa designates one for you based on provider utilization. For information on how to select a primary care provider, and for a list of the participating primary care providers, contact the Wellmark Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Iowa at the number on the back of your ID card.

You do not need prior authorization from Wellmark Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Iowa or from any other person (including a primary care provider) in order to obtain access to obstetrical or gynecological care from a health care professional in our network who specializes in obstetrics or gynecology. The health care professional, however, may be required to comply with certain procedures, including obtaining prior authorization for certain services, following a pre-approved treatment plan, or procedures for making referrals. For a list of participating health care professionals who specialize in obstetrics or gynecology, contact the Wellmark Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Iowa at the number on the back of your ID card.