

HIPAA

Health Insurance Portability & Accountability Act (HIPAA) Special Enrollment Rights

If you or your eligible dependent(s) experience a special enrollment event as described below, you or your eligible dependent(s) may be entitled to enroll in the plan outside of a designated enrollment period upon the occurrence of one of the special enrollment events listed below. If you are already enrolled in the plan, you may request enrollment for you and your eligible dependent(s) under a different option offered by the employer for which you are currently eligible. If you are not already enrolled in the plan, you must request special enrollment for yourself in addition to your eligible dependent(s). In order to elect a special enrollment as outlined below, you and any dependents must be eligible for coverage under the Medical plan. You and all of your eligible dependents must be covered under the same option. The special enrollment events include:



- Acquiring A New Dependent** – If you acquire a new dependent(s) through marriage, birth, adoption or placement for adoption, you may request special enrollment for any of the following combinations of individuals, if not already enrolled in the plan: employee only; spouse only; employee and spouse; dependent child(ren) only; employee and dependent child(ren); employee, spouse and dependent child(ren). Enrollment of dependent children is limited to the newborn or adopted children or children who became dependent children of the employee due to marriage. Dependent children who were already dependents of the employee but not currently enrolled in the plan are not entitled to special enrollment. Coverage for step-children is limited to step-children subject to a court order requiring coverage and the employee and spouse are also enrolled in the Plan.
- Loss of Eligibility for State Medicaid or Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP)** – If you and / or your dependent(s) were covered under a state Medicaid or CHIP plan and the coverage is terminated due to a loss of eligibility, you may request special enrollment for yourself and any affected dependent(s) who are not already enrolled in the plan. You must request enrollment within 30 days after termination of Medicaid or CHIP coverage and be eligible for coverage.
- Loss of Eligibility For Other Coverage (Excluding Continuation Coverage)** – If coverage was declined under the plan due to coverage under another plan, and eligibility for the other

coverage is lost, you and all your eligible dependent(s) may request special enrollment in the plan. This provision applies to loss of eligibility as a result of any of the following:

- divorce;
- cessation of dependent status (such as reaching the limiting age);
- death of the employee;
- involuntary loss of coverage;
- reduction in work hours to below the minimum required for eligibility;
- you or your dependent(s) no longer reside, live or work in the other plan's network service area and no other coverage is available under the other plan;
- the other plan no longer offers any benefits to a class of similarly situation individuals.

- Termination of Employer Contributions (Excluding Continuation Coverage)** – If a current or former employer ceases all contributions towards the employee's or dependent's other coverage, special enrollment may be requested in the plan for you and all of your eligible dependent(s).
- Exhaustion of COBRA or Other Continuation Coverage** – Special enrollment may be requested in the plan for you and all of your eligible dependent(s) upon exhaustion of COBRA or other continuation coverage. If you or your dependent(s) elect COBRA or other continuation coverage following loss of coverage under another plan, the COBRA or other continuation coverage must be exhausted before any special enrollment rights exist under the plan. An individual is considered to have exhausted COBRA or other continuation coverage only if such coverage ceases: (a) due to failure of the employer or other responsible entity to remit premiums on a timely basis; or (b) when the person no longer resides or works in the other plan's service area and there is no other COBRA or continuation coverage available under the plan. The does not include termination of an employer's limited period of contributions towards COBRA or other continuation coverage as provided under any severance or other agreement.

Except as stated above, special enrollment must be requested within 30 days after the occurrence of the special enrollment event. Coverage will be effective immediately on the date of the special event. Individuals who enroll in the plan due to a special enrollment event will not be considered late entrants.



HIPAA PRIVACY

The Plan provides each Covered Person with a separate Notice of Privacy Practices. This Notice describes how the Plan uses and discloses a Covered Person's personal health information. It also describes certain rights the Covered Person has regarding this information. Additional copies of the Plan's Notice of Privacy Practices are available by calling 330-287-5409

Definitions:

- **Breach** means an unauthorized acquisition, access, use or disclosure of Protected Health Information ("PHI") or Electronic Protected Health Information ("ePHI") that violates the HIPAA Privacy Rule and that compromises the security or privacy of the information.
- **Protected Health Information ("PHI")** means individually identifiable health information, as defined by HIPAA, that is created or received by the Plan and that relates to the past, present, or future physical or mental health or condition of an individual; the provision of health care to an individual; or the past, present, or future payment for the provision of health care to an individual; and that identifies the individual or for which there is a reasonable basis to believe the information can be used to identify the individual. PHI includes information of persons living or deceased.

Commitment to Protecting Health Information: The Plan will comply with the Standards for Privacy of Individually Identifiable Health Information (i.e., the "Privacy Rule") set forth by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services ("HHS") pursuant to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 ("HIPAA"). Such standards control the dissemination of "protected health information" ("PHI") of Covered Persons. Privacy Standards will be implemented and enforced in the offices of the Employer and Plan Administrator and any other entity that may assist in the operation of the Plan.

The Plan is required by law to take reasonable steps to ensure the privacy of the Covered Person's PHI, and inform him/her about:

1. The Plan's disclosures and uses of PHI.
2. The Covered Person's privacy rights with respect to his or her PHI.
3. The Plan's duties with respect to his or her PHI.
4. The Covered Person's right to file a complaint with the Plan and with the Secretary of HHS.
5. The person or office to contact for further information about the Plan's privacy practices.

Within this provision capitalized terms may be used, but not otherwise defined. These terms shall have the same meaning as those terms set forth in 45 CFR Sections 160.103 and 164.501. Any HIPAA regulation modifications altering a defined HIPAA term or regulatory citation shall be deemed incorporated into this provision.

How Health Information May Be Used and Disclosed: In general, the Privacy Rules permit the Plan to use and disclose, the minimum necessary amount, an individual's PHI, without obtaining authorization, only if the use or disclosure is for any of the following:

1. To carry out payment of benefits.
2. For health care operations.
3. For treatment purposes.
4. If the use or disclosure falls within one of the limited circumstances described in the rules (e.g., the disclosure is required by law or for public health activities).

Disclosure of PHI to the Plan Administrator for Plan Administration Purposes: In order that the Plan Administrator may receive and use PHI for plan administration purposes, the Plan Administrator agrees to:

1. Not use or further disclose PHI other than as permitted or required by the Plan documents or as required by law (as defined in the Privacy Standards).
2. Ensure that any agents, including a subcontractor, to whom the Plan Administrator provides PHI received from the Plan, agree to the same restrictions and conditions that apply to the Plan Administrator with respect to such PHI.
3. Establish safeguards for information, including security systems for data processing and storage.
4. Maintain the confidentiality of all PHI, unless an individual gives specific consent or authorization to disclose such data or unless the data is used for health care payment or Plan operations.
5. Receive PHI, in the absence of an individual's express authorization, only to carry out Plan administration functions.
6. ***If a Plan engages in underwriting:*** Not use or disclose Genetic Information for underwriting purposes.
7. Not use or disclose PHI for employment-related actions and decisions or in connection with any other benefit or Employee benefit plan of the Plan Administrator, except pursuant to an authorization which meets the requirements of the Privacy Standards.
8. Report to the Plan any PHI use or disclosure that is inconsistent with the uses or disclosures provided for of which the Plan Administrator becomes aware.
9. Make available PHI in accordance with section 164.524 of the Privacy Standards (45 CFR 164.524).
10. Make available PHI for amendment and incorporate any amendments to PHI in accordance with section 164.526 of the Privacy Standards (45 CFR 164.526).
11. Make available the information required to provide an accounting of disclosures in accordance with section 164.528 of the Privacy Standards (45 CFR 164.528).
12. Make its internal practices, books and records relating to the use and disclosure of PHI received from the Plan available to the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services ("HHS"), or any other officer or Employee of HHS to whom the authority involved has been delegated, for purposes of determining compliance by the Plan with part 164, subpart E, of the Privacy Standards (45 CFR 164.500 et seq).
13. Train Employees in privacy protection requirements and appoint a Privacy Officer responsible for such protections.
14. If feasible, return or destroy all PHI received from the Plan that the Plan Administrator still maintains in any form and retain no copies of such PHI when no longer needed for the purpose for which disclosure was made, except that, if such return or destruction is not feasible, limit further uses and disclosures to those purposes that make the return or destruction of the PHI infeasible.
15. Ensure that adequate separation between the Plan and the Plan Administrator, as required in section 164.504(f)(2)(iii) of the Privacy Standards (45 CFR 164.504(f)(2)(iii)), is established as follows:
 - a. The following Employees, or classes of Employees, or other persons under control of the Plan Administrator, shall be given access to the PHI to be disclosed:
 - i. Privacy Officer.
 - b. The access to and use of PHI by the individuals identified above shall be restricted to the plan administration functions that the Plan Administrator performs for the Plan.
 - c. In the event any of the individuals described above do not comply with the provisions of the Plan documents relating to use and disclosure of PHI, the Plan Administrator shall impose reasonable sanctions as necessary, in its discretion, to ensure that no further non-compliance occurs. The Plan Administrator will promptly report such violation or noncompliance to the Plan, and will cooperate with the Plan to correct violation or noncompliance and to impose appropriate disciplinary action or sanctions. Such sanctions shall be imposed progressively (for example, an oral warning, a written

warning, time off without pay and termination), if appropriate, and shall be imposed so that they are commensurate with the severity of the violation.

Disclosure of Summary Health Information to the Plan Sponsor: The Plan may disclose PHI to the Plan Sponsor of the group health plan for purposes of plan administration or pursuant to an authorization request signed by the Covered Person. The Plan may use or disclose "summary health information" to the Plan Sponsor for obtaining premium bids or modifying, amending, or terminating the group health plan. "Summary health information" may be individually identifiable health information and it summarizes the Claims history, Claims expenses, or the type of Claims experienced by individuals in the plan, but it excludes all identifiers that must be removed for the information to be de-identified, except that it may contain geographic information to the extent that it is aggregated by five-digit zip code.

Disclosure of Certain Enrollment Information to the Plan Sponsor: Pursuant to section 164.504(f)(1)(iii) of the Privacy Standards (45 CFR 164.504(f)(1)(iii)), the Plan may disclose to the Plan Sponsor information on whether an individual is participating in the Plan or is enrolled in or has un-enrolled from a health insurance issuer or health maintenance organization offered by the Plan to the Plan Sponsor.

Disclosure of PHI to Obtain Stop-loss or Excess Loss Coverage: The Plan Sponsor may hereby authorize and direct the Plan, through the Plan Sponsor or the Third Party Administrator, to disclose PHI to stop-loss carriers, excess loss carriers or managing general underwriters ("MGUs") for underwriting and other purposes in order to obtain and maintain stop-loss or excess loss coverage related to benefit claims under the Plan. Such disclosures shall be made in accordance with the Privacy Standards.

Other Disclosures and Uses of PHI:

Primary Uses and Disclosures of PHI

1. **Treatment, Payment and Health Care Operations:** The Plan has the right to use and disclose a Covered Person's PHI for all activities as included within the definitions of Treatment, Payment, and Health Care Operations and pursuant to the HIPAA Privacy Rule.
2. **Business Associates:** The Plan contracts with individuals and entities (Business Associates) to perform various functions on its behalf. In performance of these functions or to provide services, Business Associates will receive, create, maintain, use, or disclose PHI, but only after the Plan and the Business Associate agree in writing to contract terms requiring the Business Associate to appropriately safeguard the Covered Person's information.
3. **Other Covered Entities:** The Plan may disclose PHI to assist health care Providers in connection with their treatment or payment activities or to assist other covered entities in connection with payment activities and certain health care operations. For example, the Plan may disclose PHI to a health care Provider when needed by the Provider to render treatment to a Covered Person, and the Plan may disclose PHI to another covered entity to conduct health care operations. The Plan may also disclose or share PHI with other insurance carriers (such as Medicare, etc.) in order to coordinate benefits, if a Covered Person has coverage through another carrier.

Other Possible Uses and Disclosures of PHI

1. **Required by Law:** The Plan may use or disclose PHI when required by law, provided the use or disclosure complies with and is limited to the relevant requirements of such law.
2. **Public Health and Safety:** The Plan may use or disclose PHI when permitted for purposes of public health activities, including disclosures to:

- a. A public health authority or other appropriate government authority authorized by law to receive reports of Child abuse or neglect.
 - b. Report reactions to medications or problems with products or devices regulated by the Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) or other activities related to quality, safety, or effectiveness of FDA-regulated products or activities.
 - c. Locate and notify persons of recalls of products they may be using.
 - d. A person who may have been exposed to a communicable Disease or may otherwise be at risk of contracting or spreading a Disease or condition, if authorized by law.
3. Government Authority: The Plan may disclose PHI to a government authority, except for reports of Child abuse or neglect, when required or authorized by law, or with the Covered Person's agreement, if the Plan reasonably believes he or she to be a victim of abuse, neglect, or domestic violence. In such case, the Plan will promptly inform the Covered Person that such a disclosure has been or will be made unless the Plan believes that informing him/her would place him/her at risk of serious harm (but only to someone in a position to help prevent the threat). Disclosure generally may be made to a minor's parents or other representatives although there may be circumstances under Federal or State law when the parents or other representatives may not be given access to the minor's PHI.
4. Health Oversight Activities: The Plan may disclose PHI to a health oversight agency for oversight activities authorized by law. This includes civil, administrative or criminal investigations; inspections; claim audits; licensure or disciplinary actions; and other activities necessary for appropriate oversight of a health care system, government health care program, and compliance with certain laws.
5. Lawsuits and Disputes: The Plan may disclose PHI when required for judicial or administrative proceedings. For example, the Covered Person's PHI may be disclosed in response to a subpoena, discovery requests, or other required legal processes when the Plan is given satisfactory assurances that the requesting party has made a good faith attempt to advise the Covered Person of the request or to obtain an order protecting such information, and done in accordance with specified procedural safeguards.
6. Law Enforcement: The Plan may disclose PHI to a law enforcement official when required for law enforcement purposes concerning identifying or locating a suspect, fugitive, material witness or missing person. Under certain circumstances, the Plan may disclose the Covered Person's PHI in response to a law enforcement official's request if he or she is, or are suspected to be, a victim of a crime and if it believes in good faith that the PHI constitutes evidence of criminal conduct that occurred on the Sponsor's or Plan's premises.
7. Decedents: The Plan may disclose PHI to family members or others involved in decedent's care or payment for care, a coroner, funeral director or medical examiner for the purpose of identifying a deceased person, determining a cause of death or as necessary to carry out their duties as authorized by law. The decedent's health information ceases to be protected after the individual is deceased for 50 years.
8. Research: The Plan may use or disclose PHI for research, subject to certain limited conditions.
9. To Avert a Serious Threat to Health or Safety: The Plan may disclose PHI in accordance with applicable law and standards of ethical conduct, if the Plan, in good faith, believes the use or disclosure is necessary to prevent or lessen a threat to health or safety of a person or to the public.
10. Workers' Compensation: The Plan may disclose PHI when authorized by and to the extent necessary to comply with workers' compensation or other similar programs established by law.
11. Military and National Security: The Plan may disclose PHI to military authorities or armed forces personnel under certain circumstances. As authorized by law, the Plan may disclose PHI required for intelligence, counter-intelligence, and other national security activities to authorized Federal officials.

Required Disclosures of PHI

1. Disclosures to Covered Persons: The Plan is required to disclose to a Covered Person most of the PHI in a Designated Record Set when the Covered Person requests access to this information. The Plan will disclose a Covered Person's PHI to an individual who has been assigned as his or her representative and who has qualified for such designation in accordance with the relevant State law. Before disclosure to an individual qualified as a personal representative, the Plan must be given written supporting documentation establishing the basis of the personal representation.

The Plan may elect not to treat the person as the Covered Person's personal representative if it has a reasonable belief that the Covered Person has been, or may be, subjected to domestic violence, abuse, or neglect by such person, it is not in the Covered Person's best interest to treat the person as his or her personal representative, or treating such person as his or her personal representative could endanger the Covered Person.

2. Disclosures to the Secretary of the U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services: The Plan is required to disclose the Covered Person's PHI to the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Resources when the Secretary is investigating or determining the Plan's compliance with the HIPAA Privacy Rule.

Instances When Required Authorization Is Needed From Covered Persons Before Disclosing PHI

1. ***If the Plan maintains psychotherapy notes***: Most uses and disclosures of psychotherapy notes.
2. Uses and disclosures for marketing.
3. Sale of PHI.
4. Other uses and disclosures not described in this section can only be made with authorization from the Covered Person. The Covered Person may revoke this authorization at any time.

Covered Person's Rights: The Covered Person has the following rights regarding PHI about him/her:

1. Request Restrictions: The Covered Person has the right to request additional restrictions on the use or disclosure of PHI for treatment, payment, or health care operations. The Covered Person may request that the Plan restrict disclosures to family members, relatives, friends or other persons identified by him/her who are involved in his or her care or payment for his or her care. The Plan is not required to agree to these requested restrictions.
2. Right to Receive Confidential Communication: The Covered Person has the right to request that he or she receive communications regarding PHI in a certain manner or at a certain location. The request must be made in writing and how the Covered Person would like to be contacted. The Plan will accommodate all reasonable requests.
3. Right to Receive Notice of Privacy Practices: The Covered Person is entitled to receive a paper copy of the plan's Notice of Privacy Practices at any time. To obtain a paper copy, contact the Privacy Officer.
4. Accounting of Disclosures: The Covered Person has the right to request an accounting of disclosures the Plan has made of his or her PHI. The request must be made in writing and does not apply to disclosures for treatment, payment, health care operations, and certain other purposes. The Covered Person is entitled to such an accounting for the six years prior to his or her request. Except as provided below, for each disclosure, the accounting will include: (a) the date of the disclosure, (b) the name of the entity or person who received the PHI and, if known, the address of such entity or person; (c) a description of the PHI disclosed, (d) a statement of the purpose of the disclosure that reasonably informs the Covered Person of the basis of the

disclosure, and certain other information. If the Covered Person wishes to make a request, please contact the Privacy Officer.

5. **Access:** The Covered Person has the right to request the opportunity to look at or get copies of PHI maintained by the Plan about him/her in certain records maintained by the Plan. If the Covered Person requests copies, he or she may be charged a fee to cover the costs of copying, mailing, and other supplies. If a Covered Person wants to inspect or copy PHI, or to have a copy of his or her PHI transmitted directly to another designated person, he or she should contact the Privacy Officer. A request to transmit PHI directly to another designated person must be in writing, signed by the Covered Person and the recipient must be clearly identified. The Plan must respond to the Covered Person's request within thirty (30) days (in some cases, the Plan can request a thirty (30) day extension). In very limited circumstances, the Plan may deny the Covered Person's request. If the Plan denies the request, the Covered Person may be entitled to a review of that denial.
6. **Amendment:** The Covered Person has the right to request that the Plan change or amend his or her PHI. The Plan reserves the right to require this request be in writing. Submit the request to the Privacy Officer. The Plan may deny the Covered Person's request in certain cases, including if it is not in writing or if he or she does not provide a reason for the request.
7. **Fund raising contacts:** The Covered Person has the right to opt out of fundraising contacts.

Questions or Complaints: If the Covered Person wants more information about the Plan's privacy practices, has questions or concerns, or believes that the Plan may have violated his or her privacy rights, please contact the Plan using the following information. The Covered Person may submit a written complaint to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services or with the Plan. The Plan will provide the Covered Person with the address to file his or her complaint with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services upon request.

The Plan will not retaliate against the Covered Person for filing a complaint with the Plan or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Contact Information:

Privacy Officer Contact Information:

Barb Winey, HR Manager

428 West Liberty Street

Wooster, Ohio 44691

Phone: 330-287-5409

Fax: 330-287-5407

Email: bwiney@wayneohio.org

Additional Contact Information for HIPAA Questions:

Patrick Herron, County Administrator

428 West Liberty Street

Wooster, Ohio 44691

Phone: 330-287-5400

Fax: 330-287-5407

Email: pherron@wayneohio.org

HIPAA SECURITY

Disclosure of Electronic Protected Health Information ("Electronic PHI") to the Plan Sponsor for Plan Administration Functions: STANDARDS FOR SECURITY OF INDIVIDUALLY IDENTIFIABLE HEALTH INFORMATION ("SECURITY RULE")

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) and other applicable law shall override the following wherever there is a conflict, or a term or terms is/are not hereby defined.

The Security Rule imposes regulations for maintaining the integrity, confidentiality and availability of protected health information that it creates, receives, maintains, or maintains electronically that is kept in electronic format (ePHI) as required under HIPAA.

Definitions:

- **Electronic Protected Health Information (ePHI)**, as defined in Section 160.103 of the Security Standards (45 C.F.R. 160.103), means individually identifiable health information transmitted or maintained in any electronic media.
- **Security Incidents**, as defined within Section 164.304 of the Security Standards (45 C.F.R. 164.304), means the attempted or successful unauthorized access, use, disclosure, modification, or destruction of information or interference with systems operation in an information system.

Plan Sponsor Obligations: To enable the Plan Sponsor to receive and use Electronic PHI for Plan Administration Functions (as defined in 45 CFR §164.504(a)), the Plan Sponsor agrees to:

1. Implement administrative, physical, and technical safeguards that reasonably and appropriately protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of the Electronic PHI that it creates, receives, maintains, or transmits on behalf of the Plan.
2. Ensure that adequate separation between the Plan and the Plan Sponsor, as required in 45 CFR § 164.504(f)(2)(iii), is supported by reasonable and appropriate Security Measures.
3. Ensure that any agent, including a subcontractor, to whom the Plan Sponsor provides Electronic PHI created, received, maintained, or transmitted on behalf of the Plan, agrees to implement reasonable and appropriate administrative, physical, and technical safeguards to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the Electronic PHI and report to the Plan any security incident of which it becomes aware.
4. Report to the Plan any security incident of which it becomes aware.

Notification Requirements in the Event of a Breach of Unsecured PHI: The required breach notifications are triggered upon the discovery of a breach of unsecured PHI. A breach is discovered as of the first day the breach is known, or reasonably should have been known.

When a breach of unsecured PHI is discovered, the Plan will:

1. Notify the Covered Person whose PHI has been, or is reasonably believed to have been, assessed, acquired, used, or disclosed as a result of the breach, in writing, without unreasonable delay and in no case later than sixty (60) calendar days after discovery of the breach. Breach notification must be provided to the affected individual(s) by:
 - a. Written notice by first-class mail to the Covered Person (or next of kin) at the last known address or, if specified by the Covered Person, e-mail.

- b. If the Plan has insufficient or out-of-date contact information for the Covered Person, the Covered Person must be notified by a "substitute form".
 - c. If an urgent notice is required, the Plan may contact the Covered Person by telephone. The breach notification will have the following content:
 - i. Brief description of what happened, including date of breach and date discovered.
 - ii. Types of unsecured PHI involved (e.g., name, Social Security number, date of birth, home address, account number).
 - iii. Steps the Covered Person should take to protect from potential harm.
 - iv. What the Plan is doing to investigate the breach, mitigate losses and protect against further breaches.
2. Notify the media if the breach affected more than 500 residents of a State or jurisdiction. Notice must be provided to prominent media outlets serving the State or jurisdiction without unreasonable delay and in no case later than sixty (60) calendar days after the date the breach was discovered.
 3. Notify the HHS Secretary if the breach involves 500 or more individuals, contemporaneously with the notice to the affected individual and in the manner specified by HHS. If the breach involves less than 500 individuals, an internal log or other documentation of such breaches must be maintained and annually submitted to HHS within sixty (60) days after the end of each Calendar Year.
 4. When a Business Associate, which provides services for the Plan and comes in contact with PHI in connection with those services discovers a breach has occurred, that Business Associate will notify the Plan without unreasonable delay and in no case later than sixty (60) calendar days after discovery of a breach so that the affected Covered Persons may be notified. To the extent possible, the Business Associate should identify each individual whose unsecured PHI has been, or is reasonably believed to have been, breached.