

## The Winning Wheels, Inc. Health & Welfare Plan

# Notices & Disclosures

*for the 2025 Plan Year*



### Notice of HIPAA Special Enrollment Rights

If you chose to decline enrollment 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 you or your dependents' other coverage ends (or after the employer stops contributing toward the other coverage).

You may also be able to enroll in this plan if coverage is lost under a Medicaid plan or CHIP, or due to a determination of eligibility for a

premium assistance subsidy under Medicaid or CHIP. In these events you must request enrollment within 60 days of the date of a determination of eligibility for premium assistance or the date the Medicaid or CHIP coverage ends.

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

Please note that in such cases enrollment is not automatic, and therefore following the enrollment process in its entirety is required, even if it does not change your election tier. So for example, you must formally enroll your newborn child onto the plan within 30 days

of the date of birth even if you already have family coverage and your premiums would not change as a result. Failing to enroll a dependent would result in that dependent not having coverage even though the coverage for the rest of the family would continue.

Finally, please be advised that this plan reserves the right to require a written reason for declining the offer of coverage. When an enrollment/waiver form is provided for this purpose, a signed and dated letter waiving the coverage and specifying the specific reason for declining the coverage may be accepted by the Plan Administrators.

To request special enrollment or obtain more information, contact Robin Landis at (815) 778-3683 or [rlandis@ahelpc.com](mailto:rlandis@ahelpc.com).

**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 Page 6 for important information!

*All questions should be directed to:*

**Robin Landis**

Winning Wheels, Inc.  
(815) 778-3683  
[rlandis@ahelpc.com](mailto:rlandis@ahelpc.com)

## Newborns' and Mothers' Health Protection Act Notice

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

Note that more generous lengths of stay may apply under certain state laws, when applicable. In such cases, please refer to plan documents for a description of these richer guidelines.

## Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act Notice

If you are going to have (or have had) a mastectomy, you may be entitled to health care 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.

Any benefits payable will be subject to the same deductibles, coinsurance and other provisions applicable to other surgical and medical benefits provided under the plan. Please see your Summary of Benefits and Coverage (SBC) or other plan materials for your medical and surgical deductible and coinsurance information.

To request more information on WHCRA benefits, please contact Robin Landis at (815) 778-3683 or [rlandis@ahelpc.com](mailto:rlandis@ahelpc.com).

## General Notice of COBRA Continuation Coverage Rights

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:

- Death of your spouse;
- 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:

- Death of parent-employee;
- 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."

#### **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; 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 the person listed at the front of this booklet.**

#### **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, Medicaid, 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](http://www.healthcare.gov).

### **Can I enroll in Medicare instead of COBRA 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 can be directed to Robin Landis at (815) 778-3683 or [rlan-dis@ahelpc.com](mailto:rlan-dis@ahelpc.com). 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 subject to ERISA, 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](http://www.dol.gov/ebsa).

For more information about the Marketplace, visit [www.healthcare.gov](http://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.

### **Termination of Coverage for Cause**

Please be advised that our Plan reserves the right to terminate coverage for cause, when applicable and as permitted by the Plan's rules and/or administrative guidelines.

### **Presumption of COBRA and USERRA Concurrent Election Disclosure**

Please note that any continuation rights under COBRA and the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA), when applicable, are similar but not identical. When both are available, the election for continuation

coverage that you, the employee, make pursuant to COBRA will also be considered your election under USERRA for you and your covered dependents. Thus, USERRA will apply with respect to the COBRA continuation coverage elected by you and any COBRA continuation coverage elected by your covered dependents. Continuation coverage under both statutes will run concurrently (at the same time), so that, for example, when your (or your covered dependent's) first 18 months of concurrent COBRA and USERRA continuation coverage ends, you (or your covered dependent) will have up to an additional six months of continuation coverage under USERRA.

For periods of time in which you (or your covered dependents) have continuation coverage pursuant to both COBRA and USERRA, the law that provides the greater benefit will apply. The administrative policies and procedures described in our COBRA Election Notice (for example, the procedures for how to elect COBRA coverage and for paying premiums for COBRA coverage) also apply to USERRA coverage, unless compliance with the COBRA procedures is precluded by military necessity or is otherwise impossible or unreasonable under the circumstances.

If you have continuation rights under both laws, instead of making the combined COBRA and USERRA election described above you may make an election under only COBRA or, alternatively, you may make an election under only USERRA. For information about how to make a USERRA-only or COBRA-only election please contact Robin Landis at (815) 778-3683 or [rlan-dis@ahelpc.com](mailto:rlan-dis@ahelpc.com).

## 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](http://www.dol.gov/whd).

## YOUR RIGHTS UNDER USERRA

### THE UNIFORMED SERVICES REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT

*USERRA protects the job rights of individuals who voluntarily or involuntarily leave employment positions to undertake military service or certain types of service in the National Disaster Medical System. USERRA also prohibits employers from discriminating against past and present members of the uniformed services, and applicants to the uniformed services.*

#### Reemployment Rights

You have the right to be reemployed in your civilian job if you leave that job to perform service in the uniformed service and:

- ★ you ensure that your employer receives advance written or verbal notice of your service;
- ★ you have five years or less of cumulative service in the uniformed services while with that particular employer;
- ★ you return to work or apply for reemployment in a timely manner after conclusion of service; and
- ★ you have not been separated from service with a disqualifying discharge or under other than honorable conditions.

If you are eligible to be reemployed, you must be restored to the job and benefits you would have attained if you had not been absent due to military service or, in some cases, a comparable job.

### Right to be Free from Discrimination and Retaliation

If you:

- ★ are a past or present member of the uniformed service;
- ★ have applied for membership in the uniformed service; or
- ★ are obligated to serve in the uniformed service;

then an employer may not deny you:

- ★ initial employment;
- ★ reemployment;
- ★ retention in employment;
- ★ promotion; or
- ★ any benefit of employment

because of this status.

In addition, an employer may not retaliate against anyone assisting in the enforcement of USERRA rights, including testifying or making a statement in connection with a proceeding under USERRA, even if that person has no service connection.

### Health Insurance Protection

- ★ If you leave your job to perform military service, you have the right to elect to continue your existing employer-based health plan coverage for you and your dependents for up to 24 months while in the military.
- ★ Even if you don't elect to continue coverage during your military service, you have the right to be reinstated in your employer's health plan when you are reemployed, generally without any waiting periods or exclusions (e.g., pre-existing condition exclusions) except for service-connected illnesses or injuries.

### Enforcement

- ★ The U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS) is authorized to investigate and

resolve complaints of USERRA violations.

- ★ For assistance in filing a complaint, or for any other information on USERRA, contact VETS at **1-866-4-USA-DOL** or visit its website at <http://www.dol.gov/vets>. An interactive online USERRA Advisor can be viewed at <http://www.dol.gov/elaws/userrra.htm>.
- ★ If you file a complaint with VETS and VETS is unable to resolve it, you may request that your case be referred to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel, as applicable, for representation.
- ★ You may also bypass the VETS process and bring a civil action against an employer for violations of USERRA.

The rights here may vary depending on the circumstances. The text of this notice was prepared by VETS, and may be viewed at <http://www.dol.gov/vets/programs/userrra/poster/htm>. Federal law requires employers to notify employees of their rights under USERRA, and employers may meet this requirement by displaying the text of this notice where they customarily place notices for employees.

## Taxable Fringe Benefit Reminder for Parties to a Civil Union

Although employers can generally exclude certain fringe benefits from an employee's taxable income, per IRS rules this tax-favored treatment applies only to benefits for employees, their legal spouses, Code §105b tax dependents, and children under 27 at the end of the tax year.

If and when benefits such as health, dental, and vision are provided to individuals who are not tax dependents

(including parties to a civil union), **the Fair Market Value of such benefits will be reported as taxable income to the employee** or other recipient in accordance with Federal and State Law, as applicable. **It is our administrative practice to assume these**

**individuals are not tax dependents unless the employee informs us otherwise, in writing, and provides us with any requested evidence or attestation as our administrative guidelines require at the time.**

Please refer to plan materials for details on eligible individuals for each respective benefit program.

**NOTE: THE PRIMARY INSURED IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING THIS NOTICE TO ALL MEDICARE ELIGIBLE FAMILY MEMBERS (or those about to become Medicare Eligible)!**

## Notice of Creditable Coverage for the 2025 Plan Year

We have determined that the prescription drug coverage provided under the Winning Wheels, Inc. Health & Welfare 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” as defined by the Medicare Modernization Act (MMA).

### Why This is Important

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.

Unfortunately, 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 from another source (such as ours).

It is important for those eligible for both Medicare and our group health plan to look ahead and weigh the costs and benefits 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, please note that 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).

Eligible individuals can enroll in a Medicare Part D prescription drug plan during Medicare’s “Annual Coordinated Election Period” (a.k.a. “Open Enrollment Period”) running from Oct. 15 through Dec. 7 of each year, as well during what is known as a “Medicare Special Enrollment Period” (which is triggered by certain qualifying events, including the loss of creditable group prescription drug coverage). **Those who miss these opportunities are generally unable to enroll in a Medicare Part D plan until another enrollment period becomes available.** Finally, please be cautioned that even if you elect our coverage, you could be subject to a payment of higher Part D premiums if you subsequently experience a break in coverage of 63 continuous days or longer before enrolling in the Medicare Part D plan. Carefully coordinating your transition between plans is therefore essential.

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](https://www.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 Robin Landis at (815) 778-3683 or [rlandis@ahelpc.com](mailto:rlandis@ahelpc.com).



## Notice of Premium Assistance Under Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) for Iowa Residents



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](http://www.healthcare.gov).

If you or your dependents are already enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP and you live in Iowa or in another state listed at <https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ebsa/laws-and-regulations/laws/chipra/model-notice.pdf>, 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](http://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](http://www.askebsa.dol.gov) or call **1-866-444-EBSA (3272)**.

**IOWA.** More information about premium assistance through Iowa Medicaid is available at <https://hhs.iowa.gov/programs/welcome-iowa-medicaid> or by calling (800) 338-8366, more information about premium assistance through Iowa CHIP (Hawki) is available at <https://hhs.iowa.gov/programs/welcome-iowa-medicaid/iowa-health-link/hawki> or by calling (800) 257-8563, and more information about the Health Insurance Premium Payment Program (HIPP) can be found at <https://hhs.iowa.gov/programs/welcome-iowa-medicaid/fee-service/hipp> or by calling (888) 346-9562.

To see if any other states have added a premium assistance program since Mar. 17, 2025, or for more information on special enrollment rights, contact either:

**U.S. Department of Labor**  
Employee Benefits Security Administration  
[www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa](http://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa)  
1-866-444-EBSA (3272)

**U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**  
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services  
[www.cms.hhs.gov](http://www.cms.hhs.gov)  
1-877-267-2323, Menu Option 4, Ext. 61565