

**Rutherford County Employee  
Benefit Trust**

CIGNA VISION

**EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2015**

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This document printed in February, 2015 takes the place of any documents previously issued to you which described your benefits.

Printed in U.S.A.



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## **Important Information**

THIS IS NOT AN INSURED BENEFIT PLAN. THE BENEFITS DESCRIBED IN THIS BOOKLET OR ANY RIDER ATTACHED HERETO ARE SELF-INSURED BY RUTHERFORD COUNTY EMPLOYEE BENEFIT TRUST WHICH IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR PAYMENT. CIGNA HEALTH AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY (CIGNA) PROVIDES CLAIM ADMINISTRATION SERVICES TO THE PLAN, BUT CIGNA DOES NOT INSURE THE BENEFITS DESCRIBED.

THIS DOCUMENT MAY USE WORDS THAT DESCRIBE A PLAN INSURED BY CIGNA. BECAUSE THE PLAN IS NOT INSURED BY CIGNA, ALL REFERENCES TO INSURANCE SHALL BE READ TO INDICATE THAT THE PLAN IS SELF-INSURED. FOR EXAMPLE, REFERENCES TO "CIGNA," "INSURANCE COMPANY," AND "POLICYHOLDER" SHALL BE DEEMED TO MEAN YOUR "EMPLOYER" AND "POLICY" TO MEAN "PLAN" AND "INSURED" TO MEAN "COVERED" AND "INSURANCE" SHALL BE DEEMED TO MEAN "COVERAGE."

### **Explanation of Terms**

You will find terms starting with capital letters throughout your certificate. To help you understand your benefits, most of these terms are defined in the Definitions section of your certificate.

### **The Schedule**

**The Schedule is a brief outline of your maximum benefits which may be payable under your insurance. For a full description of each benefit, refer to the appropriate section listed in the Table of Contents.**

### Notice Regarding Provider Directories and Provider Networks - Vision

A Participating Provider network consists of a group of local practitioners who contract directly or indirectly with Cigna to provide services to members.

You may receive a listing of Participating Providers by calling the member services number on your benefit identification card, or by visiting [www.myCigna.com](http://www.myCigna.com).

### Notice - Participating Provider Benefits

The Vision benefit plan includes the following options:

- If you select a Participating Provider Cigna will base its payment on the amount listed in the Schedule of Benefits. The Participating Provider will limit his/her charge to the Contracted Fee for the service.
- If you select a Non-Participating Provider Cigna will base its payment on the amount listed in the Out-of-Network section of the Schedule of Benefits. The Non-Participating Provider may balance bill up to his/her actual charge.

### Notice – Emergency Services

Emergency Services rendered by a Non-Participating Provider will be paid at the Participating Provider benefit level in the event a Participating Provider is not available.

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## How To File Your Claim

There's no paperwork for In-Network care. Just show your identification card and pay your share of the cost, if any; your provider will submit a claim to Cigna for reimbursement. Out-of-Network claims can be submitted by the provider if the provider is able and willing to file on your behalf. If the provider is not submitting on your behalf, you must send your completed claim form and itemized bills to the claims address listed on the claim form.

You may get the required claim forms from the website listed on your identification card or by using the toll-free number on your identification card.

### CLAIM REMINDERS

- BE SURE TO USE YOUR MEMBER ID AND ACCOUNT/GROUP NUMBER WHEN YOU FILE CIGNA'S CLAIM FORMS, OR WHEN YOU CALL YOUR CIGNA CLAIM OFFICE.  
YOUR MEMBER ID IS THE ID SHOWN ON YOUR BENEFIT IDENTIFICATION CARD.

YOUR ACCOUNT/GROUP NUMBER IS SHOWN ON YOUR BENEFIT IDENTIFICATION CARD.

- BE SURE TO FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS LISTED ON THE BACK OF THE CLAIM FORM CAREFULLY WHEN SUBMITTING A CLAIM TO CIGNA.

### Timely Filing of Out-of-Network Claims

Cigna will consider claims for coverage under our plans when proof of loss (a claim) is submitted within 365 days for Out-of-Network benefits after services are rendered. If services are rendered on consecutive days, such as for a Hospital Confinement, the limit will be counted from the last date of service. If claims are not submitted within 365 days for Out-of-Network benefits, the claim will not be considered valid and will be denied.

**WARNING:** Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person files an application for insurance or statement of claim containing any materially false information; or conceals for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any material fact thereto, commits a fraudulent insurance act.

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## Eligibility - Effective Date

### Employee Insurance

This plan is offered to you as an Employee.

### Eligibility for Employee Insurance

You will become eligible for insurance on the day you complete the waiting period if:

- you are in a Class of Eligible Employees and Elected Public Officials; and
- you are an eligible, full-time Employee who normally work at least 30 hours a week; or
- you are an eligible, part-time or seasonal Employee who normally works at least 30 hours a week for at least 36 weeks of the year and has been employed for at least one continuous year; or
- you are an interim teacher who has worked in one specific position for at least 100 days in a given year; and
- you pay any required contribution.

If you were previously insured and your insurance ceased, you must satisfy the Waiting Period to become insured again. If your insurance ceased because you were no longer employed

in a Class of Eligible Employees, you are not required to satisfy any waiting period if you again become a member of a Class of Eligible Employees within one year after your insurance ceased.

### **Eligibility for Dependent Insurance**

You will become eligible for Dependent insurance on the later of:

- the day you become eligible for yourself; or
- the day you acquire your first Dependent.

### **Waiting Period**

The first day of the month following date of hire.

### **Classes of Eligible Employees**

Each Employee as reported to the insurance company by your Employer.

### **Effective Date of Employee Insurance**

You will become insured on the date you elect the insurance by signing an approved payroll deduction or enrollment form, as applicable, but no earlier than the date you become eligible.

You will become insured on your first day of eligibility, following your election, if you are in Active Service on that date, or if you are not in Active Service on that date due to your health status.

### **Late Entrant - Employee**

You are a Late Entrant if:

- you elect the insurance more than 30 days after you become eligible; or
- you again elect it after you cancel your payroll deduction (if required).

### **Dependent Insurance**

For your Dependents to be insured, you will have to pay the required contribution, if any, toward the cost of Dependent Insurance.

### **Effective Date of Dependent Insurance**

Insurance for your Dependents will become effective on the date you elect it by signing an approved payroll deduction form (if required), but no earlier than the day you become eligible for Dependent Insurance. All of your Dependents as defined will be included.

Your Dependents will be insured only if you are insured.

### **Late Entrant – Dependent**

You are a Late Entrant for Dependent Insurance if:

- you elect that insurance more than 30 days after you become eligible for it; or

- you again elect it after you cancel your payroll deduction (if required).

### **Exception for Newborns**

Any Dependent child born while you are insured will become insured on the date of his birth if you elect Dependent Insurance no later than 31 days after his birth. If you do not elect to insure your newborn child within such 31 days, no benefits for expenses incurred will be payable for that child.

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### **RIGHT TO RECEIVE AND RELEASE NECESSARY INFORMATION:**

For the purpose of determining the applicability of and implementing the terms of this provision of this Plan, or any provision of similar purposes of any other plan, this Plan may, without the consent of, or notice to, any person, release to or obtain from any insurance company, or other organization or person, any information, with respect to any person, which the Plan deems to be necessary for such purposes. Any person claiming benefits under this Plan shall be required to furnish to the Plan such information as may be necessary to implement this provision.

<b>Cigna Vision</b>		
<b>The Schedule</b>		
<b>For You and Your Dependents</b>		
<b>Copayments</b> Copayments are amounts to be paid by you or your Dependent for covered services.		
BENEFIT HIGHLIGHTS	IN-NETWORK	OUT-OF-NETWORK
	The Plan will pay 100% after any copayment, subject to any maximum shown below	The plan will reimburse you at 100%, subject to any maximum shown below
<b>Examinations</b> One Eye Exam every Calendar Year	\$10 Copay	\$45
<b>Lenses &amp; Frames</b>	\$15 Copay*  <b>*Note:</b> Lenses & Frames Copay does not apply to Contact Lenses	
<b>Lenses</b> One pair per Calendar Year		
Single Vision Lenses	100%	\$32
Bifocal Lenses	100%	\$55
Trifocal Lenses	100%	\$65
Lenticular Lenses	100%	\$80
<b>Contact Lenses</b> One pair per Calendar Year		
Elective	100% up to \$100	\$87
Therapeutic	100%	\$210
<b>Frames</b> One pair in any 2 Calendar Years	100% up to \$100	\$55

## Vision Benefits

### For You and Your Dependents

#### Covered Expenses

##### Benefits Include:

Examinations – One vision and eye health evaluation including but not limited to eye health examination, dilation, refraction and prescription for glasses.

Lenses (Glasses) – One pair of prescription plastic or glass lenses, all ranges of prescriptions (powers and prisms).

- Polycarbonate lenses for children under 18 years of age;
- Oversize lenses;
- Rose #1 and #2 solid tints;
- Progressive lenses covered up to bifocal lenses amount.

Frames – One frame – choice of frame covered up to retail plan allowance.

Contact Lenses – One pair or a single purchase of a supply of contact lenses in lieu of lenses and frame benefit (may not receive contact lenses and frames in same benefit year).

Contact lens allowance can be applied towards contact lens materials as well as the cost of supplemental contact lens professional services including fitting and evaluation, up to the stated allowance.

Coverage for Therapeutic contact lenses will be provided when visual acuity cannot be corrected to 20/70 in the better eye with eyeglasses and the fitting of the contact lenses would obtain this level of visual acuity; and in certain cases of anisometropia, keratoconus, or aphakia; as determined and documented by your Vision Provider. Contact lenses fitted for other therapeutic purposes or the narrowing of visual fields due to high minus or plus correction will be covered in accordance with the Elective contact lens benefit shown on the Schedule of Benefits.

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#### Expenses Not Covered

Covered Expenses will not include, and no payment will be made for:

- Orthoptic or vision training and any associated supplemental testing.
- Spectacle lens treatments, “add ons”, or lens coatings not shown as covered in the Schedule.
- Two pair of glasses, in lieu of bifocals or trifocals.

- Prescription sunglasses.
- Medical or surgical treatment of the eyes.
- Any eye examination, or any corrective eyewear, required by an employer as a condition of employment.
- Magnification or low vision aids.
- Any non-prescription eyeglasses, lenses, or contact lenses.
- Safety glasses or lenses required for employment.
- VDT (video display terminal)/computer eyeglass benefit.
- Charges in excess of the Maximum Reimbursable Charge for the Service or Materials.
- Charges incurred after the Policy ends or the Insured's coverage under the Policy ends, except as stated in the Policy.
- Experimental or non-conventional treatment or device.
- High Index lenses of any material type.
- Lens treatments or “add-ons”, except rose tints (#1 & #2), and oversize lenses.
- For or in connection with experimental procedures or treatment methods not approved by the American Optometric Association or the appropriate vision specialty society.
- Any injury or illness when paid or payable by Workers' Compensation or similar law, or which is work-related.
- Claims submitted and received in-excess of twelve-(12) months from the original Date of Service.

Other Limitations are shown in the Exclusions and General Limitations section.

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## Exclusions and General Limitations

### Exclusions

**Additional coverage limitations determined by plan or provider type are shown in the Schedule. Payment for the following is specifically excluded from this plan:**

- treatment of an Injury or Sickness which is due to war, declared, or undeclared.
- charges which you are not obligated to pay or for which you are not billed or for which you would not have been billed except that they were covered under this plan. For example, if Cigna determines that a provider is or has waived, reduced, or forgiven any portion of its charges and/or any portion of copayment, deductible, and/or coinsurance

amount(s) you are required to pay for a Covered Service (as shown on the Schedule) without Cigna's express consent, then Cigna in its sole discretion shall have the right to deny the payment of benefits in connection with the Covered Service, or reduce the benefits in proportion to the amount of the copayment, deductible, and/or coinsurance amounts waived, forgiven or reduced, regardless of whether the provider represents that you remain responsible for any amounts that your plan does not cover. In the exercise of that discretion, Cigna shall have the right to require you to provide proof sufficient to Cigna that you have made your required cost share payment(s) prior to the payment of any benefits by Cigna. This exclusion includes, but is not limited to, charges of a Non-Participating Provider who has agreed to charge you or charged you at an in-network benefits level or some other benefits level not otherwise applicable to the services received.

- charges arising out of or relating to any violation of a healthcare-related state or federal law or which themselves are a violation of a healthcare-related state or federal law.
- for or in connection with experimental procedures or treatment methods not approved by the American Optometric Association or the appropriate vision specialty society.

### **General Limitations**

No payment will be made for expenses incurred for you or any one of your Dependents:

- for charges made by a Hospital owned or operated by or which provides care or performs services for, the United States Government, if such charges are directly related to a military-service-connected Injury or Sickness.
- to the extent that payment is unlawful where the person resides when the expenses are incurred.
- for charges which would not have been made if the person had no insurance.
- expenses for supplies, care, treatment, or surgery that are not Medically Necessary.

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## **Coordination of Benefits**

This section applies if you or any one of your Dependents is covered under more than one Plan and determines how benefits payable from all such Plans will be coordinated. You should file all claims with each Plan.

### **Definitions**

For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings set forth below:

#### **Plan**

Any of the following that provides benefits or services for vision care or treatment:

- Group insurance and/or group-type coverage, whether insured or self-insured which neither can be purchased by the general public, nor is individually underwritten, including closed panel coverage.
- Coverage under Medicare and other governmental benefits as permitted by law, excepting Medicaid and Medicare supplement policies.
- Medical benefits coverage of group, group-type, and individual automobile contracts.

Each Plan or part of a Plan which has the right to coordinate benefits will be considered a separate Plan.

#### **Closed Panel Plan**

A Plan that provides medical or dental benefits primarily in the form of services through a panel of employed or contracted providers, and that limits or excludes benefits provided by providers outside of the panel, except in the case of emergency or if referred by a provider within the panel.

#### **Primary Plan**

The Plan that determines and provides or pays benefits without taking into consideration the existence of any other Plan.

#### **Secondary Plan**

A Plan that determines, and may reduce its benefits after taking into consideration, the benefits provided or paid by the Primary Plan. A Secondary Plan may also recover from the Primary Plan the Reasonable Cash Value of any services it provided to you.

#### **Allowable Expense**

A necessary, reasonable and customary service or expense, including deductibles, coinsurance or copayments, that is covered in full or in part by any Plan covering you. When a Plan provides benefits in the form of services, the Reasonable Cash Value of each service is the Allowable Expense and is a paid benefit.

Examples of expenses or services that are not Allowable Expenses include, but are not limited to the following:

- An expense or service or a portion of an expense or service that is not covered by any of the Plans is not an Allowable Expense.
- If you are covered by two or more Plans that provide services or supplies on the basis of reasonable and

customary fees, any amount in excess of the highest reasonable and customary fee is not an Allowable Expense.

- If you are covered by one Plan that provides services or supplies on the basis of reasonable and customary fees and one Plan that provides services and supplies on the basis of negotiated fees, the Primary Plan's fee arrangement shall be the Allowable Expense.
- If your benefits are reduced under the Primary Plan (through the imposition of a higher copayment amount, higher coinsurance percentage, a deductible and/or a penalty) because you did not comply with Plan provisions or because you did not use a preferred provider, the amount of the reduction is not an Allowable Expense. Such Plan provisions include second surgical opinions and precertification of admissions or services.

#### **Claim Determination Period**

A calendar year, but does not include any part of a year during which you are not covered under this policy or any date before this section or any similar provision takes effect.

#### **Reasonable Cash Value**

An amount which a duly licensed provider of health care services usually charges patients and which is within the range of fees usually charged for the same service by other health care providers located within the immediate geographic area where the health care service is rendered under similar or comparable circumstances.

#### **Order of Benefit Determination Rules**

A Plan that does not have a coordination of benefits rule consistent with this section shall always be the Primary Plan. If the Plan does have a coordination of benefits rule consistent with this section, the first of the following rules that applies to the situation is the one to use:

- The Plan that covers you as an enrollee or an employee shall be the Primary Plan and the Plan that covers you as a Dependent shall be the Secondary Plan;
- If you are a Dependent child whose parents are not divorced or legally separated, the Primary Plan shall be the Plan which covers the parent whose birthday falls first in the calendar year as an enrollee or employee;
- If you are the Dependent of divorced or separated parents, benefits for the Dependent shall be determined in the following order:
  - first, if a court decree states that one parent is responsible for the child's healthcare expenses or health coverage and the Plan for that parent has actual knowledge of the terms of the order, but only from the time of actual knowledge;
  - then, the Plan of the parent with custody of the child;
  - then, the Plan of the spouse of the parent with custody of the child;

- then, the Plan of the parent not having custody of the child, and
- finally, the Plan of the spouse of the parent not having custody of the child.
- The Plan that covers you as an active employee (or as that employee's Dependent) shall be the Primary Plan and the Plan that covers you as laid-off or retired employee (or as that employee's Dependent) shall be the secondary Plan. If the other Plan does not have a similar provision and, as a result, the Plans cannot agree on the order of benefit determination, this paragraph shall not apply.
- The Plan that covers you under a right of continuation which is provided by federal or state law shall be the Secondary Plan and the Plan that covers you as an active employee or retiree (or as that employee's Dependent) shall be the Primary Plan. If the other Plan does not have a similar provision and, as a result, the Plans cannot agree on the order of benefit determination, this paragraph shall not apply.
- If one of the Plans that covers you is issued out of the state whose laws govern this Policy, and determines the order of benefits based upon the gender of a parent, and as a result, the Plans do not agree on the order of benefit determination, the Plan with the gender rules shall determine the order of benefits.

If none of the above rules determines the order of benefits, the Plan that has covered you for the longer period of time shall be primary.

When coordinating benefits with Medicare, this Plan will be the Secondary Plan and determine benefits after Medicare, where permitted by the Social Security Act of 1965, as amended. However, when more than one Plan is secondary to Medicare, the benefit determination rules identified above, will be used to determine how benefits will be coordinated.

#### **Effect on the Benefits of This Plan**

If this Plan is the Secondary Plan, this Plan may reduce benefits so that the total benefits paid by all Plans during a Claim Determination Period are not more than 100% of the total of all Allowable Expenses.

#### **Recovery of Excess Benefits**

If Cigna pays charges for benefits that should have been paid by the Primary Plan, or if Cigna pays charges in excess of those for which we are obligated to provide under the Policy, Cigna will have the right to recover the actual payment made or the Reasonable Cash Value of any services.

Cigna will have sole discretion to seek such recovery from any person to, or for whom, or with respect to whom, such services were provided or such payments made by any insurance company, healthcare plan or other organization. If we request, you must execute and deliver to us such

instruments and documents as we determine are necessary to secure the right of recovery.

### **Right to Receive and Release Information**

Cigna, without consent or notice to you, may obtain information from and release information to any other Plan with respect to you in order to coordinate your benefits pursuant to this section. You must provide us with any information we request in order to coordinate your benefits pursuant to this section. This request may occur in connection with a submitted claim; if so, you will be advised that the "other coverage" information, (including an Explanation of Benefits paid under the Primary Plan) is required before the claim will be processed for payment. If no response is received within 90 days of the request, the claim will be denied. If the requested information is subsequently received, the claim will be processed.

### **Medicare Eligibles**

Cigna will pay as the Secondary Plan as permitted by the Social Security Act of 1965 as amended for the following:

- (a) a former Employee who is eligible for Medicare and whose insurance is continued for any reason as provided in this plan;
- (b) a former Employee's Dependent, or a former Dependent Spouse, who is eligible for Medicare and whose insurance is continued for any reason as provided in this plan;
- (c) an Employee whose Employer and each other Employer participating in the Employer's plan have fewer than 100 Employees and that Employee is eligible for Medicare due to disability;
- (d) the Dependent of an Employee whose Employer and each other Employer participating in the Employer's plan have fewer than 100 Employees and that Dependent is eligible for Medicare due to disability;
- (e) an Employee or a Dependent of an Employee of an Employer who has fewer than 20 Employees, if that person is eligible for Medicare due to age;
- (f) an Employee, retired Employee, Employee's Dependent or retired Employee's Dependent who is eligible for Medicare due to End Stage Renal Disease after that person has been eligible for Medicare for 30 months;

Cigna will assume the amount payable under:

- Part A of Medicare for a person who is eligible for that Part without premium payment, but has not applied, to be the amount he would receive if he had applied.
- Part B of Medicare for a person who is entitled to be enrolled in that Part, but is not, to be the amount he would receive if he were enrolled.

- Part B of Medicare for a person who has entered into a private contract with a provider, to be the amount he would receive in the absence of such private contract.

A person is considered eligible for Medicare on the earliest date any coverage under Medicare could become effective for him.

This reduction will not apply to any Employee and his Dependent or any former Employee and his Dependent unless he is listed under (a) through (f) above.

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### **Expenses For Which A Third Party May Be Responsible**

This plan does not cover:

- Expenses incurred by you or your Dependent (hereinafter individually and collectively referred to as a "Participant,") for which another party may be responsible as a result of having caused or contributed to an Injury or Sickness.
- Expenses incurred by a Participant to the extent any payment is received for them either directly or indirectly from a third party tortfeasor or as a result of a settlement, judgment or arbitration award in connection with any automobile medical, automobile no-fault, uninsured or underinsured motorist, homeowners, workers' compensation, government insurance (other than Medicaid), or similar type of insurance or coverage.

### **Subrogation/Right of Reimbursement**

If a Participant incurs a Covered Expense for which, in the opinion of the plan or its claim administrator, another party may be responsible or for which the Participant may receive payment as described above:

- Subrogation: The plan shall, to the extent permitted by law, be subrogated to all rights, claims or interests that a Participant may have against such party and shall automatically have a lien upon the proceeds of any recovery by a Participant from such party to the extent of any benefits paid under the plan. A Participant or his/her representative shall execute such documents as may be required to secure the plan's subrogation rights.
- Right of Reimbursement: The plan is also granted a right of reimbursement from the proceeds of any recovery whether by settlement, judgment, or otherwise. This right of reimbursement is cumulative with and not exclusive of the subrogation right granted in paragraph 1, but only to the extent of the benefits provided by the plan.

## Lien of the Plan

By accepting benefits under this plan, a Participant:

- grants a lien and assigns to the plan an amount equal to the benefits paid under the plan against any recovery made by or on behalf of the Participant which is binding on any attorney or other party who represents the Participant whether or not an agent of the Participant or of any insurance company or other financially responsible party against whom a Participant may have a claim provided said attorney, insurance carrier or other party has been notified by the plan or its agents;
- agrees that this lien shall constitute a charge against the proceeds of any recovery and the plan shall be entitled to assert a security interest thereon;
- agrees to hold the proceeds of any recovery in trust for the benefit of the plan to the extent of any payment made by the plan.

## Additional Terms

- No adult Participant hereunder may assign any rights that it may have to recover medical expenses from any third party or other person or entity to any minor Dependent of said adult Participant without the prior express written consent of the plan. The plan's right to recover shall apply to decedents', minors', and incompetent or disabled persons' settlements or recoveries.
- No Participant shall make any settlement, which specifically reduces or excludes, or attempts to reduce or exclude, the benefits provided by the plan.
- The plan's right of recovery shall be a prior lien against any proceeds recovered by the Participant. This right of recovery shall not be defeated nor reduced by the application of any so-called "Made-Whole Doctrine", "Rimes Doctrine", or any other such doctrine purporting to defeat the plan's recovery rights by allocating the proceeds exclusively to non-medical expense damages.
- No Participant hereunder shall incur any expenses on behalf of the plan in pursuit of the plan's rights hereunder, specifically; no court costs, attorneys' fees or other representatives' fees may be deducted from the plan's recovery without the prior express written consent of the plan. This right shall not be defeated by any so-called "Fund Doctrine", "Common Fund Doctrine", or "Attorney's Fund Doctrine".
- The plan shall recover the full amount of benefits provided hereunder without regard to any claim of fault on the part of any Participant, whether under comparative negligence or otherwise.
- In the event that a Participant shall fail or refuse to honor its obligations hereunder, then the plan shall be entitled to recover any costs incurred in enforcing the terms hereof

including, but not limited to, attorney's fees, litigation, court costs, and other expenses. The plan shall also be entitled to offset the reimbursement obligation against any entitlement to future medical benefits hereunder until the Participant has fully complied with his reimbursement obligations hereunder, regardless of how those future medical benefits are incurred.

- Any reference to state law in any other provision of this plan shall not be applicable to this provision, if the plan is governed by ERISA. By acceptance of benefits under the plan, the Participant agrees that a breach hereof would cause irreparable and substantial harm and that no adequate remedy at law would exist. Further, the Plan shall be entitled to invoke such equitable remedies as may be necessary to enforce the terms of the plan, including, but not limited to, specific performance, restitution, the imposition of an equitable lien and/or constructive trust, as well as injunctive relief.

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## Payment of Benefits

### To Whom Payable

Vision Benefits are payable to you, but are also assignable to the provider. When you assign benefits to a provider, you have assigned the entire amount of the benefits due on that claim. If the provider is overpaid because of accepting a patient's payment on the charge, it is the provider's responsibility to reimburse the patient. Because of Cigna's contracts with providers, all claims from contracted providers should be assigned.

Cigna may, at its option, make payment to you for the cost of any Covered Expenses even if benefits have been assigned. When benefits are paid to you or your Dependent, you or your Dependents are responsible for reimbursing the provider.

If any person to whom benefits are payable is a minor or, in the opinion of Cigna is not able to give a valid receipt for any payment due him, such payment will be made to his legal guardian. If no request for payment has been made by his legal guardian, Cigna may, at its option, make payment to the person or institution appearing to have assumed his custody and support.

When one of our participants passes away, Cigna may receive notice that an executor of the estate has been established. The executor has the same rights as our insured and benefit payments for unassigned claims should be made payable to the executor.

Payment as described above will release Cigna from all liability to the extent of any payment made.

## Recovery of Overpayment

When an overpayment has been made by Cigna, Cigna will have the right at any time to: recover that overpayment from the person to whom or on whose behalf it was made; or offset the amount of that overpayment from a future claim payment.

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- the last day for which you have made any required contribution for the insurance.
- the date Dependent Insurance is canceled.

The insurance for any one of your Dependents will cease on the date that Dependent no longer qualifies as a Dependent.

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## Termination of Insurance

### Employees

Your insurance will cease on the earliest date below:

- the date you cease to be in a Class of Eligible Employees or cease to qualify for the insurance.
- the last day for which you have made any required contribution for the insurance.
- the date the policy is canceled.
- the last day of the calendar month in which your Active Service ends except as described below.

Any continuation of insurance must be based on a plan which precludes individual selection.

### Temporary Layoff or Leave of Absence

If your Active Service ends due to temporary layoff or leave of absence, your insurance will be continued until the date your Employer cancels your insurance. However, your insurance will not be continued for more than 60 days past the date your Active Service ends.

### Injury or Sickness

If your Active Service ends due to an Injury or Sickness, your insurance will be continued while you remain totally and continuously disabled as a result of the Injury or Sickness. However, your insurance will not continue past the date your Employer cancels your insurance.

### Retirement

If your Active Service ends because you retire, your insurance will be continued until the date on which your Employer cancels the insurance.

### Dependents

Your insurance for all of your Dependents will cease on the earliest date below:

- the date your insurance ceases.
- the date you cease to be eligible for Dependent Insurance.

## Federal Requirements

The following pages explain your rights and responsibilities under federal laws and regulations. Some states may have similar requirements. If a similar provision appears elsewhere in this booklet, the provision which provides the better benefit will apply.

HC-FED1

10-10

## Qualified Medical Child Support Order (QMCSO)

### Eligibility for Coverage Under a QMCSO

If a Qualified Medical Child Support Order (QMCSO) is issued for your child, that child will be eligible for coverage as required by the order and you will not be considered a Late Entrant for Dependent Insurance.

You must notify your Employer and elect coverage for that child, and yourself if you are not already enrolled, within 31 days of the QMCSO being issued.

### Qualified Medical Child Support Order Defined

A Qualified Medical Child Support Order is a judgment, decree or order (including approval of a settlement agreement) or administrative notice, which is issued pursuant to a state domestic relations law (including a community property law), or to an administrative process, which provides for child support or provides for health benefit coverage to such child and relates to benefits under the group health plan, and satisfies all of the following:

- the order recognizes or creates a child's right to receive group health benefits for which a participant or beneficiary is eligible;
- the order specifies your name and last known address, and the child's name and last known address, except that the name and address of an official of a state or political subdivision may be substituted for the child's mailing address;

- the order provides a description of the coverage to be provided, or the manner in which the type of coverage is to be determined;
- the order states the period to which it applies; and
- if the order is a National Medical Support Notice completed in accordance with the Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998, such Notice meets the requirements above.

The QMCSO may not require the health insurance policy to provide coverage for any type or form of benefit or option not otherwise provided under the policy, except that an order may require a plan to comply with State laws regarding health care coverage.

#### **Payment of Benefits**

Any payment of benefits in reimbursement for Covered Expenses paid by the child, or the child's custodial parent or legal guardian, shall be made to the child, the child's custodial parent or legal guardian, or a state official whose name and address have been substituted for the name and address of the child.

HC-FED4

10-10

### **Coverage of Students on Medically Necessary Leave of Absence**

If your Dependent child is covered by this plan as a student, as defined in the Definition of Dependent, coverage will remain active for that child if the child is on a medically necessary leave of absence from a postsecondary educational institution (such as a college, university or trade school.)

Coverage will terminate on the earlier of:

- The date that is one year after the first day of the medically necessary leave of absence; or
- The date on which coverage would otherwise terminate under the terms of the plan.

The child must be a Dependent under the terms of the plan and must have been enrolled in the plan on the basis of being a student at a postsecondary educational institution immediately before the first day of the medically necessary leave of absence.

The plan must receive written certification from the treating physician that the child is suffering from a serious illness or injury and that the leave of absence (or other change in enrollment) is medically necessary.

A "medically necessary leave of absence" is a leave of absence from a postsecondary educational institution, or any other change in enrollment of the child at the institution that:

starts while the child is suffering from a serious illness or condition; is medically necessary; and causes the child to lose student status under the terms of the plan.

HC-FED36

04-12

### **Effect of Section 125 Tax Regulations on This Plan**

Your Employer has chosen to administer this Plan in accordance with Section 125 regulations of the Internal Revenue Code. Per this regulation, you may agree to a pretax salary reduction put toward the cost of your benefits. Otherwise, you will receive your taxable earnings as cash (salary).

#### **A. Coverage Elections**

Per Section 125 regulations, you are generally allowed to enroll for or change coverage only before each annual benefit period. However, exceptions are allowed if your Employer agrees and you enroll for or change coverage within 30 days of the following:

- the date you meet the Special Enrollment criteria described above; or
- the date you meet the criteria shown in the following Sections B through H.

#### **B. Change of Status**

A change in status is defined as:

- change in legal marital status due to marriage, death of a spouse, divorce, annulment or legal separation;
- change in number of Dependents due to birth, adoption, placement for adoption, or death of a Dependent;
- change in employment status of Employee, spouse or Dependent due to termination or start of employment, strike, lockout, beginning or end of unpaid leave of absence, including under the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), or change in worksite;
- changes in employment status of Employee, spouse or Dependent resulting in eligibility or ineligibility for coverage;
- change in residence of Employee, spouse or Dependent to a location outside of the Employer's network service area; and
- changes which cause a Dependent to become eligible or ineligible for coverage.

#### **C. Court Order**

A change in coverage due to and consistent with a court order of the Employee or other person to cover a Dependent.

#### **D. Medicare or Medicaid Eligibility/Entitlement**

The Employee, spouse or Dependent cancels or reduces coverage due to entitlement to Medicare or Medicaid, or enrolls or increases coverage due to loss of Medicare or Medicaid eligibility.

#### **E. Change in Cost of Coverage**

If the cost of benefits increases or decreases during a benefit period, your Employer may, in accordance with plan terms, automatically change your elective contribution.

When the change in cost is significant, you may either increase your contribution or elect less-costly coverage. When a significant overall reduction is made to the benefit option you have elected, you may elect another available benefit option. When a new benefit option is added, you may change your election to the new benefit option.

#### **F. Changes in Coverage of Spouse or Dependent Under Another Employer's Plan**

You may make a coverage election change if the plan of your spouse or Dependent: incurs a change such as adding or deleting a benefit option; allows election changes due to Special Enrollment, Change in Status, Court Order or Medicare or Medicaid Eligibility/Entitlement; or this Plan and the other plan have different periods of coverage or open enrollment periods.

#### **G. Reduction in work hours**

If an Employee's work hours are reduced below 30 hours/week (even if it does not result in the Employee losing eligibility for the Employer's coverage); and the Employee (and family) intend to enroll in another plan that provides Minimum Essential Coverage (MEC). The new coverage must be effective no later than the 1<sup>st</sup> day of the 2<sup>nd</sup> month following the month that includes the date the original coverage is revoked.

#### **H. Enrollment in Qualified Health Plan (QHP)**

The Employee must be eligible for a Special Enrollment Period to enroll in a QHP through a Marketplace or the Employee wants to enroll in a QHP through a Marketplace during the Marketplace's annual open enrollment period; and the disenrollment from the group plan corresponds to the intended enrollment of the Employee (and family) in a QHP through a Marketplace for new coverage effective beginning no later than the day immediately following the last day of the original coverage.

HC-FED70

12-14

#### **Eligibility for Coverage for Adopted Children**

Any child who is adopted by you, including a child who is placed with you for adoption, will be eligible for Dependent Insurance, if otherwise eligible as a Dependent, upon the date of placement with you. A child will be considered placed for adoption when you become legally obligated to support that child, totally or partially, prior to that child's adoption.

If a child placed for adoption is not adopted, all health coverage ceases when the placement ends, and will not be continued.

The provisions in the "Exception for Newborns" section of this document that describe requirements for enrollment and effective date of insurance will also apply to an adopted child or a child placed with you for adoption.

HC-FED67

09-14

#### **Group Plan Coverage Instead of Medicaid**

If your income and liquid resources do not exceed certain limits established by law, the state may decide to pay premiums for this coverage instead of for Medicaid, if it is cost effective. This includes premiums for continuation coverage required by federal law.

HC-FED13

10-10

#### **Requirements of Medical Leave Act of 1993 (as amended) (FMLA)**

Any provisions of the policy that provide for: continuation of insurance during a leave of absence; and reinstatement of insurance following a return to Active Service; are modified by the following provisions of the federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, as amended, where applicable:

##### **Continuation of Health Insurance During Leave**

Your health insurance will be continued during a leave of absence if:

- that leave qualifies as a leave of absence under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, as amended; and
- you are an eligible Employee under the terms of that Act.

The cost of your health insurance during such leave must be paid, whether entirely by your Employer or in part by you and your Employer.

##### **Reinstatement of Canceled Insurance Following Leave**

Upon your return to Active Service following a leave of absence that qualifies under the Family and Medical Leave

Act of 1993, as amended, any canceled insurance (health, life or disability) will be reinstated as of the date of your return.

You will not be required to satisfy any eligibility or benefit waiting period to the extent that they had been satisfied prior to the start of such leave of absence.

Your Employer will give you detailed information about the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, as amended.

HC-FED17

10-10

## **Uniformed Services Employment and Re-employment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA)**

The Uniformed Services Employment and Re-employment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA) sets requirements for continuation of health coverage and re-employment in regard to an Employee's military leave of absence. These requirements apply to medical and dental coverage for you and your Dependents. They do not apply to any Life, Short-term or Long-term Disability or Accidental Death & Dismemberment coverage you may have.

### **Continuation of Coverage**

For leaves of less than 31 days, coverage will continue as described in the Termination section regarding Leave of Absence.

For leaves of 31 days or more, you may continue coverage for yourself and your Dependents as follows:

You may continue benefits by paying the required premium to your Employer, until the earliest of the following:

- 24 months from the last day of employment with the Employer;
- the day after you fail to return to work; and
- the date the policy cancels.

Your Employer may charge you and your Dependents up to 102% of the total premium.

Following continuation of health coverage per USERRA requirements, you may convert to a plan of individual coverage according to any "Conversion Privilege" shown in your certificate.

### **Reinstatement of Benefits (applicable to all coverages)**

If your coverage ends during the leave of absence because you do not elect USERRA or an available conversion plan at the expiration of USERRA and you are reemployed by your current Employer, coverage for you and your Dependents may be reinstated if you gave your Employer advance written or verbal notice of your military service leave, and the duration of all military leaves while you are employed with your current Employer does not exceed 5 years.

You and your Dependents will be subject to only the balance of a waiting period that was not yet satisfied before the leave began. However, if an Injury or Sickness occurs or is aggravated during the military leave, full Plan limitations will apply.

If your coverage under this plan terminates as a result of your eligibility for military medical and dental coverage and your order to active duty is canceled before your active duty service commences, these reinstatement rights will continue to apply.

HC-FED18

10-10

## **Claim Determination Procedures**

**The following complies with federal law. Provisions of the laws of your state may supersede.**

### **Postservice Claim Determinations**

When you or your representative requests payment for services which have been rendered, Cigna will notify you of the claim payment determination within 30 days after receiving the request. However, if more time is needed to make a determination due to matters beyond Cigna's control, Cigna will notify you or your representative within 30 days after receiving the request. This notice will include the date a determination can be expected, which will be no more than 45 days after receipt of the request. If more time is needed because necessary information is missing from the request, the notice will also specify what information is needed, and you or your representative must provide the specified information within 45 days after receiving the notice. The determination period will be suspended on the date Cigna sends such a notice of missing information, and resume on the date you or your representative responds to the notice.

HC-FED40

04-12

## **Medical - When You Have a Complaint or an Appeal**

For the purposes of this section, any reference to "you" or "your" also refers to a representative or provider designated by you to act on your behalf; unless otherwise noted.

We want you to be completely satisfied with the care you receive. That is why we have established a process for addressing your concerns and solving your problems.

### **Start With Customer Service**

We are here to listen and help. If you have a concern regarding a person, a service, the quality of care, or

contractual benefits, you may call the toll-free number on your ID card, explanation of benefits, or claim form and explain your concern to one of our Customer Service representatives. You may also express that concern in writing.

We will do our best to resolve the matter on your initial contact. If we need more time to review or investigate your concern, we will get back to you as soon as possible, but in any case within 30 days. If you are not satisfied with the results of a coverage decision, you may start the appeals procedure.

### **Internal Appeals Procedure**

To initiate an appeal, you must submit a request for an appeal in writing to Cigna within 180 days of receipt of a denial notice. You should state the reason why you feel your appeal should be approved and include any information supporting your appeal. If you are unable or choose not to write, you may ask Cigna to register your appeal by telephone. Call or write us at the toll-free number on your ID card, explanation of benefits, or claim form.

Your appeal will be reviewed and the decision made by someone not involved in the initial decision. Appeals involving Medical Necessity or clinical appropriateness will be considered by a health care professional.

We will respond in writing with a decision within 30 calendar days after we receive an appeal for a required preservice or concurrent care coverage determination or a postservice Medical Necessity determination. We will respond within 60 calendar days after we receive an appeal for any other postservice coverage determination. If more time or information is needed to make the determination, we will notify you in writing to request an extension of up to 15 calendar days and to specify any additional information needed to complete the review.

You may request that the appeal process be expedited if, (a) the time frames under this process would seriously jeopardize your life, health or ability to regain maximum functionality or in the opinion of your Physician would cause you severe pain which cannot be managed without the requested services; or (b) your appeal involves nonauthorization of an admission or continuing inpatient Hospital stay.

When an appeal is expedited, Cigna will respond orally with a decision within 72 hours, followed up in writing.

### **External Review Procedure**

If you are not fully satisfied with the decision of Cigna's internal appeal review regarding your Medical Necessity or clinical appropriateness issue, you may request that your appeal be referred to an Independent Review Organization (IRO). The IRO is composed of persons who are not employed by Cigna, or any of its affiliates. A decision to use an external

review to an IRO will not affect the claimant's rights to any other benefits under the plan.

There is no charge for you to initiate an external review. Cigna and your benefit plan will abide by the decision of the IRO.

In order to request a referral to an IRO, the reason for the denial must be based on a Medical Necessity or clinical appropriateness determination by Cigna. Administrative, eligibility or benefit coverage limits or exclusions are not eligible for appeal under this process.

To request a review, you must notify the Appeals Coordinator within 4 months of your receipt of Cigna's appeal review denial. Cigna will then forward the file to a randomly selected IRO. The IRO will render an opinion within 30 days.

When requested and when a delay would be detrimental to your medical condition, as determined by Cigna's Physician Reviewer, the external review shall be completed within 3 days.

### **Notice of Benefit Determination on Appeal**

Every notice of a determination on appeal will be provided in writing or electronically and, if an adverse determination, will include: the specific reason or reasons for the adverse determination; reference to the specific plan provisions on which the determination is based; a statement that the claimant is entitled to receive, upon request and free of charge, reasonable access to and copies of all documents, records, and other Relevant Information as defined below; a statement describing any voluntary appeal procedures offered by the plan and the claimant's right to bring an action under ERISA section 502(a), if applicable; upon request and free of charge, a copy of any internal rule, guideline, protocol or other similar criterion that was relied upon in making the adverse determination regarding your appeal, and an explanation of the scientific or clinical judgment for a determination that is based on a Medical Necessity, experimental treatment or other similar exclusion or limit.

You also have the right to bring a civil action under section 502(a) of ERISA if you are not satisfied with the decision on review. You or your plan may have other voluntary alternative dispute resolution options such as Mediation. One way to find out what may be available is to contact your local U.S. Department of Labor office and your State insurance regulatory agency. You may also contact the Plan Administrator.

### **Relevant Information**

Relevant Information is any document, record or other information which: was relied upon in making the benefit determination; was submitted, considered or generated in the course of making the benefit determination, without regard to whether such document, record, or other information was relied upon in making the benefit determination; demonstrates compliance with the administrative processes and safeguards

required by federal law in making the benefit determination; or constitutes a statement of policy or guidance with respect to the plan concerning the denied treatment option or benefit for the claimant's diagnosis, without regard to whether such advice or statement was relied upon in making the benefit determination.

### **Legal Action**

If your plan is governed by ERISA, you have the right to bring a civil action under section 502(a) of ERISA if you are not satisfied with the outcome of the Appeals Procedure. In most instances, you may not initiate a legal action against Cigna until you have completed the appeal processes. However, no action will be brought at all unless brought within three years after proof of claim is required under the Plan.

HC-FED60

03-14

## **COBRA Continuation Rights Under Federal Law**

### **For You and Your Dependents**

#### **What is COBRA Continuation Coverage?**

Under federal law, you and/or your Dependents must be given the opportunity to continue health insurance when there is a "qualifying event" that would result in loss of coverage under the Plan. You and/or your Dependents will be permitted to continue the same coverage under which you or your Dependents were covered on the day before the qualifying event occurred, unless you move out of that plan's coverage area or the plan is no longer available. You and/or your Dependents cannot change coverage options until the next open enrollment period.

#### **When is COBRA Continuation Available?**

For you and your Dependents, COBRA continuation is available for up to 18 months from the date of the following qualifying events if the event would result in a loss of coverage under the Plan:

- your termination of employment for any reason, other than gross misconduct; or
- your reduction in work hours.

For your Dependents, COBRA continuation coverage is available for up to 36 months from the date of the following qualifying events if the event would result in a loss of coverage under the Plan:

- your death;
- your divorce or legal separation; or
- for a Dependent child, failure to continue to qualify as a Dependent under the Plan.

### **Who is Entitled to COBRA Continuation?**

Only a "qualified beneficiary" (as defined by federal law) may elect to continue health insurance coverage. A qualified beneficiary may include the following individuals who were covered by the Plan on the day the qualifying event occurred: you, your spouse, and your Dependent children. Each qualified beneficiary has their own right to elect or decline COBRA continuation coverage even if you decline or are not eligible for COBRA continuation.

The following individuals are not qualified beneficiaries for purposes of COBRA continuation: domestic partners, grandchildren (unless adopted by you), stepchildren (unless adopted by you). Although these individuals do not have an independent right to elect COBRA continuation coverage, if you elect COBRA continuation coverage for yourself, you may also cover your Dependents even if they are not considered qualified beneficiaries under COBRA. However, such individuals' coverage will terminate when your COBRA continuation coverage terminates. The sections titled "Secondary Qualifying Events" and "Medicare Extension For Your Dependents" are not applicable to these individuals.

### **Secondary Qualifying Events**

If, as a result of your termination of employment or reduction in work hours, your Dependent(s) have elected COBRA continuation coverage and one or more Dependents experience another COBRA qualifying event, the affected Dependent(s) may elect to extend their COBRA continuation coverage for an additional 18 months (7 months if the secondary event occurs within the disability extension period) for a maximum of 36 months from the initial qualifying event. The second qualifying event must occur before the end of the initial 18 months of COBRA continuation coverage or within the disability extension period discussed below. Under no circumstances will COBRA continuation coverage be available for more than 36 months from the initial qualifying event. Secondary qualifying events are: your death; your divorce or legal separation; or, for a Dependent child, failure to continue to qualify as a Dependent under the Plan.

### **Disability Extension**

If, after electing COBRA continuation coverage due to your termination of employment or reduction in work hours, you or one of your Dependents is determined by the Social Security Administration (SSA) to be totally disabled under Title II or XVI of the SSA, you and all of your Dependents who have elected COBRA continuation coverage may extend such continuation for an additional 11 months, for a maximum of 29 months from the initial qualifying event.

To qualify for the disability extension, all of the following requirements must be satisfied:

- SSA must determine that the disability occurred prior to or within 60 days after the disabled individual elected COBRA continuation coverage; and
- A copy of the written SSA determination must be provided to the Plan Administrator within 60 calendar days after the date the SSA determination is made AND before the end of the initial 18-month continuation period.

If the SSA later determines that the individual is no longer disabled, you must notify the Plan Administrator within 30 days after the date the final determination is made by SSA. The 11-month disability extension will terminate for all covered persons on the first day of the month that is more than 30 days after the date the SSA makes a final determination that the disabled individual is no longer disabled.

All causes for “Termination of COBRA Continuation” listed below will also apply to the period of disability extension.

#### **Medicare Extension for Your Dependents**

When the qualifying event is your termination of employment or reduction in work hours and you became enrolled in Medicare (Part A, Part B or both) within the 18 months before the qualifying event, COBRA continuation coverage for your Dependents will last for up to 36 months after the date you became enrolled in Medicare. Your COBRA continuation coverage will last for up to 18 months from the date of your termination of employment or reduction in work hours.

#### **Termination of COBRA Continuation**

COBRA continuation coverage will be terminated upon the occurrence of any of the following:

- the end of the COBRA continuation period of 18, 29 or 36 months, as applicable;
- failure to pay the required premium within 30 calendar days after the due date;
- cancellation of the Employer’s policy with Cigna;
- after electing COBRA continuation coverage, a qualified beneficiary enrolls in Medicare (Part A, Part B, or both);
- after electing COBRA continuation coverage, a qualified beneficiary becomes covered under another group health plan, unless the qualified beneficiary has a condition for which the new plan limits or excludes coverage under a pre-existing condition provision. In such case coverage will continue until the earliest of: the end of the applicable maximum period; the date the pre-existing condition provision is no longer applicable; or the occurrence of an event described in one of the first three bullets above;
- any reason the Plan would terminate coverage of a participant or beneficiary who is not receiving continuation coverage (e.g., fraud).

#### **Employer’s Notification Requirements**

Your Employer is required to provide you and/or your Dependents with the following notices:

- An initial notification of COBRA continuation rights must be provided within 90 days after your (or your spouse’s) coverage under the Plan begins (or the Plan first becomes subject to COBRA continuation requirements, if later). If you and/or your Dependents experience a qualifying event before the end of that 90-day period, the initial notice must be provided within the time frame required for the COBRA continuation coverage election notice as explained below.
- A COBRA continuation coverage election notice must be provided to you and/or your Dependents within the following timeframes:
  - if the Plan provides that COBRA continuation coverage and the period within which an Employer must notify the Plan Administrator of a qualifying event starts upon the loss of coverage, 44 days after loss of coverage under the Plan;
  - if the Plan provides that COBRA continuation coverage and the period within which an Employer must notify the Plan Administrator of a qualifying event starts upon the occurrence of a qualifying event, 44 days after the qualifying event occurs; or
  - in the case of a multi-employer plan, no later than 14 days after the end of the period in which Employers must provide notice of a qualifying event to the Plan Administrator.

#### **How to Elect COBRA Continuation Coverage**

The COBRA coverage election notice will list the individuals who are eligible for COBRA continuation coverage and inform you of the applicable premium. The notice will also include instructions for electing COBRA continuation coverage. You must notify the Plan Administrator of your election no later than the due date stated on the COBRA election notice. If a written election notice is required, it must be post-marked no later than the due date stated on the COBRA election notice. If you do not make proper notification by the due date shown on the notice, you and your Dependents will lose the right to elect COBRA continuation coverage. If you reject COBRA continuation coverage before the due date, you may change your mind as long as you furnish a completed election form before the due date.

Each qualified beneficiary has an independent right to elect COBRA continuation coverage. Continuation coverage may be elected for only one, several, or for all Dependents who are qualified beneficiaries. Parents may elect to continue coverage on behalf of their Dependent children. You or your spouse may elect continuation coverage on behalf of all the qualified beneficiaries. You are not required to elect COBRA

continuation coverage in order for your Dependents to elect COBRA continuation.

#### **How Much Does COBRA Continuation Coverage Cost?**

Each qualified beneficiary may be required to pay the entire cost of continuation coverage. The amount may not exceed 102% of the cost to the group health plan (including both Employer and Employee contributions) for coverage of a similarly situated active Employee or family member. The premium during the 11-month disability extension may not exceed 150% of the cost to the group health plan (including both employer and employee contributions) for coverage of a similarly situated active Employee or family member.

For example: If the Employee alone elects COBRA continuation coverage, the Employee will be charged 102% (or 150%) of the active Employee premium. If the spouse or one Dependent child alone elects COBRA continuation coverage, they will be charged 102% (or 150%) of the active Employee premium. If more than one qualified beneficiary elects COBRA continuation coverage, they will be charged 102% (or 150%) of the applicable family premium.

#### **When and How to Pay COBRA Premiums**

##### *First payment for COBRA continuation*

If you elect COBRA continuation coverage, you do not have to send any payment with the election form. However, you must make your first payment no later than 45 calendar days after the date of your election. (This is the date the Election Notice is postmarked, if mailed.) If you do not make your first payment within that 45 days, you will lose all COBRA continuation rights under the Plan.

##### *Subsequent payments*

After you make your first payment for COBRA continuation coverage, you will be required to make subsequent payments of the required premium for each additional month of coverage. Payment is due on the first day of each month. If you make a payment on or before its due date, your coverage under the Plan will continue for that coverage period without any break.

##### *Grace periods for subsequent payments*

Although subsequent payments are due by the first day of the month, you will be given a grace period of 30 days after the first day of the coverage period to make each monthly payment. Your COBRA continuation coverage will be provided for each coverage period as long as payment for that coverage period is made before the end of the grace period for that payment. However, if your payment is received after the due date, your coverage under the Plan may be suspended during this time. Any providers who contact the Plan to confirm coverage during this time may be informed that coverage has been suspended. If payment is received before the end of the grace period, your coverage will be reinstated

back to the beginning of the coverage period. This means that any claim you submit for benefits while your coverage is suspended may be denied and may have to be resubmitted once your coverage is reinstated. If you fail to make a payment before the end of the grace period for that coverage period, you will lose all rights to COBRA continuation coverage under the Plan.

#### **You Must Give Notice of Certain Qualifying Events**

If you or your Dependent(s) experience one of the following qualifying events, you must notify the Plan Administrator within 60 calendar days after the later of the date the qualifying event occurs or the date coverage would cease as a result of the qualifying event:

- Your divorce or legal separation; or
- Your child ceases to qualify as a Dependent under the Plan.
- The occurrence of a secondary qualifying event as discussed under “Secondary Qualifying Events” above (this notice must be received prior to the end of the initial 18- or 29-month COBRA period).

(Also refer to the section titled “Disability Extension” for additional notice requirements.)

Notice must be made in writing and must include: the name of the Plan, name and address of the Employee covered under the Plan, name and address(es) of the qualified beneficiaries affected by the qualifying event; the qualifying event; the date the qualifying event occurred; and supporting documentation (e.g., divorce decree, birth certificate, disability determination, etc.).

#### **Newly Acquired Dependents**

If you acquire a new Dependent through marriage, birth, adoption or placement for adoption while your coverage is being continued, you may cover such Dependent under your COBRA continuation coverage. However, only your newborn or adopted Dependent child is a qualified beneficiary and may continue COBRA continuation coverage for the remainder of the coverage period following your early termination of COBRA coverage or due to a secondary qualifying event. COBRA coverage for your Dependent spouse and any Dependent children who are not your children (e.g., stepchildren or grandchildren) will cease on the date your COBRA coverage ceases and they are not eligible for a secondary qualifying event.

#### **COBRA Continuation for Retirees Following Employer’s Bankruptcy**

If you are covered as a retiree, and a proceeding in bankruptcy is filed with respect to the Employer under Title 11 of the United States Code, you may be entitled to COBRA continuation coverage. If the bankruptcy results in a loss of coverage for you, your Dependents or your surviving spouse within one year before or after such proceeding, you and your

covered Dependents will become COBRA qualified beneficiaries with respect to the bankruptcy. You will be entitled to COBRA continuation coverage until your death. Your surviving spouse and covered Dependent children will be entitled to COBRA continuation coverage for up to 36 months following your death. However, COBRA continuation coverage will cease upon the occurrence of any of the events listed under “Termination of COBRA Continuation” above.

### Interaction With Other Continuation Benefits

You may be eligible for other continuation benefits under state law. Refer to the Termination section for any other continuation benefits.

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07-14

## Definitions

### Active Service

You will be considered in Active Service:

- on any of your Employer's scheduled work days if you are performing the regular duties of your work on that day either at your Employer's place of business or at some location to which you are required to travel for your Employer's business.
- on a day which is not one of your Employer's scheduled work days if you were in Active Service on the preceding scheduled work day.

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### Dependent

Dependents are:

- your lawful spouse; and
- any unmarried child of yours who is
  - less than 19 years old.
  - 19 years but less than 25 years old, unmarried, enrolled in school as a full-time student and primarily supported by you.
  - 19 or more years old and primarily supported by you and incapable of self-sustaining employment by reason of mental or physical disability. Proof of the child's condition and dependence must be submitted to Cigna within 31 days after the date the child ceases to qualify above. From time to time, but not more frequently than once a year, Cigna may require proof of the continuation of such condition and dependence.

The term child means a child born to you or a child legally adopted by you including that child from the first day of placement in your home regardless of whether the adoption has become final. It also includes a stepchild who lives with you, a foster child, or a child for whom you are the legal guardian.

Dependent Spouse: A legally married spouse; Article XI, Section 18 of the Tennessee Constitution provides that a marriage from another state that does not constitute the marriage of one man and one woman is “void and unenforceable in this state.”

Benefits for a Dependent child or student will continue until the last day of the calendar month in which the limiting age is reached.

Anyone who is eligible as an Employee will not be considered as a Dependent.

No one may be considered as a Dependent of more than one Employee.

HC-DFS126

05-14

V5 M

### Employee

The term Employee means a full-time employee of the Employer who is currently in Active Service. It also means a part-time or seasonal Employee who works at least thirty (30) hours per week for at least thirty-six (36) weeks of the year and has been employed for at least one (1) continuous year or an interim teacher who has worked in one (1) specific position for at least one hundred (100) days in a given year. The term does not include employees who are temporary or who normally work less than 30 hours a week for the Employer.

HC-DFS7

04-10

V3 M

### Employer

The term Employer means the plan sponsor self-insuring the benefits described in this booklet, on whose behalf Cigna is providing claim administration services.

HC-DFS8

04-10

V1

### Injury

The term Injury means an accidental bodily injury.

HC-DFS12 04-10  
V1

### Maximum Reimbursable Charge - Vision

The Maximum Reimbursable Charge is the lesser of:

- the provider’s normal charge; or
- the policyholder selected percentile of all charges made by providers of such service or supply in the geographic area where it is received.

HC-DFS13 04-10  
V1

### Medicaid

The term Medicaid means a state program of medical aid for needy persons established under Title XIX of the Social Security Act of 1965 as amended.

HC-DFS16 04-10  
V1

### Medically Necessary/Medical Necessity

Medically Necessary Covered Services and Supplies are those determined by the Medical Director to be:

- required to diagnose or treat an illness, injury, disease or its symptoms;
- in accordance with generally accepted standards of medical practice;
- clinically appropriate in terms of type, frequency, extent, site and duration;
- not primarily for the convenience of the patient, Physician or other health care provider; and
- rendered in the least intensive setting that is appropriate for the delivery of the services and supplies. Where applicable, the Medical Director may compare the cost-effectiveness of alternative services, settings or supplies when determining least intensive setting.

HC-DFS19 04-10  
V1

### Medicare

The term Medicare means the program of medical care benefits provided under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act of 1965 as amended.

HC-DFS17 04-10  
V1

### Ophthalmologist

The term Ophthalmologist means a person practicing ophthalmology within the scope of his license. It will also include a physician operating within the scope of his license when he performs any of the Vision Care services described in the policy.

HC-DFS70 04-10  
V1

### Optician

The term Optician means a fabricator and dispenser of eyeglasses and/or contact lenses. An optician fills prescriptions for glasses and other optical aids as specified by optometrists or ophthalmologists. The state in which an optician practices may or may not require licensure for rendering of these services.

HC-DFS71 04-10  
V1

### Optometrist

The term Optometrist means a person practicing optometry within the scope of his license. It will also include a physician operating within the scope of his license when he performs any of the Vision Care services described in the policy.

HC-DFS72 04-10  
V1

### Sickness – For Medical Insurance

The term Sickness means a physical or mental illness. It also includes pregnancy. Expenses incurred for routine Hospital and pediatric care of a newborn child prior to discharge from the Hospital nursery will be considered to be incurred as a result of Sickness.

HC-DFS50 04-10  
V1

**Vision Provider**

The term Vision Provider means: an optometrist, ophthalmologist, optician or a group partnership or other legally recognized aggregation of such professionals; duly licensed and in good standing with the relevant public licensing bodies to provide covered vision services within the scope of the Vision Providers' respective licenses.

HC-DFS73

04-10

VI