Oberlin College

CIGNA VISION

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2015

CN016
3197756

This document printed in February, 2015 takes the place of any documents previously issued to you which described your benefits.

Printed in U.S.A.
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CIGNA HEALTH AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

a Cigna company (hereinafter called Cigna) certifies that it insures certain Employees for the benefits provided by the following policy(s):

POLICYHOLDER: Oberlin College

GROUP POLICY(S) — COVERAGE
3197756 - VISN  CIGNA VISION

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2015

This certificate describes the main features of the insurance. It does not waive or alter any of the terms of the policy(s). If questions arise, the policy(s) will govern.
This certificate takes the place of any other issued to you on a prior date which described the insurance.

Anna Krishtul, Corporate Secretary

HC-CER1

04-10

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Explanation of Terms
You will find terms starting with capital letters throughout your certificate. To help you understand your benefits, most of these terms are defined in the Definitions section of your certificate.

The Schedule
The Schedule is a brief outline of your maximum benefits which may be payable under your insurance. For a full description of each benefit, refer to the appropriate section listed in the Table of Contents.
Important Notices

Ohio Notices

Cigna Claim Offices Serving Ohio

We are here to serve you...

As our certificateholder, your satisfaction is very important to us. Should you have a valid claim, we fully expect to provide a fair settlement in a timely fashion.

This notice is to advise you that should any complaints arise regarding your insurance, you may contact Customer Service at the toll-free number or address that appears on your Benefit Identification card, explanation of benefits, or claim form or contact the following:

Medical Questions
  Cigna Health and Life Insurance Company
  P.O. Box 5200
  Scranton, PA 18505-5200
  Tel. 1-800-832-3211

Important Telephone Numbers

Should you need general information or more specific information on how services may be obtained, please make contact using the telephone number listed below. Note that there are different numbers depending upon which area/type of insurance your questions concern.

RxPrime Prescription Drug Coverage - 800.622.5579
Cigna Behavioral Health/Mental Health Care - 800.876.3053

Notice

Your health plan provides that you will not be held financially liable for payments to participating providers for covered expenses, other than the required copayment, coinsurance or deductible amount, if Cigna fails to pay for the covered expenses for any reason.

If you have an inquiry or want to obtain information about coverage or need assistance to resolve a complaint, call the member services number on your benefit identification card.

You may receive a listing of Participating Providers by calling the member services number on your benefit identification card, or by visiting www.myCigna.com.

Notice - Participating Provider Benefits

The Vision benefit plan includes the following options:

- If you select a Participating Provider Cigna will base its payment on the amount listed in the Schedule of Benefits. The Participating Provider will limit his/her charge to the Contracted Fee for the service.
- If you select a Non-Participating Provider Cigna will base its payment on the amount listed in the Out-of-Network section of the Schedule of Benefits. The Non-Participating Provider may balance bill up to his/her actual charge.

Notice – Emergency Services

Emergency Services rendered by a Non-Participating Provider will be paid at the Participating Provider benefit level in the event a Participating Provider is not available.

How To File Your Claim

There’s no paperwork for In-Network care. Just show your identification card and pay your share of the cost, if any; your provider will submit a claim to Cigna for reimbursement.

Out-of-Network claims can be submitted by the provider if the provider is able and willing to file on your behalf. If the provider is not submitting on your behalf, you must send your completed claim form and itemized bills to the claims address listed on the claim form.

Claim Forms

You may get the required claim forms for Out-of-Network care from the website listed on your identification card or by calling the toll-free number on your identification card. If Cigna does not provide you with a claim form within 15 days of your request, you will be considered to have met the proof of loss requirements if you submit the claim form within 90 days after services are rendered. If the claim is not submitted within that time, the claim will not be invalidated or reduced if it is shown that the claim was submitted as soon as was reasonably possible.

CLAIM REMINDERS

- BE SURE TO USE YOUR MEMBER ID AND ACCOUNT/GROUP NUMBER WHEN YOU FILE CIGNA’S CLAIM FORMS, OR WHEN YOU CALL YOUR CIGNA CLAIM OFFICE.
YOUR MEMBER ID IS THE ID SHOWN ON YOUR BENEFIT IDENTIFICATION CARD.
YOUR ACCOUNT/GROUP NUMBER IS SHOWN ON YOUR BENEFIT IDENTIFICATION CARD.

- BE SURE TO FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS LISTED ON THE BACK OF THE CLAIM FORM CAREFULLY WHEN SUBMITTING A CLAIM TO CIGNA.

Timely Filing of Out-of-Network Claims
Cigna will consider claims for coverage under our plans when proof of loss (a claim) is submitted within 180 days for Out-of-Network benefits after services are rendered. If services are rendered on consecutive days, such as for a Hospital Confinement, the limit will be counted from the last date of service. If claims are not submitted within 180 days for Out-of-Network benefits, the claim will not be considered valid and will be denied. Cigna will consider claims for coverage under our plans when proof of loss (a claim) is submitted within 365 days for Out-of-Network benefits after services are rendered. If services are rendered on consecutive days, such as for a Hospital Confinement, the limit will be counted from the last date of service. If claims are not submitted within 365 days for Out-of-Network benefits, the claim will not be considered valid and will be denied.

Warning: Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person files an application for insurance or statement of claim containing any materially false information; or conceals for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any material fact thereto, commits a fraudulent insurance act.

Statement Not Warranties
All statements made by the Policyholder or by an insured Employee will, in the absence of fraud, be deemed representations and not warranties. No statement made by the Policyholder or by the Employee to obtain insurance under this policy will be used to avoid or reduce the insurance unless it is made in a written application for the insurance, a copy of which is attached to the policy.

Physical Examination
Cigna, at its own expense, will have the right to examine any person for whom claim is pending as often as it may reasonably require.

Legal Actions
No action at law or in equity will be brought to recover on the policy until at least 60 days after proof of loss has been filed with Cigna. No action will be brought at all unless brought within 3 years after the time within which proof of loss is required by the policy.

Eligibility - Effective Date
Employee Insurance
This plan is offered to you as an Employee.

Eligibility for Employee Insurance
You will become eligible for insurance on the day you complete the waiting period if:
- you are in a Class of Eligible Employees; and
- you are an eligible, full-time Employee; and
- you normally work at least the requirements listed below:
  - you are an administrative assistant who is appointed and scheduled to work at least 18 hours per week for at least nine (9) months per calendar year;
  - you are a unionized service employee who is appointed and scheduled to work at least 20 hours per week on either a full year or school year basis;
  - you are a unionized security employee who is appointed and scheduled to work 20 hours per week on either a full year or school year basis;
  - you are a faculty member who is appointed at least 4/9 of a full-time appointment;
  - you are an administrative or professional staff worker who is appointed to work at least half-time for nine (9) months per calendar year; or
  - you are an intern in active appointments of half-time or more.

If you were previously insured and your insurance ceased, you must satisfy the Waiting Period to become insured again. If your insurance ceased because you were no longer employed in a Class of Eligible Employees, you are not required to satisfy any waiting period if you again become a member of a Class of Eligible Employees within one year after your insurance ceased.
Eligibility for Dependent Insurance

You will become eligible for Dependent insurance on the later of:

- the day you become eligible for yourself; or
- the day you acquire your first Dependent.

If both spouses/partners are employed by Oberlin College the following will apply:

- A spouse/partner with no children: Each must enroll for Single coverage, effective July 1, 1996.
- A spouse/partner employed elsewhere and eligible for medical coverage must carry Single coverage with their own employer, effective January 1, 2002.
- A spouse/partner may also be enrolled on the Oberlin College plan as a secondary plan.

All references to spouse shall be deemed to mean your spouse or domestic partner.

Employees with eligible dependents are required to document eligibility. Proof that an individual is a qualified dependent (marriage or birth certificate, guardianship orders, as applicable) is required at the time of initial enrollment and may be required periodically thereafter. Failure to provide proof of dependent eligibility within 30 days of a request for such proof may result in termination of health plan coverage.

- Spouse – Photocopy of marriage certificate, and the top portion of the first page of the employee’s most recent Federal Tax Return that shows the dependent listed as “Spouse”. **Note:** All financial information and Social Security Numbers may be redacted.
- Same-Sex Domestic Partner – Signed affidavit of domestic partnership and supporting documentation as required by the affidavit.
- Natural or adopted child – Photocopy of birth certificate or legal adoption agreement showing employee as parent.
- Step-child – Photocopy of birth certificate or adoption agreement showing the name of employee’s spouse/domestic partner as parent.
- Foster child – Photocopy of legal agreement/document/guardianship order showing employee’s legal commitment.

**Note:**
- Ex-spouses will not be eligible, even with a court order.
- Same-Sex Domestic partner and their children are eligible for benefits, but the value of benefits provided to these individuals will be added to the employee’s taxable income.

Waiting Period

First day of calendar month following the date that the Employee satisfies the Eligibility Requirement; the Actively at Work Requirements; and the Enrollment Requirements of the Plan.

Classes of Eligible Employees

Faculty who have min. 4/9 appointment, A & PS, and Confidential staff who work min. 20 hrs. or more per wk for min. 9 months; Service employees employed on either a full year/school year basis, and work min. 20 hrs. per week; Security employees employed on either a full year/school year basis and work min. 18 hours per week; AAs who work min. .36FTE in 9 month position or .40FTE in positions designated more than 9 months per fiscal year.

Effective Date of Employee Insurance

You will become insured on the date you elect the insurance by signing an approved payroll deduction or enrollment form, as applicable, but no earlier than the date you become eligible.

You will become insured on your first day of eligibility, following your election, if you are in Active Service on that date, or if you are not in Active Service on that date due to your health status.

Late Entrant - Employee

You are a Late Entrant if:

- you elect the insurance more than 30 days after you become eligible; or
- you again elect it after you cancel your payroll deduction (if required).

Dependent Insurance

For your Dependents to be insured, you will have to pay the required contribution, if any, toward the cost of Dependent Insurance.

Effective Date of Dependent Insurance

Insurance for your Dependents will become effective on the date you elect it by signing an approved payroll deduction form (if required), but no earlier than the day you become eligible for Dependent Insurance. All of your Dependents as defined will be included.

Your Dependents will be insured only if you are insured.

Late Entrant – Dependent

You are a Late Entrant for Dependent Insurance if:

- you elect that insurance more than 30 days after you become eligible for it; or
- you again elect it after you cancel your payroll deduction (if required).

Exception for Newborns

Newborns are automatically covered for the first 31 days after birth. In order to continue the child’s coverage after the end of that 31-day period, you must elect to insure your newborn.
child within 31 days after the date of birth. If you do not elect to insure your newborn child within such 31 days, coverage for that child will end on the 31st day. No benefits for expenses incurred beyond the 31st day will be payable.

Death of Employee While Still Active

The Spouse or Same-Sex Partner of an active employee will be offered COBRA coverage if the employee dies while actively working. The only exception is as follows and must meet all requirements.

- Employee and spouse or partner were eligible and enrolled in the Oberlin Health Plan;
- Employee had worked for Oberlin College for at least ten (10) year;
- Employee had reached the retirement age of at least 62; and
- Surviving spouse or partner does not have health coverage from their employer.
## Cigna Vision

### The Schedule

**For You and Your Dependents**

**Copayments**

Copayments are amounts to be paid by you or your Dependent for covered services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BENEFIT HIGHLIGHTS</th>
<th>IN-NETWORK</th>
<th>OUT-OF-NETWORK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Plan will pay 100% after any copayment, subject to any maximum shown below</td>
<td>The plan will reimburse you at 100%, subject to any maximum shown below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The declining balance of a maximum amount can be applied towards any covered Materials (Frames, Lenses, and Contact Lenses) and drawn against throughout the frequency period.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examinations

One Eye Exam every Calendar Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IN-NETWORK</th>
<th>OUT-OF-NETWORK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$10 Copay</td>
<td>$45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lenses & Frames

$20 Copay*

*Note: Lenses & Frames Copay does not apply to Contact Lenses

### Lenses

One pair per Calendar Year

- Single Vision Lenses
- Bifocal Lenses
- Trifocal Lenses
- Lenticular Lenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IN-NETWORK</th>
<th>OUT-OF-NETWORK</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subject to the maximum shown above</td>
<td>Subject to the maximum shown above</td>
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</table>

### Contact Lenses

One pair per Calendar Year

- Elective
- Therapeutic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IN-NETWORK</th>
<th>OUT-OF-NETWORK</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Subject to the maximum shown above</td>
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### Frames

One pair per Calendar Year

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<th>IN-NETWORK</th>
<th>OUT-OF-NETWORK</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subject to the maximum shown above</td>
<td>Subject to the maximum shown above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vision Benefits
For You and Your Dependents

Covered Expenses
Benefits Include:

Examinations – One vision and eye health evaluation including but not limited to eye health examination, dilation, refraction and prescription for glasses.

Lenses (Glasses) – Prescription plastic or glass lenses, all ranges of prescriptions (powers and prisms).
- Polycarbonate lenses for children under 18 years of age;
- Oversize lenses;
- Rose #1 and #2 solid tints;
- Progressive lenses covered up to bifocal lenses amount.

Frames – Choice of frame covered up to retail plan allowance.

Contact Lenses – Contact lens allowance can be applied towards contact lens materials as well as the cost of supplemental contact lens professional services including fitting and evaluation, up to the stated allowance.

Coverage for Therapeutic contact lenses will be provided when visual acuity cannot be corrected to 20/70 in the better eye with eyeglasses and the fitting of the contact lenses would obtain this level of visual acuity; and in certain cases of anisometropia, keratoconus, or aphakia; as determined and documented by your Vision Provider. Contact lenses fitted for other therapeutic purposes or the narrowing of visual fields due to high minus or plus correction will be covered in accordance with the Elective contact lens benefit shown on the Schedule of Benefits.

Expenses Not Covered
Covered Expenses will not include, and no payment will be made for:

- Orthoptic or vision training and any associated supplemental testing.
- Spectacle lens treatments, “add ons”, or lens coatings not shown as covered in the Schedule.
- Two pair of glasses, in lieu of bifocals or trifocals.
- Prescription sunglasses.
- Medical or surgical treatment of the eyes.
- Any eye examination, or any corrective eyewear, required by an employer as a condition of employment.
- Magnification or low vision aids.
- Any non-prescription eyeglasses, lenses, or contact lenses.
- Safety glasses or lenses required for employment.
- VDT (video display terminal)/computer eyeglass benefit.
- Charges in excess of the Maximum Reimbursable Charge for the Service or Materials.
- Charges incurred after the Policy ends or the Insured's coverage under the Policy ends, except as stated in the Policy.
- Experimental or non-conventional treatment or device.
- High Index lenses of any material type.
- Lens treatments or “add-ons”, except rose tints (#1 & #2), and oversize lenses.
- For or in connection with experimental procedures or treatment methods not approved by the American Optometric Association or the appropriate vision specialty society.
- Any injury or illness when paid or payable by Workers’ Compensation or similar law, or which is work-related.
- Claims submitted and received in-excess of twelve-(12) months from the original Date of Service.

Other Limitations are shown in the Exclusions and General Limitations section.

Exclusions and General Limitations
Exclusions
Additional coverage limitations determined by plan or provider type are shown in the Schedule. Payment for the following is specifically excluded from this plan:

- treatment of an Injury or Sickness which is due to war, declared, or undeclared.
- charges which you are not obligated to pay or for which you are not billed or for which you would not have been billed except that they were covered under this plan.
- for or in connection with experimental procedures or treatment methods not approved by the American Optometric Association or the appropriate vision specialty society.
General Limitations
No payment will be made for expenses incurred for you or any one of your Dependents:

- for charges made by a Hospital owned or operated by or which provides care or performs services for, the United States Government, if such charges are directly related to a military-service-connected Injury or Sickness.
- to the extent that payment is unlawful where the person resides when the expenses are incurred.
- for charges which would not have been made if the person had no insurance.
- expenses for supplies, care, treatment, or surgery that are not Medically Necessary.

Coordination Of This Contract’s Benefits With Other Benefits
The Coordination of Benefits (“COB”) provision applies when a person has health care coverage under more than one Plan. Plan is defined below.

The order of benefit determination rules govern the order in which each Plan will pay a claim for benefits. The Plan that pays first is called the Primary plan. The Primary plan must pay benefits in accordance with its policy terms without regard to the possibility that another Plan may cover some expenses. The Plan that pays after the Primary plan is the Secondary plan. The Secondary plan may reduce the benefits it pays so that payments from all Plans does not exceed 100% of the total Allowable Expense.

Definitions
Plan - A Plan is any of the following that provides benefits or services for medical or dental care or treatment. If separate contracts are used to provide coordinated coverage for members of a group, the separate contracts are considered parts of the same plan and there is no COB among those separate contracts.

1. Plan includes: group and nongroup insurance contracts, health insuring corporation (“HIC”) contracts, closed panel plans or other forms of group or group-type coverage (whether insured or uninsured); medical care components of long-term care contracts, such as skilled nursing care; medical benefits under group or individual automobile contracts; and Medicare or any other federal governmental plan, as permitted by law.

2. Plan does not include: hospital indemnity coverage or other fixed indemnity coverage; accident only coverage; specified disease or specified accident coverage; supplemental coverage as described in Revised Code sections 3923.37 and 1751.56; school accident type coverage; benefits for non-medical components of long-term care policies; Medicare supplement policies; Medicaid policies; or coverage under other federal governmental plans, unless permitted by law.

Each contract for coverage under (1) or (2) is a separate Plan. If a Plan has two parts and COB rules apply only to one of the two, each of the parts is treated as a separate Plan.

This Plan - This Plan means, in a COB provision, the part of the contract providing the health care benefits to which the COB provision applies and which may be reduced because of the benefits of other plans. Any other part of the contract providing health care benefits is separate from This Plan. A contract may apply one COB provision to certain benefits, such as dental benefits, coordinating only with similar benefits, and may apply another COB provision to coordinate other benefits.

The order of benefit determination rules determine whether This Plan is a Primary plan or Secondary plan when the person has health care coverage under more than one Plan.

When This Plan is primary, it determines payment for its benefits first before those of any other Plan without considering any other Plan’s benefits. When This Plan is secondary, it determines its benefits after those of another Plan and may reduce the benefits it pays so that all Plan benefits do not exceed 100% of the total Allowable Expense.

Allowable Expense - Allowable Expense is a health care expense, including deductibles, coinsurance and copayments, that is covered at least in part by any Plan covering the person. When a Plan provides benefits in the form of services, the reasonable cash value of each service will be considered an Allowable Expense and a benefit paid. An expense that is not covered by any Plan covering the person is not an Allowable Expense. In addition, any expense that a provider by law or in accordance with a contractual agreement is prohibited from charging a covered person is not an Allowable Expense.

The following are examples of expenses that are not Allowable Expenses:

- The difference between the cost of a semi-private hospital room and a private hospital room is not an Allowable Expense, unless one of the Plans provides coverage for private hospital room expenses.
- If a person is covered by 2 or more Plans that compute their benefit payments on the basis of usual and customary fees or relative value schedule reimbursement methodology or other similar reimbursement methodology, any amount in
excess of the highest reimbursement amount for a specific benefit is not an Allowable Expense.

- If a person is covered by 2 or more Plans that provide benefits or services on the basis of negotiated fees, an amount in excess of the highest of the negotiated fees is not an Allowable Expense.
- If a person is covered by one Plan that calculates its benefits or services on the basis of usual and customary fees or relative value schedule reimbursement methodology or other similar reimbursement methodology and another Plan that provides its benefits or services on the basis of negotiated fees, the Primary plan’s payment arrangement shall be the Allowable Expense for all Plans. However, if the provider has contracted with the Secondary plan to provide the benefit or service for a specific negotiated fee or payment amount that is different than the Primary plan’s payment arrangement and if the provider’s contract permits, the negotiated fee or payment shall be the Allowable Expense used by the Secondary plan to determine its benefits.
- The amount of any benefit reduction by the Primary plan because a covered person has failed to comply with the Plan provisions is not an Allowable Expense. Examples of these types of plan provisions include second surgical opinions, precertification of admissions, and preferred provider arrangements.

Closed Panel Plan - Closed Panel Plan is a Plan that provides health care benefits to covered persons primarily in the form of services through a panel of providers that have contracted with or are employed by the Plan, and that excludes coverage for services provided by other providers, except in cases of emergency or referral by a panel member.

Custodial Parent - Custodial Parent is the parent awarded custody by a court decree or, in the absence of a court decree, is the parent with whom the child resides more than one half of the calendar year excluding any temporary visitation.

Order Of Benefit Determination Rules

When a person is covered by two or more Plans, the rules for determining the order of benefit payments are as follows:

A. The Primary plan pays or provides its benefits according to its terms of coverage and without regard to the benefits of under any other Plan.

B. (1) Except as provided in Paragraph (2), a Plan that does not contain a coordination of benefits provision that is consistent with this regulation is always primary unless the provisions of both Plans state that the complying plan is primary.

(2) Coverage that is obtained by virtue of membership in a group that is designed to supplement a part of a basic package of benefits and provides that this supplementary coverage shall be excess to any other parts of the Plan provided by the contract holder. Examples of these types of situations are major medical coverages that are superimposed over base plan hospital and surgical benefits, and insurance type coverages that are written in connection with a Closed Panel Plan to provide out-of-network benefits.

C. A Plan may consider the benefits paid or provided by another Plan in calculating payment of its benefits only when it is secondary to that other Plan.

D. Each Plan determines its order of benefits using the first of the following rules that apply:

(1) Non-Dependent or Dependent. The Plan that covers the person other than as a dependent, for example as an employee, member, policyholder, subscriber or retiree is the Primary plan and the Plan that covers the person as a dependent is the Secondary plan. However, if the person is a Medicare beneficiary and, as a result of federal law, Medicare is secondary to the Plan covering the person as a dependent, and primary to the Plan covering the person as other than a dependent (e.g. a retired employee), then the order of benefits between the two Plans is reversed so that the Plan covering the person as an employee, member, policyholder, subscriber or retiree is the Secondary plan and the other Plan is the Primary plan.

(2) Dependent child covered under more than one plan. Unless there is a court decree stating otherwise, when a dependent child is covered by more than one Plan the order of benefits is determined as follows:

(a) For a dependent child whose parents are married or are living together, whether or not they have ever been married:

- The Plan of the parent whose birthday falls earlier in the calendar year is the Primary plan; or
- If both parents have the same birthday, the Plan that has covered the parent the longest is the Primary plan.
- However, if one spouse’s plan has some other coordination rule (for example, a “gender rule” which says the father’s plan is always primary), we will follow the rules of that plan.

(b) For a dependent child whose parents are divorced or separated or not living together, whether or not they have ever been married:

(i) If a court decree states that one of the parents is responsible for the dependent child’s health care expenses or health care coverage
and the Plan of that parent has actual knowledge of those terms, that Plan is primary. This rule applies to plan years commencing after the Plan is given notice of the court decree;

(ii) If a court decree states that both parents are responsible for the dependent child’s health care expenses or health care coverage, the provisions of Subparagraph (a) above shall determine the order of benefits;

(iii) If a court decree states that the parents have joint custody without specifying that one parent has responsibility for the health care expenses or health care coverage of the dependent child, the provisions of Subparagraph (a) above shall determine the order of benefits; or

(iv) If there is no court decree allocating responsibility for the dependent child’s health care expenses or health care coverage, the order of benefits for the child are as follows:

• The Plan covering the Custodial Parent;
• The Plan covering the spouse of the Custodial Parent;
• The Plan covering the non-custodial parent; and then
• The Plan covering the spouse of the non-custodial parent.

(c) For a dependent child covered under more than one Plan of individuals who are not the parents of the child, the provisions of Subparagraph (a) or (b) above shall determine the order of benefits as if those individuals were the parents of the child.

(3) Active employee or retired or laid-off employee. The Plan that covers a person as an active employee, that is, an employee who is neither laid off nor retired, is the Primary plan. The Plan covering that same person as a retired or laid-off employee is the Secondary plan. The same would hold true if a person is a dependent of an active employee and that same person is a dependent of a retired or laid-off employee. If the other Plan does not have this rule, and as a result, the Plans do not agree on the order of benefits, this rule is ignored. This rule does not apply if the rule labeled D(1) can determine the order of benefits.

(4) COBRA or state continuation coverage. If a person whose coverage is provided pursuant to COBRA or under a right of continuation provided by state or other federal law is covered under another Plan, the Plan covering the person as an employee, member, subscriber or retiree or covering the person as a dependent of an employee, member, subscriber or retiree is the Primary plan and the COBRA or state or other federal continuation coverage is the Secondary plan. If the other Plan does not have this rule, and as a result, the Plans do not agree on the order of benefits, this rule is ignored. This rule does not apply if the rule labeled D(1) can determine the order of benefits.

(5) Longer or shorter length of coverage. The Plan that covered the person as an employee, member, policyholder, subscriber or retiree longer is the Primary plan and the Plan that covered the person the shorter period of time is the Secondary plan.

(6) If the preceding rules do not determine the order of benefits, the Allowable Expenses shall be shared equally between the Plans meeting the definition of Plan. In addition, This Plan will not pay more than it would have paid had it been the Primary plan.

**Effect On The Benefits Of This Plan**

A. When This Plan is secondary, it may reduce its benefits so that the total benefits paid or provided by all Plans during a plan year are not more than the total Allowable Expenses. In determining the amount to be paid for any claim, the Secondary plan will calculate the benefits it would have paid in the absence of other health care coverage and apply that calculated amount to any Allowable Expense under its Plan that is unpaid by the Primary plan. The Secondary plan may then reduce its payment by the amount so that, when combined with the amount paid by the Primary plan, the total benefits paid or provided by all Plans for the claim do not exceed the total Allowable Expense for that claim. In addition, the Secondary plan shall credit to its plan deductible any amounts it would have credited to its deductible in the absence of other health care coverage.

B. If a covered person is enrolled in two or more Closed Panel Plans and if, for any reason, including the provision of service by a non-panel provider, benefits are not payable by one Closed Panel Plan, COB shall not apply between that Plan and other Closed Panel Plans.

**Right To Receive And Release Needed Information**

Certain facts about health care coverage and services are needed to apply these COB rules and to determine benefits payable under This Plan and other Plans. Cigna may get the facts it needs from or give them to other organizations or persons for the purpose of applying these rules and determining benefits payable under This Plan and other Plans.
covering the person claiming benefits. Cigna need not tell, or get the consent of, any person to do this. Each person claiming benefits under This Plan must give Cigna any facts it needs to apply those rules and determine benefits payable.

**Facility Of Payment**
A payment made under another Plan may include an amount that should have been paid under This Plan. If it does, Cigna may pay that amount to the organization that made that payment. That amount will then be treated as though it were a benefit paid under This Plan. Cigna will not have to pay that amount again. The term “payment made” includes providing benefits in the form of services, in which case “payment made” means the reasonable cash value of the benefits provided in the form of services.

**Right Of Recovery**
If the amount of the payments made by Cigna is more than it should have paid under this COB provision, it may recover the excess from one or more of the persons it has paid or for whom it has paid, or any other person or organization that may be responsible for the benefits or services provided for the covered person. The “amount of the payments made” includes the reasonable cash value of any benefits provided in the form of services.

**Coordination Disputes**
If you believe that we have not paid a claim properly, you should first attempt to resolve the problem by contacting us at the Customer Service Toll-Free Number that appears on your Benefit Identification card, explanation of benefits or claim form or via our website at myCigna.com. If you are still not satisfied, you may call the Ohio Department of Insurance for instructions on filing a consumer complaint. Call 1-800-686-1526, or visit the Department’s website at http://insurance.ohio.gov.

**Subrogation/Right of Reimbursement**
If a Participant incurs a Covered Expense for which, in the opinion of the plan or its claim administrator, another party may be responsible or for which the Participant may receive payment:

- **Subrogation**: The plan shall, to the extent permitted by law, be subrogated to all rights, claims or interests that a Participant may have against such party and shall automatically have a lien upon the proceeds of any recovery by a Participant from such party to the extent of any benefits paid under the plan. A Participant or his/her representative shall execute such documents as may be required to secure the plan’s subrogation rights.

- **Right of Reimbursement**: The plan is also granted a right of reimbursement from the proceeds of any recovery whether by settlement, judgment, or otherwise. This right of reimbursement is cumulative with and not exclusive of the subrogation right granted in the above paragraph, but only to the extent of the benefits provided by the plan.

**Lien of the Plan**
By accepting benefits under this plan, a Participant:

- grants a lien and assigns to the plan an amount equal to the benefits paid under the plan against any recovery made by or on behalf of the Participant which is binding on any attorney or other party who represents the Participant whether or not an agent of the Participant or of any insurance company or other financially responsible party against whom a Participant may have a claim provided said attorney, insurance carrier or other party has been notified by the plan or its agents;

- agrees that this lien shall constitute a charge against the proceeds of any recovery and the plan shall be entitled to assert a security interest thereon;

- agrees to hold the proceeds of any recovery in trust for the benefit of the plan to the extent of any payment made by the plan.

**Additional Terms**
- No adult Participant hereunder may assign any rights that it may have to recover medical expenses from any third party or other person or entity to any minor Dependent of said adult Participant without the prior express written consent of the plan. The plan’s right to recover shall apply to decedents’, minors’, and incompetent or disabled persons’ settlements or recoveries.

- No Participant shall make any settlement, which specifically reduces or excludes, or attempts to reduce or exclude, the benefits provided by the plan.

- The plan’s right of recovery shall be a prior lien against any proceeds recovered by the Participant. This right of recovery shall not be defeated nor reduced by the application of any so-called “Made-Whole Doctrine”, “Rimes Doctrine”, or any other such doctrine purporting to defeat the plan’s recovery rights by allocating the proceeds exclusively to non-medical expense damages.

- No Participant hereunder shall incur any expenses on behalf of the plan in pursuit of the plan’s rights hereunder, specifically; no court costs, attorneys’ fees or other representatives’ fees may be deducted from the plan’s recovery without the prior express written consent of the plan. This right shall not be defeated by any so-called “Fund

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Doctrine”, “Common Fund Doctrine”, or “Attorney’s Fund Doctrine”.

- The plan shall recover the full amount of benefits provided hereunder without regard to any claim of fault on the part of any Participant, whether under comparative negligence or otherwise.

- In the event that a Participant shall fail or refuse to honor its obligations hereunder, then the plan shall be entitled to recover any costs incurred in enforcing the terms hereof including, but not limited to, attorney’s fees, litigation, court costs, and other expenses. The plan shall also be entitled to offset the reimbursement obligation against any entitlement to future medical benefits hereunder until the Participant has fully complied with his reimbursement obligations hereunder, regardless of how those future medical benefits are incurred.

- If the plan is governed by ERISA, any reference to state law in any other provision of this plan shall not be applicable to this provision, to the extent it makes ERISA unenforceable. By acceptance of benefits under the plan, the Participant agrees that a breach hereof would cause irreparable and substantial harm and that no adequate remedy at law would exist. Further, the Plan shall be entitled to invoke such equitable remedies as may be necessary to enforce the terms of the plan, including, but not limited to, specific performance, restitution, the imposition of an equitable lien and/or constructive trust, as well as injunctive relief.

Payment of Benefits

To Whom Payable

Vision Benefits are payable to you, but are also assignable to the provider. When you assign benefits to a provider, you have assigned the entire amount of the benefits due on that claim. If the provider is overpaid because of accepting a patient’s payment on the charge, it is the provider’s responsibility to reimburse the patient. Because of Cigna’s contracts with providers, all claims from contracted providers should be assigned.

If any person to whom benefits are payable is a minor or, in the opinion of Cigna is not able to give a valid receipt for any payment due him, such payment will be made to his legal guardian. If no request for payment has been made by his legal guardian, Cigna may, at its option, make payment to the person or institution appearing to have assumed his custody and support.

When one of our participants passes away, Cigna may receive notice that an executor of the estate has been established. The executor has the same rights as our insured and benefit payments for unassigned claims should be made payable to the executor.

Payment as described above will release Cigna from all liability to the extent of any payment made.

Recovery of Overpayment

When an overpayment has been made by Cigna, Cigna will have the right at any time to: recover that overpayment from the person to whom or on whose behalf it was made; or offset the amount of that overpayment from a future claim payment.

Financial Obligation for Non-Covered Services or Supplies

You or your Dependents will be financially obligated to pay for any non-covered services or supplies.

Termination of Insurance

Employees

Your insurance will cease on the earliest date below:

- the date you cease to be in a Class of Eligible Employees or cease to qualify for the insurance.
- the last day for which you have made any required contribution for the insurance.
- the date the policy is canceled.
- the last day of the calendar month in which your Active Service ends except as described below.

Any continuation of insurance must be based on a plan which precludes individual selection.

Temporary Layoff or Leave of Absence

If your Active Service ends due to temporary layoff or leave of absence, your insurance will be continued until the date your Employer stops paying premium for you or otherwise cancels your insurance. However, your insurance will not be continued for more than 60 days past the date your Active Service ends.

Injury or Sickness

If your Active Service ends due to an Injury or Sickness, your insurance will be continued while you remain totally and continuously disabled as a result of the Injury or Sickness. However, your insurance will not continue past the date your
Employer stops paying premiums for you or otherwise cancels your insurance.

**Retirement**

If your Active Service ends because you retire, your insurance will be continued until the date on which your Employer stops paying premium for you or otherwise cancels the insurance.

**Dependents**

Your insurance for all of your Dependents will cease on the earliest date below:

- the date your insurance ceases.
- the date you cease to be eligible for Dependent Insurance.
- the last day for which you have made any required contribution for the insurance.
- the date Dependent Insurance is canceled.

The insurance for any one of your Dependents will cease on the date that Dependent no longer qualifies as a Dependent.

**Special Continuation of Medical Insurance for Military Reservists and Their Dependents**

If you are a Reservist, and if your Medical Insurance would otherwise cease because you are called or ordered to active military duty, you may continue Medical Insurance for yourself and your Dependents, upon payment of the required premium to your Employer, until the earliest of the following dates:

- 18 months from the date your insurance would otherwise cease, except that coverage for a Dependent may be extended to 36 months as provided in the section below entitled “Extension of Continuation to 36 months”;
- the last day for which the required premium has been paid;
- the date you or your Dependent becomes eligible for insurance under another group policy that does not contain any pre-existing condition limitation, other than the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services;
- the date the group policy is cancelled.

The continuation of Medical Insurance will provide the same benefits as those provided to any similarly situated person insured under the policy who has not been called to active duty.

“Reservist” means a member of a reserve component of the armed forces of the United States. “Reservist” includes a member of the Ohio National Guard and the Ohio Air National Guard.

**Extension of Continuation to 36 Months**

If your Dependent’s insurance is being continued as outlined above, such Dependent may extend the 18-month continuation to a total of 36 months if any of the following occur during the original 18-month period:

- you die;
- you are divorced or legally separated from your spouse; or
- your Dependent ceases to qualify as an eligible Dependent under the policy.

**Provisions Regarding Notification and Election of Special Continuation**

Your Employer will notify you of your right to elect continuation of Medical Insurance. To elect the continuation, you or your Dependent must notify the Employer and pay the required premium within 31 days after the date your insurance would otherwise cease, or within 31 days after the date you are notified of your right to continue, if later.

**Special Continuation of Medical Insurance**

If your Active Service ends because of involuntary termination of employment, and if:

- you have been insured under the policy (or under the policy and any similar group coverage replaced by the policy) during the entire 3 months prior to the date your Active Service ends; and
- you pay the Employer the required premium;

your Medical Insurance will be continued until:

- you become eligible for similar group medical benefits or for Medicare;
- the last day for which you have made the required payment;
- 12 months from the date your Active Service ends; or
- the date the policy cancels;

whichever occurs first.

At the time you are given notice of termination of employment, your Employer will give you written notice of your right to continue the insurance. To elect this option, you must apply in writing and make the required monthly payment to the Employer within 31 days after the date your Active Service ends.

If your insurance is being continued under this section, the Medical Insurance for Dependents insured on the date your insurance would otherwise cease may be continued, subject to the provisions of this section. The insurance for your Dependents will be continued until the earlier of:

- the date your insurance for yourself ceases; or
- with respect to any one Dependent, the date that Dependent no longer qualifies as a Dependent.
This option will not reduce any continuation of insurance otherwise provided.

**Dependent Medical Insurance After Divorce**

In the case of divorce, annulment, dissolution of marriage or legal separation you may be required to continue the insurance for any one of your Dependents.

**Conversion Available After Continuation**

The provisions of the “Medical Conversion Privilege” section will apply when the insurance ceases.

**Cancellation or Nonrenewal**

Your coverage may be cancelled or nonrenewed by Cigna if you have performed an act or practice that constitutes fraud or intentional misrepresentation of material fact under the terms of your coverage and if the cancellation or nonrenewal is not based, either directly or indirectly, on any health status-related factor in relation to you.

**Federal Requirements**

The following pages explain your rights and responsibilities under federal laws and regulations. Some states may have similar requirements. If a similar provision appears elsewhere in this booklet, the provision which provides the better benefit will apply.

**Qualified Medical Child Support Order (QMCSO)**

**Eligibility for Coverage Under a QMCSO**

If a Qualified Medical Child Support Order (QMCSO) is issued for your child, that child will be eligible for coverage as required by the order and you will not be considered a Late Entrant for Dependent Insurance.

You must notify your Employer and elect coverage for that child, and yourself if you are not already enrolled, within 31 days of the QMCSO being issued.

**Qualified Medical Child Support Order Defined**

A Qualified Medical Child Support Order is a judgment, decree or order (including approval of a settlement agreement) or administrative notice, which is issued pursuant to a state domestic relations law (including a community property law), or to an administrative process, which provides for child support or provides for health benefit coverage to such child and relates to benefits under the group health plan, and satisfies all of the following:

- the order recognizes or creates a child’s right to receive group health benefits for which a participant or beneficiary is eligible;
- the order specifies your name and last known address, and the child’s name and last known address, except that the name and address of an official of a state or political subdivision may be substituted for the child’s mailing address;
- the order provides a description of the coverage to be provided, or the manner in which the type of coverage is to be determined;
- the order states the period to which it applies; and
- if the order is a National Medical Support Notice completed in accordance with the Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998, such Notice meets the requirements above.

The QMCSO may not require the health insurance policy to provide coverage for any type or form of benefit or option not otherwise provided under the policy, except that an order may require a plan to comply with State laws regarding health care coverage.

**Payment of Benefits**

Any payment of benefits in reimbursement for Covered Expenses paid by the child, or the child’s custodial parent or legal guardian, shall be made to the child, the child’s custodial parent or legal guardian, or a state official whose name and address have been substituted for the name and address of the child.

**Effect of Section 125 Tax Regulations on This Plan**

Your Employer has chosen to administer this Plan in accordance with Section 125 regulations of the Internal Revenue Code. Per this regulation, you may agree to a pretax salary reduction put toward the cost of your benefits. Otherwise, you will receive your taxable earnings as cash (salary).
A. Coverage Elections
Per Section 125 regulations, you are generally allowed to enroll for or change coverage only before each annual benefit period. However, exceptions are allowed if your Employer agrees and you enroll for or change coverage within 30 days of the following:
- the date you meet the Special Enrollment criteria described above; or
- the date you meet the criteria shown in the following Sections B through H.

B. Change of Status
A change in status is defined as:
- change in legal marital status due to marriage, death of a spouse, divorce, annulment or legal separation;
- change in number of Dependents due to birth, adoption, placement for adoption, or death of a Dependent;
- change in employment status of Employee, spouse or Dependent due to termination or start of employment, strike, lockout, beginning or end of unpaid leave of absence, including under the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), or change in worksite;
- changes in employment status of Employee, spouse or Dependent resulting in eligibility or ineligibility for coverage;
- change in residence of Employee, spouse or Dependent to a location outside of the Employer’s network service area; and
- changes which cause a Dependent to become eligible or ineligible for coverage.

C. Court Order
A change in coverage due to and consistent with a court order of the Employee or other person to cover a Dependent.

D. Medicare or Medicaid Eligibility/Entitlement
The Employee, spouse or Dependent cancels or reduces coverage due to entitlement to Medicare or Medicaid, or enrolls or increases coverage due to loss of Medicare or Medicaid eligibility.

E. Change in Cost of Coverage
If the cost of benefits increases or decreases during a benefit period, your Employer may, in accordance with plan terms, automatically change your elective contribution.
When the change in cost is significant, you may either increase your contribution or elect less-costly coverage. When a significant overall reduction is made to the benefit option you have elected, you may elect another available benefit option. When a new benefit option is added, you may change your election to the new benefit option.

F. Changes in Coverage of Spouse or Dependent Under Another Employer’s Plan
You may make a coverage election change if the plan of your spouse or Dependent: incurs a change such as adding or deleting a benefit option; allows election changes due to Special Enrollment, Change in Status, Court Order or Medicare or Medicaid Eligibility/Entitlement; or this Plan and the other plan have different periods of coverage or open enrollment periods.

G. Reduction in work hours
If an Employee’s work hours are reduced below 30 hours/week (even if it does not result in the Employee losing eligibility for the Employer’s coverage); and the Employee (and family) intend to enroll in another plan that provides Minimum Essential Coverage (MEC). The new coverage must be effective no later than the 1st day of the 2nd month following the month that includes the date the original coverage is revoked.

H. Enrollment in Qualified Health Plan (QHP)
The Employee must be eligible for a Special Enrollment Period to enroll in a QHP through a Marketplace or the Employee wants to enroll in a QHP through a Marketplace during the Marketplace’s annual open enrollment period; and the disenrollment from the group plan corresponds to the intended enrollment of the Employee (and family) in a QHP through a Marketplace for new coverage effective beginning no later than the day immediately following the last day of the original coverage.

Eligibility for Coverage for Adopted Children
Any child who is adopted by you, including a child who is placed with you for adoption, will be eligible for Dependent Insurance, if otherwise eligible as a Dependent, upon the date of placement with you. A child will be considered placed for adoption when you become legally obligated to support that child, totally or partially, prior to that child’s adoption.

If a child placed for adoption is not adopted, all health coverage ceases when the placement ends, and will not be continued.

The provisions in the “Exception for Newborns” section of this document that describe requirements for enrollment and effective date of insurance will also apply to an adopted child or a child placed with you for adoption.
Group Plan Coverage Instead of Medicaid
If your income and liquid resources do not exceed certain limits established by law, the state may decide to pay premiums for this coverage instead of Medicaid, if it is cost effective. This includes premiums for continuation coverage required by federal law.

Requirements of Medical Leave Act of 1993 (as amended) (FMLA)
Any provisions of the policy that provide for: continuation of insurance during a leave of absence; and reinstatement of insurance following a return to Active Service; are modified by the following provisions of the federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, as amended, where applicable:

Continuation of Health Insurance During Leave
Your health insurance will be continued during a leave of absence if:

- that leave qualifies as a leave of absence under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, as amended; and
- you are an eligible Employee under the terms of that Act.

The cost of your health insurance during such leave must be paid, whether entirely by your Employer or in part by you and your Employer.

Reinstatement of Canceled Insurance Following Leave
Upon your return to Active Service following a leave of absence that qualifies under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, as amended, any canceled insurance (health, life or disability) will be reinstated as of the date of your return.

You will not be required to satisfy any eligibility or benefit waiting period to the extent that they had been satisfied prior to the start of such leave of absence.

Your Employer will give you detailed information about the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, as amended.

Uniformed Services Employment and Re-Employment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA)
The Uniformed Services Employment and Re-employment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA) sets requirements for continuation of health coverage and re-employment in regard to an Employee’s military leave of absence. These requirements apply to medical and dental coverage for you and your Dependents. They do not apply to any Life, Short-term or Long-term Disability or Accidental Death & Dismemberment coverage you may have.

Continuation of Coverage
For leaves of less than 31 days, coverage will continue as described in the Termination section regarding Leave of Absence.

For leaves of 31 days or more, you may continue coverage for yourself and your Dependents as follows:

You may continue benefits by paying the required premium to your Employer, until the earliest of the following:

- 24 months from the last day of employment with the Employer;
- the day after you fail to return to work; and
- the date the policy cancels.

Your Employer may charge you and your Dependents up to 102% of the total premium.

Following continuation of health coverage per USERRA requirements, you may convert to a plan of individual coverage according to any “Conversion Privilege” shown in your certificate.

Reinstatement of Benefits (applicable to all coverages)
If your coverage ends during the leave of absence because you do not elect USERRA or an available conversion plan at the expiration of USERRA and you are reemployed by your current Employer, coverage for you and your Dependents may be reinstated if you gave your Employer advance written or verbal notice of your military service leave, and the duration of all military leaves while you are employed with your current Employer does not exceed 5 years.

You and your Dependents will be subject to only the balance of a waiting period that was not yet satisfied before the leave began. However, if an Injury or Sickness occurs or is aggravated during the military leave, full Plan limitations will apply.

If your coverage under this plan terminates as a result of your eligibility for military medical and dental coverage and your order to active duty is canceled before your active duty service commences, these reinstatement rights will continue to apply.
Claim Determination Procedures under ERISA

The following complies with federal law. Provisions of the laws of your state may supersede.

Postservice Claim Determinations

When you or your representative requests payment for services which have been rendered, Cigna will notify you of the claim payment determination within 30 days after receiving the request. However, if more time is needed to make a determination due to matters beyond Cigna’s control, Cigna will notify you or your representative within 30 days after receiving the request. This notice will include the date a determination can be expected, which will be no more than 45 days after receipt of the request. If more time is needed because necessary information is missing from the request, the notice will also specify what information is needed, and you or your representative must provide the specified information within 45 days after receiving the notice. The determination period will be suspended on the date Cigna sends such a notice of missing information, and resume on the date you or your representative responds to the notice.

COBRA Continuation Rights Under Federal Law

For You and Your Dependents

What is COBRA Continuation Coverage?

Under federal law, you and/or your Dependents must be given the opportunity to continue health insurance when there is a “qualifying event” that would result in loss of coverage under the Plan. You and/or your Dependents will be permitted to continue the same coverage under which you or your Dependents were covered on the day before the qualifying event occurred, unless you move out of that plan’s coverage area or the plan is no longer available. You and/or your Dependents cannot change coverage options until the next open enrollment period.

When is COBRA Continuation Available?

For you and your Dependents, COBRA continuation is available for up to 18 months from the date of the following qualifying events if the event would result in a loss of coverage under the Plan:

- your death;
- your divorce or legal separation; or
- for a Dependent child, failure to continue to qualify as a Dependent under the Plan.

Who is Entitled to COBRA Continuation?

Only a “qualified beneficiary” (as defined by federal law) may elect to continue health insurance coverage. A qualified beneficiary may include the following individuals who were covered by the Plan on the day the qualifying event occurred: you, your spouse, and your Dependent children. Each qualified beneficiary has their own right to elect or decline COBRA continuation coverage even if you decline or are not eligible for COBRA continuation.

The following individuals are not qualified beneficiaries for purposes of COBRA continuation: domestic partners, grandchildren (unless adopted by you), stepchildren (unless adopted by you). Although these individuals do not have an independent right to elect COBRA continuation coverage, if you elect COBRA continuation coverage for yourself, you may also cover your Dependents even if they are not considered qualified beneficiaries under COBRA. However, such individuals’ coverage will terminate when your COBRA continuation coverage terminates. The sections titled “Secondary Qualifying Events” and “Medicare Extension For Your Dependents” are not applicable to these individuals.

Secondary Qualifying Events

If, as a result of your termination of employment or reduction in work hours, your Dependent(s) have elected COBRA continuation coverage and one or more Dependents experience another COBRA qualifying event, the affected Dependent(s) may elect to extend their COBRA continuation coverage for an additional 18 months (7 months if the secondary event occurs within the disability extension period) for a maximum of 36 months from the initial qualifying event. The second qualifying event must occur before the end of the initial 18 months of COBRA continuation coverage or within the disability extension period discussed below. Under no circumstances will COBRA continuation coverage be available for more than 36 months from the initial qualifying event. Secondary qualifying events are: your death; your divorce or legal separation; or, for a Dependent child, failure to continue to qualify as a Dependent under the Plan.

Disability Extension

If, after electing COBRA continuation coverage due to your termination of employment or reduction in work hours, you or one of your Dependents is determined by the Social Security Administration (SSA) to be totally disabled under Title II or XVI of the SSA, you and all of your Dependents who have

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elected COBRA continuation coverage may extend such continuation for an additional 11 months, for a maximum of 29 months from the initial qualifying event.

To qualify for the disability extension, all of the following requirements must be satisfied:

- SSA must determine that the disability occurred prior to or within 60 days after the disabled individual elected COBRA continuation coverage; and
- A copy of the written SSA determination must be provided to the Plan Administrator within 60 calendar days after the date the SSA determination is made AND before the end of the initial 18-month continuation period.

If the SSA later determines that the individual is no longer disabled, you must notify the Plan Administrator within 30 days after the date the final determination is made by SSA. The 11-month disability extension will terminate for all covered persons on the first day of the month that is more than 30 days after the date the SSA makes a final determination that the disabled individual is no longer disabled.

All causes for “Termination of COBRA Continuation” listed below will also apply to the period of disability extension.

Medicare Extension for Your Dependents
When the qualifying event is your termination of employment or reduction in work hours and you became enrolled in Medicare (Part A, Part B or both) within the 18 months before the qualifying event, COBRA continuation coverage for your Dependents will last for up to 36 months after the date you became enrolled in Medicare. Your COBRA continuation coverage will last for up to 18 months from the date of your termination of employment or reduction in work hours.

Termination of COBRA Continuation
COBRA continuation coverage will be terminated upon the occurrence of any of the following:

- the end of the COBRA continuation period of 18, 29 or 36 months, as applicable;
- failure to pay the required premium within 30 calendar days after the due date;
- cancellation of the Employer’s policy with Cigna;
- after electing COBRA continuation coverage, a qualified beneficiary enrolls in Medicare (Part A, Part B, or both);
- after electing COBRA continuation coverage, a qualified beneficiary becomes covered under another group health plan, unless the qualified beneficiary has a condition for which the new plan limits or excludes coverage under a pre-existing condition provision. In such case coverage will continue until the earliest of: the end of the applicable maximum period; the date the pre-existing condition provision is no longer applicable; or the occurrence of an event described in one of the first three bullets above;
- any reason the Plan would terminate coverage of a participant or beneficiary who is not receiving continuation coverage (e.g., fraud).

Employer’s Notification Requirements
Your Employer is required to provide you and/or your Dependents with the following notices:

- An initial notification of COBRA continuation rights must be provided within 90 days after your (or your spouse’s) coverage under the Plan begins (or the Plan first becomes subject to COBRA continuation requirements, if later). If you and/or your Dependents experience a qualifying event before the end of that 90-day period, the initial notice must be provided within the timeframe required for the COBRA continuation coverage election notice as explained below.
- A COBRA continuation coverage election notice must be provided to you and/or your Dependents within the following timeframes:
  - if the Plan provides that COBRA continuation coverage and the period within which an Employer must notify the Plan Administrator of a qualifying event starts upon the occurrence of a qualifying event, 44 days after the qualifying event occurs; or
  - in the case of a multi-employer plan, no later than 14 days after the end of the period in which Employers must provide notice of a qualifying event to the Plan Administrator.

How to Elect COBRA Continuation Coverage
The COBRA coverage election notice will list the individuals who are eligible for COBRA continuation coverage and inform you of the applicable premium. The notice will also include instructions for electing COBRA continuation coverage. You must notify the Plan Administrator of your election no later than the due date stated on the COBRA election notice. If a written election notice is required, it must be post-marked no later than the due date stated on the COBRA election notice. If you do not make proper notification by the due date shown on the notice, you and your Dependents will lose the right to elect COBRA continuation coverage. If you reject COBRA continuation coverage before the due date, you may change your mind as long as you furnish a completed election form before the due date.

Each qualified beneficiary has an independent right to elect COBRA continuation coverage. Continuation coverage may be elected for only one, several, or for all Dependents who are qualified beneficiaries. Parents may elect to continue coverage.
on behalf of their Dependent children. You or your spouse may elect continuation coverage on behalf of all the qualified beneficiaries. You are not required to elect COBRA continuation coverage in order for your Dependents to elect COBRA continuation.

**How Much Does COBRA Continuation Coverage Cost?**

Each qualified beneficiary may be required to pay the entire cost of continuation coverage. The amount may not exceed 102% of the cost to the group health plan (including both Employer and Employee contributions) for coverage of a similarly situated active Employee or family member. The premium during the 11-month disability extension may not exceed 150% of the cost to the group health plan (including both employer and employee contributions) for coverage of a similarly situated active Employee or family member.

For example: If the Employee alone elects COBRA continuation coverage, the Employee will be charged 102% (or 150%) of the active Employee premium. If the spouse or one Dependent child alone elects COBRA continuation coverage, they will be charged 102% (or 150%) of the active Employee premium. If more than one qualified beneficiary elects COBRA continuation coverage, they will be charged 102% (or 150%) of the applicable family premium.

**When and How to Pay COBRA Premiums**

**First payment for COBRA continuation**

If you elect COBRA continuation coverage, you do not have to send any payment with the election form. However, you must make your first payment no later than 45 calendar days after the date of your election. (This is the date the Election Notice is postmarked, if mailed.) If you do not make your first payment within that 45 days, you will lose all COBRA continuation rights under the Plan.

**Subsequent payments**

After you make your first payment for COBRA continuation coverage, you will be required to make subsequent payments of the required premium for each additional month of coverage. Payment is due on the first day of each month. If you make a payment on or before its due date, your coverage under the Plan will continue for that coverage period without any break.

**Grace periods for subsequent payments**

Although subsequent payments are due by the first day of the month, you will be given a grace period of 30 days after the first day of the coverage period to make each monthly payment. Your COBRA continuation coverage will be provided for each coverage period as long as payment for that coverage period is made before the end of the grace period for that payment. However, if your payment is received after the due date, your coverage under the Plan may be suspended during this time. Any providers who contact the Plan to confirm coverage during this time may be informed that coverage has been suspended. If payment is received before the end of the grace period, your coverage will be reinstated back to the beginning of the coverage period. This means that any claim you submit for benefits while your coverage is suspended may be denied and may have to be resubmitted once your coverage is reinstated. If you fail to make a payment before the end of the grace period for that coverage period, you will lose all rights to COBRA continuation coverage under the Plan.

**You Must Give Notice of Certain Qualifying Events**

If you or your Dependent(s) experience one of the following qualifying events, you must notify the Plan Administrator within 60 calendar days after the later of the date the qualifying event occurs or the date coverage would cease as a result of the qualifying event:

- Your divorce or legal separation; or
- Your child ceases to qualify as a Dependent under the Plan.
- The occurrence of a secondary qualifying event as discussed under “Secondary Qualifying Events” above (this notice must be received prior to the end of the initial 18- or 29-month COBRA period).

(Also refer to the section titled “Disability Extension” for additional notice requirements.)

**Newly Acquired Dependents**

If you acquire a new Dependent through marriage, birth, adoption or placement for adoption while your coverage is being continued, you may cover such Dependent under your COBRA continuation coverage. However, only your newborn or adopted Dependent child is a qualified beneficiary and may continue COBRA continuation coverage for the remainder of the coverage period following your early termination of COBRA coverage or due to a secondary qualifying event. COBRA coverage for your Dependent spouse and any Dependent children who are not your children (e.g., stepchildren or grandchildren) will cease on the date your COBRA coverage ceases and they are not eligible for a secondary qualifying event.

**COBRA Continuation for Retirees Following Employer’s Bankruptcy**

If you are covered as a retiree, and a proceeding in bankruptcy is filed with respect to the Employer under Title 11 of the United States Code, you may be entitled to COBRA.
continuation coverage. If the bankruptcy results in a loss of coverage for you, your Dependents or your surviving spouse within one year before or after such proceeding, you and your covered Dependents will become COBRA qualified beneficiaries with respect to the bankruptcy. You will be entitled to COBRA continuation coverage until your death. Your surviving spouse and covered Dependent children will be entitled to COBRA continuation coverage for up to 36 months following your death. However, COBRA continuation coverage will cease upon the occurrence of any of the events listed under “Termination of COBRA Continuation” above.

**Interaction With Other Continuation Benefits**
You may be eligible for other continuation benefits under state law. Refer to the Termination section for any other continuation benefits.

**ERISA Required Information**
The name of the Plan is:

The Oberlin College Health Plan

The name, address, ZIP code and business telephone number of the sponsor of the Plan is:

Oberlin College
173 West Lorain Street
Oberlin, OH 44074
440-775-8430

Employer Identification Number (EIN):
340714363

Plan Number: 506

The name, address, ZIP code and business telephone number of the Plan Administrator is:

Employer named above

The name, address and ZIP code of the person designated as agent for service of legal process is:

Employer named above

The office designated to consider the appeal of denied claims is:

The Cigna Claim Office responsible for this Plan

The cost of the Plan is shared by Employee and Employer.

The Plan’s fiscal year ends on 12/31.

The preceding pages set forth the eligibility requirements and benefits provided for you under this Plan.

**Plan Trustees**
A list of any Trustees of the Plan, which includes name, title and address, is available upon request to the Plan Administrator.

**Plan Type**
The plan is a healthcare benefit plan.

**Collective Bargaining Agreements**
You may contact the Plan Administrator to determine whether the Plan is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements and if a particular Employer is a sponsor. A copy is available for examination from the Plan Administrator upon written request.

**Discretionary Authority**
The Plan Administrator delegates to Cigna the discretionary authority to interpret and apply plan terms and to make factual determinations in connection with its review of claims under the plan. Such discretionary authority is intended to include, but not limited to, the determination of the eligibility of persons desiring to enroll in or claim benefits under the plan, the determination of whether a person is entitled to benefits under the plan, and the computation of any and all benefit payments. The Plan Administrator also delegates to Cigna the discretionary authority to perform a full and fair review, as required by ERISA, of each claim denial which has been appealed by the claimant or his duly authorized representative.

**Plan Modification, Amendment and Termination**
The Employer as Plan Sponsor reserves the right to, at any time, change or terminate benefits under the Plan, to change or terminate the eligibility of classes of employees to be covered by the Plan, to amend or eliminate any other plan term or condition, and to terminate the whole plan or any part of it. Contact the Employer for the procedure by which benefits may be changed or terminated, by which the eligibility of classes of employees may be changed or terminated, or by which part or all of the Plan may be terminated. No consent of any participant is required to terminate, modify, amend or change the Plan.

Termination of the Plan together with termination of the insurance policy(s) which funds the Plan benefits will have no adverse effect on any benefits to be paid under the policy(s) for any covered medical expenses incurred prior to the date that policy(s) terminates. Likewise, any extension of benefits under the policy(s) due to you or your Dependent's total disability which began prior to and has continued beyond the date the policy(s) terminates will not be affected by the Plan termination. Rights to purchase limited amounts of life and medical insurance to replace part of the benefits lost because the policy(s) terminated may arise under the terms of the policy(s). A subsequent Plan termination will not affect the extension of benefits and rights under the policy(s).
Your coverage under the Plan’s insurance policy(s) will end on the earliest of the following dates:

- the date you leave Active Service (or later as explained in the Termination Section);
- the date you are no longer in an eligible class;
- if the Plan is contributory, the date you cease to contribute;
- the date the policy(s) terminates.

See your Plan Administrator to determine if any extension of benefits or rights are available to you or your Dependents under this policy(s). No extension of benefits or rights will be available solely because the Plan terminates.

Statement of Rights

As a participant in the plan you are entitled to certain rights and protections under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). ERISA provides that all plan participants shall be entitled to:

Receive Information About Your Plan and Benefits

- examine, without charge, at the Plan Administrator’s office and at other specified locations, such as worksites and union halls, all documents governing the plan, including insurance contracts and collective bargaining agreements and a copy of the latest annual report (Form 5500 Series) filed by the plan with the U.S. Department of Labor and available at the Public Disclosure room of the Employee Benefits Security Administration.
- obtain, upon written request to the Plan Administrator, copies of documents governing the plan, including insurance contracts and collective bargaining agreements, and a copy of the latest annual report (Form 5500 Series) and updated summary plan description. The administrator may make a reasonable charge for the copies.
- receive a summary of the Plan’s annual financial report. The Plan Administrator is required by law to furnish each person under the Plan with a copy of this summary financial report.

Continue Group Health Plan Coverage

- continue health care coverage for yourself, your spouse or Dependents if there is a loss of coverage under the Plan as a result of a qualifying event. You or your Dependents may have to pay for such coverage. Review this summary plan description and the documents governing the Plan on the rules governing your federal continuation coverage rights.

Prudent Actions by Plan Fiduciaries

In addition to creating rights for plan participants, ERISA imposes duties upon the people responsible for the operation of the employee benefit plan. The people who operate your plan, called “fiduciaries” of the Plan, have a duty to do so prudently and in the interest of you and other plan participants and beneficiaries. No one, including your employer, your union, or any other person may fire you or otherwise discriminate against you in any way to prevent you from obtaining a welfare benefit or exercising your rights under ERISA. If your claim for a welfare benefit is denied or ignored you have a right to know why this was done, to obtain copies of documents relating to the decision without charge, and to appeal any denial, all within certain time schedules.

Enforce Your Rights

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

In addition, if you disagree with the plan’s decision or lack thereof concerning the qualified status of a domestic relations order or a medical child support order, you may file suit in federal court. If it should happen that plan fiduciaries misuse the plan’s money, or if you are discriminated against for asserting your rights, you may seek assistance from the U.S. Department of Labor, or you may file suit in a federal court. The court will decide who should pay court costs and legal fees. If you are successful the court may order the person you have sued to pay these costs and fees. If you lose, the court may order you to pay these costs and fees, for example if it finds your claim is frivolous.

Assistance with Your Questions

If you have any questions about your plan, you should contact the plan administrator. If you have any questions about this statement or about your rights under ERISA, or if you need assistance in obtaining documents from the plan administrator, you should contact the nearest office of the Employee Benefits Security Administration, U.S. Department of Labor listed in your telephone directory or the Division of Technical Assistance and Inquiries, Employee Benefits Security Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210. You may also obtain certain publications about your rights and responsibilities under ERISA by calling the publications hotline of the Employee Benefits Security Administration.
Notice of an Appeal or a Grievance

The appeal or grievance provision in this certificate may be superseded by the law of your state. Please see your explanation of benefits for the applicable appeal or grievance procedure.

Cigna Vision Second Level Appeals Address

Please submit your Level 2 Grievance documents to the following address:

Cigna
NAU National Appeals Unit
P.O. Box 188044
Chattanooga, TN 37422

When You Have A Complaint Or An Appeal

Definitions

“Adverse benefit determination” means a decision by a health plan issuer:

- To deny, reduce, or terminate a requested health care service or payment in whole or in part, including all of the following:
  - A determination that the health care service does not meet the health plan issuer’s requirements for medical necessity, appropriateness, health care setting, level of care, or effectiveness, including experimental or investigational treatments;
  - A determination of an individual’s eligibility for individual health insurance coverage, including coverage offered to individuals through a non-employer group, to participate in a plan or health insurance coverage;
  - A determination that a health care service is not a covered benefit;
  - The imposition of an exclusion, including exclusions for pre-existing conditions, source of injury, network, or any other limitation on benefits that would otherwise be covered.
- Not to issue individual health insurance coverage to an applicant, including coverage offered to individuals through a non-employer group;
- To rescind coverage on a health benefit plan.

“Authorized representative” means an individual who represents a covered person in an internal appeal or external review process of an adverse benefit determination who is any of the following:

- A person to whom a covered individual has given express, written consent to represent that individual in an internal appeals process or external review process of an adverse benefit determination;
- A person authorized by law to provide substituted consent for a covered individual;
- A family member or a treating health care professional, but only when the covered person is unable to provide consent.

“Covered person” means a policyholder, subscriber, enrollee, member, or individual covered by a health benefit plan. “Covered person” does include the covered person’s authorized representative with regard to an internal appeal or external review.

“Covered benefits” or “benefits” means those health care services to which a covered person is entitled under the terms of a health benefit plan.

“Final adverse benefit determination” means an adverse benefit determination that is upheld at the completion of a health plan issuer’s internal appeals process.

“Health benefit plan” means a policy, contract, certificate, or agreement offered by a health plan issuer to provide, deliver, arrange for, pay for, or reimburse any of the costs of health care services.

“Health care services” means services for the diagnosis, prevention, treatment, cure, or relief of a health condition, illness, injury, or disease.

“Health plan issuer” means an entity subject to the insurance laws and rules of this state, or subject to the jurisdiction of the superintendent of insurance, that contracts, or offers to contract to provide, deliver, arrange for, pay for, or reimburse any of the costs of health care services under a health benefit plan, including a sickness and accident insurance company, a health insuring corporation, a fraternal benefit society, a self-funded multiple employer welfare arrangement, or a nonfederal, government health plan. “Health plan issuer” includes a third party administrator to the extent that the benefits that such an entity is contracted to administer under a health benefit plan are subject to the insurance laws and rules of this state or subject to the jurisdiction of the superintendent.

“Independent review organization” means an entity that is accredited to conduct independent external reviews of adverse benefit determinations.

“Rescission” or “to rescind” means a cancellation or discontinuance of coverage that has a retroactive effect. “Rescission” does not include a cancellation or discontinuance of coverage that has only a prospective effect or a cancellation or discontinuance of coverage that is effective retroactively to
the extent it is attributable to a failure to timely pay required premiums or contributions towards the cost of coverage.

“Stabilize” means the provision of such medical treatment as may be necessary to assure, within reasonable medical probability that no material deterioration of a covered person’s medical condition is likely to result from or occur during a transfer, if the medical condition could result in any of the following:

- Placing the health of the covered person or, with respect to a pregnant woman, the health of the woman or her unborn child, in serious jeopardy;
- Serious impairment to bodily functions;
- Serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part.

In the case of a woman having contractions, “stabilize” means such medical treatment as may be necessary to deliver, including the placenta.

“Superintendent” means the superintendent of insurance.

When You Have a Complaint

For the purposes of this section, any reference to "you," "your" or "Member" also refers to a representative or provider designated by you to act on your behalf, unless otherwise noted.

We want you to be completely satisfied with the care you receive. That is why we have established a process for addressing your concerns and solving your problems.

Start With Customer Service

We are here to listen and to help. If you have a concern regarding a person, a service, the quality of care, or contractual benefits, you may call our toll-free number and explain your concern to one of our Customer Service representatives. Please call us at the Customer Service Toll-Free Number that appears on your Benefit Identification card, explanation of benefits or claim form.

We will do our best to resolve the matter on your initial contact. If we need more time to review or investigate your concern, we will get back to you as soon as possible, but in any case within 30 days.

If you are not satisfied with the results of a coverage decision, you can start the appeals procedure.

Internal Appeals Procedure

Cigna has a two-step appeals procedure for coverage decisions. To initiate an appeal, you must submit a request for an appeal in writing, within 365 days of receipt of a denial notice, to the following address:

Cigna HealthCare, Inc.
National Appeals Unit
P.O. Box 188011
Chattanooga, TN 37422

You should state the reason why you feel your appeal should be approved and include any information supporting your appeal. If you are unable or choose not to write, you may ask to register your appeal by telephone. Call us at the toll-free number on your Benefit Identification card, explanation of benefits or claim form.

Level One Appeal

Your appeal will be reviewed and the decision made by someone not involved in the initial decision. Appeals involving Medical Necessity or clinical appropriateness will be considered by a health care professional.

For level one appeals, we will respond in writing with a decision within 15 calendar days after we receive an appeal for a required preservice or concurrent care coverage determination (decision).

We will respond within 30 calendar days after we receive an appeal for a postservice coverage determination. If more time or information is needed to make the determination, we will notify you in writing to request an extension of up to 15 calendar days and to specify any additional information needed to complete the review.

You may request that the appeal process be expedited if, (a) the time frames under this process would seriously jeopardize your life, health or ability to regain maximum function or in the opinion of your Physician would cause you severe pain which cannot be managed without the requested services; or (b) your appeal involves nonauthorization of an admission or continuing inpatient Hospital stay.

Cigna’s Physician reviewer, in consultation with the treating Physician, will decide if an expedited appeal is necessary. When an appeal is expedited, we will respond orally with a decision within 72 hours, followed up in writing.

Level Two Appeal

If you are dissatisfied with our level one appeal decision, you may request a second review. To start a level two appeal, follow the same process required for a level one appeal.

If the appeal involves a coverage decision based on issues of medical necessity, clinical appropriateness or experimental treatment, a medical review will be conducted by a Physician reviewer in the same or similar specialty as the care under consideration, as determined by Cigna’s Physician reviewer. For all other coverage plan-related appeals, a second-level review will be conducted by someone who was not involved in any previous decision related to your appeal, and not a subordinate of previous decision makers. Provide all relevant documentation with your second-level appeal request.

For required preservice and concurrent care coverage determinations, the review will be completed within 15 calendar days. For postservice claims, the review will be completed within 30 calendar days. If more time or
information is needed to make the determination, we will notify you in writing to request an extension of up to 15 calendar days and to specify any additional information needed by us to complete the review.

You will be notified in writing of the decision within five working days after the decision is made, and within the review time frames above if Cigna does not approve the requested coverage.

You may request that the appeal process be expedited if, the time frames under this process would seriously jeopardize your life, health or ability to regain maximum function or in the opinion of your Physician would cause you severe pain which cannot be managed without the requested services; or your appeal involves nonauthorization of an admission or continuing inpatient Hospital stay. Cigna's Physician reviewer or your treating Physician will decide if an expedited appeal is necessary. When an appeal is expedited, we will respond orally within 72 hours, followed up in writing.

**Understanding the External Review Process**

Under Chapter 3922 of the Ohio Revised Code all health plan issuers must provide a process that allows a person covered under a health benefit plan or a person applying for health benefit plan coverage to request an independent external review of an adverse benefit determination. This is a summary of that external review process. An adverse benefit determination is a decision by Cigna to deny benefits because services are not covered, are excluded, or limited under the plan, or the covered person is not eligible to receive the benefit.

The adverse benefit determination may involve an issue of medical necessity, appropriateness, health care setting, or level of care or effectiveness. An adverse benefit determination can also be a decision to deny health benefit plan coverage or to rescind coverage.

**Opportunity for External Review**

An external review may be conducted by an Independent Review Organization (IRO) or by the Ohio Department of Insurance. The covered person does not pay for the external review. There is no minimum cost of health care services denied in order to qualify for an external review. However, the covered person must generally exhaust the health plan issuer’s internal appeal process before seeking an external review. Exceptions to this requirement will be included in the notice of the adverse benefit determination.

External Review by an IRO - A covered person is entitled to an external review by an IRO in the following instances:

- The adverse benefit determination involves a medical judgment or is based on any medical information.
- The adverse benefit determination indicates the requested service is experimental or investigational, the requested health care service is not explicitly excluded in the covered person’s health benefit plan, and the treating physician certifies at least one of the following:
  - Standard health care services have not been effective in improving the condition of the covered person.
  - Standard health care services are not medically appropriate for the covered person.
  - No available standard health care service covered by Cigna is more beneficial than the requested health care service.

There are two types of IRO reviews, standard and expedited. A standard review is normally completed within 30 days. An expedited review for urgent medical situations is normally completed within 72 hours and can be requested if any of the following applies:

- The covered person’s treating physician certifies that the adverse benefit determination involves a medical condition that could seriously jeopardize the life or health of the covered person or would jeopardize the covered person’s ability to regain maximum function if treatment is delayed until after the time frame of an expedited internal appeal.
- The covered person’s treating physician certifies that the final adverse benefit determination involves a medical condition that could seriously jeopardize the life or health of the covered person or would jeopardize the covered person’s ability to regain maximum function if treatment is delayed until after the time frame of a standard external review.
- The final adverse benefit determination concerns an admission, availability of care, continued stay, or health care service for which the covered person received emergency services, but has not yet been discharged from a facility.
- An expedited internal appeal is already in progress for an adverse benefit determination of experimental or investigational treatment and the covered person’s treating physician certifies in writing that the recommended health care service or treatment would be significantly less effective if not promptly initiated.

NOTE: An expedited external review is not available for retrospective final adverse benefit determinations (meaning the health care service has already been provided to the covered person).

External Review by the Ohio Department of Insurance - A covered person is entitled to an external review by the Department in the either of the following instances:

- The adverse benefit determination is based on a contractual issue that does not involve a medical judgment or medical information.
• The adverse benefit determination for an emergency medical condition indicates that medical condition did not meet the definition of emergency AND Cigna’s decision has already been upheld through an external review by an IRO.

**Request for External Review**

Regardless of whether the external review case is to be reviewed by an IRO or the Department of Insurance, the covered person, or an authorized representative, must request an external review through Cigna within 180 days of the date of the notice of final adverse benefit determination issued by Cigna.

All requests must be in writing, except for a request for an expedited external review. Expedited external reviews may be requested electronically or orally; however written confirmation of the request must be submitted to Cigna no later than five (5) days after the initial request. The covered person will be required to consent to the release of applicable medical records and sign a medical records release authorization.

If the request is complete Cigna will initiate the external review and notify the covered person in writing, or immediately in the case of an expedited review, that the request is complete and eligible for external review. The notice will include the name and contact information for the assigned IRO or the Ohio Department of Insurance (as applicable) for the purpose of submitting additional information. When a standard review is requested, the notice will inform the covered person that, within 10 business days after receipt of the notice, they may submit additional information in writing to the IRO or the Ohio Department of Insurance (as applicable) for consideration in the review. Cigna will also forward all documents and information used to make the adverse benefit determination to the assigned IRO or the Ohio Department of Insurance (as applicable).

If the request is not complete Cigna will inform the covered person in writing and specify what information is needed to make the request complete. If Cigna determines that the adverse benefit determination is not eligible for external review, Cigna must notify the covered person in writing and provide the covered person with the reason for the denial and inform the covered person that the denial may be appealed to the Ohio Department of Insurance.

The Ohio Department of Insurance may determine the request is eligible for external review regardless of the decision by Cigna and require that the request be referred for external review. The Department’s decision will be made in accordance with the terms of the health benefit plan and all applicable provisions of the law.

**IRO Assignment**

When Cigna initiates an external review by an IRO, the Ohio Department of Insurance web-based system randomly assigns the review to an accredited IRO that is qualified to conduct the review based on the type of health care service. An IRO that has a conflict of interest with Cigna, the covered person, the health care provider or the health care facility will not be selected to conduct the review.

**IRO Review and Decision**

The IRO must consider all documents and information considered by Cigna in making the adverse benefit determination, any information submitted by the covered person and other information such as; the covered person’s medical records, the attending health care professional’s recommendation, consulting reports from appropriate health care professionals, the terms of coverage under the health benefit plan, the most appropriate practice guidelines, clinical review criteria used by the health plan issuer or its utilization review organization, and the opinions of the IRO’s clinical reviewers.

The IRO will provide a written notice of its decision within 30 days of receipt by Cigna of a request for a standard review or within 72 hours of receipt by Cigna of a request for an expedited review. This notice will be sent to the covered person, Cigna and the Ohio Department of Insurance and must include the following information:

- A general description of the reason for the request for external review.
- The date the independent review organization was assigned by the Ohio Department of Insurance to conduct the external review.
- The dates over which the external review was conducted.
- The date on which the independent review organization’s decision was made.
- The rationale for its decision.
- References to the evidence or documentation, including any evidence-based standards, that was used or considered in reaching its decision.

NOTE: Written decisions of an IRO concerning an adverse benefit determination that involves a health care treatment or service that is stated to be experimental or investigational also includes the principle reason(s) for the IRO’s decision and the written opinion of each clinical reviewer including their recommendation and their rationale for the recommendation.

**Binding Nature of External Review Decision**

An external review decision is binding on Cigna except to the extent Cigna has other remedies available under state law. The decision is also binding on the covered person except to the extent the covered person has other remedies available under applicable state or federal law.

A covered person may not file a subsequent request for an external review involving the same adverse benefit.
determination that was previously reviewed unless new medical or scientific evidence is submitted to Cigna.

If You Have Questions About Your Rights or Need Assistance
You may contact Cigna:
Cigna HealthCare Inc.
National Appeals Organization (NAO)
PO Box 188011
Chattanooga, TN 37422
1-800-Cigna24
www.Cigna.com
You may also contact the Ohio Department of Insurance:
Ohio Department of Insurance
ATTN: Consumer Affairs
50 West Town Street, Suite 300, Columbus, OH 43215
800-686-1526 / 614-644-2673
614-644-3744 (fax)
614-644-3745 (TDD)
Contact ODI Consumer Affairs:
https://secured.insurance.ohio.gov/ConsumServ/ConServComments.asp
File a Consumer Complaint:
http://insurance.ohio.gov/Consumer/OCS/Pages/ConsComp1.aspx

Notice of Benefit Determination on Appeal
Every notice of a determination on appeal will be provided in writing or electronically and, if an adverse benefit determination, will include: the specific reason or reasons for the adverse benefit determination; reference to the specific plan provisions on which the determination is based; a statement that the claimant is entitled to receive, upon request and free of charge, reasonable access to and copies of all documents, records, and other Relevant Information as defined; a statement describing any voluntary appeal procedures offered by the plan and the claimant's right to bring an action under ERISA section 502(a); and upon request and free of charge, a copy of any internal rule, guideline, protocol or other similar criterion that was relied upon in making the adverse benefit determination regarding your appeal, and an explanation of the scientific or clinical judgment for a determination that is based on a Medical Necessity, experimental treatment or other similar exclusion or limit; limit. You also have the right to bring a civil action under Section 502(a) of ERISA if you are not satisfied with the decision on review. You or your plan may have other voluntary alternative dispute resolution options such as Mediation. One way to find out what may be available is to contact your local U.S. Department of Labor office and your State insurance regulatory agency. You may also contact the Plan Administrator.

Relevant Information
Relevant Information is any document, record, or other information which was relied upon in making the benefit determination; was submitted, considered, or generated in the course of making the benefit determination, without regard to whether such document, record, or other information was relied upon in making the benefit determination; demonstrates compliance with the administrative processes and safeguards required by federal law in making the benefit determination; or constitutes a statement of policy or guidance with respect to the plan concerning the denied treatment option or benefit or the claimant's diagnosis, without regard to whether such advice or statement was relied upon in making the benefit determination.

Legal Action
If your plan is governed by ERISA, you have the right to bring a civil action under Section 502(a) of ERISA if you are not satisfied with the outcome of the Appeals Procedure. In most instances, you may not initiate a legal action against Cigna until you have completed the Level One and Level Two Appeal processes. If your Appeal is expedited, there is no need to complete the Level Two process prior to bringing legal action.

Definitions
Active Service
You will be considered in Active Service:
• on any of your Employer's scheduled work days if you are performing the regular duties of your work on a full-time basis on that day either at your Employer's place of business or at some location to which you are required to travel for your Employer's business.
• on a day which is not one of your Employer's scheduled work days if you were in Active Service on the preceding scheduled work day.
Dependent
Dependents are:
- your lawful spouse; or
- your Domestic Partner; and
- any unmarried child of yours who is
  - less than 23 years old.
  - 23 or more years old and primarily supported by you and incapable of self-sustaining employment by reason of mental or physical disability. Proof of the child's condition and dependence must be submitted to Cigna within 31 days after the date the child ceases to qualify above. From time to time, but not more frequently than once a year, Cigna may require proof of the continuation of such condition and dependence.

The term child means a child born to you or a child legally adopted by you, including that child from the first day of placement in your home, regardless of whether the adoption has become final. It also includes a stepchild who lives with you, a foster child, or a child for whom you are the legal guardian. If your Domestic Partner has a child who lives with you, that child will also be included as a Dependent.

Benefits for a Dependent child or student will continue until the last day of the calendar month in which the limiting age is reached.

Anyone who is eligible as an Employee will not be considered as a Dependent.

No one may be considered as a Dependent of more than one Employee.

Domestic Partner
A Domestic Partner is defined as a person of the same sex who:
- shares your permanent residence;
- has resided with you for no less than one year;
- is no less than 18 years of age;
- is financially interdependent with you and has proven such interdependence by providing documentation of at least two of the following arrangements: common ownership of real property or a common leasehold interest in such property; community ownership of a motor vehicle; a joint bank account or a joint credit account; designation as a beneficiary for life insurance or retirement benefits or under your partner's will; assignment of a durable power of attorney or health care power of attorney; or such other proof as is considered by Cigna to be sufficient to establish financial interdependency under the circumstances of your particular case;
- is not a blood relative any closer than would prohibit legal marriage; and
- has signed jointly with you, a notarized affidavit attesting to the above which can be made available to Cigna upon request.

In addition, you and your Domestic Partner will be considered to have met the terms of this definition as long as neither you nor your Domestic Partner:
- has signed a Domestic Partner affidavit or declaration with any other person within twelve months prior to designating each other as Domestic Partners hereunder;
- is currently legally married to another person; or
- has any other Domestic Partner, spouse or spouse equivalent of the same sex.

You and your Domestic Partner must have registered as Domestic Partners, if you reside in a state that provides for such registration.

The section of this certificate entitled "COBRA Continuation Rights Under Federal Law" will not apply to your Domestic Partner and his or her Dependents.
**Employee**

- you are an administrative assistant who is appointed and scheduled to work at least 18 hours per week for at least nine (9) months per calendar year; or
- you are a unionized service employee who is appointed and scheduled to work at least 20 hours per week on either a full year or school year basis;
- you are a unionized security employee who is appointed and scheduled to work at least 20 hours per week on either a full year or school year basis;
- you are a unionized security employee who is appointed and scheduled to work 20 hours per week;
- you are a faculty member who is appointed at least 4/9 of a full-time appointment;
- you are an administrative or professional staff worker who is appointed to work at least half-time for nine (9) months per calendar year;
- you are an intern in active appointments of half-time or more.

**Medicaid**

The term Medicaid means a state program of medical aid for needy persons established under Title XIX of the Social Security Act of 1965 as amended.

**Medically Necessary/Medical Necessity**

Medically Necessary Covered Services and Supplies are those determined by the Medical Director to be:

- required to diagnose or treat an illness, injury, disease or its symptoms;
- in accordance with generally accepted standards of medical practice;
- clinically appropriate in terms of type, frequency, extent, site and duration;
- not primarily for the convenience of the patient, Physician or other health care provider; and
- rendered in the least intensive setting that is appropriate for the delivery of the services and supplies. Where applicable, the Medical Director may compare the cost-effectiveness of alternative services, settings or supplies when determining least intensive setting.

**Medicare**

The term Medicare means the program of medical care benefits provided under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act of 1965 as amended.

**Ophthalmologist**

The term Ophthalmologist means a person practicing ophthalmology within the scope of his license. It will also include a physician operating within the scope of his license when he performs any of the Vision Care services described in the policy.
**Optician**
The term Optician means a fabricator and dispenser of eyeglasses and/or contact lenses. An optician fills prescriptions for glasses and other optical aids as specified by optometrists or ophthalmologists. The state in which an optician practices may or may not require licensure for rendering of these services.

**Optometrist**
The term Optometrist means a person practicing optometry within the scope of his license. It will also include a physician operating within the scope of his license when he performs any of the Vision Care services described in the policy.

**Sickness – For Medical Insurance**
The term Sickness means a physical or mental illness. It also includes pregnancy. Expenses incurred for routine Hospital and pediatric care of a newborn child prior to discharge from the Hospital nursery will be considered to be incurred as a result of Sickness.

**Vision Provider**
The term Vision Provider means: an optometrist, ophthalmologist, optician or a group partnership or other legally recognized aggregation of such professionals; duly licensed and in good standing with the relevant public licensing bodies to provide covered vision services within the scope of the Vision Providers’ respective licenses.