

**CREDIBLE Rx COVERAGE ARE YOU, OR A FAMILY MEMBER, MEDICARE ELIGIBLE  
(OR ABOUT TO BECOME MEDICARE ELIGIBLE)? IF SO, PLEASE READ AND KEEP FOR YOUR RECORDS!**

## **Notice of Creditable Coverage**

Your prescription drug coverage provided under The Majestic Steel USA, Inc. Welfare Benefit Plan is expected to pay out, on average, the same or more than what the standard Medicare prescription drug coverage will pay. This is known as "creditable coverage".

### **Why This is Important**

This information is to help you decide whether or not you want to join a Medicare drug plan. It is important for those eligible for both Medicare and a group health plan to look ahead and weigh the costs, benefits, and participation terms of the various options on a regular, if not annual, basis. Based on individual facts and circumstances some choose to elect Medicare only, some choose to elect coverage under the group health plan only, while some choose to enroll in both coverages. When both are elected, benefits coordinate according to the Medicare Secondary Payer Rules. That is, one plan or the other would *reduce payment* in order to prevent you from being reimbursed the full amount from both sources. Your age, the reason for your Medicare eligibility and other factors determine which plan is primary (pays first, generally without reductions) versus secondary (pays second, generally with reductions).

### **When Are You Eligible for a Medicare Drug Plan?**

When someone first becomes eligible to enroll in a government-sponsored Medicare "Part D" prescription drug plan, enrollment is considered timely if completed by the end of his or her "Initial Enrollment Period" which ends 3 months after the month in which he or she turned age 65. If you choose not to enroll in Medicare Part D during your Initial Enrollment Period, *when you finally do enroll you may be subject to a late enrollment penalty* added to your monthly Medicare Part D premium. Specifically, the extra cost, if any, increases *based on the number of full, uncovered months* during which you went without either Medicare Part D or else without "creditable" prescription drug coverage obtained from another source.

### **When May You Join A Medicare Drug Plan?**

Eligible individuals may join a Medicare drug plan when you first become eligible for Medicare and each year from October 15<sup>th</sup> through December 7<sup>th</sup>. However, if you lose your current creditable 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.

You should also know if you drop or lose your current coverage and do not join a Medicare drug plan within 63 continuous days after your current coverage ends, you may pay a higher premium (at least 1%) to join a Medicare drug plan later. Carefully coordinating your transition between plans is therefore essential.

**Those who miss these opportunities are generally unable to enroll in a Medicare Part D plan until another enrollment period becomes available.**

### **For More Information Regarding Your Options Under Medicare Prescription Drug Coverage**

If you are unsure as to whether or when you will become eligible for Medicare, or if you have questions about how to get help to pay for it, please call the Social Security Administration at (800) 772-1213 or visit [socialsecurity.gov](http://socialsecurity.gov). Specific questions about our prescription drug coverage should be directed to the customer service number on your ID card, if enrolled, or to the Plan Administrator.

### **HIPAA Notice of Privacy Practices**

You are receiving this Privacy Notice because you are eligible to participate in an employer sponsored group health plans. The Health Plans are committed to protecting the confidentiality of any health information collected about an individual. This Notice describes how the Health Plan may use and disclose, "protected health information" (PHI). For information to be considered "PHI", it must meet three conditions:

Information is created or received by a health care provider, health plan, employer, or health care clearinghouse; Information relates past, present, or future physical or mental health 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 the information either identifies the individual or provides a reasonable basis for believing that it can be used to identify the individual.

The Health Plan is required by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) to provide this Notice to an individual. Additionally, the Health Plan is required by law to:

Maintain the privacy of an individual's "protected health information" (PHI) and provide you with the Privacy Notice of its legal duties and privacy practices with respect to an individual's PHI and follow the terms of its Privacy Notice that is currently in effect.

Employees of the plan sponsor who administer and manage this Health Plan may use PHI only for appropriate plan purposes (such as for payment or health care operations), but not for purposes of other benefits not provided by this plan, and not for employment-related purposes of the plan sponsor. These individuals must comply with the same requirements that apply to the Health Plan to protect the confidentiality of PHI.

## Uses and Disclosures of Protected Health Information (PHI)

The following categories describe the ways that the Health Plan may use and disclose protected health information. For each category of uses and disclosures, examples will be provided. Not every use or disclosure in a category will be listed. However, all the ways the Health Plan is permitted to use and disclose information will fall within one of these categories.

**Treatment Purposes.** The Health Plan may disclose PHI to a health care provider for the health care provider's treatment purposes. For example, if an individual's Primary Care Physician (PCP) or treating medical provider refers the individual to a specialist for treatment, the Health Plan can disclose the individual's PHI to the specialist to whom they have been referred so (s)he can become familiar with the individual's medical condition, prior diagnoses and treatment, and prognosis.

**Payment Purposes.** The Health Plan may use or disclose health information for payment purposes; such as, determining eligibility for plan benefits, obtaining premiums, facilitating payment for the treatment and services an individual receives from health care providers, determining plan responsibility for benefit payments, and coordinating benefits with other benefit plans. Examples of payment functions may include reviewing the medical necessity of health care services, determining whether a particular treatment is experimental or investigational, or determining whether a specific treatment is covered under the plan

**Health Care Operations.** The Health Plan may use PHI for its own health care operations and may disclose PHI to carry out necessary insurance related activities. Some examples of Health Care Operations may include: underwriting, premium rating and other activities related to plan coverage; conducting quality assessment and improvement activities; placing contracts; conducting or arranging for medical review, legal services, audit services, and fraud and abuse detection programs; and business planning, management and general administration of the Health Plan.

**To a Business Associate of the Health Plan.** The Health Plan may disclose PHI to a Business Associate (BA) of the Health Plan, provided a valid Business Associate Agreement is in place between the Business Associate and the Health Plan. A Business Associate is an entity that performs a function on behalf of the Health Plan and that uses PHI in doing so or provides services to the Health Plan such as legal, actuarial, accounting, consulting, or administrative services. Examples of Business Associates include the Health Plan's Third-Party Administrators (TPAs), Actuary, and Broker.

**To the Health Plan Sponsor.** The Health Plan may disclose PHI to the Plan Sponsor as long as the sponsor has amended its plan documents, provided a certification to the Health Plan, established certain safeguards and firewalls to limit the classes of employees who will have access to PHI, and to limit the use of PHI to plan purposes and not for non-permissible purposes, as required by the Privacy Rule. Any disclosures to the plan sponsor must be for purposes of administering the Health Plan. Some examples may include: disclosure for claims appeals to the Plan's Benefits Committee, for case management purposes, or to perform plan administration functions.

The Health Plan may also disclose enrollment/disenrollment information to the plan sponsor, for enrollment or disenrollment purposes only, and may disclose "Summary Health information" (as defined under the HIPAA medical privacy regulations) to the plan sponsor for the purpose of obtaining premium bids or modifying or terminating the plan.

**Required by Law or Requested as Part of a Regulatory or Legal Proceeding.** The Health Plan may use and disclose PHI as required by law or when requested as part of a regulatory or legal proceeding. For example, the Health Plan may disclose medical information when required by a court order in a litigation proceeding, or pursuant to a subpoena, or as necessary to comply with Workers' Compensation laws.

**Public Health Activities or to Avert a Serious Threat to Health or Safety.** The Health Plan may disclose PHI to public health authorities for purposes related to: preventing or controlling disease, injury or disability; reporting child abuse or neglect; reporting domestic violence; reporting to the Food and Drug Administration problems with products and reactions to medications; and reporting disease or infection exposure.

**Law Enforcement or Specific Government Functions.** The Health Plan may disclose PHI to law enforcement personnel for purposes such as identifying or locating a suspect, fugitive, material witness or missing person; complying with a court order or subpoena; and other law enforcement purposes.

Other uses and disclosures will be made only with an individual's written authorization or that of their legal representative, and the individual may revoke such authorization as provided by section 164.508(b) (5) of the Privacy Rule. Any disclosures that were made when the individual's Authorization was in effect will not be retracted.

### **An Individual's Rights Regarding PHI**

An individual has the following rights with respect to their PHI:

**Right to Inspect and Copy PHI.** An individual has the right to inspect and copy health information about them that may be used to make decisions about plan benefits. If they request a copy of the information, a reasonable fee to cover expenses associated with their request may be charged.

**Right to Request Restrictions.** An individual has the right to request restrictions on certain uses and disclosures of their PHI (although the Health Plan is not required to agree to a requested restriction).

**Right to Receive Confidential Communications of PHI.** An individual has the right to receive their PHI through a reasonable alternative means or at an alternative location if they believe the Health Plan's usual method of communicating PHI may endanger them.

**Right to Request an Amendment.** An individual has the right to request the Health Plan to amend their health information that they believe is incorrect or incomplete. The Health Plan is not required to change the PHI but is required to provide the individual with a response in either case.

**Right to Accounting of Disclosures.** An individual has the right to receive a list or "accounting of disclosures" of their health information made by the Health Plan, except the disclosures made by the Health Plan for treatment, payment, or health care operations, national security, law enforcement or to corrections personnel, pursuant to the individual's Authorization, or to the individual. An individual's request must specify a time period of up to six years and may not include dates prior to May 1, 2010 (effective date of this regulation). The Health Plan will provide one accounting of disclosures free of charge once every 12-month period.

**Breach Notification.** An individual has the right to receive notice of a breach of your unsecured medical information. Notification may be delayed if so, required by a law enforcement official. If you are deceased and there is a breach of your medical information, the notice will be provided to your next of kin or personal representatives if the plan knows the identity and address of such individual(s).

*Optional if covered entity engages in underwriting* **Genetic Information.** An individual's genetic information will not be used for under writing except for long term care plans.

**Right to Paper Copy.** An individual has a right to receive a paper copy of this Notice of Privacy Practices at any time.

### **The Health Plan's Responsibilities Regarding an Individual's PHI**

The Health Plan is a "covered entity" (CE) and has responsibilities under HIPAA regarding the use and disclosure of PHI. The Health Plan has a legal obligation to maintain the privacy of PHI and to provide individuals with notice of its legal duties and privacy practices with respect to PHI. The Health Plan is required to abide by the terms of the current Notice of Privacy Practices (the "Notice"). The Health Plan reserves the right to change the terms of this Notice at any time and to make the revised Notice provisions effective for all PHI the Health Plan maintains, even PHI obtained prior to the effective date of the revisions. If the Health Plan revises the Notice, the Health Plan will promptly distribute a revised Notice to all actively enrolled participants whenever a material change has been made. Until such time, the Health Plan is required by law to comply with the current version of this Notice

The complaint will be investigated, and a written response will be provided to the individual within 30 days from receipt of the complaint. A written summary of the complaint and any correction action taken will be filed with the Privacy Officer. The Health Plan will not retaliate against the individual in any way for filing a complaint.

If an individual would like their complaint reviewed by an outside agency, they may contact the Department of Health and Human Services at the following address:

**Department of Health and Human Services  
The Hubert H. Humphrey Building  
200 Independence Avenue, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 2020**