DISCLOSURES

The following outlines plan disclosures and additional information, including your rights.

Each plan is governed by an official Summary Plan Description (SPD) document. If there is any conflict between the benefits material and the SPD official document, the plan SPD document is the final authority. As an enrollee, your actual SPD will be provided under separate cover, by your health carrier or your employer. Please review the SPD for additional details.

MEDICARE PART-D

Important Notice About Your Prescription Drug Coverage and Medicare

Please read this notice carefully and keep it where you can find it. This notice has information about your current prescription drug coverage and your options under Medicare's prescription drug coverage. This information can help you decide whether or not you want to join a Medicare drug plan. If you are considering joining, you should compare your current coverage, including which drugs are covered at what cost, with the coverage and costs of the plans offering Medicare prescription drug coverage in your area. Information about where you can get help to make decisions about your prescription drug coverage is at the end of this notice.

There are two important things you need to know about your current coverage and Medicare's prescription drug coverage:

1. Medicare prescription drug coverage became available in 2006 to everyone with Medicare. You can get this coverage if you join a Medicare Prescription Drug Plan or join a Medicare Advantage Plan (like an HMO or PPO) that offers prescription drug coverage. All Medicare drug plans provide at least a standard level of coverage set by Medicare. Some plans may also more coverage for a higher monthly premium.

2. Prescription drug coverage offered by your medical plan is, on average for all plan participants, expected to pay out as much as standard Medicare prescription drug coverage pays and is therefore considered **Creditable Coverage**. Because your existing coverage is Creditable Coverage, you can keep this coverage and not pay a higher premium (a penalty) if you later decide to join a Medicare drug plan.

When Can You Join A Medicare Drug Plan?

- You can join a Medicare drug plan when you first become eligible for Medicare and each year from October 15th to December 7th.
- However, if you lose your current creditable prescription drug coverage, through no fault of your own, you will also be eligible for a two (2) month Special Enrollment Period (SEP) to join a Medicare drug plan.

For More Information About Your Options Under Medicare Prescription Drug Coverage.

- More detailed information about Medicare plans that offer prescription drug coverage is in the "Medicare & You" handbook. You'll get a copy of the handbook in the mail every year from Medicare. You may also be contacted directly by Medicare drug plans.

For More Information About Medicare Prescription Drug Coverage:

- Visit www.medicare.gov
- Call your State Health Insurance Assistance Program (see the inside back cover of your copy of the "Medicare & You" handbook for their telephone number) for personalized help
- Call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227)
  TTY users should call 1-877-486-2048

If you have limited income and resources, extra help paying for Medicare prescription drug coverage is available. For information about this extra help, visit Social Security on the web at www.socialsecurity.gov, or call them at 1-800-772-1213 (TTY 1-800-325-0778).

SECTION 125

SPECIAL ENROLLMENT PERIOD

Under certain circumstances, you may be allowed to make changes to your benefits elections during the plan year, such as additions, deletions and cancellations, depending on whether or not you experience an eligible qualifying event as determined by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Code, Section 125. You may change a benefit election upon the occurrence of a valid qualifying event only if the event affects your own, your spouse or your dependent's coverage (including domestic partners) eligibility.

If you experience a qualifying event, you must report the qualifying event to Human Resources Department within 30 days of the event. Beyond 30 days, additions and deletions will be denied, and you may be responsible both legally and financially for any claims and/or expenses incurred as a result of any dependent(s) who continue to be enrolled who no longer meet the entity's eligibility requirements.

If approved, most election changes will be effective on the date of the qualifying event for additions; cancellations will be processed at the end of the month.

Payroll deductions for health, dental, vision, and certain supplemental accident insurance premiums, are deducted from your gross income before your income is taxed. The entity's plan is known as a Cafeteria Benefit Plan and is governed by IRS Code, Section 125. This pre-tax benefit means you pay less tax on a per-pay and annual basis.

See examples of Qualifying Life Events for allowable enrollment changes as determined by Section 125 of the IRS Code on the Healthcare.gov website.

QUALIFYING EVENTS:

- Change is status (for example, employee's legal marital status, number of dependents, employment status, dependent eligibility change, change in residence or adoption proceedings);
- Significant cost changes
- Significant curtailment of coverage
- Change in coverage under other employer's plan
- Addition or significant improvement of benefit package option
- FMLA leaves of absence
- Loss of group health coverage sponsored by a governmental or educational institution
- COBRA qualifying events
- HIPAA special enrollment events
- Judgement, decree, or court order, such as Qualified Medical Child Support Order (QMCSO)
- Medicare or Medicaid enrollment

HIPAA SPECIAL ENROLLMENT NOTICE

This notice is being provided to ensure that you understand your right to apply for group health insurance coverage. You should read this notice even if you plan to waive coverage at this time.

LOSS OF OTHER COVERAGE

If you are declining coverage 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 your or your dependents' other coverage ends (or after the employer stops contributing toward the other coverage).

Example: You waived coverage because you were covered under a plan offered by your spouse's employer. Your spouse terminates his employment. If you notify your employer within 30 days of the date coverage ends, you and your eligible dependents may apply for coverage under our health plan.

MARRIAGE, BIRTH, OR ADOPTION

If you have a new dependent as a result of a 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 or placement for adoption.

Example: When you were hired by us, you were single and chose not to elect health insurance benefits. One year later, you marry. You and your eligible dependents are entitled to enroll in this group health plan. However, you must apply within 30 days from the date of your marriage.

MEDICAID OR CHIP

If you or your dependents lose eligibility for coverage under Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) or become eligible for a premium assistance subsidy under Medicaid or CHIP, you may be able to enroll yourself and your dependents. You must request enrollment within 60 days of the loss of Medicaid or CHIP coverage or the determination of eligibility for a premium assistance subsidy.

Example: When you were hired by us, your children received health coverage under CHIP and you did not enroll them in our health plan. Because of changes in your income, your children are no longer eligible for CHIP coverage. You may enroll them in this group health plan if you apply within 60 days of the date of their loss of CHIP coverage.

For More Information or Assistance

To request special enrollment or obtain more information, please contact your Human Resources department.

NMHPA | WHCRA

NEWBORNS' AND MOTHER'S HEALTH PROTECTION ACT

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

WOMEN'S HEALTH AND CANCER RIGHTS ACT *Enrollment Notice*

If you have had or are going to have a mastectomy, you may be entitled to certain 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; and
- Prostheses and treatment of physical complications of the mastectomy, including lymphedema.

These benefits will be provided subject to the same deductibles and coinsurance applicable to other medical and surgical benefits provided under this plan. Therefore, the deductibles and coinsurance from your plans apply. Please see your plan documents for details.

If you would like more information on WHCRA benefits, call your plan administrator.

WOMEN'S HEALTH AND CANCER RIGHTS ACT *Annual Notice*

Do you know that your plan, as required by the Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act of 1998, provides benefits for mastectomy-related services, including all stages of reconstruction and surgery to achieve symmetry between the breasts, prostheses, and complications resulting from a mastectomy, including lymphedema? Call your plan administrator for more information.

PREMIUM ASSISTANCE UNDER MEDICAID/CHIP

PREMIUM ASSISTANCE UNDER MEDICAID AND THE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM (CHIP)

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.

If you or your dependents are already enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP and you live in a state listed below, 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 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 or call 1-866-444-EBSA (3272).

If you live in one of the participating states, you may be eligible for assistance paying your employer health plan premiums. Follow the link below for a complete list of contact information by state.

> > > More information is provided here.

AVAILABILITY OF NOTICE OF PRIVACY PRACTICES

For self-funded plans: Your employer and the medical plan(s) maintain a Notice of Privacy Practices that provides information to individuals whose protected health information (PHI) will be used or maintained by the Plan. If you would like a copy of the Plan's Notice of Privacy Practices, please contact your employer.

COBRA CONTINUATION COVERAGE RIGHTS

INTRODUCTION

You're getting this notice because you recently gained coverage under a group health plan (the Plan). 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. You can learn more about many of these options at www.healthcare.gov.

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 below. 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.

Employee:	• Your hours of employment are reduced, or • Your employment ends for any reason other than your gross misconduct
Spouse* of Employee:	• Your spouse dies; • 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 (or formally terminate your domestic partnership).
Dependent Child of Employee:	• The parent-employee dies; • 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."

* Spouse also refers to domestic partner. For domestic partnership, divorce or legal separation does not apply.

WHEN IS COBRA 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:

Qualifying Events:

- The end of employment or reduction of hours of employment;
- Death of the employee;
- The employee's becoming entitled to Medicare benefits (under Part A, Part B, or both).
- *If the plan has retirement coverage:* Commencement of a proceeding in bankruptcy with respect to the employer

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 your human resources department.

Keep your plan informed of address changes.

COBRA CONTINUATION COVERAGE RIGHTS

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.

Can I enroll in Medicare instead of COBRA continuation coverage 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.

Questions concerning your Plan, or your COBRA continuation coverage rights should be addressed to the contact or contacts identified below.

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, 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. (Addresses and phone numbers of Regional and District EBSA Offices are available through EBSA's website.)

For more information about the Marketplace, visit 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.

EXCHANGE NOTICES

The ACA amended the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) to require that employers provide all new hires and current employees with a written notice regarding the health coverage options that are available through the ACA Exchanges (also known as the Marketplace) and some of the consequences if an employee decides to purchase a qualified health plan through the ACA Exchange in lieu of employer-sponsored coverage. The DOL models are in English and Spanish.

To view documents, please visit the provided links below:

> > > Exchange Notice – **Health Plan Offered** – English https://bit.ly/ExchangeNotice-Healthplanoffered-EN

> > > Exchange Notice – **Health Plan Offered** – Spanish https://bit.ly/ExchangeNotice-Healthplanoffered-SPAN

GINA FACT SHEET

GENETIC INFORMATION NONDISCRIMINATION ACT OF 2008

The Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 ("GINA") protects employees against discrimination based on their genetic information. Please see the link below for more information.

> > > GINA Fact Sheet – English

MICHELLE'S LAW

Michelle's Law requires continued coverage under most group health plans for up to one year for a student enrolled in a post-secondary educational institution who loses student status under the group health plan because he or she takes a medically necessary leave of absence. The impact of Michelle's Law has been limited by the age 26 mandate, which requires an employer-sponsored group health plan that provides dependent coverage for the children of its participants to continue to make that coverage available until a child has attained age 26, regardless of the child's status as a student. As a result, Michelle's Law primarily impacts plans that choose to make coverage available for children who are age 26 or older if the adult child is a student, but which do not otherwise provide coverage for adult children who are that same age.

For more information, reach out to your HR Department.