

### **Michelle's Law Notice**

When a dependent child loses student status for purposes of the group health plan coverage as a result of a medically necessary leave of absence from a post-secondary educational institution, the group health plan will continue to provide coverage during the leave of absence for up to one year, or until coverage would otherwise terminate under the group health plan, whichever is earlier.

In order to be eligible to continue coverage as a dependent during such leave of absence, the group health plan must receive written certification by a treating physician of the dependent child which states that the child is suffering from a serious illness or injury and that the leave of absence (or other change of enrollment) is medically necessary.

### **Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act**

Did 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? Contact your plan administrator at for more information.

### **Newborns' and Mother's Health Protection Act**

Group health plans and health insurance issuers generally may not, under federal law, restrict benefits for any hospital length of stay in connection with childbirth for the mother or newborn child to less than 48 hours following a vaginal delivery, or less than 96 hours following a cesarean section. However, federal law generally does not prohibit the mother's or newborn's attending provider, after consulting with the mother, from discharging the mother or her newborn earlier than 48 hours (or 96 hours as applicable). In any case, plans and issuers may not, under federal law, require that a provider obtain authorization from the plan or the insurance issuer for prescribing a length of stay not in excess of 48 hours (or 96 hours).