

## Your Rights Under ERISA

As a participant in the Plan, you are entitled to certain rights and protections under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) and the Internal Revenue Code. These laws provide that Participants, eligible employees and all other employees are entitled to:

- a. examine, without charge, at the Plan Administrator's office, all Plan documents, including insurance contracts, collective bargaining agreements, and a copy of the latest annual report (Form 5500 Series) filed by the Plan with the U.S. Department of Labor (also available at the Public Disclosure Room of the Employee Benefits Security Administration);
- b. obtain copies of all documents that govern the operations of the Plan, and other Plan information, upon written request to the Administrator. The Administrator may charge a reasonable fee for copies;
- c. continue health coverage for yourself, Spouse, or other dependents if there is a loss of coverage under the Plan as a result of a qualifying event. You or your dependents may have to pay for such coverage; and
- d. review your summary plan description and the documents governing COBRA continuation rights under the Plan.

In addition to creating rights for Plan Participants, ERISA imposes duties upon the people who are responsible for the operation of the Plan. The people who operate your Plan, who are called "fiduciaries" of the Plan, have a duty to do so prudently and in the best interest of you and the other Plan Participants and beneficiaries.

No one, including your employer or any other person, may fire you or otherwise discriminate against you in any way to prevent you from obtaining a benefit or exercising your rights under ERISA.

If your claim for a benefit is denied or ignored, in whole or in part, you have a right to know why this was done, to obtain copies of documents relating to the decision without charge, and to appeal any denial, all within certain time schedules.

If you have a claim for benefits which is denied or ignored, in whole or in part, you may file suit in a state or Federal court. In addition, if you disagree with the Plan's decision or lack thereof concerning the qualified status of a medical child support order, you may file suit in Federal court.

Under ERISA there are steps you can take to enforce the above rights. For instance, if you request materials from the Plan and do not receive them within thirty (30) days, you may file suit in a Federal court. In such a case, the court may request the Administrator to provide the materials and pay you up to \$110 a day until you receive the materials, unless the materials were not sent because of reasons beyond the control of the Administrator. If you have a claim for benefits which is denied or ignored, in whole or in part, you may file suit in a state or Federal court.

If it should happen that Plan fiduciaries misuse the Plan's money, or if you are discriminated against for asserting your rights, you may seek assistance from the U.S. Department of Labor, or you may file suit in a Federal court. The court will decide who should pay court costs and legal fees. If you are successful, the court may order the person you have sued to pay these costs and fees. If you lose, the court may order you to pay these costs and fees; for example, if it finds your claim is frivolous.

If you have any questions about the Plan, you should contact the Administrator. If you have any questions about this statement, or about your rights under ERISA or the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), or if you need assistance in obtaining documents from the Administrator, you

should contact either the nearest Regional or District Office of the U.S. Department of Labor's Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) or visit the EBSA website at [www.dol.gov/ebsa/](http://www.dol.gov/ebsa/). (Addresses and phone numbers of Regional and District EBSA Offices are available through EBSA's website.) You may also obtain certain publications about your rights and responsibilities under ERISA by calling the publications hotline of the Employee Benefits Security Administration.

Claims Process

It is recommended that you submit all reimbursement claims during the Plan Year. For information on how claims will be processed at the end of the Plan Year, please refer to your SPD.

Claims for insured benefits will be handled in accordance with procedures contained in the insurance policies. All other general requests should be directed to the Administrator of our Plan. If a claim under the Plan is denied in whole or in part, you or your beneficiary will receive written notification. The notification will include the reasons for the denial, with reference to the specific provisions of the Plan on which the denial was based, a description of any additional information needed to process the claim and an explanation of the claims review procedure. Within 60 days after denial, you or your beneficiary may submit to the Administrator a written request for reconsideration of the denial.

Any such request should be accompanied by documents or records in support of your appeal. You or your beneficiary may review pertinent documents and submit issues and comments in writing. The Administrator will review the claim and provide, within 60 days, a written response to the appeal. (This period may be extended an additional 60 days under certain circumstances.) In this response, the Administrator will explain the reason for the decision, with specific reference to the provisions of the Plan on which the decision is based. The Administrator has the exclusive right to interpret the appropriate plan provisions. Decisions of the Administrator are conclusive and binding.

In the case of a claim, the following timetable applies:

Notification of whether claim is accepted or denied	30 days
Extension due to matters beyond the control of the Plan	15 days
Insufficient information on the claim:	
Notification of	15 days
Response by Participant	45 days
Review of claim denial	60 days

The Plan Administrator will provide written or electronic notification of any claim denial. The notice will state:

- a. The specific reason or reasons for the denial;
- b. Reference to the specific Plan provisions on which the denial was based;
- c. A description of any additional material or information necessary for the claimant to perfect the claim and an

explanation of why such material or information is necessary;

- d. A description of the Plan's review procedures and the time limits applicable to such procedures. This will include a statement of your right to bring a civil action under section 502 of ERISA following a denial on review;
- e. 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 information relevant to the claim; and
- f. If the denial was based on an internal rule, guideline, protocol, or other similar criterion, the specific rule, guideline, protocol, or criterion will be provided free of charge. If this is not practical, a statement will be included that such a rule, guideline, protocol, or criterion was relied upon in making the denial and a copy will be provided free of charge to the claimant upon request.

When you receive a denial, you will have 180 days following receipt of the notification in which to appeal the decision. You may submit written comments, documents, records, and other information relating to the claim. If you request, you will be provided, free of charge, reasonable access to, and copies of, all documents, records, and other information relevant to the claim.

The period of time within which a denial on review is required to be made will begin at the time an appeal is filed in accordance with the procedures of the Plan. This timing is without regard to whether all the necessary information accompanies the filing.

A document, record, or other information shall be considered relevant to a claim if it:

- a. was relied upon in making the claim determination;
- b. was submitted, considered, or generated in the course of making the claim determination, without regard to whether it was relied upon in making the claim determination;
- c. demonstrated compliance with the administrative processes and safeguards designed to ensure and to verify that claim determinations are made in accordance with Plan documents and Plan provisions have been applied consistently with respect to all claimants; or
- d. constituted a statement of policy or guidance with respect to the Plan concerning the denied claim.

The review will take into account all comments, documents, records, and other information submitted by the claimant relating to the claim, without regard to whether such information was submitted or considered in the initial claim determination. The review will not afford deference to the initial denial and will be conducted by a fiduciary of the Plan who is neither the individual who made the adverse determination nor a subordinate of that individual.

#### Qualified Medical Child Support Order

A medical child support order is a judgment, decree or order (including approval of a property settlement) made under state law that provides for child support or health coverage for the child of a participant. The child becomes an "alternate recipient" and can receive benefits under the health plans of the Employer, if the order is determined to be "qualified." You may obtain, without charge, a copy of the procedures governing the determination of qualified medical child support orders from the Plan Administrator.