

**DUVAL COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
SUMMARY PLAN DOCUMENT
FOR THE FLEXIBLE BENEFITS PLAN**

This Document is effective 10/1/2011.

Amended and Restated

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Duval County Public Schools
Flexible Benefits Plan

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PLAN

Duval County Public Schools (the "Employer") is pleased to sponsor an employee benefit program known as the Flexible Benefits Plan (the "Plan") for you and your fellow employees. It is so-called because it lets you choose from several different benefit programs (which we refer to as "Benefit Options") according to your individual needs, and allows you to reduce your pay before taxes ("Pre-tax Contributions") to pay for the Benefit Options that you choose by entering into a salary reduction agreement with your Employer. This Plan helps you because the Benefit Options you elect are nontaxable (i.e., you save Social Security and income taxes on the amount of your salary reduction). Alternatively, you may choose to pay for any of the available benefits with after-tax payroll deductions to the extent set forth in your enrollment materials.

This Plan has these components:

- A Cafeteria Plan Component. The Cafeteria Plan Component allows you to pay your share of Benefit Options with Pre-tax Contributions.
- The Dependent Care Spending Account ("Dependent Care FSA"). The Dependent Care FSA allows you to use a specified amount of Pre-tax Contributions to be used for reimbursement of Employment Related Expenses. The Dependent Care FSA is intended to qualify as a Code Section 129 dependent care assistance plan.
- The Medical Flexible Spending Account ("Medical FSA"). The Medical FSA allows you to use a specified amount of Pre-tax Contributions to be used for reimbursement of Eligible Medical Expenses. The Medical FSA is intended to qualify as a Code Section 105 self-insured medical reimbursement plan.
- Health Savings Account Contributions. You are permitted to make contributions to a Health Savings Account, as defined in Code Section 223, in accordance with the terms of the Health Savings Account Contribution Summary.

Each of these components is summarized in this document. Information relating to the Plan that is specific to your Employer is described in the Plan Information Summary and your enrollment materials. For example, you can find the identity of the Benefit Administrator, the Employer, and the Plan Administrator in the Plan Information Summary as well as the Plan Number and any applicable contact information. Each summary and the attached Appendices constitute the Summary Plan Description for the Flexible Benefits Plan. The SPD and any summary of material modifications including enrollment materials designated as such (the "SMM" or collectively, the Summary Plan Description or "SPD") describes the basic features of the Plan, how it operates, and how you can get the maximum advantage from it. The Plan is also established pursuant to a plan document into which the SPD has been incorporated. However, if there is a conflict between the official plan document and the SPD, the plan document will govern. Certain terms in this Summary are capitalized. Capitalized terms reflect important terms that are specifically defined in this Summary or in the Plan Document into which this SPD is incorporated. You should pay special attention to these terms as they play an important role in defining your rights and responsibilities under this Plan.

Participation in the Plan does not give any Participant the right to be retained in the employ of his or her Employer or any other right not specified in the Plan. If you have any questions regarding your rights and responsibilities under the Plan, you may also contact the Plan or Benefit Administrator (who are identified in the Plan Information Summary). Pursuant to a

separate written agreement, the Plan Administrator has delegated many of its duties to the Benefit Administrator.

CAFETERIA PLAN COMPONENT SUMMARY

Q-1. What is the purpose of the Cafeteria Plan?

The purpose of the Cafeteria Plan is to allow eligible employees to pay for Benefit Options with Pre-tax Contributions. The Benefit Options to which you may contribute with Pre-tax Contributions under this Cafeteria Plan are described in the Plan Information Summary. Rules regarding Pre-tax Contributions are described in more detail below.

Q-2. Who can participate in the Cafeteria Plan?

Each Employee of the Employer (or an Affiliated Employer identified in the Plan Information Summary) who (i) satisfies the Plan's Eligibility Requirements and (ii) is also eligible to participate in at least one of the Benefit Options will be eligible to participate in this Plan. If you meet these requirements, you may become a Participant on the Cafeteria Plan Eligibility Date. The Eligibility Requirements and Eligibility Date are described in the Plan Information Summary. Those employees who actually participate in the Plan are called "Participants". (See below for instructions on how to become a Participant.) You may use this Plan to pay for Benefit Options covering only yourself and your tax dependents as defined in Code Section 152 (except as otherwise defined in Code Section 105(b). The terms of eligibility of this Plan do not override the terms of eligibility of each of the Benefit Options. In other words, if you are eligible to participate in this Plan, it does not necessarily mean you are eligible to participate in all of the Benefit Options. For details regarding eligibility provisions, benefit amounts, and premium schedules for each of the Benefit Options, please refer to the plan summary for each Benefit Option. If you do not have a summary for a Benefit Option, you should contact the Plan Administrator for information on how to obtain a copy.

Q-3. When does my participation in the Cafeteria Plan end?

Your coverage under the Plan ends on the earliest of the following to occur:

- (a) The date that you make an election not to participate in accordance with this Cafeteria Plan Summary;
- (b) The date that you no longer satisfy the Eligibility Requirements of this Plan or all of the Benefit Options;
- (c) The date that you terminate employment with the Employer; or
- (d) The date that the Plan is either terminated or amended to exclude you or the class of employees of which you are a member.

If your employment with the Employer is terminated during the Plan Year or you otherwise cease to be eligible, your active participation in the Plan will automatically cease, and you will not be able to make any more Pre-tax Contributions under the Plan except as otherwise provided pursuant to Employer policy or individual arrangement (e.g., a severance arrangement where the former employee is permitted to continue paying for a Benefit Option out of severance pay on a pre-tax basis). If you are rehired within the same Plan Year and are eligible for the Plan (or you become eligible again), you may make new elections if you are rehired or become eligible again more than 30 days after your employment terminated or you otherwise lost eligibility (subject to any limitations imposed by the Benefit Option(s)). If you are rehired or again become eligible within 30 days, your Plan elections that were in effect when you terminated employment or stopped being eligible will be reinstated and remain in effect for the

remainder of the Plan Year (unless you are allowed to change your election in accordance with the terms of the Plan).

Q-4. How do I become a participant?

If you have otherwise satisfied the Eligibility Requirements, you become a Participant by signing an individual Salary Reduction Agreement (sometimes referred to as an "Election Form") on which you agree to pay your share of the cost of the Benefit Options that you choose with Pre-tax Contributions. You will be provided a Salary Reduction Agreement on or before your Eligibility Date. You must complete the form and submit it to the Plan Administrator or the Benefit Administrator (per the instructions provided with your Salary Reduction Agreement) during one of the election periods described in **Q-6.** below. You may also enroll during the year if you previously elected not to participate and you experience an event described below that allows you to become a participant during the year. If that occurs, you must complete an election change form during the Election Change Period described in **Q-8.** below. The Benefit Administrator is identified in the Plan Information Summary.

In some cases, the Employer may *require* you to pay your share of the Benefit Option coverage that you elect with Pre-tax Contributions. If that is the case, your election to participate in the Benefit Option(s) will constitute an election under this Plan.

You may be required to complete a Salary Reduction Agreement via telephone or voice response technology, electronic communication, or any other method prescribed by the Plan Administrator. In order to utilize a telephone system or other electronic means, you may be required to sign an authorization form authorizing issuance of personal identification number ("PIN") and allowing such PIN to serve as your electronic signature when utilizing the telephone system or electronic means. The Plan Administrator and all parties involved with Plan administration will be entitled to rely on your directions through use of the PIN as if such directions were issued in writing and signed by you.

Q-5. What are tax advantages and disadvantages of participating in the Cafeteria Plan?

You save federal income tax, FICA (Social Security) and state income taxes (for each where applicable) by participating in the Plan. There is an example attached to this SPD that illustrates the tax savings you might experience as a result of participating in the Plan.

Plan participation will reduce the amount of your taxable compensation. Accordingly, there could be a decrease in your Social Security benefits and/or other benefits (e.g., pension, disability and life insurance) that are based on taxable compensation.

Q-6. What are the election periods for entering the Cafeteria Plan?

The Cafeteria Plan basically has three election periods: (i) the "Initial Election Period," (ii) the "Annual Election Period," and (iii) the "Election Change Period, which is the period following the date you have a Change in Status Event (described below). The following is a summary of the Initial Election Period and the Annual Election Period. The Election Change Period is described in Q-8 below.

6a. *What is the Initial Election Period?*

When you are first hired you will be given an opportunity to enroll and select benefits during the "Initial Election Period" described in the enrollment materials you will receive, otherwise you may be placed in a Default Option (automatic option) as determined by your employer. If you make an election, or are placed in the Default Option during the Initial Election Period, your participation in this Plan will begin as provided by the Benefit Administrator (in no event earlier than the later of your Eligibility Date or the first pay period coinciding with or next following the date that your election is received). The effective date of coverage under the Benefit Options will be effective on the date established in the governing documents of the Benefit Options. The election that you make or the automatic option assigned during the Initial Election Period is effective for the remainder of the Plan Year and generally cannot be changed during the Plan Year unless you have a Change in Status Event described in Q-8. below. If you do not make an election during the Initial Election Period, you will be deemed to have elected the Default Option for the remainder of the Plan Year. Any Default Benefits provided by your Employer will be identified in the enrollment material. In addition, your share of the contributions for such Default Benefits may be automatically withdrawn from your pay on a pre-tax basis. You will be notified in the enrollment material whether there will be a corresponding Pre-tax Contribution for such default benefits.

6b. *What is the Annual Election Period?*

The Plan also has an "Annual Election Period" during which you may enroll if you did not enroll during the Initial Election Period or change your elections for the next Plan Year. The Annual Election Period will be identified in the enrollment material distributed to you prior to the Annual Election Period. The election that you make during the Annual Election Period is effective the first day of the next Plan Year and cannot be changed during the entire Plan Year unless you have a Change in Status Event described below. If you fail to complete, sign and file a Salary Reduction Agreement during the Annual Election Period, you may be deemed to have elected to continue participation in the Plan with the same Benefit Option elections that you had on the last day of the Plan Year in which the Annual Election period occurred (adjusted to reflect any increase/decrease in applicable premium/contributions). This is called an "Evergreen Election." Alternatively, the Plan Administrator may deem you to have elected not to participate in the Plan for the next Plan Year if you fail to make an election during the Annual Election Period). The consequences of failing to make an election under this Plan during the Annual Election Period are described in the Plan Information Summary.

Special Rule for Flexible Spending Accounts elections and Health Savings Account elections (if applicable): Evergreen Elections do not generally apply to Flexible Spending Account elections and Health Savings Account elections. Consequently, except as otherwise provided in enrollment materials, you must make an election each Annual Election Period in order to participate in the Flexible Spending Accounts or to contribute to a Health Savings Account offered under the Plan during the next Plan Year.

The Plan Year is generally a 12-month period (except during the initial or last Plan Year of the Plan). The beginning and ending dates of the Plan Year are described in the Plan Information Summary.

Q-7. How is my Benefit Option coverage paid for under this Plan?

You may be *required* to pay for any Benefit Option coverage that you elect with Pre-tax Contributions. Alternatively, your Employer may allow you to pay your share of the contributions with after-tax contributions. The enrollment material you receive will indicate whether you have to pay with Pre-Tax Contributions or whether you have an option to choose to pay with after-tax contributions.

When you elect to participate both in a Benefit Option and this Plan, an amount equal to your share of the annual cost of those Benefit Options that you choose divided by the applicable number of pay periods you have during that Plan Year is deducted from each paycheck after your election date. If you have chosen to use Pre-tax Contributions (or it is a plan requirement), the deduction is made before any applicable federal and/or state taxes are withheld.

An Employer may choose to pay for a share of the cost of the Benefit Options you choose with Employer Contributions. The amount of Employer Contributions that is applied by the Employer towards the cost of the Benefit Option(s) for each Participant and/or level of coverage is subject to the sole discretion of the Employer and it may be adjusted upward or downward in the Employer's sole discretion at any time. The Employer Contribution amount will be calculated for each Plan Year in a uniform and nondiscriminatory manner and may be based upon your dependent status, commencement or termination date of your employment during the Plan Year, and such other factors that the Employer deems relevant. In no event will any Employer Contribution be disbursed to you in the form of additional, taxable compensation except as otherwise provided in the enrollment material or in the Plan Information Summary.

The Employer may provide you with Employer Contributions over which you have discretion to allocate the contributions to one or more Benefit Options available under the Plan. These elective employer contributions are called "Flexible Credits" or "Benefit Credits". The Flexible or Benefit Credit amounts provided by the Employer, if any, and any restrictions on their use, will be set forth in the enrollment material.

Q-8. Under what circumstances can I change my election during the Plan Year?

Generally, you cannot change your election under this Plan during the Plan Year. There are, however, a few exceptions. First, your election will automatically terminate if you terminate employment or lose eligibility under this Plan or under all of the Benefit Options that you have chosen.

Second, you may voluntarily change your election during the Plan Year if you satisfy the following conditions (prescribed by federal law):

- (a) You experience a "Change in Status Event" that affects your eligibility under this Plan and/or a Benefit Option; or
- (b) You experience a significant cost or coverage change; and
- (c) You complete and submit a written Election Change Form within the Election Change period described in the Plan Information Summary.

Change in Status Events and Cost or Coverage Changes recognized by this Plan, and the rules surrounding election changes in the event you experience a Change in Status Event or Cost or Coverage Change are described in the Election Change Chart attached to this SPD.

Third, an election under this Plan may be modified during the Plan Year if you are a Key Employee or Highly Compensated Individual (as defined by the Internal Revenue Code), if

necessary to prevent the Plan from becoming discriminatory within the meaning of the applicable federal income tax law.

If coverage under a Benefit Option ends, the corresponding Pre-tax Contributions for that coverage will automatically end. No election is needed to stop the contributions.

Q-9. What happens to my participation under the Cafeteria Plan if I take a leave of absence?

The following is a general summary of the rules regarding participation in the Cafeteria Plan (and the Benefit Options) during a leave of absence. The specific election changes that you can make under this Plan following a leave of absence are described in the Election Change Chart and the rules regarding coverage under the Benefit Options during a leave of absence will be described in the Benefit Option summaries. If there is a conflict between the Election Change Chart/Benefit Option Summaries and this Q-9, the Election Change Chart or Benefit Option summary, whichever is applicable, controls.

- (a) If you go on a qualifying unpaid leave under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (FMLA), the Employer will continue to maintain your Benefit Options that provide health coverage on the same terms and conditions as though you were still active to the extent required by FMLA (e.g., the Employer will continue to pay its share of the contribution to the extent you opt to continue coverage).
- (b) Your Employer may elect to continue all health coverage for Participants while they are on paid leave (provided Participants on non-FMLA paid leave are required to continue coverage). If so, you will pay your share of the contributions by the method normally used during any paid leave (for example, with Pre-tax Contributions if that is what was used before the FMLA leave began).
- (c) In the event of unpaid FMLA leave (or paid leave where coverage is not required to be continued), if you opt to continue your group health coverage, you may pay your share of the contribution in one of the following ways:
 - (i) With after-tax dollars while you are on leave,
 - (ii) You may pre-pay all or a portion of your share of the contribution for the expected duration of the leave with Pre-tax Contributions from your pre-leave pay by making a special election to that effect before the date such pay would normally be made available to you. However, pre-payments of Pre-tax Contributions may not be utilized to fund coverage during the next Plan Year (except as otherwise permitted by law).
 - (iii) By other arrangements agreed upon between you and the Employer (for example, the Employer may fund coverage during the leave and withhold amounts from your compensation upon your return from leave).

The payment options provided by the Employer will be established in accordance with Code Section 125, FMLA and the Employer's internal policies and procedures regarding leaves of absence and will be applied uniformly to all Participants. Alternatively, the Employer may require all Participants to continue coverage during the leave. If so, you may elect to discontinue your share of the required contributions until you return from leave. Upon return from leave, you will be required to repay the contribution not paid during the leave in a manner agreed upon with the Employer. The Election Change Chart will let you know

- whether you are able to drop your coverage or whether you are required to continue coverage during the leave.
- (d) If your coverage ceases while on FMLA leave (e.g., for non-payment of required contributions), you will be permitted to re-enter the Plan and the Benefit Option(s) upon return from such leave on the same basis as you were participating in the plans prior to the leave, or as otherwise required by the FMLA. Your coverage under the Benefit Options providing health coverage may be automatically reinstated provided that coverage for Employees on non-FMLA leave is automatically reinstated upon return from leave.
 - (e) The Employer may, on a uniform and consistent basis, continue your group health coverage for the duration of the leave following your failure to pay the required contribution. Upon return from leave, you will be required to repay the contribution in a manner agreed upon by you and the Employer.
 - (f) Except as otherwise provided by your Employer, if you are commencing or returning from unpaid FMLA leave, your election under this Plan for Benefit Options providing non-health benefits shall be treated in the same manner that elections for non-health Benefit Options are treated with respect to Participants commencing and returning from unpaid non-FMLA leave.
 - (g) If you go on an unpaid non-FMLA leave of absence (e.g., personal leave, sick leave, etc.) that does not affect eligibility in this Plan or a Benefit Option offered under this Plan, then you will continue to participate and the contribution due will be paid by pre-payment before going on leave, by after-tax contributions while on leave, or with catch-up contributions after the leave ends, as may be determined by the Plan Administrator. If you go on an unpaid leave that affects eligibility under this Plan or a Benefit Option, the election change rules described herein will apply. The Plan Administrator will have discretion to determine whether taking an unpaid non-FMLA leave of absence affects eligibility.

Q-10. How long will the Cafeteria Plan remain in effect?

Although the Employer expects to maintain the Cafeteria Plan indefinitely, it has the right to modify or terminate the Cafeteria Plan at any time and for any reason. Plan amendments and terminations will be conducted in accordance with the terms of the Plan Document.

Q-11. What happens if my request for a benefit under this Cafeteria Plan (e.g. an election change or other issue germane to Pre-tax Contributions) is denied?

You will have the right to a full and fair review process. You should refer to Appendix I for a detailed summary of the Claims Procedures under this Plan.

DEPENDENT CARE FSA COMPONENT SUMMARY

Q-1. Who can participate in the Plan?

Each employee who satisfies the Dependent Care FSA Eligibility Requirements is eligible to participate in the Dependent Care FSA on the Dependent Care FSA Eligibility Date. The Dependent Care FSA Eligibility Requirements and Eligibility Date are described in the Plan Information Summary and your enrollment materials.

Q-2. How do I become a Participant?

If you have otherwise satisfied the Dependent Care FSA's Eligibility Requirements, you become a participant in the Dependent Care FSA by electing Dependent Care Reimbursement benefits during the Initial or Annual Election Periods described in **Q-6.** of the Cafeteria Plan Summary. Your participation in the Dependent Care FSA will be effective on the date that you make the election or your Dependent Care FSA Eligibility Date, whichever is later. If you have made an election to participate and you want to participate during the next Plan Year, you must generally make an election during the Annual Election Period, even if you do not change your current election. Evergreen elections do not apply to Dependent Care FSA elections unless otherwise specified in your enrollment materials.

You may also become a participant if you experience a change in status event or cost or coverage change that permits you to enroll mid year (see **Q-8.** of the Cafeteria Plan Summary for more details regarding mid year election changes and the effective date of those changes).

Q-3. What is my "Dependent Care Account"?

If you elect to participate in the Dependent Care FSA, the Employer will establish a "Dependent Care Account" to keep a record of the reimbursements you are entitled to, as well as the contributions you elected to withhold for such benefits during the Plan Year. No actual account is established; it is merely a bookkeeping account. Benefits under the Dependent Care FSA are paid from the Employer's general assets except as otherwise set forth in the Plan Information Summary.

Q-4. When does my coverage under the Dependent Care FSA end?

Your coverage under the Dependent Care FSA ends on the earlier of the following to occur:

- (a) The date that you elect not to participate in accordance with the Cafeteria Plan Summary;
- (b) The last day of the Plan Year unless you make an election during the Annual Election Period;
- (c) The date that you no longer satisfy the Dependent Care FSA Eligibility Requirements;
- (d) The date that you terminate employment; or
- (e) The date that the Plan is terminated or you or the class of eligible employees of which you are a member are specifically excluded from the Plan.

Except as otherwise provided in your enrollment material, if you terminate employment or you cease to be eligible during the Plan Year, you may submit for reimbursement Eligible Day Care

Expenses incurred after the date of separation up to the amount of your Dependent Care Account to the extent set forth in the Plan Information Summary.

Q-5. Can I ever change my Dependent Care FSA election?

You can change your election under the Dependent Care FSA in the following situations:

- (a) *For any reason during the Annual Election Period.* You can change your election during the Annual Election Period for any reason. If you do not make a new election your Dependent Care FSA participation will cease (unless otherwise provided in your enrollment material). The election change will be effective the first day of the Plan Year following the end of the Annual Election Period.
- (b) *Following a Change In Status Event or Cost or Coverage Change.* You may change your Dependent Care FSA election during the Plan Year only if you experience an applicable Change in Status Event or there is a significant cost or coverage change. See **Q-8.** of the Cafeteria Plan Summary for more information on election changes.

Q-6. What happens to my Dependent Care Account if I take an unpaid leave of absence?

Refer to the Cafeteria Plan Summary and the Election Change Chart to determine what, if any, specific changes you can make during a leave of absence.

Q-7. What is the maximum annual Dependent Care Reimbursement that I may elect under the Dependent Care FSA?

The annual amount cannot exceed the maximum Dependent Care Reimbursement amount specified in Section 129 of the Internal Revenue Code. The maximum annual amount is currently \$5,000 per Plan Year if you -

- are married and file a joint return;
- are married but your Spouse maintains a separate residence for the last 6 months of the calendar year, you file a separate tax return, and you furnish more than one-half the cost of maintaining those Dependents for whom you are eligible to receive tax-free reimbursements under the Dependent Care FSA; or
- are single.

If you are married and reside together, but file a separate federal income tax return, the maximum Dependent Care Reimbursement that you may elect is \$2,500. In addition, the amount of reimbursement that you receive on a tax free basis during the Plan Year cannot exceed the lesser of your earned income (as defined in Code Section 32) or your spouse's earned income.

Your Spouse will be deemed to have earned income of \$250 if you have one Qualifying Individual and \$500 if you have two or more Qualifying Individuals (described below), for each

month in which your Spouse is

- (a) physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself or herself, or
- (b) a full-time student (as defined by Code Section 21).

Q-8. How Do I Pay for Dependent Care Reimbursements?

When you complete the Salary Reduction Agreement, you specify the amount of Dependent Care Reimbursement you wish to pay for with Pre-tax Contributions and/or Non-elective Employer Contributions (or Benefit Credits), to the extent available. Your enrollment material will indicate if Non-elective Employer Contributions (or Benefit Credits) are available for Dependent Care FSA coverage. Thereafter, each paycheck will be reduced by an amount equal to a pro-rata share of the annual contribution, reduced by any Non-elective Employer Contributions (or Benefit Credits) allocated to your Dependent Care Account.

Q-9. What is an "Eligible Day Care Expense" for which I can claim a reimbursement?

You may be reimbursed for work-related dependent care expenses ("Eligible Day Care Expenses"). Generally, an expense must meet all of the following conditions for it to be an Eligible Employment Related Expense:

- (a) The expense is incurred (expenses are considered incurred only if the service has already occurred) for services rendered after the date of your election to receive Dependent Care Reimbursement benefits and during the calendar year to which it applies.
- (b) Each individual for whom you incur the expense is a "Qualifying Individual." A Qualifying Individual is:
 - (i) An individual age 12 or under who is a "qualifying child" of the Employee as defined in Code Section 152(a)(1). Generally speaking, a "qualifying child" is a child (including a brother, sister, step sibling) of the Employee or a descendant of such child (e.g. a niece, nephew, grandchild) who shares the same principal place of abode with you for more than half the year and does not provide over half of his/her own support; or
 - (ii) a Spouse or other tax Dependent (as defined in Code Section 152) who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself or herself and who has the same principal place of abode as you for more than half of the year.

Note: there is a special rule for children of divorced parents. The child is a qualifying individual of the "custodial parent", as defined in Code Section 152(e).

- (c) The expense is incurred for the care of a Qualifying Individual (as described above), or for related household services, and is incurred to enable you (and your Spouse, if applicable) to be gainfully employed. Expenses for overnight stays or overnight camp are not eligible. Tuition expenses for kindergarten (or above) do not qualify.

- (d) If the expense is incurred for services outside your household and such expenses are incurred for the care of a Qualifying Individual who is age 13 or older, such Dependent regularly spends at least 8 hours per day in your home.
- (e) If the expense is incurred for services provided by a dependent care center (i.e., a facility that provides care for more than 6 individuals not residing at the facility), the center complies with all applicable state and local laws and regulations.
- (f) The expense is not paid or payable to a "child" (as defined in Code Section 152(f)(1)) of yours who is under age 19 by the end of the year in which the expense is incurred or an individual for whom you or your Spouse is entitled to a personal tax exemption as a Dependent.
- (g) You must supply the taxpayer identification number for each dependent care service provider to the IRS with your annual tax return by completing IRS Form 2441.

You are encouraged to consult your personal tax advisor or IRS Publication 17 "Your Federal Income Tax" for further guidance as to what is or is not an Eligible Employment Related Expense if you have any doubts. In order to exclude from income the amounts you receive as reimbursement for dependent care expenses, you are generally required to provide the name, address and taxpayer identification number of the dependent care service provider on your federal income tax return.

Q-10. How do I receive reimbursement under the Dependent Care FSA?

If you have elected to participate in the Dependent Care FSA, you will have to take certain steps to be reimbursed for your Eligible Employment Related Expenses. When you incur an Eligible Employment Related Expense, you submit a written claim to the Plan's Benefit Administrator. You may obtain a Claims form from the Plan Administrator or Benefit Administrator. You must include with your Claims Form a written statement from an independent third party (e.g., a bill from the day care provider.) associated with each expense that indicates the following:

- The nature of the expense;
- The date the expense was incurred; and
- The amount of the expense.

If there are enough credits to your Dependent Care Account, you will be reimbursed for your Eligible Employment Related Expenses on the next scheduled processing date.

If your claim was for an amount that was more than your current Dependent Care Account balance, the excess part of the claim will be carried over into following months, to be paid out as your Account balance becomes adequate. Remember, though, that you can't be reimbursed for any total expenses above your available credits to your Dependent Care Account. You may not be reimbursed for any expenses that arise before your Salary Reduction Agreement becomes effective, or for any expense incurred after the close of the Plan Year (or grace period if applicable).

To have your claims processed as soon as possible, please read the claims instructions you have been furnished. Please note that it is not necessary that you have actually paid an amount

due for Eligible Employment Related Expenses -- only that you have incurred the expense, and that it is not being paid for or reimbursed from any other source.

Q-11. When must the expenses be incurred in order to receive reimbursement?

Eligible Day Care Expenses must be incurred **during** the Plan Year. You may not be reimbursed for any expenses arising before the Dependent Care FSA becomes effective, before your Salary Reduction Agreement or Election Form becomes effective, or for any expenses incurred after the close of the Plan Year and unless noted otherwise in the Plan Information Summary, after your participation in the Dependent Care FSA ends.

If the Employer has adopted a grace period, you may also be able to use amounts allocated to the Dependent Care FSA that are unused at the end of the Plan Year for expenses incurred during the grace period following the end of the Plan Year. The terms of the "grace period," if adopted, will be described in the Plan Information Summary.

Q-12. What if the Eligible Day Care Expenses I incur during the Plan Year are less than the annual amount of coverage I have elected for Dependent Care Reimbursement?

You will not be entitled to receive any direct or indirect payment of any amount that represents the difference between the actual Eligible Employment Related Expenses you have incurred, on the one hand, and the annual Dependent Care Reimbursement you have elected and paid for, on the other. Any amount credited to a Dependent Care Account shall be forfeited by the Participant and restored to the Employer if it has not been applied to provide the elected reimbursement for any Plan Year by the end of the Run Out period following the end of the Plan Year for which the election was effective. Amounts so forfeited shall be used to offset reasonable administrative expenses and future costs or as otherwise permitted under applicable law.

If the Employer has adopted a grace period following the end of the Plan Year, amounts allocated to the Dependent Care FSA that are unused at the end of the Plan Year may also be used to reimburse expenses incurred during the grace period following the end of the Plan Year. Any amounts not used for expenses incurred during the Plan Year and the grace period will be forfeited.

Q-13. Will I be taxed on the Dependent Care Reimbursement benefits I receive?

You will not normally be taxed on your Dependent Care Reimbursement so long as your family's aggregate Dependent Care Reimbursement (under this Dependent Care FSA and/or another employer's dependent care FSA) does not exceed the maximum annual reimbursement limits described above. However, to qualify for tax-free treatment, you will be required to list the names and taxpayer identification numbers on your annual tax return of any persons who provided you with dependent care services during the calendar year for which you have claimed a tax-free reimbursement.

Q-14. If I participate in the Dependent Care FSA, will I still be able to claim the household and dependent care credit on my federal income tax return?

You may not claim any other tax benefit for the tax-free amounts received by you under this Dependent Care FSA, although the balance of your Eligible Employment Related Expenses may be eligible for the dependent care credit.

Q-15. What is the household and dependent care credit?

The household and dependent care credit is an allowance for a percentage of your annual, Eligible Employment Related Expenses as a credit against your federal income tax liability under the U.S. Tax Code. In determining what the tax credit would be, you may take into account only \$3,000 of such expenses for one Qualifying Individual, or \$6,000 for two or more Qualifying Individuals. Depending on your adjusted gross income, the percentage could be as much as 35% of your Eligible Employment Related Expenses (to a maximum credit amount of \$1,050 for one Qualifying Individual or \$2,100 for two or more Qualifying Individuals,) to a minimum of 20% of such expenses. The maximum 35% rate must be reduced by 1% (but not below 20%) for each \$2,000 portion (or any fraction of \$2,000) of your adjusted gross income over \$15,000.

Illustration: Assume you have one Qualifying Individual for whom you have incurred Eligible Employment Related Expenses of \$3,600, and that your adjusted gross income is \$21,000. Since only one Qualifying Individual is involved, the credit will be calculated by applying the appropriate percentage to the first \$3,000 of the expenses. The percentage is, in turn, arrived at by subtracting one percentage point from 35% for each \$2,000 of your adjusted gross income over \$15,000. The calculation is: $35\% - [(\$21,000 - 15,000)/\$2,000 \times 1\%] = 32\%$. Thus, your tax credit would be $\$3,000 \times 32\% = \960 . If you had incurred the same expenses for two or more Qualifying Individuals, your credit would have been $\$3,600 \times 32\% = \$1,152$, because the entire expense would have been taken into account, not just the first \$3,000.

Q-16. What happens to unclaimed Dependent Care Reimbursements?

Any Dependent Care Reimbursements that are unclaimed (e.g., uncashed benefit checks) by the close of the Plan Year following the Plan Year in which the Eligible Employment Related Expense was incurred shall be forfeited. Forfeitures shall be subject to state escheat requirements (except to the extent preempted by ERISA).

Q-17. What happens if my claim for reimbursement under the Dependent Care FSA is denied?

You will have the right to a full and fair review process. You should refer to Appendix IV for a detailed summary of the Claims Procedures under this Plan.

Q-18. What happens if I receive erroneous or excess reimbursements?

If, as of the end of any Plan Year, it is determined that you have received payments under this Dependent Care FSA that exceed the amount of Eligible Employment Related Expenses that have been properly substantiated during the Plan Year as set forth in this SPD or reimbursements have been made in error (e.g. reimbursements were made for expenses incurred for the care of an individual who was not a qualifying individual), the Benefit Administrator may recoup the excess reimbursements in one or more of the following ways: (i) The Benefit Administrator will notify you of any such excess amount, and you will be required to repay the excess amount to the Employer within sixty (60) days of receipt of such notification. (ii) The Benefit Administrator may offset the excess reimbursement against any other eligible

Employment Related Expenses submitted for reimbursement (regardless of the Plan Year in which submitted) or (iii) withhold such amounts from your pay (to the extent permitted under applicable law. If the Benefit Administrator is unable to recoup the excess reimbursements by the means set forth in (i) – (iii), the Benefit Administrator will notify the Employer that the funds could not be recouped and the Employer will treat the excess reimbursement as it would any other bad business debt. This could result in adverse tax consequences to you.

Q-19. How do I check the status of my account?

Your Benefits Administrator will communicate with you through a Monthly or Quarterly Statement; Monthly Statements are the standard when an electronic payment card is offered by an employer. For general claims information your Benefits Administrator will provide the following:

- email notification that a claim has been received
- email notification that a claim has been rejected
- email notification that a claim has been paid

You will also be able to track your account activity via www.myFBMC.com. Your enrollment materials will provide you with instructions on accessing your account online.

Q-20. How long will the Dependent Care FSA remain in effect?

Although the Employer expects to maintain the Plan indefinitely, it has the right to modify or terminate the program at any time for any reason.

MEDICAL FSA COMPONENT SUMMARY

Note: Your employer also makes a Limited Purpose Medical FSA available and this summary will apply to that benefit as well.

Q-1. Who can participate in the Medical FSA?

Each Employee who satisfies the Medical FSA Eligibility Requirements is eligible to participate on the Medical FSA Eligibility Date. The Medical FSA Eligibility Requirements and Eligibility Date are described in the Plan Information Summary.

Q-2. How do I become a Participant?

If you have otherwise satisfied the Medical FSA's Eligibility requirements, you become a participant in the Medical FSA by electing Medical Care Reimbursement benefits during the Initial or Annual Election Periods described in the Cafeteria Plan Summary. Your participation in the Medical FSA will be effective on the date that you make the election or your Medical FSA Eligibility Date, whichever is later. If you have made an election to participate and you want to participate during the next Plan Year, you must make an election during the Annual Election Period, even if you do not change your current election. Except as otherwise provided in enrollment material, evergreen elections do not apply to Medical FSA elections.

You may also become a participant if you experience a change in status event that permits you to enroll mid year (see **Q-8.** of the Cafeteria Plan Summary for more details regarding mid year election changes and the effective date of those changes).

Once you become a Participant, your "Eligible Dependents" also become covered. For purposes of the Health FSA, Eligible Dependents are the following:

- (a) Your legal Spouse (as determined by state law to the extent consistent with the federal Defense of Marriage Act). The term "Spouse" will not include (a) an individual legally separated from the Participant under a divorce or separate maintenance decree; or (b) an individual who, although married to the Participant, files a separate federal income tax return, maintains a principal residence separate from the Participant during the last six months of the taxable year, and does not furnish more than half of the cost of maintaining the principal place of abode of the Participant; and
- (b) any other individuals who would qualify as a tax Dependent under Code Section 105(b) or the definition of child effective subsequent to the health care reform act of 2010. Refer to your enrollment materials for additional information.

If the Plan Administrator receives a qualified medical child support order (QMCSO) relating to the Medical FSA, the Medical FSA will provide the health benefit coverage specified in the order to the person or persons ("alternate recipients") named in the order to the extent the QMCSO does not require coverage the Medical FSA does not otherwise provide. "Alternate recipients" include any child of the participant who the Plan is required to cover pursuant to a QMCSO. A "medical child support order" is a legal judgment, decree or order relating to medical child support. A medical child support order is a QMCSO to the extent it satisfies certain conditions required by law. Before providing any coverage to an alternate recipient, the Plan Administrator must determine whether the medical child support order is a QMCSO. If the Plan Administrator receives a medical child support order relating to your Medical Care Account, it will notify you in

writing, and after receiving the order, it will inform you of its determination of whether or not the order is qualified. Upon request to the Plan Administrator, you may obtain, without charge, a copy of the Plan's procedures governing qualified medical child support orders.

Q-3. What is my "Medical Care Account?"

If you elect to participate in the Medical FSA, the Employer will establish a "Medical Care Account" to keep a record of the reimbursements to which you are entitled, as well as the Pre-tax Contributions you elected to pay for such benefits during the Plan Year. No actual account is established; it is merely a bookkeeping account. Benefits under the Medical FSA are paid as needed from the Employer's general assets except as otherwise set forth in the Plan Information Summary.

Q-4. When does coverage under the Medical FSA end?

Your coverage under the Medical FSA ends on the earlier of the following to occur:

- (a) The date that you elect not to participate in accordance with the Cafeteria Plan Summary;
- (b) The last day of the Plan Year unless you make an election during the Annual Election Period or an evergreen election applies to Medical FSA benefits (as set forth in enrollment materials);
- (c) The date that you no longer satisfy the Medical FSA Eligibility Requirements;
- (d) The date that you terminate employment; or
- (e) The date that the Plan is terminated or amended to exclude you or the class of eligible employees of which you are a member are specifically excluded from the Plan.

You may be entitled to elect Continuation Coverage (as described in **Q-16.** below) under the Medical FSA once your coverage ends because you terminate employment or experience a reduction in hours of employment.

Coverage for your Eligible Dependents ends on the earliest of the following to occur:

- (a) The date your coverage ends;
- (b) The date that your dependents cease to be eligible dependents (e.g. you and your spouse divorce);
- (c) The date the Plan is terminated or amended to exclude the individual or the class of Dependents of which the individual is a member from coverage under the Medical FSA.

You and/or your covered dependents may be entitled to continue coverage if coverage is lost for certain reasons. The continuation of coverage provisions are described in more detail below.

Q-5. Can I ever change my Medical FSA election?

You can change your election under the Medical FSA in the following situations:

- (a) For any reason during the Annual Election Period. You can change your election during the Annual Election Period for any reason. The election change will be

effective the first day of the Plan Year following the end of the Annual Election Period.

- (b) Following a Change In Status Event. You may change your Medical FSA election during the Plan Year only if you experience an applicable Change in Status Event. See **Q-8.** of the Cafeteria Plan Summary for more information on election changes. NOTE: You may not make Medical FSA election changes as a result of any cost or coverage changes.

Q-6. What happens to my Medical Care Account if I take an approved leave of absence?

Refer to the Cafeteria Plan Summary and the Election Change Chart to determine what, if any, specific changes you can make during a leave of absence. If your Medical FSA coverage ceases during an FMLA leave, you may, upon returning from FMLA leave, elect to be reinstated in the Medical FSA at either a) the same coverage level in effect before the FMLA leave (with increased contributions for the remaining period of coverage) or b) at the same coverage level that is reduced pro-rata for the period of FMLA leave during which you did not make any contributions. Under either scenario, expenses incurred during the period that your Medical FSA coverage was not in effect are not eligible for reimbursement under this Medical FSA.

Q-7. What is the maximum annual Medical Care Reimbursement that I may elect under the Medical FSA, and how much will it cost?

You may elect any annual reimbursement amount subject to the maximum annual Medical Care Reimbursement Amount and Minimum Reimbursement Amount described in the Plan Information Summary or enrollment material. You will be required to pay the annual contribution equal to the coverage level you have chosen reduced by any Employer Contributions and/or Non-elective Flex Credits allocated to your Medical Care Account.

Any change in your Medical FSA election also will change the maximum available reimbursement for the period of coverage after the election. Such maximum available reimbursements will be determined on a prospective basis only by a method determined by the Plan Administrator that is in accordance with applicable law. The Plan Administrator (or its designated Benefit Administrator) will notify you of the applicable method when you make your election change.

Q-8. How are Medical Care Reimbursement benefits paid for under this Plan?

When you complete the Salary Reduction Agreement, you specify the amount of Medical Care Reimbursement you wish to pay for with Pre-tax Contributions and/or Nonelective Employer Contributions (or Benefit Credits), to the extent available. Your enrollment material will indicate if Nonelective Contributions or Benefit Credits are available for Medical FSA coverage. Thereafter, each paycheck will be reduced by an amount equal to a pro-rata share of the annual contribution, reduced by any Nonelective Employer Contributions and/or Benefit Credits allocated to your Medical Care Account.

Q-9. What amounts will be available for Medical Care Reimbursement at any particular time during the Plan Year?

So long as coverage is effective, the full, annual amount of Medical Care Reimbursement you have elected, reduced by the amount of previous Medical Care Reimbursements received during the Year, will be available at any time during the Plan Year, without regard to how much you have contributed.

Q-10. How do I receive reimbursement under the Medical FSA?

Under this Medical FSA, you have two reimbursement options, you may pay out of pocket and submit a written claim for reimbursement or you may use your plan's Electronic Payment Card to pay the expense. In order to be eligible for the Electronic Payment Card, you must agree to abide by the terms and conditions of the Electronic Payment Card Program (the "Program") including any fees applicable to participate in the program, limitations as to card usage, the Plan's right to withhold and offset for ineligible claims, etc. The following is a summary of the reimbursement options available to you.

Traditional Paper Claims:

When you incur an Eligible Medical Expense and pay out of pocket, you file a claim with the Plan's Benefit Administrator by completing and submitting a Claims Form. You may obtain a Claims Form from the Plan Administrator or the Benefit Administrator. You must include with your Claims Form a written statement from an independent third party (e.g., a receipt, EOB, etc.) associated with each expense that indicates the following:

- Name of person receiving service
- Name and address of service provider
- Nature of service or supplies (drug name if a prescription or over-the-counter medication)
- Amount of reimbursable expense under the plan
- Date(s) of service

The Benefit Administrator will process the claim once it receives the Claims Form from you. Reimbursement for expenses that are determined to be Eligible Medical Expenses will be made as soon as possible after receiving the claim and processing it. If the expense is determined to not be an "Eligible Medical Expense" you will receive notification of this determination.

Electronic Payment Card:

When you incur an Eligible Medical Expense and pay using your plan's Electronic Payment Card, it will not be necessary for you to submit a Claims Form with a written statement for all expenses. You must follow your Benefit Administrator's instructions to avoid losing card privileges and potential tax consequences. This instructions will be provided on a Statement provided to you from your Benefit Administrator.

You must submit all claims for reimbursement for Eligible Medical Expenses during the Plan Year in which they were incurred or during the Run Out Period. The Run Out Period is described in the Plan Information Summary.

Q-11. What is an "Eligible Medical Expense?"

An "Eligible Medical Expense" is an expense that has been incurred by you and/or your eligible dependents that satisfies the following conditions:

- The expense is for "medical care" as defined by Code Section 213(d); or
- The expense is for limited medical care in the case of a Limited Purpose Medical FSA; and
- The expense has not been reimbursed by any other source and you will not seek reimbursement for the expense from any other source.

The Code generally defines "medical care" as any amounts incurred to diagnose, treat or prevent a specific medical condition or for purposes of affecting any function or structure of the body. This includes, but is not limited to, prescription and certain over-the-counter drugs (prescribed by a physician) and devices. Not every health related expense you or your eligible dependents incur constitutes an expense for "medical care." For example, an expense is not for "medical care", as that term is defined by the Code, if it is merely for the beneficial health of you and/or your eligible dependents (e.g. vitamins or nutritional supplements that are not taken to treat a specific medical condition) or for cosmetic purposes, unless necessary to correct a deformity arising from illness, injury, or birth defect. You may, in the discretion of the Benefit Administrator/Plan Administrator, be required to provide additional documentation from a health care provider showing that you have a medical condition and/or the particular item is necessary to treat a medical condition. Expenses for cosmetic purposes are also not reimbursable unless they are necessary to correct an abnormality caused by illness, injury or birth defect. "Stockpiling" of over the counter items is not permitted and expenses resulting from stockpiling are not reimbursable. There must be a reasonable expectation that such items could be used during the Plan Year (as determined by the Benefit Administrator).

In addition, certain expenses that might otherwise constitute "medical care" as defined by the Code are not reimbursable under any Medical FSA (per IRS regulations):

- Health insurance premiums;
- Expenses incurred for qualified long term care services; and
- Any other expenses that are specifically excluded by the Employer as set forth in the Plan Information Summary.

Newborns' and Mothers' Health Protection Act of 1996

Group health plans and health insurance issuers generally may not, under federal law, restrict benefits for any hospital length of stay in connection with childbirth for the mother or newborn child to less than 48 hours following a vaginal delivery, or less than 96 hours following a cesarean section. However, federal law generally does not prohibit the mother'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).

Q-12. When must the expenses be incurred in order to receive reimbursement?

Eligible Medical Expenses must be incurred **during** the Plan Year and while you are a participant in the Plan. "Incurred" means that the service or treatment giving rise to the expense has been provided. If you pay for an expense before you are provided the service or treatment, the expense may not be reimbursed until you have been provided the service or treatment.

Special rules apply with regard to orthodontia expenses. Contact the Benefit Administrator. You may not be reimbursed for any expenses arising before the Medical FSA becomes effective, before your Salary Reduction Agreement or Election Form becomes effective, or for any expenses incurred after the close of the Plan Year, or, after a separation from service or loss of eligibility (except for expenses incurred during an applicable COBRA continuation period).

If the Employer has adopted a grace period, you may also be able to use amounts allocated to the Medical FSA that are unused at the end of the Plan Year for expenses incurred during the grace period following the end of the Plan Year. The terms of the "grace period," if adopted, will be described in the Plan Information Summary.

Q-13. What if the Eligible Medical Expenses I incur during the Plan Year are less than the annual amount I have elected for Medical Care Reimbursement?

You will not be entitled to receive any direct or indirect payment of any amount that represents the difference between the actual Eligible Medical Expenses you have incurred and the annual coverage level you have elected. Any amount allocated to a Medical Care Account will be forfeited by the Participant and restored to the Employer if it has not been applied to provide reimbursement for expenses incurred during the Plan Year that are submitted for reimbursement within the Run Out period described in the Plan Information Summary. Amounts so forfeited shall be used to offset administrative expenses and future costs, and/or applied in a manner that is consistent with applicable rules and regulations (per the Employer's sole discretion).

If the Employer has adopted a grace period following the end of the Plan Year, amounts allocated to the Medical FSA that are unused at the end of the Plan Year may also be used to reimburse expenses incurred during the grace period following the end of the Plan Year. Any amounts not used for expenses incurred during the Plan Year and during the grace period will be forfeited.

Q-14 What happens if a Claim for Benefits under the Medical FSA is denied?

You will have the right to a full and fair review process. You should refer to Appendix I for a detailed summary of the Claims Procedures under this Plan.

Q-15. What happens to unclaimed Medical Care Reimbursements?

Any Medical Care Reimbursement benefit payments that are unclaimed (e.g., uncashed benefit checks) by the close of the Plan Year following the Plan Year in which the Eligible Medical Expense was incurred shall be forfeited. Forfeitures shall be subject to state escheat requirements (except to the extent preempted by ERISA).

Q-16. What is COBRA continuation coverage?

Federal law requires most private and governmental employers sponsoring group health plans to offer employees and their families the opportunity for a temporary extension of health care coverage (called "continuation coverage") at group rates in certain instances where coverage under the plans would otherwise end. These rules apply to this Medical FSA unless the Employer sponsoring the Medical FSA is not subject to these rules (e.g., the employer is a "small employer" or the Medical FSA is a church Plan). The Benefit Administrator can tell you

whether the Employer is subject to federal COBRA continuation rules (and thus subject to the following rules). These rules are intended to summarize the continuation rights set forth under federal law. If federal law changes, only the rights provided under applicable federal law will apply. To the extent that any greater rights are set forth herein, they shall not apply.

When Coverage May Be Continued

Only “Qualified Beneficiaries” are eligible to elect continuation coverage if they lose coverage as a result of a Qualifying Event. A “Qualified Beneficiary” is the Participant, covered Spouse and/or covered dependent child at the time of the qualifying event.

A Qualified Beneficiary has the right to continue coverage if he or she loses coverage (or should have lost coverage) as a result of certain qualifying events. The table below describes the qualifying events that may entitle a Qualified Beneficiary to continuation coverage:

	Covered Employee	Covered Spouse	Covered Dependent
Covered Employee’s Termination of employment or reduction in hours of employment	✓	✓	✓
Divorce or Legal Separation		✓	
Child ceasing to be an eligible dependent			✓
Death of the covered employee		✓	✓

NOTE: Notwithstanding the preceding provisions, you generally do not have the right to elect COBRA continuation coverage if the cost of COBRA continuation coverage for the remainder of the Plan Year equals or exceeds the amount of reimbursement you have available for the remainder of the Plan Year. You will be notified of your particular right to elect COBRA continuation coverage.

Type of Continuation Coverage

If you choose continuation coverage, you may continue the level of coverage you had in effect immediately preceding the qualifying event. However, if Plan benefits are modified for similarly situated active employees, then they will be modified for you and other Qualified Beneficiaries as well. After electing COBRA coverage, you will be eligible to make a change in your benefit election with respect to the Medical FSA upon the occurrence of any event that permits a similarly situated active employee to make a benefit election change during a Plan Year.

If you do not choose continuation coverage, your coverage under the Medical FSA will end with the date you would otherwise lose coverage.

Notice Requirements

You or your covered Dependents (including your Spouse) must notify the Employer (if a Employer is not identified in the Plan Information Summary, then contact the Plan Administrator) in writing of a divorce, legal separation, or a child losing dependent status under the Plan within 60 days of the later of (i) date of the event (ii) the date on which coverage is lost because of the event. Your written notice must identify the qualifying event, the date of the qualifying event and the qualified beneficiaries impacted by the qualifying event. When the Employer is notified that one of these events has occurred, the Benefit Administrator will in turn notify you that you have

the right to choose continuation coverage by sending you the appropriate election forms. Notice to an employee's Spouse is treated as notice to any covered Dependents who reside with the Spouse. You may be required to provide additional information/documentation to support that a particular qualifying event has occurred (e.g. divorce decree).

An employee or covered Dependent is responsible for notifying the Employer if he or she becomes covered under another group health plan.

Election Procedures and Deadlines

Each qualified beneficiary is entitled to make a separate election for continuation coverage under the Plan if they are not otherwise covered as a result of another Qualified Beneficiary's election. In order to elect continuation coverage, you must complete the Election Form(s) and return it to the Employer identified in the Plan Information Summary within 60 days from the date you would lose coverage for one of the reasons described above or the date you are sent notice of your right to elect continuation coverage, whichever is later. Failure to return the election form within the 60-day period will be considered a waiver of your continuation coverage rights.

Cost

You will have to pay the entire cost of your continuation coverage. The cost of your continuation coverage will not exceed 102% of the applicable premium for the period of continuation coverage. The first contribution after electing continuation coverage will be due 45 days after you make your election. Subsequent contributions are due the 1st day of each month; however, you have a 30-day grace period following the due date in which to make your contribution. Failure to make contributions within this time period will result in automatic termination of your continuation coverage.

When Continuation Coverage Ends

The maximum period for which coverage may be continued is the end of the Plan Year in which the qualifying event occurs. However, in certain situations, the maximum duration of coverage may be 18 or 36 months from the qualifying event (depending on the type of qualifying event and the level of Non-Elective contributions provided by the Employer). You will be notified of the applicable maximum duration of continuation coverage when you have a qualifying event. Regardless of the maximum period, continuation coverage may end earlier for any of the following reasons:

- if the contribution for your continuation coverage is not paid on time or it is significantly insufficient (Note: if your payment is insufficient by the lesser of 10% of the required premium, or \$50, you will be given 30 days to cure the shortfall);
- if you become covered under another group health plan and are not actually subject to a pre-existing condition exclusion limitation;
- if you become entitled to Medicare; or
- if the employer no longer provides group health coverage to any of its employees.

Q-17. What happens if I receive erroneous or excess reimbursements?

If, as of the end of any Plan Year, it is determined that you have received payments under this Medical FSA that exceed the amount of Eligible Medical Expenses that have been properly substantiated during the Plan Year as set forth in this SPD or reimbursements have been made in error (e.g. reimbursements were made for expenses incurred for the care of an individual who was not a qualifying individual), the Employer may recoup the excess reimbursements in one or more of the following ways: (i) The Benefit Administrator will notify you of any such excess amount, and you will be required to repay the excess amount to the Employer immediately after receipt of such notification. (ii) The Benefit Administrator may offset the excess reimbursement against any other Eligible Medical Expenses submitted for reimbursement (regardless of the Plan Year in which submitted) or (iii) withhold such amounts from your pay (to the extent permitted under applicable law). If the Benefit Administrator is unable to recoup the excess reimbursement by the means set forth in (i) – (iii), the Benefit Administrator will notify the Employer that the funds could not be recouped and the Employer will treat the excess reimbursement as it would any other bad business debt. This could result in adverse income tax consequences to you.

Q-18. Will my health information be kept confidential?

Under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 ("HIPAA") group health plans such as the Medical FSA and the third party service providers are required to take steps to ensure that certain "protected health information" is kept confidential. You may receive a separate notice that outlines the Employer and Benefit Administrator's health privacy policies.

Q-19. How long will the Medical FSA remain in effect?

Although the Employer expects to maintain the Plan indefinitely, it has the right to modify or terminate the program at any time and for any reason.

Q-20. How does this Medical FSA interact with a Health Reimbursement Arrangement (HRA) Sponsored by the Employer? (Only if Applicable)

Typically, a Medical FSA is the payor of last resort. This means the Medical FSA cannot reimburse expenses that are reimbursable from any other source. However, if you are also participating in an HRA sponsored by the Employer that covers expenses covered by this Medical FSA, the employer may require the Medical FSA pay first, rather than the HRA. If the Medical FSA pays first, you must exhaust your Medical Care Account before using funds allocated to your HRA. The Plan Information Summary will indicate whether the Medical FSA or HRA must pay first.

HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNT CONTRIBUTION SUMMARY

The following rules apply to Health Savings Account contributions made under the Plan:

Q-1. What is a Health Savings Account for which contributions can be made under this Plan?

A Health Savings Account ("HSA") is a personal trust or custodial account you establish with a custodian or trustee (hereafter collectively referred to as "Custodian") to be used for reimbursement of "eligible medical expenses" incurred by you (the "Account Beneficiary") and your tax dependents, as set forth in Code Section 223. The HSA is administered by the HSA Custodian subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the HSA custodial (or trust) Agreement between the Account Beneficiary and the Custodian.

The HSA is not an employee benefit plan sponsored or maintained by the Employer and is not governed under your Section 125 VISTA Cafeteria Plan. The Employer's role with respect to the HSA is limited to making contributions through this Plan to the HSA established by you with the Custodian (through Employer contributions and/or pre-tax salary reductions elected by you). The Employer has no authority or control over the funds once they are deposited in your HSA. As such, the HSA identified in the Summary Plan Description and offered through this Plan is not subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA).

Q-2. Who is eligible for an HSA?

HSA eligibility is determined under IRS rules and the applicable terms and conditions of any custodial or trust agreement. You are eligible for Plan contributions to your HSA during any month if you satisfy all of the following three conditions on the first day of that month:

- (1) You are covered under a qualifying High Deductible Health Plan (as defined in Code Section 223) maintained by Employer;
- (2) You certify, in accordance with policies and procedures established by the Employer, that you satisfy all of the requirements to be an HSA Eligible Individual. As set forth in Code Section 223, you:
 - (i) must not be covered under any other health plan or program other than a qualifying High Deductible Health Plan (as defined in Code Section 223). Disqualifying coverage includes coverage under your spouse's health plan or health FSA as well as other coverage that you have. On the other hand, "permitted coverage" (such as accident coverage, vision only, or dental only coverage), "permitted insurance" (such as specified disease coverage, cancer coverage, and hospital indemnity coverage), and preventive care as defined in Code Section 223 and related guidance are permissible. and
 - (ii) must not be enrolled in Medicare (including Medicare Parts A, B, and D); and
 - (iii) must not be eligible to be claimed as a tax dependent of any other taxpayer.

You are required to notify the Employer if you fail to satisfy any of these

conditions prior to the first day of any month following the date that you are no longer eligible. And

- (3) You are otherwise eligible for this Plan.

Q-3. Who is an Account Beneficiary?

You are an Account Beneficiary if you have properly enrolled in your own HSA in accordance with the terms of the applicable Custodial Agreement.

Q-4. Who is a Custodian or Trustee?

The Custodian or Trustee is the entity with whom your HSA is established. To the extent the you are an Eligible Individual as defined above, you may establish an HSA with any Custodian; however, pre-tax HSA contributions and Employer HSA contributions, if any, that are made through this Plan will only be made to a Custodian designated by the Employer ("Designated Custodian"). Participants who establish HSAs with the Designated Custodian will be permitted to rollover funds from the HSA offered through his Plan to another HSA they choose (in accordance with the terms of the Custodial Agreement).

Q-5. What are the rules regarding contributions made to an HSA under the Plan?

Contributions made under this Plan may consist of both pre-tax contributions made by you through this Plan and/or non-elective Employer contributions (if any) made by the Employer through this Plan. You may elect to contribute any amount to the HSA up to the annual contribution limit established under Code Section 223 (the "Maximum Annual Contribution Amount").

The Maximum Annual Contribution Amount for an HSA offered under this Plan cannot exceed the sum of the "monthly limits" for each month during the Plan Year that you are an Eligible Individual (as described in Q-2 above). The monthly limit is 1/12 of the lesser of the statutory annual contribution amount for the applicable level of coverage (or such amount established under this Plan, if lesser) for each month that you are an eligible individual.

NOTE: There is a special rule for employees who become an Eligible Individual during the calendar year. If you are not an Eligible Individual (as defined in Q-2 above) for the entire calendar year but you are an Eligible Individual on December 1st, then you are treated as being an Eligible Individual for the entire calendar year. For all months during the calendar year that you are treated as being an Eligible Individual solely as a result of this rule, you are considered as having the same coverage as is in effect in the last month of that year. You will be taxed on any contributions made to the HSA (and be subject to a 10% excise tax) under this rule for months that you were not an Eligible Individual if you cease to be an Eligible Individual during the following 13 month "Testing Period". The testing period begins in December of the year in which you became an Eligible Individual and ends the last day of December of the following year.

The Maximum Annual Contribution amount will be prorated equally over the remaining pay periods following your effective date of coverage. No contributions will be withheld until you have provided evidence deemed sufficient by the Plan Administrator that you have established an HSA as set forth herein. As permitted by this Plan, if you are or will be age 55 or older

before the end of the year and you properly certify your age to the Employer, the Maximum Annual Contribution amount described above may be increased by the "additional annual contribution" amount (as set forth in Code Section 223(b)(3)).

Employer Contributions are not mandated but if made, such contributions may be made at any time during the Plan Year in a lump sum amount or through periodic contributions (as determined in the sole discretion of the Employer and as communicated in Plan or HSA enrollment materials).

Your election to make HSA contributions through this Plan will not be effective until the later of the date that you make an HSA contribution election through this Plan (to the extent such election is approved by the Plan Administrator) or the date that you establish an HSA with the Custodian during the Plan Year (the effective date of the HSA is determined by the Custodian and/or applicable law).. Employer may adjust contributions made under this Plan as necessary to ensure the Maximum Contribution Amount described above is not exceeded.

Any pre-tax salary reduction contributions that cannot be made to the HSA because it is determined that you are not an Eligible Individual (as described in Q-2 above), you have failed to establish an HSA with the Designated Custodian by December 31 (or such other date as determined by the Employer), or that the Maximum Annual Contribution amount has been exceeded will be returned to you as taxable compensation or as otherwise set forth in the Plan or Plan enrollment material. Any Employer Contributions that cannot be made to the HSA because you are not eligible for such contributions will be returned to the Employer except as otherwise set forth in the Plan or the Plan enrollment material.

Employer may advance contributions to you up to your annual HSA pre-tax salary reduction election made through this Plan (reduced by any prior pre-tax contributions made by you during the Plan Year) or such other amount established by the Employer, whichever is less. Advance contributions will be made available to all Participants on non-discriminatory terms and conditions; however, the Employer may condition the advance of such contributions on the occurrence of certain events identified by the Employer in separate written material relating to the Plan. Moreover, you will be required to repay the Employer for advances made through this Plan through means established by the Employer.

In the event excess contributions are made to the Participant's HSA (i.e. the HSA has received contributions in excess of the Maximum Annual Contribution Amount), it will be your sole responsibility to work with the Custodian to remove the excess contribution (plus earnings on such contributions) prior to April 15th of the year following the year in which the contribution was made and to report the contributions (and earnings) as income when filing taxes at the end of the year on IRS Form 8889.

Q-6. What are the election change rules under this Plan for HSA elections?

You may change your HSA contribution election at any time during the Plan Year for any reason by submitting an election change form to the Plan Administrator (or its designee). Your election change will be prospectively effective as of the first day of the next pay period following the day that you properly submit your election change (or such later date as uniformly applied by the Plan Administrator to accommodate payroll changes). Your ability to make pre-tax contributions under this Plan to the HSA ends on the date that you cease to meet the eligibility requirements under this Plan.

Q-7. Where can I get more information on my HSA and its related tax consequences?

For details concerning your rights and responsibilities with respect to your HSA (including information concerning the terms of eligibility, qualifying High Deductible Health Plan, contributions to the HSA, and distributions from the HSA), please refer to your HSA Custodial Agreement and/or the HSA communication material provided by your Employer.

PLAN INFORMATION SUMMARY

This section of the SPD provides information specific to the Duval County Public Schools. The Effective Date of this Plan Information Summary is 1/1/2012. This Plan Information Summary replaces and supersedes any other Plan Information Summary with an earlier effective date.

I. EMPLOYER/PLAN SPONSOR/BENEFIT ADMINISTRATOR INFORMATION

1	Name, address and telephone number of the Employer/Plan Sponsor:	Duval County Public Schools 1701 Prudential Drive Employee Benefits Department; 2nd Floor Jacksonville, Florida 32207 904-390-2351
2	Name, address and telephone number of the Plan Administrator: The Plan Administrator shall have the exclusive right to interpret the Plan and to decide all matters arising under the Plan, including the right to make determinations of fact, and construe and interpret possible ambiguities, inconsistencies, or omissions in the Plan and the SPD issued in connection with the Plan. The Plan Administrator may delegate, pursuant to the terms of a benefits administration agreement, certain responsibilities to the Benefit Administrator.	Employer is the Plan Administrator
3	Employer's federal tax identification number:	59-6000589
4	Plan Number:	N/A
5	Effective Date of the Plan: This is the date that the Plan was first established.	1/1/2003
6	Effective Date of this SPD: This is the most recent date of the SPD other than the Plan Information Summary and the Appendices.	10/1/2011
7	Plan Year:	Short Plan Year 10/1 – 12/31/2011; thereafter: January 1 through December 31
8	Adopting Employers participating in the Plan:	None
9	Benefit Administrator:	FBMC Benefits Management (FBMC)

II. CAFETERIA PLAN COMPONENT INFORMATION

(a) **Eligibility Requirements and Eligibility Date.** All full-time salaried employees of Duval County Public Schools who are eligible for coverage or participation under any of the Benefit Options ("Cafeteria Plan Eligibility Requirements) will be eligible to participate in this Plan on the first day of the month following the first scheduled payroll deduction ("Cafeteria Plan Eligibility Date").

The Employee's commencement of participation in the Plan is conditioned on the Employee properly completing and submitting a Salary Reduction Agreement as summarized in this SPD. Eligibility for coverage under any given Benefit Option shall be determined not by this Plan but by the terms of that Benefit Option.

(b) **Annual Election Rules.** With respect to Benefit Option elections (other than the Medical FSA and Dependent FSA elections), failure to make an election during the Annual Election Period will result in the one of following deemed election(s) for any given year as provided within that year's open enrollment material:

The employee will be deemed to have elected not to participate during the subsequent plan year. Coverage under the Benefit Options offered under the Plan will end the last day of the Plan Year made or

The employee will be deemed to have elected to continue his or her Benefit Option elections in effect as of the end of the Plan Year in which the Annual Election Period took place. This is called an "Evergreen election".

(c) **Change of Election Period:** If you experience a Change in Status Event or Cost or Coverage Change as described in the Cafeteria Plan Summary and in the Election Change Chart, you may make the permitted election changes described in the Election Change Chart if you complete and submit an election change form within 30 days after the date of the event. If you are participating in an insured arrangement that provides a longer election change period, the election change period described in the insurance policy will apply.

(d) **Benefit Options:** The Employer elects to offer to eligible Employees the following Benefit Option(s) subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan and the terms and conditions of the Benefit Options. These Benefit Option(s) are specifically incorporated herein by reference. The maximum Pre-tax Contributions a Participant can contribute via the Salary Reduction Agreement is the aggregate cost of the applicable Benefit Options selected reduced by any Nonelective Contributions made by the Employer. It is intended that such Pre-tax Contribution amounts will, for tax purposes, constitute an Employer contribution, but may constitute Employee contributions for state insurance law purposes.

The following Benefit Options are made available under the Plan to all those eligible Employees who make an appropriate election.

1. Flexible Spending Arrangements
2. DCPS Board paid medical
3. Group Term Life and Accidental Death & Dismemberment
4. Dental and Vision
5. Hospital Indemnity and Short & Long Term Disability
6. Health Savings Account
7. Other benefits as may be provided within the enrollment materials

III. DEPENDENT CARE FSA COMPONENT INFORMATION

(a) **Dependent Care FSA Eligibility Requirements and Eligibility Dates.** All full-time salaried employees of Duval County Public Schools ("Dependent Care FSA Eligibility Requirements") are eligible to participate in the Dependent Care FSA on the first day of the month after Eligibility Requirements have been satisfied ("Dependent Care FSA Eligibility Date").

(b). **Run Out Period.** The Run Out Period is the period during which expenses incurred during a Plan Year must be submitted to be eligible for reimbursement.

(i) The Run Out Period for active employees ends 90 days following the end of the plan year.

(ii) The Run Out Period for terminated employees or retirees ends 90 days following the termination date.

(c) **Expense incurred after termination of employment.** You may be reimbursed for Eligible Employment Related Expenses incurred after you terminate employment up to the amount in your account balance, subject to the reimbursement rules set forth in the SPD.

(d) **Method of Funding:** Dependent Care FSA Benefits are paid from general assets.

IV. MEDICAL FSA COMPONENT INFORMATION

(a) **Medical FSA Eligibility Requirements and Eligibility Date.** All full-time salaried employees of Duval County Public Schools ("Medical FSA Eligibility Requirements") are eligible to participate in the Medical FSA on the first day of the month after Eligibility Requirements have been satisfied ("Medical FSA Eligibility Date").

(b) **Annual Medical Care Reimbursement Amounts.** The Maximum Annual Reimbursement Amount each year may not exceed the lesser of Medical FSA reimbursement amount elected for that year or \$4250.00. The minimum reimbursement amount that may be elected under the Medical FSA is \$0.00.

(c) **Run Out Period.** The Run Out Period is the period during which expenses incurred during a Plan Year must be submitted to be eligible for reimbursement.

(i) The Run Out Period for active employees ends 90 days after the end of the plan year.

(ii) The Run Out Period for terminated employees or retirees ends 90 days following the termination date.

(d) **Employer.** The COBRA Administrator for the Medical FSA is Fringe Benefits Management Company a Division of Wageworks.

(e) **Interaction With HRA.** N/A - Employer does not currently sponsor an HRA.

(f) **Method of Funding:** Medical FSA Benefits are paid from general assets.

V. GRACE PERIOD

The Employer has not adopted a Grace Period for either Flexible Spending Arrangement. This means that the last day of the plan year is the last day that expenses may be incurred for purposes of reimbursement.

APPENDIX I – CLAIMS REVIEW PROCEDURE CHART

The Effective Date of this Appendix I is 10/1/2011. It should replace and supersede any other Appendix I with an earlier date.

The Plan has established the following claims review procedure in the event you are denied a benefit under this Plan. The procedure set forth below does not apply to benefit claims filed under the Benefit Options other than the Medical FSA and Dependent Care FSA.

Step 1: *Notice is received from Benefit Administrator.* If you are denied a benefit under the Plan, you will receive written notice from the Benefit Administrator that your claim is denied as soon as reasonably possible but no later than 30 days after receipt of the claim. For reasons beyond the control of the Benefit Administrator, the Benefit Administrator may take up to an additional 15 days to review your claim. You will be provided written notice of the need for additional time prior to the end of the 30-day period. If the reason for the additional time is that you need to provide additional information, you will have 45 days from the notice of the extension to obtain that information. The time period during which the Benefit Administrator must make a decision will be suspended until the earlier of the date that you provide the information or the end of the 45-day period.

Step 2: *Review your notice carefully.* Once you have received your notice from the Benefit Administrator, review it carefully. The notice will contain:

- a. the reason(s) for the denial;
- b. a description of any additional information necessary for you to perfect your claim, why the information is necessary, and your time limit for submitting the information;

Step 3: *If you disagree with the decision, file an Appeal.* If you do not agree with the decision of the Benefit Administrator and you wish to appeal, you must file your appeal no later than 180 days after receipt of the notice described in Step 1. You should submit all information identified in the notice of denial as necessary to perfect your claim and any additional information that you believe would support your claim.

Step 4: *Notice of Denial is received from Benefit Administrator.* If the claim is again denied, you will be notified in writing as soon as possible but no later than 30 days after receipt of the appeal by the Benefit Administrator.

Step 5: *Review your notice carefully.* You should take the same action that you took in Step 2 described above. The notice will contain the same type of information that is provided in the first notice of denial provided by the Benefit Administrator.

Step 6: *If you still disagree with the Benefit Administrator's decision, file a 2nd Level Appeal with the Plan Administrator.* If you still do not agree with the Benefit Administrator's decision and you wish to appeal, you must file a written appeal with the Plan Administrator within the time period set forth in the first level appeal denial notice from the Benefit Administrator. You should gather any additional information that is identified in the notice as necessary to perfect your claim and any other information that you believe would support your claim.

If the Plan Administrator denies your 2nd Level Appeal, you will receive notice within 30 days after the Plan Administrator receives your claim. The notice will contain the same type of information that was referenced in Step 1 above.

Important Information

Other important information regarding your appeals:

- On each level of appeal, the claims reviewer will review relevant information that you submit even if it is new information.
- You cannot file suit in federal court until you have exhausted these appeals procedures.
- Each level of appeal will be independent from the previous level (i.e. the same person(s) or subordinates of the same person(s) involved in a prior level of appeal will not be involved in the appeal).

APPENDIX II – TAX ADVANTAGES EXAMPLE

The Effective Date of this Appendix II is 10/1/2011. It should replace and supersede any other Appendix II with an earlier date.

As indicated in the SPD, participating in the Plan can actually increase your take home pay. Consider the following example:

You are married and have one child. You have anticipated out of pocket medical expenses of \$2,400. You earn \$50,000 and your spouse (a student) earns no income. You file a joint tax return.

		If you participate in a Benefit Option through the Cafeteria Plan		If you do not participate in a Benefit Option and choose to file a tax credit instead
1	Gross Income	\$50,000		\$50,000
2	Medical Care Spending Account	\$2,400 (pre-tax)		\$0**
3	Adjusted Gross Income	\$47,600		\$50,000
4	Standard Deduction	(\$9,700)		(\$9,700)
5	Exemptions	(\$9,300)		(\$9,300)
6	Taxable Income	\$28,600		\$31,000
7	Federal Income Tax (Line 6 x applicable tax schedule)	(\$3,590)		(\$3,950)
8	FICA* Tax (5.65% x Line 3 amount)	(\$2,689)		(\$2,825)
9	After Tax Contributions	(\$0)		(\$2,400)
10	Pay after Taxes and Contributions	\$41,317		\$40,821
11	Take Home Pay Difference	\$496		

For additional examples of possible savings under the Plan, refer to your enrollment materials.

* Note: Employer FICA tax is 7.65%

** Only out of pocket medical expenses in excess of 7.5% of adjusted gross income can be claimed on your tax return as a tax credit (this increases to 10% in 2013). See IRS Publications 502 and 503 for more information regarding tax credits.

APPENDIX III – ELECTION CHANGE CHART

The Effective Date of this Appendix III is 10/1/2011. It should replace and supersede any other Appendix III with an earlier date.

The following is a summary of the election changes that are permitted under this Plan. Also, election changes that are permitted under this Plan may not be permitted under the Benefit Option (e.g., the insurance carrier may not allow a change). If a change is not permitted under a Benefit Option, no election change is permitted under the Plan. Likewise, a Benefit Option may allow an election change that is not permitted by this Plan. In that case, your pre-tax reduction may not be changed even though a coverage change is permitted.

First, we describe the general rules regarding election changes that are established by the IRS. Then, you should look to the chart to determine under what circumstances you are permitted to make an election under this Plan and the scope of the changes you may make.

1. **Change in Status.** Election changes may be allowed if a Participant or a Participant's Spouse or Dependent experiences one of the Change in Status Events set forth in the chart. The election change must be on account of and correspond with the Change in Status Event as determined by the Plan Administrator (or its designated Benefit Administrator). With the exception of enrollment resulting from birth, placement for adoption or adoption, all election changes are prospective (generally the first of the month following the date you make a new election with the Benefit Administrator but it may be earlier depending on the Employer's internal policies or procedures). As a general rule, a desired election change will be found to be consistent with a Change in Status Event if the Change in Status affects eligibility for coverage. A Change in Status affects eligibility for coverage if it results in an increase or decrease in the number of Dependents who may benefit under the Plan. In addition, you must also satisfy the following specific requirements in order to alter your election based on that Change in Status:

- *Loss of Dependent Eligibility.* For accident and health benefits (e.g., health, dental and vision coverage), a special rule governs which types of election changes are consistent with the Change in Status. For a Change in Status involving a divorce, annulment or legal separation, the death of a Spouse or Dependent, or a Dependent ceasing to satisfy the eligibility requirements for coverage, an election to cancel accident or health benefits for any individual other than the Spouse involved in the divorce, annulment, or legal separation, the deceased Spouse or Dependent, or the Dependent that ceased to satisfy the eligibility requirements, would fail to correspond with that Change in Status. Hence, you may only cancel accident or health coverage for the affected Spouse or Dependent. However, there are instances in which you may be able to increase your pre-tax contributions to pay for COBRA coverage of a dependent. Contact the Benefit Administrator for more information.

Example: Employee Mike is married to Sharon, and they have one child. The employer offers a calendar year cafeteria plan that allows employees to elect no health coverage, employee-only coverage, employee-plus-one-dependent coverage, or family coverage. Before the plan year, Mike elects family coverage for himself, his wife Sharon, and their child. Mike and Sharon subsequently divorce during the plan year; Sharon loses eligibility for coverage under the plan, while the child is still eligible for coverage under the plan. Mike now wishes to cancel his previous election and elect no health coverage. The divorce between Mike and Sharon constitutes a Change in Status. An election to cancel coverage for Sharon is consistent with this

Change in Status. However, an election to cancel coverage for Mike and/or the child is not consistent with this Change in Status. In contrast, an election to change to employee-plus-one-dependent coverage would be consistent with this Change in Status.

- *Gain of Coverage Eligibility Under Another Employer's Plan.* For a Change in Status in which a Participant or his or her Spouse or Dependent gains eligibility for coverage under another employer's cafeteria plan or benefit plan as a result of a change in marital status or a change in the Participant's, the Participant's Spouse's, or the Participant's Dependent's employment status, an election to cease or decrease coverage for that individual under the Plan would correspond with that Change in Status *only* if coverage for that individual becomes effective or is increased under the other employer's plan.
- *Dependent Care Reimbursement Plan Benefits.* With respect to the Dependent Care FSA benefit, an election change is permitted only if (1) such change or termination is made on account of and corresponds with a Change in Status that affects eligibility for coverage under the Plan; or (2) the election change is on account of and corresponds with a Change in Status that affects the eligibility of Dependent Care FSA expenses for the available tax exclusion.
Example: Employee Mike is married to Sharon, and they have a 12 year-old daughter. The employer's plan offers a dependent care expense reimbursement program as part of its cafeteria plan. Mike elects to reduce his salary by \$2,000 during a plan year to fund dependent care coverage for his daughter. In the middle of the plan year when the daughter turns 13 years old, however, she is no longer eligible to participate in the dependent care program. This event constitutes a Change in Status. Mike's election to cancel coverage under the dependent care program would be consistent with this Change in Status.
- *Group Term Life Insurance, Disability Income, or Dismemberment Benefits (if offered under the Plan. See the list of Benefit Options offered under the Plan.)* For group term life insurance, disability income and accidental death and dismemberment benefits only if a Participant experiences any Change in Status (as described above), an election to either increase or decrease coverage is permitted.
Example: Employee Mike is married to Sharon and they have one child. The employer's plan offers a cafeteria plan which funds group-term life insurance coverage (and other benefits) through salary reduction. Before the plan year Mike elects \$10,000 of group-term life insurance. Mike and Sharon subsequently divorce during the plan year. The divorce constitutes a Change in Status. An election by Mike either to increase or to decrease his group-term life insurance coverage would each be consistent with this Change in Status.

2. **Special Enrollment Rights.** If a Participant, Participant's Spouse and/or Dependent are entitled to special enrollment rights under a Benefit Option that is a group health plan, an election change to correspond with the special enrollment right is permitted. Thus, for example, if an otherwise eligible employee declined enrollment in medical coverage for the employee or the employee's eligible Dependents because of outside medical coverage and eligibility for such coverage is subsequently lost due to certain reasons (i.e., due to legal separation, divorce, death, termination of employment, reduction in hours, or exhaustion of COBRA period), the employee may be able to elect medical coverage under the Plan for the employee and his or her eligible Dependents who lost such coverage. Furthermore, if an otherwise eligible

employee gains a new Dependent as a result of marriage, birth, adoption, or placement for adoption, the employee may also be able to enroll the employee, the employee's Spouse, and the employee's newly acquired Dependent, provided that a request for enrollment is made within the Election Change Period. An election change that corresponds with a special enrollment must be prospective, unless the special enrollment is attributable to the birth, adoption, or placement for adoption of a child, which may be retroactive up to 30 days. With regard to a special enrollment that is attributable to the birth, adoption, or placement for adoption of a child:

- If notified within the first 30 days, DCPS will add retroactive coverage at no expense to the employee;
- if notified after 30 days but prior to 61 days, DCPS will add retroactive coverage but the employee must pay for coverage back to the first day.

Please refer to the group health plan summary description for an explanation of special enrollment rights.

3. Certain Judgments, Decrees and Orders. If a judgment, decree or order from a divorce, separation, annulment or custody change requires a Dependent child (including a foster child who is your tax Dependent) to be covered under this Plan, an election change to provide coverage for the Dependent child identified in the order is permissible. If the order requires that another individual (such as your former Spouse) cover the Dependent child, and such coverage is actually provided, you may change your election to revoke coverage for the Dependent child.

4. Entitlement to Medicare or Medicaid. If a Participant or the Participant's Dependents become entitled to Medicare or Medicaid, an election to cancel that person's accident or health coverage is permitted. Similarly, if a Participant or Participant's Dependents who have been entitled to Medicare or Medicaid loses eligibility for such, you may elect to begin or increase that person's accident or health coverage.

5. Change in Cost. If the cost of a Benefit Option significantly increases, a Participant may choose either to make an increase in contributions, revoke the election and receive coverage under another Benefit Option that provides similar coverage, or drop coverage altogether *if no similar coverage exists*. If the cost of a Benefit Option significantly decreases, a Participant who elected to participate in another Benefit Option may revoke the election and elect to receive coverage provided under the Benefit Option that decreased in cost. In addition, otherwise eligible employees who elected not to participate in the Plan may elect to participate in the Benefit Option that decreased in cost. For *insignificant* increases or decreases in the cost of Benefit Option options, however, Pre-tax Contributions will automatically be adjusted to reflect the minor change in cost. The Plan Administrator (or its designated Benefits Administrator) will have final authority to determine whether the requirements of this section are met. (Please note that none of the above "Change in Cost" exceptions are applicable to a Medical FSA, to the extent offered under the Plan.)

Example: Employee Mike is covered under an indemnity option of his employer's accident and health insurance coverage. If the cost of this option significantly increases during a period of coverage, the Employee may make a corresponding increase in his payments or may instead revoke his election and elect coverage under an HMO option.

6. Change in Coverage. If coverage under a Benefit Option is significantly curtailed, a Participant elect to revoke his or her election and elect coverage under another Benefit Option that provides similar coverage. If the significant curtailment amounts to a complete loss of coverage, a Participant may also drop coverage if no other similar coverage is available.

Further, if the Plan adds or significantly improves a benefit option during the Plan Year, a Participant may revoke his or her election and elect to receive, on a prospective basis, coverage provided by the newly added or significantly improved option, so long as the newly added or significantly improved option provides similar coverage. Also, a Participant may make an election change that is on account of and corresponds with a change made under another employer plan (including a plan of the Employer or another employer), so long as: (a) the other employer plan permits its participants to make an election change permitted under the IRS regulations; or (b) the Plan Year for this Plan is different from the Plan Year of the other employer plan. Finally, a Participant may change his or her election to add coverage under this Plan for the Participant, the Participant's Spouse or Dependents if such individual(s) loses coverage under any group health coverage sponsored by a governmental or educational institution. The Plan Administrator (or its designated Benefits Administrator) will have final discretion to determine whether the requirements of this section are met. (Please note that none of the above "Change in Coverage" exceptions are applicable to the Medical FSA, to the extent offered under the Plan.)

The following is a chart reflecting the election changes that may be made under the Plan with respect to each Benefit Option. In addition, election changes that are permitted under this Plan are subject to any limitations imposed by the Benefit Options. If an election change is permitted by this Plan but not by the Benefit Option, no election change under this Plan is permitted.

Election Changes for Dependent Care FSA

Event	Dependent Care FSA
I. Change in Status	
A. Change in Employee's Legal Marital Status	
1. Gain Spouse	Employee may enroll or increase to accommodate newly-eligible dependents or decrease or cease coverage if new spouse is not employed or makes a Dependent Care FSA coverage election under spouse's plan.
2. Lose Spouse (divorce, legal separation, annulment, death of spouse). See loss of dependent eligibility below for discussion of dependent eligibility loss following divorce, separation, etc.	Employee may enroll or increase to accommodate newly eligible dependents (e.g. due to death of spouse) or decrease or cease coverage if eligibility is lost (e.g. because dependent now resides with ex-spouse).
B. Change in the Number of Employee's Dependents	
1. Gain Dependent (birth, adoption)	Employee may enroll or increase to accommodate newly eligible dependents (and any other dependents who were not previously covered under IRS "tag-along" rule).
2. Lose Dependent (death)	Employee may decrease election for dependent who loses eligibility.
C. Change in Employment Status of Employee, Spouse or Dependent that Affects Eligibility	
1. Commencement of Employment by Employee, Spouse or Dependent (or Other Change in Employment Status) That Triggers Eligibility	

Event	Dependent Care FSA
a. Commencement of Employment by Employee or Other Change in Employment Status (e.g. PT to FT, hourly to salaried, etc.) Triggering Eligibility Under Component Plan	Provided eligibility was gained for this coverage, employee may add coverage for employee, spouse, or dependents and coverage option (e.g. HMO to PPO) change may be made.
b. Commencement of Employment by Spouse or Dependent or Other Employment Event Triggering Eligibility Under Their Employer's Plan	Employee may make or increase election to reflect new eligibility (e.g. if spouse previously did not work). Employee may revoke election as to dependent's coverage if dependent is added to spouse's plan.
2. Termination of Employment by Employee, Spouse or Dependent (or Other Change in Employment Status) That Causes Loss of Eligibility	
a. Termination of Employee's Employment or Other Change in Employment Status (e.g. unpaid leave, FT to PT, strike, salaried to hourly, etc.) Resulting in a Loss of Eligibility	Employee may revoke or decrease election to reflect loss of eligibility.
<i>i. Termination and Rehire within 30 Days</i>	Prior elections at termination are reinstated unless another event has occurred that allows a change (as an alternative, employer may prohibit participation until next plan year).
<i>ii. Termination and Rehire After 30 Days</i>	Employee may make new elections.
b. Termination of Spouse's or Dependent's Employment (or other change in employment status resulting in a loss of eligibility under their employer's plan)	Employee may enroll or increase if spouse or dependent loses eligibility for Dependent Care FSA. Employee may decrease or cease FSA election if spouse's loss of employment renders dependents ineligible.
D. Event Causing Employee's Dependent to Satisfy or Cease to Satisfy Eligibility Requirements (Also see discussion of gain/loss of eligibility under dependent or spouse's employer's plan)	
1. Event by Which Dependent Satisfies Eligibility Requirements Under Employer's Plan (attaining a specified age, becoming single, becoming a student, etc.)	Employee may increase election or enroll to take into account expenses of affected dependent.
2. Event by Which Dependent Ceases to Satisfy Eligibility Requirements Under Employer's Plan (attaining a specified age, getting married, ceasing to be a student, etc.)	Employee may decrease or drop election to take into account expenses of affected dependent.
E. Change in Place of Residence of Employee, Spouse or Dependent	
1. Move Triggers Eligibility	N/A. Dependent care eligibility is not generally affected by place of residence (but see change in coverage below).
2. Move Causes Loss of Eligibility (e.g.	N/A. Dependent care eligibility is not

Event	Dependent Care FSA
employee or dependent moves outside HMO service area)	generally affected by place of residence (but see change in coverage below).
II. Cost Changes With Automatic Increase/Decrease in Elective Contributions (including employer motivated changes and changes in employee contribution rates)	
	Although IRS officials have informally commented that the rule does not apply to dependent care provider cost changes, a change could be made based on a provider cost change if the change is significant.
III. Significant Cost Changes	
A. Significant Cost Increase	No change can be made when the cost change is imposed by a dependent care provider who is a relative of the employee. Otherwise, affected employee may increase election correspondingly or revoke election and elect coverage under another benefit package option providing similar coverage. If no option providing similar coverage is available, employee may revoke election.
B. Significant Cost Decrease	No change can be made when the cost change is imposed by a dependent care provider who is a relative of the employee. Otherwise, affected employee may decrease election correspondingly or may elect coverage (even if employee had not participated before) with decreased cost and drop election of similar coverage option.
IV. Significant Coverage Curtailment (With or Without Loss of Coverage)	
	Election change may apparently be made whenever there is a change in provider or a change of hours of dependent care.
V. Addition or Significant Improvement of Benefit Package Option	
	Eligible employees (whether currently participating or not) may revoke their existing election and elect the newly added (or newly improved) option.
VI. Change in Coverage Under Other Employer's Cafeteria Plan or Qualified Benefits Plan	
(In order for election changes to be permitted under this exception, the election change must be on account of and correspond with the change in coverage under the other employer's cafeteria plan or qualified benefits plan. In addition, either (1) the plan of the other employer must permit elections specified under the Regulations and an election must actually be made under such plan; or (2) the employee's cafeteria plan must permit elections for a period of coverage different from that under the other employer plan ("Election Lock" rule).	

Event	Dependent Care FSA
	Employee may decrease or revoke election for employee, spouse or dependents if employee, spouse or dependents have elected or received corresponding increased coverage under other employer plan.
A. Other Employer's Plan Increases Coverage	Employee may decrease or revoke election for employee, spouse or dependents if employee, spouse or dependents have elected or received corresponding increased coverage under other employers plan.
B. Other Employer's Plan Decreases or Ceases Coverage	Employee may increase election for employee, spouse or dependents if employee, spouse or dependents have elected or received corresponding decreased coverage under other employers plan.
C. Open Enrollment Under Plan of Other Employer	Corresponding changes can be made under employer's plan.
VII. Loss of Group Health Coverage Sponsored by Governmental or Educational Institution	
	No change permitted.
VIII. FMLA Leave (Employees can fund this coverage by (1) pre-paying their contribution obligations on a pre-tax basis (so long as the leave does not straddle two plan years; (2) making contributions on a month-by-month basis (pre-tax if they are receiving salary continuation payments); or (3) catching up on their contributions upon returning from the leave.)	
A. Employee's Commencement of FMLA Leave	Employee may revoke election and make another election as provided under FMLA and in accordance with Section 129 requirements. (Expenses for day care are only valid to permit employee to work or look for work.)
B. Employee's Return from FMLA Leave	Employee may make a new election if coverage terminated while on FMLA leave. In addition, an employer may require an employee to be reinstated in his or her election upon return from leave if employees who return from a non-FMLA leave are required to be reinstated in their elections.
IX. HIPAA Special Enrollment Rights (See related exception for addition of new dependents.)	
A. Special Enrollment for Loss of Other Health Coverage	No change permitted.
B. Special Enrollment for Acquisition of New Dependent by Birth, Marriage,	No change permitted.

Event	Dependent Care FSA
Adoption, or Placement for Adoption. (If newborn or newly adopted child is enrolled under HIPAA's special rules, child's coverage may be retroactive to date of birth, adoption, or placement for adoption; employee may change salary reduction election to pay for extra cost of child's coverage retroactive to date of birth, adoption, or placement for adoption. For marriage, coverage is effective prospectively.	
X. COBRA Events	
	No change permitted.
XI. Judgment, Decree, or Order	
A. Order That Requires Coverage for the Child Under Employee's Plan	No change permitted.
B. Order That Requires Spouse, Former Spouse, or Other Individual to Provide Coverage for the Child	No change permitted.
XII. Medicare or Medicaid	
A. Employee, Spouse, or Dependent Enrolled in Employer's Accident or Health Plan Becomes Entitled to Medicare or Medicaid (other than coverage solely for pediatric vaccines.)	No change permitted.
B. Employee, Spouse, or Dependent Loses Eligibility for Medicare or Medicaid (other than coverage solely for pediatric vaccines.)	No change permitted.

Election Changes for Medical FSA

Event	Medical Care FSA
I. Change in Status	
A. Change in Employee's Legal Marital Status	
1. Gain Spouse	Employee may enroll or increase election for newly eligible spouse or dependents, or likely decrease election if employee or dependents become an eligible dependent under new spouse's health plan. (Note: HIPAA special enrollment rights likely do not apply.)
2. Lose Spouse (divorce, legal separation, annulment, death of spouse). See loss of dependent eligibility below for discussion of dependent eligibility loss following divorce, separation, etc.	Employee may decrease election for former spouse who loses eligibility. (Note: HIPAA special enrollment rights likely do not apply.) Employees may enroll or increase election where coverage lost under spouse's health plan.
B. Change in the Number of Employee's Dependents	
1. Gain Dependent (birth, adoption)	Employee may enroll or increase

Event	Medical Care FSA
	coverage for newly-eligible dependent (and any other dependents who were not previously covered under IRS “tag-along” rule); coverage option (e.g. HMO to PPO) change may be made; employee may revoke or decrease employee’s or dependent’s coverage if employee becomes eligible under spouse’s plan. (Note: HIPAA special enrollment rights likely do not apply.)
2. Lose Dependent (death)	Employee may decrease or cease election for dependent who loses eligibility.
C. Change in Employment Status of Employee, Spouse or Dependent that Affects Eligibility	
1. Commencement of Employment by Employee, Spouse or Dependent (or Other Change in Employment Status) That Triggers Eligibility	
a. Commencement of Employment by Employee or Other Change in Employment Status (e.g. PT to FT, hourly to salaried, etc.) Triggering Eligibility Under Component Plan	Provided eligibility was gained for this coverage, employee may add coverage for employee, spouse, or dependents, and coverage option (e.g. HMO to PPO) change may be made.
b. Commencement of Employment by Spouse or Dependent or Other Employment Event Triggering Eligibility Under Their Employer’s Plan	Employee may apparently decrease or cease FSA election if gains eligibility for health coverage under spouse’s or dependent’s plan.
2. Termination of Employment by Employee, Spouse or Dependent (or Other Change in Employment Status) That Causes Loss of Eligibility	
a. Termination of Employee’s Employment or Other Change in Employment Status (e.g. unpaid leave, FT to PT, strike, salaried to hourly, etc.) Resulting in a Loss of Eligibility	Employee may revoke or decrease election for employee, spouse, or dependents who lose eligibility under the plan. In addition, other previously eligible dependents may also be enrolled under “tag-along” rule. Coverage option (HMO to PPO) change may be made.
<i>i. Termination and Rehire within 30 Days</i>	Prior elections at termination are reinstated unless another event has occurred that allows a change. (As an alternative, employer may prohibit participation until next plan year.)
<i>ii. Termination and Rehire After 30 Days</i>	Employee may make new elections.
b. Termination of Spouse’s or Dependent’s Employment (or other change in employment status resulting in a loss of eligibility under their employer’s plan)	Employee may enroll or increase FSA election if spouse or dependent loses eligibility for health coverage. (Note: HIPAA special enrollment rights likely do not apply.)
D. Event Causing Employee’s Dependent to Satisfy or Cease to Satisfy Eligibility	

Event	Medical Care FSA
Requirements (Also see discussion of gain/loss of eligibility under dependent or spouse's employer's plan)	
1. Event by Which Dependent Satisfies Eligibility Requirements Under Employer's Plan (attaining a specified age, becoming single, becoming a student, etc.)	Employee may increase election or enroll only if dependent gains eligibility under Medical FSA.
2. Event by Which Dependent Ceases to Satisfy Eligibility Requirements Under Employer's Plan (attaining a specified age, getting married, ceasing to be a student, etc.)	Employee may decrease election to take into account ineligibility of expenses of affected dependent, but only if eligibility is lost.
E. Change in Place of Residence of Employee, Spouse or Dependent	
1. Move Triggers Eligibility	No change allowed, even if underlying health coverage change occurs.
2. Move Causes Loss of Eligibility (e.g. employee or dependent moves outside HMO service area)	No change allowed, even if underlying health coverage change occurs.
II. Cost Changes With Automatic Increase/Decrease in Elective Contributions (including employer motivated changes and changes in employee contribution rates)	
	No change permitted.
III. Significant Cost Changes	
	No change permitted.
IV. Significant Coverage Curtailment (With or Without Loss of Coverage)	
	No change permitted.
V. Addition or Significant Improvement of Benefit Package Option	
	No change permitted.
VI. Change in Coverage Under Other Employer's Cafeteria Plan or Qualified Benefits Plan	
(In order for election changes to be permitted under this exception, the election change must be on account of and correspond with the change in coverage under the other employer's cafeteria plan or qualified benefits plan. In addition, either (1) the plan of the other employer must permit elections specified under the Regulations and an election must actually be made under such plan; or (2) the employee's cafeteria plan must permit elections for a period of coverage different from that under the other employer plan ("Election Lock" rule).	
	No change permitted.
A. Other Employer's Plan Increases Coverage	No change permitted.
B. Other Employer's Plan Decreases or Ceases Coverage	No change permitted.
C. Open Enrollment Under Plan of Other Employer	No change permitted.
VII. Loss of Group Health Coverage Sponsored by Governmental or Educational Institution	
	No change permitted.
VIII. FMLA Leave	
(Employees can fund this coverage by (1) pre-paying their contribution obligations on a pre-tax basis (so long as the leave does not straddle two plan years; (2) making	

Event	Medical Care FSA
contributions on a month-by-month basis (pre-tax if they are receiving salary continuation payments); or (3) catching up on their contributions upon returning from the leave.)	
A. Employee's Commencement of FMLA Leave	Employee can make same elections as employee on non-FMLA leave. In addition, an employer must allow an employee on unpaid FMLA leave either to revoke coverage or to continue coverage but allow employee to discontinue payment of his or her share of the contribution during the leave. (The employer may recover the employee's share of contributions when the employee returns to work.) FMLA also allows an employer to require that employees on paid FMLA leave continue coverage if employees on non-FMLA paid leave are required to continue coverage.
B. Employee's Return from FMLA Leave	Employee may make a new election if coverage terminated while on FMLA leave. In addition, an employer may require an employee to be reinstated in his or her election upon return from leave if employees who return from a non-FMLA paid leave are required to be reinstated in their elections. Note that, upon return, an employee whose coverage has lapsed has the right to resume coverage at prior coverage level (and make up unpaid premiums) or at a level reduced prorate for the missed contributions.
IX. HIPAA Special Enrollment Rights (See related exception for addition of new dependents.)	
A. Special Enrollment for Loss of Other Health Coverage	No change permitted, unless Medical FSA is subject to HIPAA.
B. Special Enrollment for Acquisition of New Dependent by Birth, Marriage, Adoption, or Placement for Adoption. (If newborn or newly adopted child is enrolled under HIPAA's special rules, child's coverage may be retroactive to date of birth, adoption, or placement for adoption; employee may change salary reduction election to pay for extra cost of child's coverage retroactive to date of birth, adoption, or placement for adoption. For marriage, coverage is effective prospectively.	No change permitted, unless Medical FSA is subject to HIPAA.

Event	Medical Care FSA
X. COBRA Events	
	No change permitted.
XI. Judgment, Decree, or Order	
A. Order That Requires Coverage for the Child Under Employee's Plan	Employee may change election to provide coverage for the child. Though unclear, it appears that tag-along concepts may apply.
B. Order That Requires Spouse, Former Spouse, or Other Individual to Provide Coverage for the Child	Employee may change election to cancel coverage for the child.
XII. Medicare or Medicaid	
A. Employee, Spouse, or Dependent Enrolled in Employer's Accident or Health Plan Becomes Entitled to Medicare or Medicaid (other than coverage solely for pediatric vaccines.)	Employee may apparently decrease or revoke election or increase election if Medical FSA is dropped due to Medicare/Medicaid and prior employer coverage was more comprehensive.
B. Employee, Spouse, or Dependent Loses Eligibility for Medicare or Medicaid (other than coverage solely for pediatric vaccines.)	Employee may apparently increase or decrease or revoke election where employer plan elected due to loss of eligibility for Medicare/Medicaid is more comprehensive than Medicare/Medicaid.

Election Changes for Employee Group Life, AD&D and Disability

Event	Employee Group Life, AD&D and Disability
I. Change in Status	
A. Change in Employee's Legal Marital Status	
1. Gain Spouse	Employee may enroll, increase, decrease or cease coverage even when eligibility is not impacted.
2. Lose Spouse (divorce, legal separation, annulment, death of spouse). See loss of dependent eligibility below for discussion of dependent eligibility loss following divorce, separation, etc.	Employee may enroll, increase, decrease or cease coverage even when eligibility is not impacted.
B. Change in the Number of Employee's Dependents	
1. Gain Dependent (birth, adoption)	Employee may enroll, increase, decrease or cease coverage even when eligibility is not impacted.
2. Lose Dependent (death)	Employee may enroll, increase, decrease or cease coverage even when eligibility is not impacted.
C. Change in Employment Status of Employee, Spouse or Dependent that Affects Eligibility	
1. Commencement of Employment by Employee, Spouse or Dependent (or Other Change in Employment Status) That Triggers Eligibility	
a. Commencement of Employment by Employee or Other Change in	Employee may enroll, increase, decrease or cease coverage even when eligibility is

Event	Employee Group Life, AD&D and Disability
Employment Status (e.g. PT to FT, hourly to salaried, etc.) Triggering Eligibility Under Component Plan	not impacted.
b. Commencement of Employment by Spouse or Dependent or Other Employment Event Triggering Eligibility Under Their Employer's Plan	Employee may enroll, increase, decrease or cease coverage even when spouse's or dependent's eligibility is not impacted.
2. Termination of Employment by Employee, Spouse or Dependent (or Other Change in Employment Status) That Causes Loss of Eligibility	
a. Termination of Employee's Employment or Other Change in Employment Status (e.g. unpaid leave, FT to PT, strike, salaried to hourly, etc.) Resulting in a Loss of Eligibility	Employee may enroll, increase, decrease or cease coverage even when eligibility is not affected.
<i>i. Termination and Rehire within 30 Days</i>	Prior elections at termination are reinstated unless another event has occurred that allows a change (as an alternative, employer may prohibit participation until next plan year).
<i>ii. Termination and Rehire After 30 Days</i>	Employee may make new elections.
b. Termination of Spouse's or Dependent's Employment (or other change in employment status resulting in a loss of eligibility under their employer's plan)	Employee may enroll, increase, decrease or cease coverage even when eligibility is not affected.
D. Event Causing Employee's Dependent to Satisfy or Cease to Satisfy Eligibility Requirements (Also see discussion of gain/loss of eligibility under dependent or spouse's employer's plan)	
1. Event by Which Dependent Satisfies Eligibility Requirements Under Employer's Plan (attaining a specified age, becoming single, becoming a student, etc.)	Employee may enroll, increase, decrease or cease coverage even when eligibility is not affected.
2. Event by Which Dependent Ceases to Satisfy Eligibility Requirements Under Employer's Plan (attaining a specified age, getting married, ceasing to be a student, etc.)	Employee may enroll, increase, decrease or cease coverage even when eligibility is not affected.
E. Change in Place of Residence of Employee, Spouse or Dependent	
1. Move Triggers Eligibility	Employee may increase or decrease even if spouse's or dependent's eligibility is not affected.
2. Move Causes Loss of Eligibility (e.g. employee or dependent moves outside HMO service area)	Employee may enroll, increase, decrease or cease coverage even when eligibility is not affected.
II. Cost Changes With Automatic Increase/Decrease in Elective Contributions	

Event	Employee Group Life, AD&D and Disability
(including employer motivated changes and changes in employee contribution rates)	
	Plan may automatically increase or decrease (on a reasonable and consistent basis) affected employees' elective contributions under the plan, so long as the terms of the plan require employees to make such corresponding changes.
III. Significant Cost Changes	
A. Significant Cost Increase	Affected employee may increase election correspondingly or revoke election and elect coverage under another benefit package option providing similar coverage. If no option providing similar coverage is available, employee may revoke election. Though unclear, it appears that "tag-along" rules apply.
B. Significant Cost Decrease	Employees may elect coverage (even if had not participated before) with decreased cost, and may drop election for similar coverage option. Though unclear, it appears that "tag-along" concepts may apply.
IV. Significant Coverage Curtailment (With or Without Loss of Coverage)	
Without Loss of Coverage	Affected participant may revoke election for curtailed coverage and make new prospective election for coverage under another benefit package option which provides similar coverage.
With Loss of Coverage	Affected participant may revoke election for curtailed coverage and make new prospective election for coverage under another benefit package option which provides similar coverage or drop coverage if no similar benefit package option is available.
V. Addition or Significant Improvement of Benefit Package Option	
	Eligible employees (whether currently participating or not) may revoke their existing election and elect the newly added (or newly improved) option.
VI. Change in Coverage Under Other Employer's Cafeteria Plan or Qualified Benefits Plan	
(In order for election changes to be permitted under this exception, the election change must be on account of and correspond with the change in coverage under the other employer's cafeteria plan or qualified benefits plan. In addition, either (1) the plan of the other employer must permit elections specified under the Regulations and an election must actually be made under such plan; or (2) the employee's cafeteria plan must permit	

Event	Employee Group Life, AD&D and Disability
elections for a period of coverage different from that under the other employer plan ("Election Lock" rule).	
	Employee may decrease or revoke election for employee, spouse or dependents if employee, spouse or dependents have elected or received corresponding increased coverage under other employer plan.
A. Other Employer's Plan Increases Coverage	Employee may decrease or revoke election for employee, spouse or dependents if employee, spouse or dependents have elected or received corresponding increased coverage under other employers plan.
B. Other Employer's Plan Decreases or Ceases Coverage	Employee may increase election for employee, spouse or dependents if employee, spouse or dependents have elected or received corresponding decreased coverage under other employers plan.
C. Open Enrollment Under Plan of Other Employer	Corresponding changes can be made under employer's plan.
VII. Loss of Group Health Coverage Sponsored by Governmental or Educational Institution	
	No change permitted.
VIII. FMLA Leave (Employees can fund this coverage by (1) pre-paying their contribution obligations on a pre-tax basis (so long as the leave does not straddle two plan years; (2) making contributions on a month-by-month basis (pre-tax if they are receiving salary continuation payments); or (3) catching up on their contributions upon returning from the leave.)	
A. Employee's Commencement of FMLA Leave	Employee may revoke election and make another election as provided under FMLA.
B. Employee's Return from FMLA Leave	Employee may make a new election if coverage terminated while on FMLA leave. In addition, an employer may require an employee to be reinstated in his or her election upon return from leave if employees who return from a non-FMLA leave are required to be reinstated in their elections.
IX. HIPAA Special Enrollment Rights (See related exception for addition of new dependents.)	
A. Special Enrollment for Loss of Other Health Coverage	No change permitted.
B. Special Enrollment for Acquisition of New Dependent by Birth, Marriage, Adoption, or Placement for Adoption.	No change permitted.

Event	Employee Group Life, AD&D and Disability
(If newborn or newly adopted child is enrolled under HIPAA's special rules, child's coverage may be retroactive to date of birth, adoption, or placement for adoption; employee may change salary reduction election to pay for extra cost of child's coverage retroactive to date of birth, adoption, or placement for adoption. For marriage, coverage is effective prospectively.	
X. COBRA Events	
	No change permitted.
XI. Judgment, Decree, or Order	
A. Order That Requires Coverage for the Child Under Employee's Plan	No change permitted.
B. Order That Requires Spouse, Former Spouse, or Other Individual to Provide Coverage for the Child	No change permitted.
XII. Medicare or Medicaid	
A. Employee, Spouse, or Dependent Enrolled in Employer's Accident or Health Plan Becomes Entitled to Medicare or Medicaid (other than coverage solely for pediatric vaccines.)	No change permitted.
B. Employee, Spouse, or Dependent Loses Eligibility for Medicare or Medicaid (other than coverage solely for pediatric vaccines.)	No change permitted.

Election Changes for Major Medical

Event	Major Medical
I. Change in Status	
A. Change in Employee's Legal Marital Status	
1. Gain Spouse	Employee may enroll or increase election for newly-eligible spouse and dependent children. (Note: Under IRS "tag-along" interpretation, new and pre-existing dependents may be enrolled.) Coverage option (e.g. HMO to PPO) change may be made. Employee may revoke or decrease employee's or dependent's coverage only when such coverage becomes effective or is increased under the spouse's plan. Also, see HIPAA special enrollment rule below.
2. Lose Spouse (divorce, legal separation, annulment, death of spouse). See loss of dependent eligibility below for discussion of	Employee may revoke election only for spouse. Coverage option (e.g. HMO to PPO) change may be made. Employee

Event	Major Medical
dependent eligibility loss following divorce, separation, etc.	may elect coverage for self or dependents who lose eligibility under spouse's plan if such individual loses eligibility as a result of the divorce, legal separation, annulment or death. (Note: Under IRS "tag-along" interpretation, any dependents may be enrolled so long as at least one dependent has lost coverage under the spouse's plan.)
B. Change in the Number of Employee's Dependents	
1. Gain Dependent (birth, adoption)	Employee may enroll or increase coverage for newly-eligible dependent (and any other dependents who were not previously covered under IRS "tag-along" rule); coverage option (e.g. HMO to PPO) change may be made; employee may revoke or decrease employee's or dependent's coverage if employee becomes eligible under spouse's plan. Also, see HIPAA special enrollment rule below.
2. Lose Dependent (death)	Employee may drop coverage only for the dependent who loses eligibility. Coverage option (e.g. HMO to PPO) change may be made.
C. Change in Employment Status of Employee, Spouse or Dependent that Affects Eligibility	
1. Commencement of Employment by Employee, Spouse or Dependent (or Other Change in Employment Status) That Triggers Eligibility	
a. Commencement of Employment by Employee or Other Change in Employment Status (e.g. PT to FT, hourly to salaried, etc.) Triggering Eligibility Under Component Plan	Provided eligibility was gained for this coverage, employee may add coverage for employee, spouse, or dependents, and coverage option (e.g. HMO to PPO) change may be made.
b. Commencement of Employment by Spouse or Dependent or Other Employment Event Triggering Eligibility Under Their Employer's Plan	Employee may revoke or decrease election as to employee's, spouse's, or dependent's coverage if employee, spouse or dependent is added to spouse's or dependent's coverage. Coverage option (e.g. HMO to PPO) change may be made.
2. Termination of Employment by Employee, Spouse or Dependent (or Other Change in Employment Status) That Causes Loss of Eligibility	
a. Termination of Employee's Employment or Other Change in Employment Status (e.g. unpaid leave, FT to PT, strike, salaried to hourly, etc.) Resulting in a Loss of Eligibility	Employee may revoke or decrease election for employee, spouse, or dependents who lose eligibility under the plan. In addition, other previously eligible dependents may also be enrolled under "tag-along" rule. Coverage option (HMO

Event	Major Medical
	to PPO) change may be made.
<i>i. Termination and Rehire within 30 Days</i>	Prior elections at termination are reinstated unless another event has occurred that allows a change. (As an alternative, employer may prohibit participation until next plan year.)
<i>ii. Termination and Rehire After 30 Days</i>	Employee may make new elections.
b. Termination of Spouse's or Dependent's Employment (or other change in employment status resulting in a loss of eligibility under their employer's plan)	Employee may enroll or increase election for employee, spouse or dependents who lose eligibility under spouse's or dependent's employer's plan. In addition, other previously eligible dependents may also be enrolled under "tag-along" rule. Coverage option (e.g. HMO to PPO) change may be made. See HIPAA special enrollment rule below.
D. Event Causing Employee's Dependent to Satisfy or Cease to Satisfy Eligibility Requirements (Also see discussion of gain/loss of eligibility under dependent or spouse's employer's plan)	
1. Event by Which Dependent Satisfies Eligibility Requirements Under Employer's Plan (attaining a specified age, becoming single, becoming a student, etc.)	Employee may enroll or increase election for affected dependent. In addition, employee may apparently add previously eligible (but not enrolled) dependents under "tag-along" rule. Coverage option (e.g. HMO to PPO) change may be made.
2. Event by Which Dependent Ceases to Satisfy Eligibility Requirements Under Employer's Plan (attaining a specified age, getting married, ceasing to be a student, etc.)	Employee may decrease or revoke election only for affected dependent. Coverage option (e.g. HMO to PPO) change may be made.
E. Change in Place of Residence of Employee, Spouse or Dependent	
1. Move Triggers Eligibility	Employee may enroll or increase election for newly eligible employee, spouse or dependent. Also other previously eligible dependents may be re-enrolled under "tag-along" rule. Coverage option (e.g. HMO to PPO) change may be made.
2. Move Causes Loss of Eligibility (e.g. employee or dependent moves outside HMO service area)	Employee may revoke election or make new election if the change in residence affects the employee's, spouse's or dependent's eligibility for coverage option.
II. Cost Changes With Automatic Increase/Decrease in Elective Contributions (including employer motivated changes and changes in employee contribution rates)	
	Plan may automatically increase or decrease (on a reasonable and consistent basis) affected employees' elective contributions under the plan, so long as

Event	Major Medical
	the terms of the plan require employees to make such corresponding changes.
III. Significant Cost Changes	
Significant Cost Increase	Affected employee may increase election correspondingly or revoke election and elect coverage under another benefit package option providing similar coverage. If no option providing similar coverage is available, employee may revoke election. Though unclear, it appears that “tag-along” rules apply.
Significant Cost Decrease	Employees may elect coverage (even if had not participated before) with decreased cost, and may drop election for similar coverage option. Though unclear, it appears that “tag-along” concepts may apply.
IV. Significant Coverage Curtailment (With or Without Loss of Coverage)	
Without Loss of Coverage	Affected participant may revoke election for curtailed coverage and make new prospective election for coverage under another benefit package option which provides similar coverage.
With Loss of Coverage	Affected participant may revoke election for curtailed coverage and make new prospective election for coverage under another benefit package option which provides similar coverage or drop coverage if no similar benefit package option is available.
V. Addition or Significant Improvement of Benefit Package Option	
	Eligible employees (whether currently participating or not) may revoke their existing election and elect the newly added (or newly improved) option. Though unclear, it appears that “tag-along” concepts may apply.
VI. Change in Coverage Under Other Employer’s Cafeteria Plan or Qualified Benefits Plan	
(In order for election changes to be permitted under this exception, the election change must be on account of and correspond with the change in coverage under the other employer’s cafeteria plan or qualified benefits plan. In addition, either (1) the plan of the other employer must permit elections specified under the Regulations and an election must actually be made under such plan; or (2) the employee’s cafeteria plan must permit elections for a period of coverage different from that under the other employer plan (“Election Lock” rule).	
	Employee may decrease or revoke election for employee, spouse or dependents if employee, spouse or

Event	Major Medical
	dependents have elected or received corresponding increased coverage under other employer plan.
A. Other Employer's Plan Increases Coverage	Employee may decrease or revoke election for employee, spouse or dependents if employee, spouse or dependents have elected or received corresponding increased coverage under other employer's plan.
B. Other Employer's Plan Decreases or Ceases Coverage	Employee may enroll or increase election for employee, spouse or dependents if employee, spouse or dependents have elected or received corresponding decreased coverage under other employer's plan.
C. Open Enrollment Under Plan of Other Employer	Corresponding changes can be made under employer's plan.
VII. Loss of Group Health Coverage Sponsored by Governmental or Educational Institution	
	Employee may enroll or increase election for employee, spouse, or dependent if employee, spouse, or dependent loses group health coverage sponsored by governmental or educational institution. Though the issue is unclear, tag-along concepts might apply, allowing the employee who loses individual coverage to add coverage for family members as well.
VIII. FMLA Leave (Employees can fund this coverage by (1) pre-paying their contribution obligations on a pre-tax basis (so long as the leave does not straddle two plan years; (2) making contributions on a month-by-month basis (pre-tax if they are receiving salary continuation payments); or (3) catching up on their contributions upon returning from the leave.)	
A. Employee's Commencement of FMLA Leave	Employee can make same elections as employee on non-FMLA leave. In addition, an employer must allow an employee on unpaid FMLA leave either to revoke coverage or to continue coverage but allow employee to discontinue payment of his or her share of the contribution during the leave. (The employer may recover the employee's share of contributions when the employee returns to work.) FMLA also allows an employer to require that employees on paid FMLA leave continue coverage if employees on non-FMLA paid leave are

Event	Major Medical
	required to continue coverage.
B. Employee's Return from FMLA Leave	Employee may make a new election if coverage terminate while on FMLA leave. In addition, an employer may require an employee to be reinstated in his or her election upon return from leave if employees who return from a non-FMLA paid leave are required to be reinstated in their elections.
IX. HIPAA Special Enrollment Rights (See related exception for addition of new dependents.)	
A. Special Enrollment for Loss of Other Health Coverage	Employee may elect coverage for employee, spouse or dependent who has lost other coverage (COBRA coverage exhausted or terminated, no longer eligible for non-COBRA coverage or employer contributions for non-COBRA coverage terminated, etc.) Though unclear it appears that "tag-along" concepts may apply.
B. Special Enrollment for Acquisition of New Dependent by Birth, Marriage, Adoption, or Placement for Adoption. (If newborn or newly adopted child is enrolled under HIPAA's special rules, child's coverage may be retroactive to date of birth, adoption, or placement for adoption; employee may change salary reduction election to pay for extra cost of child's coverage retroactive to date of birth, adoption, or placement for adoption. For marriage, coverage is effective prospectively.	Employee may elect coverage for employee, spouse or dependent. Example provides that election of coverage may also extend to previously eligible (but not yet enrolled) dependents.
X. COBRA Events	
	Employee may increase pre-tax contributions under employer's plan for coverage if COBRA event (or similar state law continuation coverage event) occurs with respect to the employee, spouse or dependents with respect to which the COBRA qualifying event occurred (such as a loss of eligibility for regular coverage due to loss of dependent status or a reduction in hours, etc.) and if applicable, the individual still qualifies as a tax dependent of employee.
XI. Judgment, Decree, or Order	
A. Order That Requires Coverage for the Child Under Employee's Plan	Employee may change election to provide coverage for the child. Though unclear, it

Event	Major Medical
	appears that “tag-along” concepts may apply.
B. Order That Requires Spouse, Former Spouse, or Other Individual to Provide Coverage for the Child	Employee may change election to cancel coverage for the child.
XII. Medicare or Medicaid	
A. Employee, Spouse, or Dependent Enrolled in Employer’s Accident or Health Plan Becomes Entitled to Medicare or Medicaid (other than coverage solely for pediatric vaccines.)	Employee may elect to cancel or reduce coverage for employee, spouse or dependent, as applicable.
B. Employee, Spouse, or Dependent Loses Eligibility for Medicare or Medicaid (other than coverage solely for pediatric vaccines.)	Employee may elect to commence or increase coverage for employee, spouse or dependent, as applicable. Though unclear, it appears that “tag-along” concepts may apply.

Election Changes for Dental and Vision

Event	Dental and Vision
I. Change in Status	
A. Change in Employee’s Legal Marital Status	
1. Gain Spouse	Employee may enroll or increase election for newly-eligible spouse and dependent children. (Note: Under IRS “tag-along” interpretation, new and pre-existing dependents may be enrolled.) Coverage option (e.g. HMO to PPO) change may be made. Employee may revoke or decrease employee’s or dependent’s coverage only when such coverage becomes effective or is increased under the spouse’s plan. (Note: HIPAA special enrollment rights likely do not apply.)
2. Lose Spouse (divorce, legal separation, annulment, death of spouse). See loss of dependent eligibility below for discussion of dependent eligibility loss following divorce, separation, etc.	Employee may revoke election only for spouse. Coverage option (e.g. HMO to PPO) change may be made. Employee may elect coverage for self or dependents who lose eligibility under spouse’s plan if such individual loses eligibility as a result of the divorce, legal separation, annulment or death. (Note: Under IRS “tag-along” interpretation, any dependents may be enrolled so long as at least one dependent has lost coverage under the spouse’s plan.) (Note: HIPAA special enrollment rights likely do not apply.)
B. Change in the Number of Employee’s Dependents	
1. Gain Dependent (birth, adoption)	Employee may enroll or increase

Event	Dental and Vision
	coverage for newly-eligible dependent (and any other dependents who were not previously covered under IRS “tag-along” rule); coverage option (e.g. HMO to PPO) change may be made; employee may revoke or decrease employee’s or dependent’s coverage if employee becomes eligible under spouse’s plan. (Note: HIPAA special enrollment rights likely do not apply.)
2. Lose Dependent (death)	Employee may drop coverage only for the dependent who loses eligibility. Coverage option (e.g. HMO to PPO) change may be made.
C. Change in Employment Status of Employee, Spouse or Dependent that Affects Eligibility	
1. Commencement of Employment by Employee, Spouse or Dependent (or Other Change in Employment Status) That Triggers Eligibility	
a. Commencement of Employment by Employee or Other Change in Employment Status (e.g. PT to FT, hourly to salaried, etc.) Triggering Eligibility Under Component Plan	Provided eligibility was gained for this coverage, employee may add coverage for employee, spouse, or dependents, and coverage option (e.g. HMO to PPO) change may be made.
b. Commencement of Employment by Spouse or Dependent or Other Employment Event Triggering Eligibility Under Their Employer’s Plan	Employee may revoke or decrease election as to employee’s, spouse’s, or dependent’s coverage if employee, spouse or dependent is added to spouse’s or dependent’s coverage. Coverage option (e.g. HMO to PPO) change may be made.
2. Termination of Employment by Employee, Spouse or Dependent (or Other Change in Employment Status) That Causes Loss of Eligibility	
a. Termination of Employee’s Employment or Other Change in Employment Status (e.g. unpaid leave, FT to PT, strike, salaried to hourly, etc.) Resulting in a Loss of Eligibility	Employee may revoke or decrease election for employee, spouse, or dependents who lose eligibility under the plan. In addition, other previously eligible dependents may also be enrolled under “tag-along” rule. Coverage option (HMO to PPO) change may be made.
<i>i. Termination and Rehire within 30 Days</i>	Prior elections at termination are reinstated unless another event has occurred that allows a change. (As an alternative, employer may prohibit participation until next plan year.)
<i>ii. Termination and Rehire After 30 Days</i>	Employee may make new elections.
b. Termination of Spouse’s or Dependent’s Employment (or other change in employment status)	Employee may enroll or increase election for employee, spouse or dependents who lose eligibility under spouse’s or

Event	Dental and Vision
resulting in a loss of eligibility under their employer's plan)	dependent's employer's plan. In addition, other previously eligible dependents may also be enrolled under "tag-along" rule. Coverage option (e.g. HMO to PPO) change may be made. (Note: HIPAA special enrollment rights likely do not apply.)
D. Event Causing Employee's Dependent to Satisfy or Cease to Satisfy Eligibility Requirements (Also see discussion of gain/loss of eligibility under dependent or spouse's employer's plan)	
1. Event by Which Dependent Satisfies Eligibility Requirements Under Employer's Plan (attaining a specified age, becoming single, becoming a student, etc.)	Employee may enroll or increase election for affected dependent. In addition, employee may apparently add previously eligible (but not enrolled) dependents under "tag-along" rule. Coverage option (e.g. HMO to PPO) change may be made.
2. Event by Which Dependent Ceases to Satisfy Eligibility Requirements Under Employer's Plan (attaining a specified age, getting married, ceasing to be a student, etc.)	Employee may decrease or revoke election only for affected dependent. Coverage option (e.g. HMO to PPO) change may be made.
E. Change in Place of Residence of Employee, Spouse or Dependent	
1. Move Triggers Eligibility	Employee may enroll or increase election for newly eligible employee, spouse or dependent. Also other previously eligible dependents may be re-enrolled under "tag-along" rule. Coverage option (e.g. HMO to PPO) change may be made.
2. Move Causes Loss of Eligibility (e.g. employee or dependent moves outside HMO service area)	Employee may revoke election or make new election if the change in residence affects the employee's, spouse's or dependent's eligibility for coverage option.
II. Cost Changes With Automatic Increase/Decrease in Elective Contributions (including employer motivated changes and changes in employee contribution rates)	
	Plan may automatically increase or decrease (on a reasonable and consistent basis) affected employees' elective contributions under the plan, so long as the terms of the plan require employees to make such corresponding changes.
III. Significant Cost Changes	
A. Significant Cost Increase	Affected employee may increase election correspondingly or revoke election and elect coverage under another benefit package option providing similar coverage. If no option providing similar coverage is available, employee may revoke election. Though unclear, it

Event	Dental and Vision
	appears that “tag-along” rules apply.
B. Significant Cost Decrease	Employees may elect coverage (even if had not participated before) with decreased cost, and may drop election for similar coverage option. Though unclear, it appears that “tag-along” concepts may apply.
IV. Significant Coverage Curtailment (With or Without Loss of Coverage)	
A. Without Loss of Coverage	Affected participant may revoke election for curtailed coverage and make new prospective election for coverage under another benefit package option which provides similar coverage.
B. With Loss of Coverage	Affected participant may revoke election for curtailed coverage and make new prospective election for coverage under another benefit package option which provides similar coverage or drop coverage if no similar benefit package option is available.
V. Addition or Significant Improvement of Benefit Package Option	
	Eligible employees (whether currently participating or not) may revoke their existing election and elect the newly added (or newly improved) option. Though unclear, it appears that “tag-along” concepts may apply.
VI. Change in Coverage Under Other Employer’s Cafeteria Plan or Qualified Benefits Plan (In order for election changes to be permitted under this exception, the election change must be on account of and correspond with the change in coverage under the other employer’s cafeteria plan or qualified benefits plan. In addition, either (1) the plan of the other employer must permit elections specified under the Regulations and an election must actually be made under such plan; or (2) the employee’s cafeteria plan must permit elections for a period of coverage different from that under the other employer plan (“Election Lock” rule).	
	Employee may decrease or revoke election for employee, spouse or dependents if employee, spouse or dependents have elected or received corresponding increased coverage under other employer plan.
A. Other Employer’s Plan Increases Coverage	Employee may decrease or revoke election for employee, spouse or dependents if employee, spouse or dependents have elected or received corresponding increased coverage under other employer’s plan.
B. Other Employer’s Plan Decreases or	Employee may enroll or increase election

Event	Dental and Vision
Ceases Coverage	for employee, spouse or dependents if employee, spouse or dependents have elected or received corresponding decreased coverage under other employer's plan.
C. Open Enrollment Under Plan of Other Employer	Corresponding changes can be made under employer's plan.
VII. Loss of Group Health Coverage Sponsored by Governmental or Educational Institution	
	Employee may enroll or increase election for employee, spouse, or dependent if employee, spouse, or dependent loses group health coverage sponsored by governmental or educational institution. Though the issue is unclear, tag-along concepts might apply, allowing the employee who loses individual coverage to add coverage for family members as well. There is an argument that a consistency requirement would prohibit an employee from electing such coverages if only major medical coverage was lost (and not dental and vision coverage) under the governmental or educational institution's plan.
VIII. FMLA Leave (Employees can fund this coverage by (1) pre-paying their contribution obligations on a pre-tax basis (so long as the leave does not straddle two plan years; (2) making contributions on a month-by-month basis (pre-tax if they are receiving salary continuation payments); or (3) catching up on their contributions upon returning from the leave.)	
A. Employee's Commencement of FMLA Leave	Employee can make same elections as employee on non-FMLA leave. In addition, an employer must allow an employee on unpaid FMLA leave either to revoke coverage or to continue coverage but allow employee to discontinue payment of his or her share of the contribution during the leave. (The employer may recover the employee's share of contributions when the employee returns to work.) FMLA also allows an employer to require that employees on paid FMLA leave continue coverage if employees on non-FMLA paid leave are required to continue coverage.
B. Employee's Return from FMLA Leave	Employee may make a new election if coverage terminate while on FMLA leave. In addition, an employer may require an

Event	Dental and Vision
	employee to be reinstated in his or her election upon return from leave if employees who return from a non-FMLA paid leave are required to be reinstated in their elections.
IX. HIPAA Special Enrollment Rights (See related exception for addition of new dependents.)	
A. Special Enrollment for Loss of Other Health Coverage	No change permitted, unless plan is subject to HIPAA.
B. Special Enrollment for Acquisition of New Dependent by Birth, Marriage, Adoption, or Placement for Adoption. (If newborn or newly adopted child is enrolled under HIPAA's special rules, child's coverage may be retroactive to date of birth, adoption, or placement for adoption; employee may change salary reduction election to pay for extra cost of child's coverage retroactive to date of birth, adoption, or placement for adoption. For marriage, coverage is effective prospectively.	No change permitted, unless plan is subject to HIPAA.
X. COBRA Events	
	Employee may increase pre-tax contributions under employer's plan for coverage if COBRA event (or similar state law continuation coverage event) occurs with respect to the employee, spouse or dependents with respect to which the COBRA qualifying event occurred (such as a loss of eligibility for regular coverage due to loss of dependent status or a reduction in hours, etc.) and if applicable, the individual still qualifies as a tax dependent of employee.
XI. Judgment, Decree, or Order	
A. Order That Requires Coverage for the Child Under Employee's Plan	Employee may change election to provide coverage for the child. Though unclear, it appears that tag-along concepts may apply.
B. Order That Requires Spouse, Former Spouse, or Other Individual to Provide Coverage for the Child	Employee may change election to cancel coverage for the child.
XII. Medicare or Medicaid	
A. Employee, Spouse, or Dependent Enrolled in Employer's Accident or Health Plan Becomes Entitled to Medicare or Medicaid (other than coverage solely for pediatric vaccines.)	Unlikely that employee can elect to drop dental or vision coverage; presumably, employee must retain coverage.

Event	Dental and Vision
B. Employee, Spouse, or Dependent Loses Eligibility for Medicare or Medicaid (other than coverage solely for pediatric vaccines.)	Unlikely that employee can elect to add dental or vision coverage; presumably, employee cannot.