Loyola University Maryland

Loyola University Maryland
4501 N. Charles St
Baltimore, MD 21210

Loyola University Flexible Benefits Plan

Summary Plan Description

July 01, 2026

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Loyola University Maryland

Loyola University Flexible Benefits Plan

INTRODUCTION

The Company's Flexible Benefit Plan ("Plan" has been established to allow Eligible Employees to pay for certain benefits on a pre-tax basis. There are specific benefits that you may elect, and they are outlined in this Summary Plan Description. You will also be informed about other important information concerning the Plan, such as the conditions you must satisfy before you can join and the laws that protect your rights.

Read this Summary Plan Description ("SPD" carefully so that you understand the provisions of the Plan and the benefits you will receive. This SPD describes the Plan's benefits and obligations as contained in the Plan document, which governs the operation of the Plan. The Plan document is written in much more technical language. Please note that if the non-technical language in this SPD and the legal language of the Plan document conflict, the Plan document will always govern the Plan. Also, if there is a conflict between any of the insurance contracts and either the Plan document or this Summary Plan Description, the insurance contracts will control the respective insurance policies. If you wish to receive a copy of the legal Plan document, please contact the Plan Administrator.

The Plan is subject to the Internal Revenue Code and other federal and state laws and regulations that may affect your rights under this plan. This SPD explains the current details of the Plan in order to comply with all applicable legal requirements. From time to time, the Plan may be revised due to a change in laws or due to pronouncements by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS or other federal agencies. This Plan may be amended or terminated by the Company. If the Plan is ever amended or changed, the Company will notify you.

This SPD was designed to provide you with information regarding the Company Flexible Benefit Plan. If this SPD does not answer all of your questions, please contact the Administrator (or other assigned person. The name and address of the Administrator can be found in the Article of this SPD entitled "General Information About our Plan."

I. ARTICLE - ELIGIBILITY

1. **How can I participate in the Plan?**
   Before you can become a Participant in the Plan, there are certain conditions that you must satisfy. First, you must be an active employee working 22.5 or more hours per week and meet the eligibility requirements.
   After that, you must enroll in the Plan on the "entry date" that has been established for all employees. The "entry date" is defined in Question 3 below. However, in certain limited situations, you may enroll in the Plan at other times as well. See the Article titled: "Contributions".

2. **What are the eligibility requirements for our Plan?**
   You will be eligible to join the Plan once you have satisfied the conditions for coverage under our group medical plan and the other eligibility requirements established by your employer as defined in section 1.

3. **When can I enter the plan?**

   You can enter the Plan on the same day you can enter our group medical plan.

4. **How do I enroll in the Plan?**
   Before you can join the Plan, you must complete an enrollment form. The enrollment form will allow you to select which benefits you want to participate in under the Plan. This form will also authorize the Company to redirect some of your earnings in order to pay for the benefits you select.
   However, if you are already covered under any of the insured benefits, you will automatically participate in this Plan to the extent of your premiums unless you elect not to participate in this Plan. These benefits are listed in the Article titled: "Benefits".

II. ARTICLE - OPERATION

01. **How does this Plan operate?**

Before the start of each Plan Year, you will be able to elect to have some of your earnings contributed to the Plan. These amounts will be used to pay for the benefits you have chosen. The portion of your earnings that is paid to the Plan is not subject to Federal income or Social Security taxes. In other words, this allows you to use tax-free dollars to pay for certain kinds of benefits and expenses that you normally pay for with out-of-pocket, taxable dollars. However, if you receive a reimbursement for an expense under this Plan, you cannot claim a Federal income tax credit or deduction on your return. Participation in this plan is completely voluntary.

III. ARTICLE - CONTRIBUTIONS; ELECTIONS

01. **How much of my pay may the Employer redirect?**

Each year, we will automatically contribute on your behalf enough of your compensation to pay for the insurance coverage provided unless you elect not to receive any or all of such coverage. You may also elect to have us contribute on your behalf enough of your compensation to pay for any other benefits that you elect under the Plan. These amounts will be deducted from your pay over the course of the year on a per payroll basis.

02. **What happens to contributions made to the Plan?**

Prior to the Plan start date each year, you must decide on the amount of pre-tax dollars you want to contribute to the Plan. It is very important that you make these choices carefully based on what you expect to spend on each covered benefit or expense during the Plan Year. Later, those dollars will be used to pay those expenses as they arise during the Plan Year. In addition, you should also note that any previous benefit payments made from any Account under the Plan that are unclaimed (e.g., uncashed benefit checks) at the end of the Plan Year following the period of coverage in which the qualifying expense was incurred will be forfeited to the Employer.

For information regarding the administration of contributions in specific accounts under this Plan, please refer to the Article titled: "Benefits".

03. **When must I decide which accounts I want to use?**

You are required by Federal regulations to decide during the enrollment or election period (defined below) prior to the Plan Year start. You must decide which accounts you want and how much you want to contribute to each account.

If you are already covered by any of the insured benefits offered by this Plan, you will automatically become a Participant to the extent of the premiums for such insurance, unless you elect during the election period (defined below) not to participate in the Plan.

04. **When is the election period for our Plan?**

You will make your initial election on or before your entry date. (Please review the Article titled: "Eligibility" to better understand the eligibility requirements and entry date.) Then, for each following Plan Year, the election period is established by the Company and applied uniformly to all Participants. It will normally be a period of time prior to the beginning of each Plan Year. The Company will inform you each year about the election period. (See the Article entitled "General Information About Our Plan" for the definition of Plan Year.)

05. **May I change my elections during the Plan Year?**

Generally, you cannot change the elections you have made after the beginning of the Plan Year. However, there are certain limited situations when you can change your elections.

You are permitted to change elections if you have a "change in status" and you make an election change that is consistent with the change in status. Currently, Federal law considers the following events to be a change in status:

- Marriage, divorce, death of a spouse, legal separation or annulment;
- Change in the number of dependents, including birth, adoption, placement for adoption, or death of a dependent;
- Any of the following events for you, your spouse or dependent: termination or commencement of employment, a strike or lockout, commencement or return from an unpaid leave of absence, a change in worksite, or any other change in employment status that affects eligibility for benefits;
- One of your dependents satisfies or ceases to satisfy the requirements for coverage due to change in age, student status, or any similar circumstance; and
- A change in the place of residence of you, your spouse or dependent that would lead to a change in status, such as moving out of a coverage area for insurance.

In addition, if you are participating in the Dependent Care Flexible Spending Account, then there is a change in status if your dependent no longer meets the qualifications to be eligible for dependent care.

There are detailed rules on when a change in election is deemed to be consistent with a change in status. In addition, there are laws that give you certain other rights to change health coverage for you, your spouse, or your dependents. If you change coverage due to rights you have under the

law, then you can make a corresponding change in your elections under the Plan. If any of these conditions apply to you, you should contact the Administrator.

If the cost of a benefit provided under the Plan increases or decreases during a Plan Year, then we will automatically increase or decrease, as the case may be, your salary redirection election. If the cost increases significantly, you will be permitted to either make corresponding changes in your payments or revoke your election and obtain coverage under another benefit package option with similar coverage, or revoke your election entirely.

If the coverage under a Benefit is significantly curtailed or ceases during a Plan Year, then you may revoke your elections and elect to receive on a prospective basis coverage under another plan with similar coverage. In addition, if the Company adds a new coverage option or eliminates an existing option, you may elect the newly-added option (or elect another option if an option has been eliminated) and make corresponding election changes to other options providing similar coverage. If you are not a Participant, you may elect to join the Plan. There are also certain situations when you may be able to change your elections on account of a change under the plan of your spouse, former spouse or dependent's employer.

These rules on change due to cost or coverage do not apply to the Health Flexible Spending Account, and you may not change your election to the Health Flexible Spending Account if you make a change due to cost or coverage for insurance.

You may not change your election under the Dependent Care Flexible Spending Account if the cost change is imposed by a dependent care provider who is your relative.

Health Savings Account Changes; A participant who has elected to make elective contributions under such arrangement may modify or revoke the election prospectively, provided such change is consistent with Code Section 223 and the Treasury regulations thereunder.

06. **May I make new elections in future Plan Years?**

Yes. For each new Plan Year, you may change the elections that you previously made. You may also choose not to participate in the Plan for the upcoming Plan Year. If you do not make new elections during the election period before a new Plan Year begins, the Company will assume you want your elections for insured benefits only to remain the same and you will not be considered a Participant for the non-insured benefit options under the Plan for the upcoming Plan Year.

IV. ARTICLE - BENEFITS

1. **What benefits are offered under the Plan?**

   You may choose to receive your entire compensation or use a portion to pay for benefits under this plan.

2. **Health Flexible Spending Account**

   The Health Flexible Spending Account enables you to pay for expenses allowed under Sections 105 and 213(d) of the Internal Revenue Code and that are not covered by our insured medical plan, and to save taxes at the same time. The Health Flexible Spending Account allows you to be reimbursed by the Employer for out-of-pocket medical, dental and/or vision expenses incurred by you and your dependents.

   Drug costs, including insulin, may be reimbursed. You may not, however, be reimbursed for the cost of other health care coverage maintained outside of the Plan, or for long-term care expenses. A list of covered expenses is available from the Administrator.

   The most that you can contribute to your Health Flexible Spending Account for the Plan Year is $3,400.00. The maximum limit may increase from year-to-year pursuant to Section 125(i)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code. In addition, you may carry over any amount left in your account up to $680.00. The maximum limit may increase from year-to-year as provided under IRS Notice 2020-33 and Section 125(i) of the Internal Revenue Code. This amount can be used the following Plan year to pay for eligible expenses. You must enroll in next Plan Year to receive carryover.

   In order to be reimbursed for a health care expense, you must submit to the Administrator an itemized bill from the service provider. The Company will also provide you with a debit card to use to pay for qualified Medical Expenses. The Administrator will provide you with further details about the debit card. Amounts reimbursed from the Plan may not be claimed as a deduction on your personal income tax return. As required by law, reimbursement from the fund shall be paid at least once a month. Expenses under this Plan are treated as being "incurred" when you are provided with the care that gives rise to the expenses, not when you are formally billed or charged, or you pay for the medical care. You may be reimbursed for expenses for any child until the end of the calendar year in which the child reaches age 26. A “child” is a natural child, stepchild, foster child, adopted child, or a child placed with you for adoption. If a child gains or regains eligibility due to these new rules, that qualifies as a change in status for purposes of coverage changes.

   Newborns' and Mothers' Health Protection Act: Group health plans 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's or newborn's attending provider, after consulting with the mother, from discharging the mother or her newborn earlier than 48 hours (or 96 hours as applicable). In any case, plans and issuers may not, under Federal law, require that a provider obtain authorization from the plan or the issuer for prescribing a length of stay not in excess of 48 hours (or 96 hours).

   Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act: This plan, as required by the Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act of 1998, will reimburse up to plan limits for benefits for mastectomy-related services ~~including reconstruction and surgery to achieve~~ symmetry between the breasts, prostheses, and complications resulting from a mastectomy (including lymphedema).

3. **Dependent Care Flexible Spending Account**

   The Dependent Care Flexible Spending Account enables you to pay for out-of-pocket, work-related dependent day-care costs with pre-tax dollars. If you are married, you can use the account if you and your spouse both work or, in some situations, if your spouse goes to school full-time. Single employees can also use the account.The most that you can contribute to your Dependent Care Flexible Spending Account for the Plan Year is $7,500.00.

   An eligible dependent is someone for whom you can claim expenses on Federal Income Tax Form 2441 "Credit for Child and Dependent Care Expenses." Children must be under age 13. Other dependents must be physically or mentally unable to care for themselves. Dependent Care arrangements which qualify include:

   a. A Dependent (Day) Care Center, provided that if care is provided by the facility for more than six individuals, the facility complies with applicable state and local laws;

b. An Educational Institution for pre-school children. For older children, only expenses for non-school care are eligible; and

c. An "Individual" who provides care inside or outside your home: The "Individual" may not be a child of yours under age 19 or anyone you claim as a dependent for Federal tax purposes.

You should make sure that the dependent care expenses you are currently paying qualify under our Plan.

The law places limits on the amount of money that can be paid to you in a calendar year from your Dependent Care Flexible Spending Account. Generally, your reimbursements may not exceed the lesser of: (a) $7,500.00 (if you are married filing a joint return or you are head of a household) or $3,750 (if you are married filing separate returns); (b) your taxable compensation; (c) your spouse's actual or deemed annual earned income (a spouse who is a full time student or incapable of caring for himself/herself has a deemed monthly earned income of $250 for one dependent or $500 for two or more dependents).

Also, in order to be able to exclude from your income the reimbursements made to you from this account, you must provide on your tax form for the year the name, address, and in most cases, the taxpayer identification number of the service provider, as well as the amount of such expense. In addition, Federal tax laws permit a tax credit for certain dependent care expenses you may be paying even if you are not a Participant in this Plan. You may save more money if you take advantage of this tax credit rather than using the Dependent Care Flexible Spending Account under our Plan. Consult with your tax adviser for further information.

4. **Premium Expense Account**

A Premium Expense Account allows you to use tax-free dollars to pay for certain premium expenses under various group insurance programs the Company offers you. These premium expenses include:

- Health care premiums under our insured group medical plan
- Dental insurance premiums
- Vision insurance premiums
- Health Savings Account Contributions

Under this Plan, the Company will allocate the pre-tax premium withholding to the accounts established under the Plan pursuant to the Participants' elections. Certain limits on the amount of coverage that can be paid through pre-tax premiums may apply.

The Company may terminate or modify Plan benefits at any time, subject to the provisions of any insurance contracts providing benefits described above. The Company will not be liable to you if an insurance company fails to provide any of the benefits described above. Also, your insurance will end when you leave employment, are no longer eligible under the terms of any insurance policies, or when insurance terminates.

Any benefits to be provided by insurance will be provided only after (1) you have provided the Administrator the necessary information to apply for insurance, and (2) the insurance is in effect for you.

If you cover your children up to age 26 under your insurance, you can pay for that coverage through the Plan.

In addition to the Premium Expense Account or Accounts described above, this Plan also may provide for contributions (via payroll deduction) to be made by you on a pre-tax basis to a "Health Savings Account" (also referred to as an "HSA Program"). The HSA is a type of account that enables those who elect to participate in this program to pay eligible HSA Medical Expenses or allow distribution of remaining balances for other qualifying purposes. The HSA Program, if applicable, is separately provided and administered through an HSA Trustee or similar custodial account. Your Employer's election to enable you to make contributions to the HSA Program provides the opportunity for you to contribute such amounts through this Plan on a pre-tax basis.

The eligible Employee will establish a Health Savings Account for contributions as elected for the HSA Program established or provided by the HSA Trustee. To the extent of any conflict between the terms of this Plan and those of the HSA Program, the terms of the HSA Program will control.) We are not responsible for the decisions and operations of the HSA Trustee in the administration of the HSA Program.

V. ARTICLE - BENEFIT PAYMENTS

01. **When will I receive payments from my accounts?**

During the course of the Plan Year, you may submit requests for reimbursement of expenses you have incurred. Expenses are considered "incurred" when the service is performed, not necessarily when it is paid for. The Administrator will provide you with acceptable forms for submitting these requests for reimbursement. If the request qualifies as a benefit or expense that the Plan has agreed to pay, you will receive a reimbursement payment soon thereafter. Remember, these reimbursements which are made from the Plan are generally not subject to federal income tax or withholding. Nor are they subject to Social Security taxes. Requests for payment of insured benefits should be made directly to the insurer. You will be reimbursed from the Health Flexible Spending Account or Dependent Care Flexible Spending Account up to your total annual election, even if you haven't yet contributed that full amount through payroll deductions. You will only be reimbursed from the Dependent Care Flexible Spending Account to the extent that there are sufficient funds in the Account to cover your requests

02. **What happens if I don't spend all Plan contributions during the Plan Year?**

If you have unused contributions in your account at the end of the current Plan Year, those monies will be forfeited to the Employer. Obviously, qualifying expenses that you incur late in the Plan Year for which you seek reimbursement after the end of such Plan Year will be paid first before any amount is forfeited.

At the end of the Plan Year, and after all eligible reimbursements have been made, any unused funds up to $640.00 in your Health Flexible Spending Account will roll over into the new Plan Year. The maximum limit may increase from year-to-year as provided under IRS Notice 2020-33 and Section 125(i) of the Internal Revenue Code. Any unused funds left in the account in excess of maximum limit will be forfeited. For the Health Flexible Spending Account, you must submit claims no later than 120 days after the end of the Plan Year.

For the Dependent Care Flexible Spending Account, you must submit claims no later than 120 days after the end of the Plan Year.

Because it is possible that you might forfeit amounts in the Plan if you do not fully use the contributions that have been made, it is important that you decide how much to place in each account carefully and conservatively. Remember, you must decide which benefits you want to contribute to and how much to place in each account before the Plan Year begins. You want to be as certain as you can that the amount you decide to place in each account will be used up entirely.

03. **Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)**

If you take a leave under the Family and Medical Leave Act, you may continue, revoke or change your existing elections for health insurance and the Health Flexible Spending Account. If your coverage for these benefits terminates, due to your revocation of the benefit to your non-payment of contributions, you will be permitted to reinstate coverage for the remaining part of the Plan Year upon your return. You can resume your coverage at its original level and make payments for the time that you are on leave. For example, if you elect $1,200 for the year and are out on leave for 3 months, then return and elect to resume your coverage at that level, your remaining payments will be increased to cover the difference – for example, from $100 per month to $150 per month, etc. Alternatively your maximum amount will be reduced proportionately for the time that you were gone. For example, if you elect $1,200 for the year and are out on leave for 3 months, your amount will be reduced to $900. The expenses you incur during the time you are not in the Health Flexible Spending Account are not reimbursable.

If you continue your coverage during your unpaid leave, you may pre-pay for the coverage, you may pay for your coverage on an after-tax basis while you are on leave, or you and your Employer may arrange a schedule for you to "catch up" your payments when you return.

04. **Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA)**

If you are going into or returning from military service, you may have special rights to health care coverage through your Health Flexible Spending Account under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994. These rights can include extended health care coverage. If you may be affected, ask your Administrator for further details.

05. **What happens if my employment terminates?**

If you terminate employment during the Plan Year, your right to benefits will be determined in the following manner:

a. You will remain covered by insurance, but only for the period for which premiums have been

paid prior to your termination of employment.

b. You will still be able to request reimbursement for qualifying dependent care expenses up to 120 days after the date of termination from the balance remaining in your Dependent Care Account at the time of termination of employment. However, no further salary redirection contributions will be made on your behalf after termination.

c. For health benefit coverage and Health Flexible Spending Account coverage on termination of employment, please see the Article entitled "Continuation Coverage Rights Under COBRA." Upon your termination of employment, your participation in the Health Flexible Spending Account will cease, and no further salary redirection contributions will be contributed on your behalf. However, you will be able to submit, within 120 days after the date of termination, claims for health care expenses that were incurred before the end of the period for which payments to the Health Flexible Spending Account have already been made. Your further participation will be governed by "Continuation Coverage Rights Under COBRA."

d. If you are enrolled in a Health Savings Account and are making contributions through the Plan, any unused amounts within your HSA will continue to be available to you for withdrawal to pay qualified expenses on a tax free basis, or may be distributed to you, subject to applicable IRS guidelines or the terms of your HSA account. You should contact the HSA Trustee to discuss any questions regarding any rights you may have to unused amounts held in your Health Savings Account at termination.

06. **Will my Social Security benefits be affected?**

Your Social Security benefits may be slightly reduced because when you receive tax-free benefits under our Plan, it reduces the amount of contributions that you make to the Federal Social Security system as well as the Company contributions to Social Security on your behalf.

VI. ARTICLE - HIGHLY COMPENSATED AND KEY EMPLOYEES

01. **Do limitations apply to highly compensated employees?**

Under the Internal Revenue Code, highly compensated employees and key employees generally are Participants who are officers, shareholders or are highly paid. You will be notified by the Administrator each Plan Year whether you are a highly compensated employee or a key employee.

If you are within these categories, the amount of contributions and benefits for you may be limited so that the Plan as a whole does not unfairly favor those who are highly paid, their spouses or their dependents. Federal tax laws state that a plan will be considered to unfairly favor the key employees if they as a group receive more than 25% of all of the nontaxable benefits provided for under our Plan.

Plan experience will dictate whether contribution limitations on highly compensated employees or key employees will apply. You will be notified of these limitations if you are affected.

VII. ARTICLE - PLAN ACCOUNTING

01. **Periodic Statements**

Periodically during the Plan Year, the Administrator will provide you with a statement of your account that shows your account balance. It is important to read these statements carefully so you understand the balance remaining to pay for a benefit. Remember, you want to spend all the money you have designated for a particular benefit by the end of the Plan Year.

VIII. ARTICLE - GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PLAN

This Section contains certain general information which you may need to know about the Plan.

1. **General Plan Information**

   Loyola University Flexible Benefits Plan is the name of the Plan.

   Your Employer has assigned Plan Number 510 to your Plan.

   The company amends and restates this Plan as of July 01, 2026 with an original effective date of July 01, 1985.

   Your Plan's records are maintained on a twelve-month period of time known as the Plan Year.

   The Plan Year begins on July 01 and ends on June 30.

2. **Employer Information**

   Your Employer's name, address, and tax identification number are:

   Loyola University Maryland
   4501 N. Charles St
   Baltimore, MD 21210
   410-617-1368
   mhooper@loyola.edu
   FEIN: 52-0591623

3. **Plan Administrator Information**

   The name and address of your Plan's Administrator are:

   Loyola University Maryland
   4501 N. Charles St
   Baltimore, MD 21210
   410-617-1368
   mhooper@loyola.edu

   The Administrator keeps the records for the Plan and is responsible for the administration of the Plan. The Administrator will also answer any questions you may have about our Plan. You may contact the Administrator for any further information about the Plan.

4. **Agent for Service of Legal Process**

   Should it ever be necessary, you or your personal representative may serve legal process on the agent for service of legal process for the Plan. The Plan's Agent of Service is:

   Loyola University Maryland
   4501 N. Charles St
   Baltimore, MD 21210
   410-617-1368
   mhooper@loyola.edu

5. **Type of Administration**

   The type of Administration is Employer Administration.

6. **Claims Submission**

   Claims for expenses should be submitted to:

   Optum Financial
   P.O. Box 622317
   Orlando, FL 32862

IX. ARTICLE - ADDITIONAL PLAN INFORMATION

01. **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 this 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/. (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.

02. **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 the Article titled: "Benefit Payments".

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 dependent care 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 for Medical Expenses under the Health Flexible Spending Account, the following timetable for claims 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.

03. **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.

X. ARTICLE - CONTINUATION COVERAGE RIGHTS UNDER COBRA

Under the federal Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA), certain employees and their families covered under health benefits under this Plan will be entitled to the opportunity to elect a temporary extension of health coverage (called "COBRA continuation coverage") beyond the time when coverage under the Plan would otherwise end. This notice is intended to inform Plan Participants and beneficiaries, in summary fashion, of their rights and obligations under the continuation coverage provisions of COBRA, as amended and reflected in final and proposed regulations published by the Department of the Treasury. This notice is intended to reflect the law and does not grant or take away any rights under the law.

The Plan Administrator or its designee is responsible for administering COBRA continuation coverage. Complete instructions on COBRA, as well as election forms and other information, will be provided by the Plan Administrator or its designee to Plan Participants who become Qualified Beneficiaries under COBRA. While the Plan itself is not a group health plan, it does provide health benefits. Whenever "Plan" is used in this section, it means any of the health benefits under this Plan including the Health Flexible Spending Account.

01. **What is COBRA continuation coverage?**

COBRA continuation coverage is the temporary extension of group health plan coverage that must be offered to certain Plan Participants and their eligible family members (called "Qualified Beneficiaries") at group rates. The right to COBRA continuation coverage is triggered by the occurrence of a life event that results in the loss of coverage under the terms of the Plan (the "Qualifying Event"). The coverage must be identical to the coverage that the Qualified Beneficiary had immediately before the Qualifying Event, or if the coverage has been changed, the coverage must be identical to the coverage provided to similarly situated active employees who have not experienced a Qualifying Event (in other words, similarly situated non-COBRA beneficiaries).

02. **Who can become a Qualified Beneficiary?**

In general, a Qualified Beneficiary can be:

a. Any individual who, on the day before a Qualifying Event, is covered under a Plan by virtue of being on that day either a covered Employee, the Spouse of a covered Employee, or a Dependent child of a covered Employee. If, however, an individual who otherwise qualifies as a Qualified Beneficiary is denied or not offered coverage under the Plan under circumstances in which the denial or failure to offer constitutes a violation of applicable law, then the individual will be considered to have had the coverage and will be considered a Qualified Beneficiary if that individual experiences a Qualifying Event.

b. Any child who is born to or placed for adoption with a covered Employee during a period of COBRA continuation coverage, and any individual who is covered by the Plan as an alternate recipient under a qualified medical support order. If, however, an individual who otherwise qualifies as a Qualified Beneficiary is denied or not offered coverage under the Plan under circumstances in which the denial or failure to offer constitutes a violation of applicable law, then the individual will be considered to have had the coverage and will be considered a Qualified Beneficiary if that individual experiences a Qualifying Event.

The term "covered Employee" includes any individual who is provided coverage under the Plan due to his or her performance of services for the employer sponsoring the Plan. However, this provision does not establish eligibility of these individuals. Eligibility for Plan coverage shall be determined in accordance with Plan Eligibility provisions.

An individual is not a Qualified Beneficiary if the individual's status as a covered Employee is attributable to a period in which the individual was a nonresident alien who received from the individual's Employer no earned income that constituted income from sources within the United States. If, on account of the preceding reason, an individual is not a Qualified Beneficiary, then a Spouse or Dependent child of the individual will also not be considered a Qualified Beneficiary by virtue of the relationship to the individual. A domestic partner is not a Qualified Beneficiary.

Each Qualified Beneficiary (including a child who is born to or placed for adoption with a covered Employee during a period of COBRA continuation coverage) must be offered the opportunity to make an independent election to receive COBRA continuation coverage.

03. **What is a Qualifying Event?**

A Qualifying Event is any of the following if the Plan provides that the Plan participant will lose coverage (i.e., cease to be covered under the same terms and conditions as in effect immediately before the Qualifying Event) in the absence of COBRA continuation coverage:

a. The death of a covered Employee.

b. The termination (other than by reason of the Employee's gross misconduct), or reduction of hours, of a covered Employee's employment.

c. The divorce or legal separation of a covered Employee from the Employee's Spouse. If the Employee reduces or eliminates the Employee's Spouse's Plan coverage in anticipation of a divorce or legal separation, and a divorce or legal separation later occurs, then the divorce or legal separation may be considered a Qualifying Event even though the Spouse's coverage was reduced or eliminated before the divorce or legal separation.

d. A covered Employee's enrollment in any part of the Medicare program.

e. A Dependent child's ceasing to satisfy the Plan's requirements for a Dependent child (for example, attainment of the maximum age for dependency under the Plan).

If the Qualifying Event causes the covered Employee, or the covered Spouse or a Dependent child of the covered Employee, to cease to be covered under the Plan under the same terms and conditions as in effect immediately before the Qualifying Event, the persons losing such coverage become Qualified Beneficiaries under COBRA if all the other conditions of COBRA are also met. For example, any increase in contribution that must be paid by a covered Employee, or the Spouse, or a Dependent child of the covered Employee, for coverage under the Plan that results from the occurrence of one of the events listed above is a loss of coverage.

The taking of leave under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 ("FMLA") does not constitute a Qualifying Event. A Qualifying Event will occur, however, if an Employee does not return to employment at the end of the FMLA leave and all other COBRA continuation coverage conditions are present. If a Qualifying Event occurs, it occurs on the last day of FMLA leave and the applicable maximum coverage period is measured from this date (unless coverage is lost at a later date and the Plan provides for the extension of the required periods, in which case the maximum coverage date is measured from the date when the coverage is lost.) Note that the covered Employee and family members will be entitled to COBRA continuation coverage even if they failed to pay the employee portion of premiums for coverage under the Plan during the FMLA leave.

04. **What factors should be considered when determining to elect COBRA continuation coverage?**

You should take into account that a failure to continue your group health coverage will affect your rights under federal law. You should be aware that you have special enrollment rights under federal law (HIPAA). You have the right to request special enrollment in another group health plan for which you are otherwise eligible (such as a plan sponsored by your Spouse's employer) within 30 days after Plan coverage ends due to a Qualifying Event listed above. You will also have the same special right at the end of COBRA continuation coverage if you get COBRA continuation coverage for the maximum time available to you.

05. **What is the procedure for obtaining COBRA continuation coverage?**

The Plan has conditioned the availability of COBRA continuation coverage upon the timely election of such coverage. An election is timely if it is made during the election period.

06. **What is the election period and how long must it last?**

The election period is the time period within which the Qualified Beneficiary must elect COBRA continuation coverage under the Plan. The election period must begin no later than the date the Qualified Beneficiary would lose coverage on account of the Qualifying Event and ends 60 days after the later of the date the Qualified Beneficiary would lose coverage on account of the Qualifying Event or the date notice is provided to the Qualified Beneficiary of her or his right to elect COBRA continuation coverage. If coverage is not elected within the 60 day period, all rights to elect COBRA continuation coverage are forfeited.

07. **Is a covered Employee or Qualified Beneficiary responsible for informing the Plan Administrator of the occurrence of a Qualifying Event?**

The Plan will offer COBRA continuation coverage to Qualified Beneficiaries only after the Plan Administrator or its designee has been timely notified that a Qualifying Event has occurred. The Employer (if the Employer is not the Plan Administrator) will notify the Plan Administrator or its designee of the Qualifying Event within 30 days following the date coverage ends when the Qualifying Event is:

a. the end of employment or reduction of hours of employment,

b. death of the employee,

c. commencement of a proceeding in bankruptcy with respect to the Employer, or

d. entitlement of the employee to any part of Medicare.

IMPORTANT:

For the 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 or someone on your behalf must notify the Plan Administrator or its designee in writing within 60 days after the Qualifying Event occurs, using the procedures specified below. If these procedures are not followed or if the notice is not provided in writing to the Plan Administrator or its designee during the 60-day notice period, any spouse or dependent child who loses coverage will not be offered the option to elect continuation coverage. You must send this notice to the Plan Administrator or its designee.

NOTICE PROCEDURES: Any notice that you provide must be ***in writing***. Oral notice, including notice by telephone, is not acceptable. You must mail, fax or hand-deliver your notice to the person, department or firm listed below, at the following address:

Benelogic

9515 Deereco Rd, Ste 300
Timonium, MD 21093

If mailed, your notice must be postmarked no later than the last day of the required notice period. Any notice you provide must state:

- the **name of the plan or plans** under which you lost or are losing coverage,
- the **name and address of the employee** covered under the plan,
- the **name(s) and address(es) of the Qualified Beneficiary(ies)**, and
- the **Qualifying Event** and the **date** it happened.

If the Qualifying Event is a **divorce or legal separation**, your notice must include **a copy of the divorce decree or the legal separation agreement**.

Be aware that there are other notice requirements in other contexts, for example, in order to qualify for a disability extension.

Once the Plan Administrator or its designee receives *timely notice* that a Qualifying Event has occurred, COBRA continuation coverage will be offered to each of the qualified beneficiaries. Each Qualified Beneficiary will have an independent right to elect COBRA continuation coverage. Covered employees may elect COBRA continuation coverage for their spouses, and parents may elect COBRA continuation coverage on behalf of their children. For each Qualified Beneficiary who elects COBRA continuation coverage, COBRA continuation coverage will begin on the date that plan coverage would otherwise have been lost. If you or your spouse or dependent children do not elect continuation coverage within the 60-day election period described above, the right to elect continuation coverage will be lost.

08. **Is a waiver before the end of the election period effective to end a Qualified Beneficiary's election rights?**

    If, during the election period, a Qualified Beneficiary waives COBRA continuation coverage, the waiver can be revoked at any time before the end of the election period. Revocation of the waiver is an election of COBRA continuation coverage. However, if a waiver is later revoked, coverage need not be provided retroactively (that is, from the date of the loss of coverage until the waiver is revoked). Waivers and revocations of waivers are considered made on the date they are sent to the Plan Administrator or its designee, as applicable.

09. **Is COBRA coverage available if a Qualified Beneficiary has other group health plan coverage or Medicare?**

    Qualified Beneficiaries who are entitled to elect COBRA continuation coverage may do so even if they are covered under another group health plan or are entitled to Medicare benefits on or before the date on which COBRA is elected. However, a Qualified Beneficiary's COBRA coverage will terminate automatically if, after electing COBRA, he or she becomes entitled to Medicare or becomes covered under other group health plan coverage (but only after any applicable preexisting condition exclusions of that other plan have been exhausted or satisfied).

10. **When may a Qualified Beneficiary's COBRA continuation coverage be terminated?**

    During the election period, a Qualified Beneficiary may waive COBRA continuation coverage. Except for an interruption of coverage in connection with a waiver, COBRA continuation coverage that has been elected for a Qualified Beneficiary must extend for at least the period beginning on the date of the Qualifying Event and ending not before the earliest of the following dates:

a. The last day of the applicable maximum coverage period.

b. The first day for which Timely Payment is not made to the Plan with respect to the Qualified Beneficiary.

c. The date upon which the Employer ceases to provide any group health plan (including a successor plan) to any employee.

d. The date, after the date of the election, that the Qualified Beneficiary first becomes covered under any other Plan that does not contain any exclusion or limitation with respect to any pre-existing condition, other than such an exclusion or limitation that does not apply to, or is satisfied by, the Qualified Beneficiary.

e. The date, after the date of the election, that the Qualified Beneficiary first becomes entitled to Medicare (either part A or part B, whichever occurs earlier).

f. In the case of a Qualified Beneficiary entitled to a disability extension, the later of:

1. (i) 29 months after the date of the Qualifying Event, or (ii) the first day of the month that is more than 30 days after the date of a final determination under Title II or XVI of the Social Security Act that the disabled Qualified Beneficiary whose disability resulted in the Qualified Beneficiary's entitlement to the disability extension is no longer disabled, whichever is earlier; or

2. the end of the maximum coverage period that applies to the Qualified Beneficiary without regard to the disability extension.

The Plan can terminate for cause the coverage of a Qualified Beneficiary on the same basis that the Plan terminates for cause the coverage of similarly situated non-COBRA beneficiaries, for example, for the submission of a fraudulent claim.

In the case of an individual who is not a Qualified Beneficiary and who is receiving coverage under the Plan solely because of the individual's relationship to a Qualified Beneficiary, if the Plan's obligation to make COBRA continuation coverage available to the Qualified Beneficiary ceases, the Plan is not obligated to make coverage available to the individual who is not a Qualified Beneficiary.

11. **What are the maximum coverage periods for COBRA continuation coverage?**

The maximum coverage periods are based on the type of the Qualifying Event and the status of the Qualified Beneficiary, as shown below.

a. In the case of a Qualifying Event that is a termination of employment or reduction of hours of employment, the maximum coverage period ends 18 months after the Qualifying Event if there is not a disability extension and 29 months after the Qualifying Event if there is a disability extension.

b. In the case of a covered Employee's enrollment in the Medicare program before experiencing a Qualifying Event that is a termination of employment or reduction of hours of employment, the maximum coverage period for Qualified Beneficiaries other than the covered Employee ends on the later of:

1. 36 months after the date the covered Employee becomes enrolled in the Medicare program; or

2. 18 months (or 29 months, if there is a disability extension) after the date of the covered Employee's termination of employment or reduction of hours of employment.

c. In the case of a Qualified Beneficiary who is a child born to or placed for adoption with a covered Employee during a period of COBRA continuation coverage, the maximum coverage period is the maximum coverage period applicable to the Qualifying Event giving rise to the period of COBRA continuation coverage during which the child was born or placed for adoption.

d. In the case of any other Qualifying Event than that described above, the maximum coverage period ends 36 months after the Qualifying Event.

12. **Under what circumstances can the maximum coverage period be expanded?**

If a Qualifying Event that gives rise to an 18-month or 29-month maximum coverage period is followed, within that 18- or 29-month period, by a second Qualifying Event that gives rise to a 36-months maximum coverage period, the original period is expanded to 36 months, but only for individuals who are Qualified Beneficiaries at the time of and with respect to both Qualifying Events. In no circumstance can the COBRA maximum coverage period be expanded to more than 36 months after the date of the first Qualifying Event. The Plan Administrator must be notified of

the second qualifying event within 60 days of the second qualifying event. This notice must be sent to the Plan Administrator or its designee in accordance with the procedures above.

13. **How does a Qualified Beneficiary become entitled to a disability extension?**

    A disability extension will be granted if an individual (whether or not the covered Employee) who is a Qualified Beneficiary in connection with the Qualifying Event that is a termination or reduction of hours of a covered Employee's employment, is determined under Title II or XVI of the Social Security Act to have been disabled at any time during the first 60 days of COBRA continuation coverage. To qualify for the disability extension, the Qualified Beneficiary must also provide the Plan Administrator with notice of the disability determination on a date that is both within 60 days after the date of the determination and before the end of the original 18-month maximum coverage. This notice must be sent to the Plan Administrator or its designee in accordance with the procedures above.

14. **Does the Plan require payment for COBRA continuation coverage?**

    For any period of COBRA continuation coverage under the Plan, Qualified Beneficiaries who elect COBRA continuation coverage may be required to pay up to 102% of the applicable premium and up to 150% of the applicable premium for any expanded period of COBRA continuation coverage covering a disabled Qualified Beneficiary due to a disability extension. Your Plan Administrator will inform you of the cost. The Plan will terminate a Qualified Beneficiary's COBRA continuation coverage as of the first day of any period for which timely payment is not made.

15. **Must the Plan allow payment for COBRA continuation coverage to be made in monthly installments?**

    Yes. The Plan is also permitted to allow for payment at other intervals.

16. **What is Timely Payment for COBRA continuation coverage?**

    Timely Payment means a payment made no later than 30 days after the first day of the coverage period. Payment that is made to the Plan by a later date is also considered Timely Payment if either under the terms of the Plan, covered Employees or Qualified Beneficiaries are allowed until that later date to pay for their coverage for the period or under the terms of an arrangement between the Employer and the entity that provides Plan benefits on the Employer's behalf, the Employer is allowed until that later date to pay for coverage of similarly situated non-COBRA beneficiaries for the period.

    Notwithstanding the above paragraph, the Plan does not require payment for any period of COBRA continuation coverage for a Qualified Beneficiary earlier than 45 days after the date on which the election of COBRA continuation coverage is made for that Qualified Beneficiary. Payment is considered made on the date on which it is postmarked to the Plan.

    If Timely Payment is made to the Plan in an amount that is not significantly less than the amount the Plan requires to be paid for a period of coverage, then the amount paid will be deemed to satisfy the Plan's requirement for the amount to be paid, unless the Plan notifies the Qualified Beneficiary of the amount of the deficiency and grants a reasonable period of time for payment of the deficiency to be made. A "reasonable period of time" is 30 days after the notice is provided. A shortfall in a Timely Payment is not significant if it is no greater than the lesser of $50 or 10% of the required amount.

17. **Are there other coverage options besides COBRA Continuation Coverage?**

    Yes. Instead of enrolling in COBRA continuation coverage, there may be other coverage options for you and your family through the Health Insurance Marketplace, Medicaid, or other group health plan coverage options (such as a spouse’s plan) through what is called a "special enrollment period." Some of these options may cost less than COBRA continuation coverage. You can learn more about many of these options at www.healthcare.gov.

18. **Must a Qualified Beneficiary be given the right to enroll in a conversion health plan at the end of the maximum coverage period for COBRA continuation coverage?**

    If a Qualified Beneficiary's COBRA continuation coverage under a group health plan ends as a result of the expiration of the applicable maximum coverage period, the Plan will, during the 180-day period that ends on that expiration date, provide the Qualified Beneficiary with the option of enrolling under a conversion health plan if such an option is otherwise generally available to similarly situated non-COBRA beneficiaries under the Plan. If such a conversion option is not otherwise generally available, it need not be made available to Qualified Beneficiaries.

19. **How is my participation in the Health Flexible Spending Account affected?**

    You can elect to continue your participation in the Health Flexible Spending Account for the remainder of the Plan Year, subject to the following conditions. You may only continue to participate in the Health Flexible Spending Account if you have elected to contribute more money

than you have taken out in claims. For example, if you elected to contribute an annual amount of $750 and, at the time you terminate employment, you have contributed $400 but only claimed $200, you may elect to continue coverage under the Health Flexible Spending Account. If you elect to continue coverage, then you would be able to continue to receive your health reimbursements up to the $750. However, you must continue to pay for the coverage, just as the money has been taken out of your paycheck, but on an after-tax basis. The Plan can also charge you an extra amount (as explained above for other health benefits) to provide this benefit.

IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS

If you have questions about your COBRA continuation coverage, you should contact the Plan Administrator or its designee.For more information about your rights under ERISA, including COBRA, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), 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). Addresses and phone numbers of Regional and District EBSA Offices are available through EBSA's website at www.dol.gov/ebsa.

KEEP YOUR PLAN ADMINISTRATOR INFORMED OF ADDRESS CHANGES

In order to protect your and your family's rights, you should keep the Plan Administrator informed of 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 or its designee.

Attachment A

HIPAA NOTICE OF PRIVACY PRACTICES

THIS NOTICE DESCRIBES HOW MEDICAL INFORMATION ABOUT YOU MAY BE USED AND DISCLOSED AND HOW YOU CAN GET ACCESS TO THIS INFORMATION. PLEASE REVIEW IT CAREFULLY.

Purpose

This notice is intended to inform you of the privacy practices followed by your employer's Healthcare Flexible Spending Account Plan. It also explains the Federal privacy rights afforded to you and the members of your family as Plan Participants covered under a group health plan.

As a Plan sponsor your employer often needs access to health information in order to perform Plan Administrator functions. We want to assure the Plan Participants covered under our group health plan that we comply with Federal privacy laws and respect your right to privacy. We require all members of our workforce and third parties that are provided access to health information to comply with the privacy practices outlined below.

Uses and Disclosures of Health Information

Healthcare Operations. We use and disclose health information about you in order to perform Plan administration functions such as quality assurance activities, resolution of internal grievances, and evaluating plan performance. For example, we review claims experience in order to understand utilization and to make plan design changes that are intended to control health care costs.

Payment. We may also use or disclose identifiable health information about you without your written authorization in order to determine eligibility for benefits, seek reimbursement from a third party, or coordinate benefits with another health plan under which you are covered. For example, a healthcare provider that provided treatment to you will provide us with your health information. We use that information to determine whether those services are eligible for payment under our group health plan.

Treatment. Although the law allows use and disclosure of your health information for purposes of treatment, as a Plan sponsor we generally do not need to disclose your information for treatment purposes. Your physician or healthcare provider is required to provide you with an explanation of how they use and share your health information for purposes of treatment, payment, and healthcare operations.

As permitted or required by law. We may also use or disclose your health information without your written authorization for other reasons as permitted by law. We are permitted by law to share information, subject to certain requirements, in order to communicate information on health-related benefits or services that may be of interest to you, respond to a court order, or provide information to further public health activities (e.g., preventing the spread of disease) without your written authorization. We are also permitted to share health information during a corporate restructuring such as an merger, sale, or acquisition. We will also disclose health information about you when required by law, for example, in order to prevent serious harm to you or others.

Pursuant to your Authorization. When required by law, we will ask for your written authorization before using or disclosing your identifiable health information. If you choose to sign an authorization to disclose information, you can later revoke that authorization to cease any future uses or disclosures.

Right to Inspect and Copy. In most cases, you have a right to inspect and copy the health information we maintain about you. If you request copies, we will charge you $0.05 (5 cents) for each page. Your request to inspect or review your health information must be submitted in writing to the person listed below.

Right to an Accounting of Disclosures. You have a right to receive a list of instances where we have disclosed health information about you for reasons other than treatment, payment, healthcare operations, or pursuant to your written authorization.

Right to Amend. If you believe that information within our records is incorrect or missing, you have a right to request that we correct the incorrect or missing information.

Right to Request Restrictions. You may request in writing that we not use or disclose information for treatment, payment, or other administrative purposes except when specifically authorized by you, when required by law, or in emergency circumstances. We will consider your request, but are not legally obligated to agree to those restrictions.

Right to Request Confidential Communications. You have a right to receive confidential communications containing your health information. We are required to accommodate reasonable requests. For example, you may ask that we contact you at your place of employment or send communications regarding treatment to an alternate address.

Right to Receive a Paper Copy of this Notice. If you have agreed to accept this notice electronically, you also have a right to obtain a paper copy of this notice from us upon request. To obtain a paper copy of this notice, please contact the person listed below.

Legal Information

The Company is required by law to protect the privacy of your information, provide this notice about information practices, and follow the information practices that are described in this notice.

We may change our policies at any time. Before we make a significant change in our policies, we will provide you with a revised copy of this notice. You can also request a copy of our current notice at any time. For more information about our

privacy practices, contact the person listed below:

Loyola University Maryland
Maurisha Hooper
4501 N. Charles St
Baltimore, MD 21210
410-617-1368
mhooper@loyola.edu

If you have any questions or complaints, please contact the Plan Administrator listed under the Article titled: "General Information About Our Plan".

Filing a Complaint

If you are concerned that we have violated your privacy rights, or you disagree with a decision we made about access to your records, you may contact the person listed above. You also may send a written complaint to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Office of Civil Rights. The person listed above can provide you with the appropriate address upon request or you may visit *www.hhs.gov/ocr* for further information.

Appendix A

Employer Contributions

The Employer shall provide an Employer Contribution ('flex dollars") to assist Eligible Employees with the purchase of benefits. Regular full-time, core and four-fifths-time employees receive $1,000 of base flex dollars. Regular full-time or core employees who are members of the Order of the Society of Jesus or the Order of the Religious Sisters of Mercy receive $850 base flex dollars. Regular half-time staff and administrators receive $500 base flex dollars. In addition to the base flex dollars, the Employer shall provide Eligible Employees with an additional Employer Compensation after six years of service. Employer Contributions shall be allocated each pay period on a pro rata basis and, if not used to purchase benefits, shall be paid as taxable Compensation each pay period.