
**PLAN DOCUMENT AND
SUMMARY PLAN DESCRIPTION**

FOR

**LANSING COMMUNITY COLLEGE
EMPLOYEE DENTAL AND VISION PLAN**



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INTRODUCTION

This document is a description of Lansing Community College Employee Dental and Vision Plan (the Plan). No oral interpretations can change this Plan. The Plan described is designed to protect Plan Participants against certain other expenses.

Coverage under the Plan will take effect for an eligible Employee and designated Dependents when the Employee and such Dependents satisfy the Waiting Period and all the eligibility requirements of the Plan.

Changes in the Plan may occur in any or all parts of the Plan including benefit coverage, deductibles, maximums, exclusions, limitations, definitions, eligibility and the like.

Failure to follow the eligibility or enrollment requirements of this Plan may result in delay of coverage or no coverage at all. Reimbursement from the Plan can be reduced or denied because of certain provisions in the Plan, such as coordination of benefits, subrogation, exclusions, timeliness of COBRA elections, utilization review or other cost management requirements, lack of Medical Necessity, lack of timely filing of claims or lack of coverage. These provisions are explained in summary fashion in this document; additional information is available from the Plan Administrator at no extra cost.

The Plan will pay benefits only for the expenses incurred while this coverage is in force. No benefits are payable for expenses incurred before coverage began or after coverage terminated. An expense for a service or supply is incurred on the date the service or supply is furnished.

If the Plan is terminated, amended, or benefits are eliminated, the rights of Covered Persons are limited to Covered Charges incurred before termination, amendment or elimination.

This document summarizes the Plan rights and benefits for covered Employees and their Dependents and is divided into the following parts:

Eligibility, Funding, Effective Date and Termination. Explains eligibility for coverage under the Plan, funding of the Plan and when the coverage takes effect and terminates.

Schedule of Benefits. Provides an outline of the Plan reimbursement formulas as well as payment limits on certain services.

Benefit Descriptions. Explains when the benefit applies and the types of charges covered.

Defined Terms. Defines those Plan terms that have a specific meaning.

Plan Exclusions. Shows what charges are **not** covered.

Claim Provisions. Explains the rules for filing claims.

Coordination of Benefits. Shows the Plan payment order when a person is covered under more than one plan.

Third Party Recovery Provision. Explains the Plan's rights to recover payment of charges when a Covered Person has a claim against another person because of injuries sustained.

COBRA Continuation Options. Explains when a person's coverage under the Plan ceases and the continuation options which are available.

ELIGIBILITY, FUNDING, EFFECTIVE DATE AND TERMINATION PROVISIONS

A Plan Participant should contact the Plan Administrator to obtain additional information, free of charge, about Plan coverage of a specific benefit, particular drug, treatment, test or any other aspect of Plan benefits or requirements.

ELIGIBILITY

Eligible Classes of Employees. All Active Full-Time Employees and Associate Continue Contract Part-Time Faculty Staff of the Employer.

Eligibility Requirements for Employee Coverage. A person is eligible for Employee coverage from the first day that he or she:

- (1) is a Full-Time, Active Employee of the Employer. An Employee is considered to be Full-Time if he or she normally works at least 40 hours per week and is on the regular payroll of the Employer for that work.
- (2) is an Associate Continue Contract Part-Time Faculty, Active Employee of the Employer. An Employee who is considered to be an Associate Continue Contract Part-Time Faculty is determined as specified in the current Bargaining Unit Agreement and is on the regular payroll of the Employer for that work.
- (3) is in a class eligible for coverage.

Eligible Classes of Dependents. A Dependent is any one of the following persons:

- (1) A covered Employee's Spouse and unmarried children from birth to the limiting age of 19 years. The Dependent children must be primarily dependent upon the covered Employee for support and maintenance. However, a Dependent child will continue to be covered after age 19, provided the child is an IRS dependent and can show proof of that dependency, is unmarried and under the limiting age of 25. When the child reaches either limiting age, coverage will end at the end of the Calendar Year.

The term "Spouse" shall mean the person recognized as the covered Employee's husband or wife under the laws of the state where the covered Employee lives. The Plan Administrator may require documentation proving a legal marital relationship.

The term "children" shall include natural children or adopted children. Step-children who reside in the Employee's household may also be included as long as a natural parent remains married to the Employee and also resides in the Employee's household.

If a covered Employee is the Legal Guardian of an unmarried child or children, these children may be enrolled in this Plan as covered Dependents.

- (2) A covered Dependent child who reaches the limiting age and is Totally Disabled, incapable of self-sustaining employment by reason of mental or physical handicap, primarily dependent upon the covered Employee for support and maintenance and unmarried. The Plan Administrator may require, at reasonable intervals during the two years following the Dependent's reaching the limiting age, subsequent proof of the child's Total Disability and dependency.

After such two-year period, the Plan Administrator may require subsequent proof not more than once each year. The Plan Administrator reserves the right to have such Dependent examined by a Physician of the Plan Administrator's choice, at the Plan's expense, to determine the existence of such incapacity.

These persons are excluded as Dependents: other individuals living in the covered Employee's home, but who are not eligible as defined; the legally separated or divorced former Spouse of the Employee; any person who is on active duty in any military service of any country; or any person who is covered under the Plan as an Employee.

If a person covered under this Plan changes status from Employee to Dependent or Dependent to Employee, and the person is covered continuously under this Plan before, during and after the change in status, credit will be given for all amounts applied to maximums.

Eligibility Requirements for Dependent Coverage. A family member of an Employee will become eligible for Dependent coverage on the first day that the Employee is eligible for Employee coverage and the family member satisfies the requirements for Dependent coverage.

At any time, the Plan may require proof that a Spouse or a child qualifies or continues to qualify as a Dependent as defined by this Plan.

ENROLLMENT

Enrollment Requirements. An Employee must enroll for coverage by filling out and signing an enrollment application. The covered Employee is required to enroll for Dependent coverage also.

TIMELY OR LATE ENROLLMENT

- (1) **Timely Enrollment** - The enrollment will be "timely" if the completed form is received by the Plan Administrator no later than 31 days after the person becomes eligible for the coverage.
- (2) **Late Enrollment** - An enrollment is "late" if it is not made on a "timely basis".

If an individual loses eligibility for coverage as a result of terminating employment or a general suspension of coverage under the Plan, then upon becoming eligible again due to resumption of employment or due to resumption of Plan coverage, only the most recent period of eligibility will be considered for purposes of determining whether the individual is a Late Enrollee.

The time between the date a Late Enrollee first becomes eligible for enrollment under the Plan and the first day of coverage is not treated as a Waiting Period. Coverage begins on November 1st.

SPECIAL ENROLLMENT PERIODS

The enrollment date for anyone who enrolls under a Special Enrollment Period is the first date of coverage. Thus, the time between the date a special enrollee first becomes eligible for enrollment under the Plan and the first day of coverage is not treated as a Waiting Period.

- (1) **Individuals losing other coverage.** An Employee or Dependent who is eligible, but not enrolled in this Plan, may enroll if each of the following conditions is met:
 - (a) The Employee or Dependent was covered under a group health plan or had health insurance coverage at the time coverage under this Plan was previously offered to the individual.
 - (b) If required by the Plan Administrator, the Employee stated in writing at the time that coverage was offered that the other health coverage was the reason for declining enrollment.
 - (c) The coverage of the Employee or Dependent who had lost the coverage was under COBRA and the COBRA coverage was exhausted, or was not under COBRA and either the coverage was terminated as a result of loss of eligibility for the coverage (including as a result of legal separation, divorce, death, termination of employment or reduction in the number of hours of employment) or employer contributions towards the coverage were terminated.
 - (d) The Employee or Dependent requests enrollment in this Plan not later than 31 days after the date of exhaustion of COBRA coverage or the termination of coverage or employer contributions, described above. Coverage will begin no later than the first day of the first calendar month following the date the completed enrollment form is received.

If the Employee or Dependent lost the other coverage as a result of the individual's failure to pay premiums or required contributions or for cause (such as making a fraudulent claim), that individual does not have a Special Enrollment right.

(2) Dependent beneficiaries. If:

- (a)** The Employee is a participant under this Plan (or is eligible to be enrolled under this Plan but for a failure to enroll during a previous enrollment period), and
- (b)** A person becomes a Dependent of the Employee through marriage, birth, adoption or placement for adoption,

then the Dependent (and if not otherwise enrolled, the Employee) may be enrolled under this Plan as a covered Dependent of the covered Employee. In the case of the birth or adoption of a child, the Spouse of the covered Employee may be enrolled as a Dependent of the covered Employee if the Spouse is otherwise eligible for coverage.

The Dependent Special Enrollment Period is a period of 31 days and begins on the date of the marriage, birth, adoption or placement for adoption.

The coverage of the Dependent enrolled in the Special Enrollment Period will be effective:

- (a)** in the case of marriage, the first day of the first month beginning after the date of the completed request for enrollment is received;
- (b)** in the case of a Dependent's birth, as of the date of birth; or
- (c)** in the case of a Dependent's adoption or placement for adoption, the date of the adoption or placement for adoption.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Effective Date of Employee Coverage. An Employee will be covered under this Plan as of the first day of the calendar month following the date that the Employee satisfies all of the following:

- (1)** The Eligibility Requirement.
- (2)** The Active Employee Requirement.
- (3)** The Enrollment Requirements of the Plan.

Active Employee Requirement.

An Employee must be an Active Employee (as defined by this Plan) for this coverage to take effect.

Effective Date of Dependent Coverage. A Dependent's coverage will take effect on the day that the Eligibility Requirements are met; the Employee is covered under the Plan; and all Enrollment Requirements are met.

TERMINATION OF COVERAGE

When Employee Coverage Terminates. Employee coverage will terminate on the earliest of these dates (except in certain circumstances, a covered Employee may be eligible for COBRA continuation coverage. For a complete explanation of when COBRA continuation coverage is available, what conditions apply and how to select it, see the section entitled COBRA Continuation Options):

- (1)** The date the Plan is terminated.

- (2) The last day of the calendar month in which the covered Employee ceases to be in one of the Eligible Classes. This includes death or termination of Active Employment of the covered Employee. (See the COBRA Continuation Options.)
- (3) The end of the period for which the required contribution has been paid if the charge for the next period is not paid when due.

Continuation During Periods of Employer-Certified Disability, Leave of Absence or Layoff. A person may remain eligible for a limited time if Active, full-time work ceases due to disability, leave of absence or layoff. This continuance will end as follows:

For disability leave only: the date the Employer ends the continuance.

For leave of absence or layoff only: the date the Employer ends the continuance.

While continued, coverage will be that which was in force on the last day worked as an Active Employee. However, if benefits reduce for others in the class, they will also reduce for the continued person.

Continuation During Family and Medical Leave. Regardless of the established leave policies mentioned above, this Plan shall at all times comply with the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 as promulgated in regulations issued by the Department of Labor.

During any leave taken under the Family and Medical Leave Act, the Employer will maintain coverage under this Plan on the same conditions as coverage would have been provided if the covered Employee had been continuously employed during the entire leave period.

If Plan coverage terminates during the FMLA leave, coverage will be reinstated for the Employee and his or her covered Dependents if the Employee returns to work in accordance with the terms of the FMLA leave. Coverage will be reinstated only if the person(s) had coverage under this Plan when the FMLA leave started, and will be reinstated to the same extent that it was in force when that coverage terminated. For example, Pre-Existing Conditions limitations and other Waiting Periods will not be imposed unless they were in effect for the Employee and/or his or her Dependents when Plan coverage terminated.

Rehiring a Terminated Employee. A terminated Employee who is rehired will be treated as a new hire and be required to satisfy all Eligibility and Enrollment requirements.

When Dependent Coverage Terminates. A Dependent's coverage will terminate on the earliest of these dates (except in certain circumstances, a covered Dependent may be eligible for COBRA continuation coverage. For a complete explanation of when COBRA continuation coverage is available, what conditions apply and how to select it, see the section entitled COBRA Continuation Options):

- (1) The date the Plan or Dependent coverage under the Plan is terminated.
- (2) The date that the Employee's coverage under the Plan terminates for any reason including death. (See the COBRA Continuation Options.)
- (3) The date a covered Spouse loses coverage due to loss of dependency status. (See the COBRA Continuation Options.)
- (4) On the last day of the Calendar Year in which a Dependent child reaches the limiting age as defined by the Plan.
- (5) The end of the period for which the required contribution has been paid if the charge for the next period is not paid when due.

OPEN ENROLLMENT

OPEN ENROLLMENT

Every October, the annual open enrollment period, Employees and their Dependents who are Late Enrollees will be able to enroll in the Plan.

Benefit choices for Late Enrollees made during the open enrollment period will become effective November 1st.

Plan Participants will receive detailed information regarding open enrollment from their Employer.

SCHEDULE OF BENEFITS

Plan 809-0014

Verification of Eligibility 1-800-968-6616

Call this number to verify eligibility for Plan benefits **before** the charge is incurred.

VISION CARE BENEFITS

	PANEL PROVIDER	NON-PANEL PROVIDER
EXAMINATION (once each calendar year)	\$6.50 copayment per exam; plan pays 100% of the remaining balance	\$6.50 copayment per exam; plan pays up to \$38.00 per exam; you pay the remaining balance
DEDUCTIBLE, PER CALENDAR YEAR (applied on lenses and frames)	\$18.00	\$18.00
LENSES (per pair)		
Single Vision Bifocal Trifocal Lenticular	Plan pays 100% Plan pays 100% Plan pays 100% Plan pays 100%	Plan pays up to \$29.00 Plan pays up to \$51.00 Plan pays up to \$63.00 Plan pays up to \$75.00
<u>Tinted:</u> Single Vision Bifocal Trifocal Lenticular	Plan pays 100% Plan pays 100% Plan pays 100% Plan pays 100%	Plan pays up to \$33.00 Plan pays up to \$61.00 Plan pays up to \$75.00 Plan pays up to \$89.00
<u>Polaroid:</u> Single Vision Bifocal Trifocal Lenticular	Plan pays 100% Plan pays 100% Plan pays 100% Plan pays 100%	Plan pays up to \$47.00 Plan pays up to \$81.00 Plan pays up to \$101.00 Plan pays up to \$119.00
FRAMES	Plan pays \$65.00	Plan pays \$44.00
CONTACT LENSES – in lieu of exam, lenses, and frames during any calendar year for 1 pair including the exam.		
Cosmetic Medically Necessary	Plan pays \$125.00 Plan pays 100%	Plan pays up to \$125.00 Plan pays up to \$175.00

Plan year is January 1 – December 31.

DENTAL BENEFITS

Plan Year deductible,
per person None

Dental Percentage Payable

Class I Services-
Preventive 85%

Class II Services-
Restorative 75%

Class III Services-
Prosthodontic 50%

Maximum Benefit Amount

Per person per
Plan Year \$1,000

Plan Year is July 1st through June 30th

DEFINED TERMS

The following terms have special meanings and when used in this Plan will be capitalized.

Active Employee is an Employee who is on the regular payroll of the Employer and who has begun to perform the duties of his or her job with the Employer on a full-time or part-time basis.

Calendar Year means January 1st through December 31st of the same year.

COBRA means the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985, as amended.

Cosmetic Dentistry means dentally unnecessary procedures.

Covered Person is an Employee or Dependent who is covered under this Plan.

Dentist is a person who is properly trained and licensed to practice dentistry and who is practicing within the scope of such license.

Employee means a person who is an Active, regular Employee of the Employer, regularly scheduled to work for the Employer in an Employee/Employer relationship.

Employer is Lansing Community College.

Experimental and/or Investigational means services, supplies, care and treatment which does not constitute accepted medical practice properly within the range of appropriate medical practice under the standards of the case and by the standards of a reasonably substantial, qualified, responsible, relevant segment of the dental community or government oversight agencies at the time services were rendered.

The Plan Administrator must make an independent evaluation of the experimental/nonexperimental standings of specific technologies. The Plan Administrator shall be guided by a reasonable interpretation of Plan provisions. The decisions shall be made in good faith and rendered following a detailed factual background investigation of the claim and the proposed treatment. The decision of the Plan Administrator will be final and binding on the Plan. The Plan Administrator will be guided by the following principles:

- (1) if the drug or device cannot be lawfully marketed without approval of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and approval for marketing has not been given at the time the drug or device is furnished; or
- (2) if the drug, device, medical treatment or procedure, or the patient informed consent document utilized with the drug, device, treatment or procedure, was reviewed and approved by the treating facility's Institutional Review Board or other body serving a similar function, or if federal law requires such review or approval; or
- (3) if Reliable Evidence shows that the drug, device, medical treatment or procedure is the subject of on-going phase I or phase II clinical trials, is the research, experimental, study or Investigational arm of on-going phase III clinical trials, or is otherwise under study to determine its maximum tolerated dose, its toxicity, its safety, its efficacy or its efficacy as compared with a standard means of treatment or diagnosis; or
- (4) if Reliable Evidence shows that the prevailing opinion among experts regarding the drug, device, medical treatment or procedure is that further studies or clinical trials are necessary to determine its maximum tolerated dose, its toxicity, its safety, its efficacy or its efficacy as compared with a standard means of treatment or diagnosis.

Reliable Evidence shall mean only published reports and articles in the authoritative medical and scientific literature; the written protocol or protocols used by the treating facility or the protocol(s) of another facility studying substantially the same drug, service, medical treatment or procedure; or the written informed consent used by the treating facility or by another facility studying substantially the same drug, device, medical treatment or procedure.

Drugs are considered Experimental if they are not commercially available for purchase and/or they are not approved by the Food and Drug Administration for general use.

Injury means an accidental physical Injury to the body caused by unexpected external means.

Late Enrollee means a Plan Participant who enrolls under the Plan other than during the first 31-day period in which the individual is eligible to enroll under the Plan or during a Special Enrollment Period.

Legal Guardian means a person recognized by a court of law as having the duty of taking care of the person and managing the property and rights of a minor child.

Lifetime is a word that appears in this Plan in reference to benefit maximums and limitations. Lifetime is understood to mean while covered under this Plan. Under no circumstances does Lifetime mean during the lifetime of the Covered Person.

Medically or Dentally Necessary care and treatment is recommended or approved by a Physician or Dentist; is consistent with the patient's condition or accepted standards of good dental practice; is medically proven to be effective treatment of the condition; is not performed mainly for the convenience of the patient or provider of dental services; is not conducted for research purposes; and is the most appropriate level of services which can be safely provided to the patient.

All of these criteria must be met; merely because a Physician recommends or approves certain care does not mean that it is Medically Necessary.

The Plan Administrator has the discretionary authority to decide whether care or treatment is Medically Necessary.

No-Fault Auto Insurance is the basic reparations provision of a law providing for payments without determining fault in connection with automobile accidents.

Plan means Lansing Community College Employee Dental and Vision Plan, which is a benefits plan for certain employees of Lansing Community College and is described in this document.

Plan Participant is any Employee or Dependent who is covered under this Plan.

Plan Year is the 12-month period beginning on either the effective date of the Plan or on the day following the end of the first Plan Year which is a short Plan Year.

Provider shall mean a Physician, a licensed speech or occupational therapist, licensed professional physical therapist, physiotherapist, audiologist, speech language pathologist, licensed professional counselor, certified nurse practitioner, certified psychiatric/mental health clinical nurse, or other practitioner or facility defined or listed herein, or approved by the Plan Administrator

Total Disability (Totally Disabled) means: In the case of a Dependent child, the complete inability as a result of Injury or Sickness to perform the normal activities of a person of like age and sex in good health.

VISION CARE BENEFITS

Vision care benefits apply when vision care charges are incurred by a Covered Person for services that are recommended and approved by a Physician or Optometrist.

BENEFIT PAYMENT

Benefit payment for a Covered Person will be made as described in the Schedule of Benefits.

VISION CARE CHARGES

Vision care charges are the Usual and Reasonable Charges for the vision care services and supplies shown in the Schedule of Benefits. Benefits for these charges are payable up to the maximum benefit amounts shown in the Schedule of Benefits for each vision care service or supply.

VISION CARE PLAN

Your Vision care Plan is unique in that it offers TWO OPTIONS for eye care. YOU SELECT THE OPTION.

OPTION I

When You Elect a HAN Provider

Health Applications Network (HAN) features a Provider network composed of Ophthalmologists, Optometrists, and Opticians. This concept assures the finest quality care and materials.

HOW TO USE THIS OPTION

- 1) Select the Provider of your choice from the list of HAN providers. Call for an appointment and give your name, social security number and group number 809-0014. If an appointment is not necessary, present your identification card to the provider at the time of service.
- 2) Before you receive the service, you will be asked to complete a claim form which is located in the provider's office. After obtaining the service, you will be asked to sign the claim form and pay for any amount in excess of the allowances shown in the Schedule of Benefits.
- 3) The Provider will file the claim form with HAN. Payment for covered services performed will be made directly to the Provider by HAN.

OPTION II

If You Do Not Use a HAN Provider

If you wish, you may secure the services of a non-participating Provider and submit the claim form and bill to Health Applications Network for reimbursement in accordance with the schedule.

HOW TO USE THIS OPTION

- 1) Obtain a vision claim form from your Human Resource office or by calling the HAN office at 1-800-327-2923.
- 2) Pay the Provider charge first and then send a completed claim form to HAN for reimbursement. Obtain an itemized receipt which must contain the following information:
 - a) Patient's name
 - b) Date services began

- c) The services and materials received
 - d) The type of lenses received (single vision, bifocal, trifocal, etc.)
- 3) Mail your vision claim form and receipt to:

Health Applications Network (HAN)
P.O. Box 1570
East Lansing MI 48826

- 4) You will then be reimbursed directly according to the Schedule of Benefits for services and materials you received. Reimbursement to non-participating Providers will be LESS THAN AMOUNTS PAID TO PARTICIPATING HAN PROVIDERS.

LIMITS

- (1) Benefits for eye examinations and resultant materials are limited to once each calendar year.

No benefits will be payable for the following:

- (1) **Before covered.** Care, treatment or supplies for which a charge was incurred before a person was covered under this Plan.
- (2) **Excluded.** Charges excluded or limited by the Plan design as stated in this document.
- (3) **Health plan.** Any charges that are covered under a health plan that reimburses a greater amount than this Plan.
- (4) **No prescription.** Charges for lenses ordered without a prescription.
- (5) **Orthoptics.** Charges for orthoptics (eye muscle exercises).
- (6) **Sunglasses.** Charges for safety goggles or sunglasses, including prescription type unless part of the yearly benefit.
- (7) **Training.** Charges for vision training or subnormal vision aids.

DENTAL BENEFITS

This benefit applies when covered dental charges are incurred by a person while covered under this Plan.

BENEFIT PAYMENT

Each Fiscal Year benefits will be paid to a Covered Person for the dental charges in excess of the deductible amount. Payment will be made at the rate shown under Dental Percentage Payable in the Schedule of Benefits. No benefits will be paid in excess of the Maximum Benefit Amount.

MAXIMUM BENEFIT AMOUNT

The Maximum dental benefit amount is shown in the Schedule of Benefits.

DENTAL CHARGES

Dental charges are the Usual and Reasonable Charges made by a Dentist or other Physician for necessary care, appliances or other dental material listed as a covered dental service.

A dental charge is incurred on the date the service or supply for which it is made is performed or furnished. However, there are times when one overall charge is made for all or part of a course of treatment. In this case, the Claims Administrator will apportion that overall charge to each of the separate visits or treatments. The pro rata charge will be considered to be incurred as each visit or treatment is completed.

COVERED DENTAL SERVICES

Class I Services: Preventive and Diagnostic Dental Procedures

The limits on Class I services are for routine services. If dental need is present, this Plan will consider for reimbursement services performed more frequently than the limits shown.

- (1) Routine oral exams. This includes the cleaning and scaling of teeth. Limit of 2 per Covered Person within the Plan Year.
- (2) Two bitewing x-ray series within any period of the Plan Year.
- (3) One full mouth x-ray within a 3 year period unless necessary for diagnosis and treatment of a specific Sickness or Injury. A panoramic x-ray film is considered the same as a full mouth x-ray series and is paid as such. A panoramic film in conjunction with a complete intraoral survey is not a separate benefit when performed by the same Dentist.
- (4) Fluoride treatment for covered Dependent children, limit of 2 treatments in a Plan Year.
- (5) Space maintainers for covered Dependent children to replace primary teeth.
- (6) Emergency palliative treatment for pain.

Class II Services: Restorative Dental Procedures

- (1) Oral surgery. Oral surgery is limited to removal of teeth, preparation of the mouth for dentures and removal of tooth-generated cysts of less than 1/4 inch.
- (2) Periodontics (gum treatments). Periodontic cleanings limited to 4 per Plan Year.

- (3) Endodontics (root canals).
- (4) Extractions. This service includes local anesthesia and routine post-operative care.
- (5) Recementing bridges, crowns or inlays.
- (6) Fillings, other than gold.
- (7) General anesthetics, upon demonstration of Medical Necessity.
- (8) Installation of crowns, inlays or onlays. Crowns and inlays on the same tooth are a Plan benefit only once in a five year period. Porcelain crowns for children age 12 and under are not covered under this Plan when performed for cosmetic reasons only.
- (9) Repair of crowns

**Class III Services:
Prosthetic Dental Procedures**

- (1) Installing precision attachments for removable dentures.
- (2) Installing partial, full or removable dentures to replace one or more natural teeth once in any five year period* except where the loss of additional teeth requires the construction of a new appliance. This service also includes all adjustments following the installation.
- (3) Addition of clasp or rest to existing partial removable dentures.
- (4) Initial installation of fixed bridgework to replace one or more natural teeth once in any five year period* except where the loss of additional teeth requires the construction of a new appliance.
- (5) Rebasing or relining of removable dentures once in any 36 month period.

* For the purpose of this Plan, said five year period is to be measured from the date on which the prosthetic appliance was last supplied under any Dental Plan.

ALTERNATE TREATMENT

Many dental conditions can be treated in more than one way. This Plan has an "alternate treatment" clause which governs the amount of benefits the Plan will pay for treatments covered under the Plan. If a patient chooses a more expensive treatment than is needed to correct a dental problem according to accepted standards of dental practice, the benefit payment will be based on the cost of the treatment which provides professionally satisfactory results at the most cost-effective level.

For example, if a regular amalgam filling is sufficient to restore a tooth to health, and the patient and the Dentist decide to use a gold filling, the Plan will base its reimbursement on the Usual and Reasonable Charge for an amalgam filling. The patient will pay the difference in cost.

EXCLUSIONS

A charge for the following is not covered:

- (1) **Administrative costs.** Administrative costs of completing claim forms or reports or for providing dental records.

- (2) **Broken appointments.** Charges for broken or missed dental appointments.
- (3) **Cosmetic.** Charges which are determined by the Plan to be rendered to correct congenital malformations; cosmetic surgery; or, dentistry for cosmetic reasons.
- (4) **Crowns.** Crowns for teeth that are restorable by other means or for the purpose of Periodontal Splinting.
- (5) **Excluded under Medical.** Services that are excluded under Medical Plan Exclusions.
- (6) **Hygiene.** Oral hygiene, plaque control programs or dietary instructions.
- (7) **Implants.** Implants, including any appliances and/or crowns and the surgical insertion or removal of implants.
- (8) **No listing.** Services which are not included in the list of covered dental services.
- (9) **Orthodontia.** Orthodontic treatment and orthognathic surgery.
- (10) **Personalization.** Personalization of dentures.
- (11) **Prescription Drugs; Anesthesia; Hospitalization.** Charges for prescription drugs, premedications and/or relative analgesia; charges for hospitalization; general anesthesia for restorative dentistry unless specified need is proven; preventative control programs.
- (12) **Replacement or Repair.** Replacement of lost or stolen appliances or repair of an appliance.
- (13) **Sealants.** Charge for sealants.
- (14) **Splinting.** Crowns, fillings or appliances that are used to connect (splint) teeth, or change or alter the way the teeth meet, including altering the vertical dimension, restoring the bite (occlusion) or are cosmetic.
- (15) **Worker's Compensation.** Benefits or services for Injuries or conditions compensable under Worker's Compensation for Employer's Liability Laws; or benefits or services which are available from any Federal or State government agency, or from any municipality, county or other political subdivision or community agency, or from any foundation or similar entity.

HOW TO SUBMIT A CLAIM

Benefits under this Plan shall be paid only if the Plan Administrator decides in its discretion that a Covered Person is entitled to them.

When a Covered Person has a Claim to submit for payment that person must:

- (1) Obtain a Claim form from the HR Office or the Plan Administrator.
- (2) Complete the Employee portion of the form. ALL QUESTIONS MUST BE ANSWERED.
- (3) Have the Physician or Dentist complete the provider's portion of the form.
- (4) For Plan reimbursements, attach bills for services rendered. ALL BILLS MUST SHOW:
 - Name of Plan
 - Employee's name
 - Name of patient
 - Name, address, telephone number of the provider of care
 - Diagnosis
 - Type of services rendered, with diagnosis and/or procedure codes
 - Date of services
 - Charges
- (5) Send the above to the Claims Administrator at this address:

Dental Claims: AssureCare
4050 Hunsaker Drive, Suite 110
East Lansing, Michigan 48823
1-800-968-6616

Vision Claims: Health Applications Network (HAN)
P.O. Box 1570
East Lansing MI 48826
1-800-445-2363

WHEN CLAIMS SHOULD BE FILED

Claims should be filed with the Claims Administrator within 30 days of the date charges for the service were incurred. Benefits are based on the Plan's provisions at the time the charges were incurred. Claims filed later than that date may be declined or reduced unless:

- (a) it's not reasonably possible to submit the claim in that time; and
- (b) the claim is submitted within one year from the date incurred. This one year period will not apply when the person is not legally capable of submitting the claim.

The Claims Administrator will determine if enough information has been submitted to enable proper consideration of the claim. If not, more information may be requested from the claimant. The Plan reserves the right to have a Plan Participant seek a second medical opinion.

A request for Plan benefits will be considered a claim for Plan benefits, and it will be subject to a full and fair review. If a claim is wholly or partially denied, the Claims Administrator will furnish the Plan Participant with a written notice of this denial. This written notice will be provided within 90 days after receipt of the claim. The written notice will contain the following information:

- (a) the specific reason or reasons for the denial;
- (b) specific reference to those Plan provisions on which the denial is based;
- (c) a description of any additional information or material necessary to correct the claim and an explanation of why such material or information is necessary; and
- (d) appropriate information as to the steps to be taken if a Plan Participant wishes to submit the claim for review.

A Plan Participant will be notified within 90 days of receipt of the claim as to the acceptance or denial of a claim and if not notified within 90 days, the claim shall be deemed denied.

If special circumstances require an extension of time for processing the claim, the Claims Administrator shall send written notice of the extension to the Plan Participant. The extension notice will indicate the special circumstances requiring the extension of time and the date by which the Plan expects to render the final decision on the claim. In no event will the extension exceed a period of 90 days from the end of the initial 90-day period.

CLAIMS REVIEW PROCEDURE

In cases where a claim for benefits payment is denied in whole or in part, the Plan Participant may appeal the denial. This appeal provision will allow the Plan Participant to:

- (a) Request from the Plan Administrator a review of any claim for benefits. Such request must include: the name of the Employee, his or her Social Security number, the name of the patient and the Group Identification Number, if any.
- (b) File the request for review in writing, stating in clear and concise terms the reason or reasons for this disagreement with the handling of the claim.

The request for review must be directed to the Plan Administrator or Claims Administrator within 60 days after the claim payment date or the date of the notification of denial of benefits.

A review of the denial will be made by the Plan Administrator and the Plan Administrator will provide the Plan Participant with a written response within 60 days of the date the Plan Administrator receives the Plan Participant's written request for review and if not notified, the Plan Participant may deem the claim denied. If, because of extenuating circumstances, the Plan Administrator is unable to complete the review process within 60 days, the Plan Administrator shall notify the Plan Participant of the delay within the 60 day period and shall provide a final written response to the request for review within 120 days of the date the Plan Administrator received the Plan Participant's written request for review.

The Plan Administrator's written response to the Plan Participant shall cite the specific Plan provision(s) upon which the denial is based.

A Plan Participant must exhaust the claims appeal procedure before filing a suit for benefits.

COORDINATION OF BENEFITS

Coordination of the benefit plans. Coordination of benefits sets out rules for the order of payment of Covered Charges when two or more plans -- including Medicare -- are paying. When a Covered Person is covered by this Plan and another plan, or the Covered Person's Spouse is covered by this Plan and by another plan or the couple's Covered children are covered under two or more plans, the plans will coordinate benefits when a claim is received.

The plan that pays first according to the rules will pay as if there were no other plan involved. The secondary and subsequent plans will pay the balance due up to 100% of the total allowable expenses.

Benefit plan. This provision will coordinate the medical and dental benefits of a benefit plan. The term benefit plan means this Plan or any one of the following plans:

- (1) Group or group-type plans, including franchise or blanket benefit plans.
- (2) Blue Cross and Blue Shield group plans.
- (3) Group practice and other group prepayment plans.
- (4) Federal government plans or programs. This includes Medicare.
- (5) Other plans required or provided by law. This does not include Medicaid or any benefit plan like it that, by its terms, does not allow coordination.
- (6) No Fault Auto Insurance, by whatever name it is called, when not prohibited by law.

Allowable charge. For a charge to be allowable it must be a Usual and Reasonable Charge and at least part of it must be covered under this Plan.

In the case of HMO (Health Maintenance Organization) or other in-network only plans: This Plan will not consider any charges in excess of what an HMO or network provider has agreed to accept as payment in full. Also, when an HMO or network plan is primary and the Covered Person does not use an HMO or network provider, this Plan will not consider as an allowable charge any charge that would have been covered by the HMO or network plan had the Covered Person used the services of an HMO or network provider.

Benefit plan payment order. When two or more plans provide benefits for the same allowable charge, benefit payment will follow these rules.

- (1) Plans that do not have a coordination provision, or one like it, will pay first. Plans with such a provision will be considered after those without one.
- (2) Plans with a coordination provision will pay their benefits up to the Allowable Charge:
 - (a) The benefits of the plan which covers the person directly (that is, as an employee, member or subscriber) ("Plan A") are determined before those of the plan which covers the person as a dependent ("Plan B").
 - (b) The benefits of a benefit plan which covers a person as an Employee who is neither laid off nor retired are determined before those of a benefit plan which covers that person as a laid-off or Retired Employee. The benefits of a benefit plan which covers a person as a Dependent of an Employee who is neither laid off nor retired are determined before those of a benefit plan which covers a person as a Dependent of a laid off or Retired Employee. If the other benefit plan does not have this rule, and if, as a result, the plans do not agree on the order of benefits, this rule does not apply.

- (c) The benefits of a benefit plan which covers a person as an Employee who is neither laid off nor retired or a Dependent of an Employee who is neither laid off nor retired are determined before those of a plan which covers the person as a COBRA beneficiary.
 - (d) When a child is covered as a Dependent and the parents are not separated or divorced, these rules will apply:
 - (i) The benefits of the benefit plan of the parent whose birthday falls earlier in a year are determined before those of the benefit plan of the parent whose birthday falls later in that year;
 - (ii) If both parents have the same birthday, the benefits of the benefit plan which has covered the patient for the longer time are determined before those of the benefit plan which covers the other parent.
 - (e) When a child's parents are divorced or legally separated, these rules will apply:
 - (i) This rule applies when the parent with custody of the child has not remarried. The benefit plan of the parent with custody will be considered before the benefit plan of the parent without custody.
 - (ii) This rule applies when the parent with custody of the child has remarried. The benefit plan of the parent with custody will be considered first. The benefit plan of the stepparent that covers the child as a Dependent will be considered next. The benefit plan of the parent without custody will be considered last.
 - (iii) This rule will be in place of items (i) and (ii) above when it applies. A court decree may state which parent is financially responsible for medical and dental benefits of the child. In this case, the benefit plan of that parent will be considered before other plans that cover the child as a Dependent.
 - (iv) If the specific terms of the court decree state that the parents shall share joint custody, without stating that one of the parents is responsible for the health care expenses of the child, the plans covering the child shall follow the order of benefit determination rules outlined above when a child is covered as a Dependent and the parents are not separated or divorced.
 - (v) For parents who were never married to each other, the rules apply as set out above as long as paternity has been established.
 - (f) If there is still a conflict after these rules have been applied, the benefit plan which has covered the patient for the longer time will be considered first. When there is a conflict in coordination of benefit rules, the Plan will never pay more than 50% of allowable charges when paying secondary.
- (3) If a Plan Participant is under a disability extension from a previous benefit plan, that benefit plan will pay first and this Plan will pay second.

Claims determination period. Benefits will be coordinated on a Plan Year basis. This is called the claims determination period.

Right to receive or release necessary information. To make this provision work, this Plan may give or obtain needed information from another insurer or any other organization or person. This information may be given or obtained without the consent of or notice to any other person. A Covered Person will give this Plan the information it asks for about other plans and their payment of allowable charges.

Facility of payment. This Plan may repay other plans for benefits paid that the Plan Administrator determines it should have paid. That repayment will count as a valid payment under this Plan.

Right of recovery. This Plan may pay benefits that should be paid by another benefit plan. In this case this Plan may recover the amount paid from the other benefit plan or the Covered Person. That repayment will count as a valid payment under the other benefit plan.

Further, this Plan may pay benefits that are later found to be greater than the allowable charge. In this case, this Plan may recover the amount of the overpayment from the source to which it was paid.

THIRD PARTY RECOVERY PROVISION

Benefits Subject to This Provision

This provision shall apply to all benefits provided under any section of this Plan.

RIGHT OF SUBROGATION AND REFUND

When this provision applies. The Covered Person may incur medical or other charges due to Injuries or Illnesses caused by the act or omission of a Third Party, including Malpractice, or a Third Party may be responsible for payment of charges incurred in connection with the Injury or Illness. In such circumstances, the Covered Person may have a claim against that Third Party, or insurer, for payment of the medical or other charges. In that event, the Plan will be secondary, not primary, and the Plan will be Subrogated to all rights the Covered Person may have against that other person or Third Party and will be entitled to Reimbursement. In addition, the Plan shall have the first lien against any Recovery to the extent of benefits paid or to be paid and expenses incurred by the Plan in enforcing this provision. The Plan's first lien supercedes any right that the Covered Person may have to be "made whole." In other words, the Plan is entitled to the right of first Reimbursement out of any Recovery the Covered Person procures or may be entitled to procure regardless of whether the Covered Person has received compensation for any of his damages or expenses, including any of his attorneys' fees or costs. Additionally, the Plan's right of first Reimbursement will not be reduced for any reason, including attorneys' fees, costs, comparative negligence, limits of collectability or responsibility, or otherwise. As a condition to receiving benefits under the Plan, the Covered Person agrees that acceptance of benefits is constructive notice of this provision.

The Covered Person must:

1. Execute and deliver a Subrogation and Reimbursement Agreement;
2. Authorize the Plan to sue, compromise and settle in the Covered Person's name to the extent of the amount of medical or other benefits paid for the Injuries or Illness under the Plan and the expenses incurred by the Plan in collecting this amount, and assign to the Plan the Covered Person's rights to Recovery when this provision applies;
3. Immediately Reimburse the Plan, out of any Recovery made from a Third Party, 100% of the amount of medical or other benefits paid for the Injuries or Illness under the Plan and expenses (including attorneys' fees and costs of suit, regardless of an action's outcome) incurred by the Plan in collecting this amount (without reduction for attorneys' fees, costs, comparative negligence, limits of collectability or responsibility, or otherwise);
4. Notify the Plan in writing of any proposed settlement and obtain the Plan's written consent before signing any release or agreeing to any settlement; and
5. Cooperate fully with the Plan in its exercise of its rights under this provision, do nothing that would interfere with or diminish those rights and furnish any information required by the Plan.

Amount subject to Subrogation or Refund. Any amounts recovered will be subject to Subrogation or Reimbursement. In no case will the amount subject to Subrogation or Reimbursement exceed the amount of medical or other benefits paid for the Injuries or [Illness] under the Plan and the expenses incurred by the Plan in collecting this amount. The Plan has a right to recover in full, without reduction for attorneys' fees, costs, comparative negligence, limits of collectability or responsibility, or otherwise, even if the Covered Person does not receive full compensation for all of his charges and expenses.

Conditions Precedent to Coverage. When a right of recovery exists, and as a condition to any payment by the Plan (including payment of future benefits for other Illnesses or Injuries, the Covered Person will execute and deliver all required instruments and papers, including a Subrogation and Reimbursement Agreement provided by the Plan, as well as doing and providing whatever else is needed, to secure the Plan's rights of Subrogation and Reimbursement, before any medical or other benefits will be paid by the Plan for the Injuries or Illness. If the Plan pays any medical or other benefits for the Injuries or Illness before these papers are signed and things are done, the Plan still will be entitled to Subrogation and Reimbursement. In addition, the Covered Person

will do nothing to prejudice the Plan's right to Subrogation and Reimbursement and acknowledges that the Plan precludes operation of the made-whole and common-fund doctrines.

The Plan Administrator has maximum discretion to interpret the terms of this provision and to make changes as it deems necessary.

If the Covered Person retains an attorney, that attorney must sign the Subrogation and Reimbursement Agreement as a condition to any payment of benefits and as a condition to any payment of future benefits for other Illnesses or Injuries. Additionally, the Covered Person's attorney must recognize and consent to the fact that the Plan precludes the operation of the "made-whole" and "common fund" doctrines, and the attorney must agree not to assert either doctrine in his pursuit of Recovery. The Plan will neither pay the Covered Person's attorneys' fees and costs associated with the recovery of funds, nor reduce its reimbursement pro rata for the payment of the Covered Person's attorneys' fees and costs. Attorneys' fees will be payable from the Recovery only after the Plan has received full Reimbursement.

A Covered Person or his attorney who receives any Recovery (whether by judgment, settlement, compromise, or otherwise) has an absolute obligation to immediately tender the Recovery to the Plan under the terms of this provision. A Covered Person or his attorney who receives any such Recovery and does not immediately tender the Recovery to the Plan will be deemed to hold the Recovery in constructive trust for the Plan, because the Covered Person or his attorney is not the rightful owner of the Recovery and should not be in possession of the Recovery until the Plan has been fully reimbursed.

These provisions apply to the parents, trustee, guardian or other representative of a minor Covered Person and to the heir or personal representative of the estate of a deceased Covered Person, regardless of applicable law and whether or not the minor's representative has access or control of the Recovery.

Defined terms:

"Third Party"

"Third Party" shall mean any individual or organization, other than the Plan, who is liable or legally responsible to pay expenses, compensation or damages in connection with a Covered Person's Injuries or Illness.

"Third Party" shall include the party or parties who caused the Injuries or Illness; the insurer, guarantor or other indemnifier of the party or parties who caused the Injuries or Illness; a Covered Person's own insurer, such as uninsured, underinsured, medical payments, no-fault, homeowner's, renter's or any other liability insurer; a workers' compensation insurer; and any other individual or organization that is liable or legally responsible for payment in connection with the Injuries or Illness.

"Recovery"

"Recovery" shall mean any and all monies paid to the Covered Person by way of judgment, settlement or otherwise (no matter how those monies may be characterized, designated or allocated) to compensate for any losses caused by, or in connection with, the Injuries or Illness. Any Recovery shall be deemed to apply, first, for Reimbursement.

"Subrogation"

"Subrogation" shall mean the Plan's right to pursue the Covered Person's claims for medical or other charges paid by the Plan against a Third Party.

"Reimbursement"

"Reimbursement" shall mean repayment to the Plan for medical or other benefits that it has paid toward care and treatment of the Injury or Illness and for the expenses incurred by the Plan in collecting this benefit amount.

"Malpractice"

"Malpractice" shall mean injurious conduct by an individual acting in an official or professional capacity, such as a doctor.

When a Covered Person Does Not Comply.

When a Covered Person does not comply with the provisions of this section, the Plan Administrator shall have the authority, in its sole discretion, to deny payment of any claims for benefits by the Covered Person and to deny or reduce future benefits payable (including payment of future benefits for other Injuries or Illnesses) under the Plan by the amount due as Reimbursement to the Plan. The Plan Administrator may also, in its sole discretion, deny or reduce future benefits (including future benefits for other Injuries or Illnesses) under any other group benefits plan maintained by the Plan Sponsor. The reductions will equal the amount of the required Reimbursement. If the Plan must bring an action against a Covered Person to enforce this provision, then that Covered Person agrees to pay the Plan's attorneys' fees and costs, regardless of the action's outcome.

COBRA CONTINUATION OPTIONS

A federal law, the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA), requires that most employers sponsoring a group health plan ("Plan") offer Employees and their families covered under their health plan the opportunity for a temporary extension of health coverage (called "COBRA continuation coverage") in certain instances where coverage under the Plan would otherwise end. This notice is intended to inform Plan Participants and beneficiaries, in summary fashion, of the 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. Complete instructions on COBRA, as well as election forms and other information, will be provided by the Plan Administrator to Plan Participants who become Qualified Beneficiaries under COBRA.

Note: Special COBRA rights apply to employees who have been terminated or experienced a reduction of hours and who qualify for a trade readjustment allowance or alternative trade adjustment assistance under a federal law called the Trade Act of 1974. These employees must have made petitions for certification to apply for TAA on or after November 4, 2002.

The employees, if they do not already have COBRA coverage, are entitled to a second opportunity to elect COBRA coverage for themselves and certain family members, but only within a limited period of 60 days or less and only during the six months immediately after their group health plan coverage ended.

Any employee who qualifies or may qualify for assistance under this special provision should contact his or her Plan Administrator for further information.

What is COBRA continuation coverage? COBRA continuation coverage is group health plan coverage that an employer must offer to certain Plan Participants and their eligible family members (called "Qualified Beneficiaries") at group rates for up to a statutory-mandated maximum period of time or until they become ineligible for COBRA continuation coverage, whichever occurs first. The right to COBRA continuation coverage is triggered by the occurrence of one of certain enumerated events that result in the loss of coverage under the terms of the employer's Plan (the "Qualifying Event"). The coverage must be identical to the Plan 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 nonCOBRA beneficiaries).

Who is a Qualified Beneficiary? In general, a Qualified Beneficiary is:

- (i) 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 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 Plan coverage and will be considered a Qualified Beneficiary if that individual experiences a Qualifying Event.
- (ii) Any child who is born to or placed for adoption with a covered Employee during a period of COBRA continuation coverage. If, however, an individual 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 Plan coverage and will be considered a Qualified Beneficiary if that individual experiences a Qualifying Event.
- (iii) A covered Employee who retired on or before the date of substantial elimination of Plan coverage which is the result of a bankruptcy proceeding under Title 11 of the U.S. Code with respect to the Employer, as is the Spouse, surviving Spouse or Dependent child of such a covered Employee if, on the day before the bankruptcy Qualifying Event, the Spouse, surviving Spouse or Dependent child was a beneficiary under the Plan.

The term "covered Employee" includes not only common-law employees (whether part-time or full-time) but also any individual who is provided coverage under the Plan due to his or her performance of services for the employer sponsoring the Plan (e.g., self-employed individuals, independent contractor, or corporate director).

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 is not 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.

What is a Qualifying Event? A Qualifying Event is any of the following if the Plan provided that the Plan participant would 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:

- (i) The death of a covered Employee.
- (ii) The termination (other than by reason of the Employee's gross misconduct), or reduction of hours, of a covered Employee's employment.
- (iii) The divorce or legal separation of a covered Employee from the Employee's Spouse.
- (iv) A covered Employee's enrollment in the Medicare program.
- (v) A Dependent child's ceasing to satisfy the Plan's requirements for a Dependent child (e.g., attainment of the maximum age for dependency under the Plan).
- (vi) A proceeding in bankruptcy under Title 11 of the U.S. Code with respect to an Employer from whose employment a covered Employee retired at any time.

If the Qualifying Event causes the covered Employee, or the 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 (or in the case of the bankruptcy of the Employer, any substantial elimination of coverage under the Plan occurring within 12 months before or after the date the bankruptcy proceeding commences), the persons losing such coverage become Qualified Beneficiaries under COBRA if all the other conditions of the COBRA law are also met. 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 occurs, 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.

What is the election period and how long must it last? An election period is the time period within which the Qualified Beneficiary can elect COBRA continuation coverage under the Employer's Plan. A Plan can condition availability of COBRA continuation coverage upon the timely election of such coverage. An election of COBRA continuation coverage is a timely election if it is made during the election period. The election period must begin not later than the date the Qualified Beneficiary would lose coverage on account of the Qualifying Event and must not end before the date that is 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.

Is a covered Employee or Qualified Beneficiary responsible for informing the Plan Administrator of the occurrence of a Qualifying Event? In general, the Employer or Plan Administrator must determine when a Qualifying Event has occurred. However, each covered Employee or Qualified Beneficiary is responsible for notifying the Plan Administrator of the occurrence of a Qualifying Event that is:

- (i) A Dependent child's ceasing to be a Dependent child under the generally applicable requirements of the Plan.
- (ii) The divorce or legal separation of the covered Employee.

The Plan is not required to offer the Qualified Beneficiary an opportunity to elect COBRA continuation coverage if the notice is not provided to the Plan Administrator within 60 days after the later of: the date of the Qualifying Event, or the date the Qualified Beneficiary would lose coverage on account of the Qualifying Event.

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 Employer or Plan Administrator, as applicable.

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:

- (i) The last day of the applicable maximum coverage period.
- (ii) The first day for which Timely Payment is not made to the Plan with respect to the Qualified Beneficiary.
- (iii) The date upon which the Employer ceases to provide any group health plan (including successor plans) to any Employee.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) The date, after the date of the election, that the Qualified Beneficiary first enrolls in the Medicare program (either part A or part B, whichever occurs earlier).
- (vi) In the case of a Qualified Beneficiary entitled to a disability extension, the later of:
 - (a) (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
 - (b) 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 nonCOBRA 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.

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.

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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:
 - (a) 36 months after the date the covered Employee becomes enrolled in the Medicare program; or
 - (b) 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.
- (iii) In the case of a bankruptcy Qualifying Event, the maximum coverage period for a Qualified Beneficiary who is the retired covered Employee ends on the date of the retired covered Employee's death. The maximum coverage period for a Qualified Beneficiary who is the Spouse, surviving Spouse or Dependent child of the retired covered Employee ends on the earlier of the date of the Qualified Beneficiary's death or the date that is 36 months after the death of the retired covered Employee.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) In the case of any other Qualifying Event than that described above, the maximum coverage period ends 36 months after the Qualifying Event.

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 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.

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.

Can a Plan require payment for COBRA continuation coverage? Yes. For any period of COBRA continuation coverage, a Plan can require the payment of an amount that does not exceed 102% of the applicable premium except the Plan may require the payment of an amount that does not exceed 150% of the applicable premium for any period

of COBRA continuation coverage covering a disabled qualified beneficiary that would not be required to be made available in the absence of a disability extension. A group health plan can terminate a qualified beneficiary's COBRA continuation coverage as of the first day of any period for which timely payment is not made to the Plan with respect to that qualified beneficiary.

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.

What is Timely Payment for payment for COBRA continuation coverage? Timely Payment means payment that is made to the Plan by the date that is 30 days after the first day of that 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 nonCOBRA beneficiaries for the period.

Notwithstanding the above paragraph, a Plan cannot 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 sent 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.

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 must, 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 nonCOBRA beneficiaries under the Plan. If such a conversion option is not otherwise generally available, it need not be made available to Qualified Beneficiaries.

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PLAN ADMINISTRATION

PLAN ADMINISTRATOR. Lansing Community College Employee Dental and Vision Plan is the benefit plan of Lansing Community College, the Plan Administrator, also called the Plan Sponsor. An individual may be appointed by Lansing Community College to be Plan Administrator and serve at the convenience of the Employer. If the Plan Administrator resigns, dies or is otherwise removed from the position, Lansing Community College shall appoint a new Plan Administrator as soon as reasonably possible.

The Plan Administrator shall administer this Plan in accordance with its terms and establish its policies, interpretations, practices, and procedures. It is the express intent of this Plan that the Plan Administrator shall have maximum legal discretionary authority to construe and interpret the terms and provisions of the Plan, to make determinations regarding issues which relate to eligibility for benefits, to decide disputes which may arise relative to a Plan Participant's rights, and to decide questions of Plan interpretation and those of fact relating to the Plan. The decisions of the Plan Administrator will be final and binding on all interested parties.

DUTIES OF THE PLAN ADMINISTRATOR.

- (1) To administer the Plan in accordance with its terms.
- (2) To interpret the Plan, including the right to remedy possible ambiguities, inconsistencies or omissions.
- (3) To decide disputes which may arise relative to a Plan Participant's rights.
- (4) To prescribe procedures for filing a claim for benefits and to review claim denials.
- (5) To keep and maintain the Plan documents and all other records pertaining to the Plan.
- (6) To appoint a Claims Administrator to pay claims.
- (7) To delegate to any person or entity such powers, duties and responsibilities as it deems appropriate.

PLAN ADMINISTRATOR COMPENSATION. The Plan Administrator serves **without** compensation; however, all expenses for plan administration, including compensation for hired services, will be paid by the Plan.

CLAIMS ADMINISTRATOR IS NOT A FIDUCIARY. A Claims Administrator is **not** a fiduciary under the Plan by virtue of paying claims in accordance with the Plan's rules as established by the Plan Administrator.

FUNDING THE PLAN AND PAYMENT OF BENEFITS

The cost of the Plan is funded as follows:

For Employee and Dependent Coverage: Funding is derived from the funds of the Employer and contributions made by the covered Employees.

The level of any Employee contributions will be set by the Plan Administrator. These Employee contributions will be used in funding the cost of the Plan as soon as practicable after they have been received from the Employee or withheld from the Employee's pay through payroll deduction.

Benefits are paid directly from the Plan through the Claims Administrator.

PLAN IS NOT AN EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT

The Plan is not to be construed as a contract for or of employment.

CLERICAL ERROR

Any clerical error by the Plan Administrator or an agent of the Plan Administrator in keeping pertinent records or a delay in making any changes will not invalidate coverage otherwise validly in force or continue coverage validly terminated. An equitable adjustment of contributions will be made when the error or delay is discovered.

If, due to a clerical error, an overpayment occurs in a Plan reimbursement amount, the Plan retains a contractual right to the overpayment. The person or institution receiving the overpayment will be required to return the incorrect amount of money. In the case of a Plan Participant, if it is requested, the amount of overpayment will be deducted from future benefits payable.

GENERAL PLAN INFORMATION

TYPE OF ADMINISTRATION

The Plan is a self-funded Plan and the administration is provided through a Third Party Claims Administrator. The funding for the benefits is derived from the funds of the Employer and contributions made by covered Employees. The Plan is not insured.

PLAN NAME

Lansing Community College Employee Dental and Vision Plan

PLAN NUMBER: 501

TAX ID NUMBER: 38-1787641

PLAN EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2003

PLAN YEAR ENDS: June 30th – Dental Plan
December 31st – Vision Plan

EMPLOYER INFORMATION

Lansing Community College
8041 - Human Resources
P.O. Box 40010
Lansing, Michigan 48901-7210
(517) 483-1875

PLAN ADMINISTRATOR

Benefits Coordinator
Lansing Community College
8041 - Human Resources
P.O. Box 40010
Lansing, Michigan 48901-7210
(517) 483-1875

CLAIMS ADMINISTRATOR

AssureCare
4050 Hunsaker Drive, Suite 110
East Lansing, Michigan 48823
1-800-968-6616

BY THIS AGREEMENT, Lansing Community College Employee Dental and Vision Plan is hereby adopted as shown.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this instrument is executed for Lansing Community College on or as of the day and year first below written.

By *Daniel J. Davidson*
Lansing Community College

Date 10-29-03

Witness *Yurisa Villanueva*

Date 10-29-03
