

CWP dba Mister Car Wash

ANNUAL COMPLIANCE RIDER

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2016

ACTXD16
3337921

This document printed in May, 2016 takes the place of any documents previously issued to you which described your benefits.

Printed in U.S.A.

Home Office: Bloomfield, Connecticut

Mailing Address: Hartford, Connecticut 06152

CIGNA HEALTH AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, a Cigna company (hereinafter called Cigna)

ANNUAL COMPLIANCE RIDER

No. ACTXD16

Policyholder: CWP dba Mister Car Wash

Rider Eligibility: Each Employee

Policy No. or Nos. 3337921-DENTH, DENTL

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2016

You will become insured on the date you become eligible, 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. If you are not insured for the benefits described in your certificate on that date, the effective date of this annual compliance rider will be the date you become insured.

This Annual Compliance Rider forms a part of the certificate issued to you by Cigna describing the benefits provided under the policy(ies) specified above.

This Annual Compliance Rider replaces any other Annual Compliance Rider issued to you on a prior date.

The provisions set forth in this Annual Compliance Rider comply with legislative requirements of the State of Texas regarding group insurance plans covering insureds. These provisions supersede any provisions in your certificate to the contrary unless the provisions in your certificate result in greater benefits.

READ THE FOLLOWING

NOTE: The provisions identified in this rider are specifically applicable ONLY for:

- Benefit plans which have been made available by your Employer to you and/or your Dependents;
- Benefit plans for which you and/or your Dependents are eligible;
- Benefit plans which you have elected for you and/or your Dependents;
- Benefit plans which are currently effective for you and/or your Dependents.


Anna Krishtul, Corporate Secretary

Coordination Of This Contract's Benefits With Other Benefits

The following text replaces the **Coordination of Benefits** section in your dental certificate:

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 accord 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 equal 100 percent of the total allowable expense.

Definitions

- (a) 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, blanket, or franchise accident and health insurance policies, excluding disability income protection coverage; individual and group health maintenance organization evidences of coverage; individual accident and health insurance policies; individual and group preferred provider benefit plans and exclusive provider benefit plans; group insurance contracts, individual insurance contracts and subscriber contracts that pay or reimburse for the cost of dental care; medical care components of individual and group long-term care contracts; limited benefit coverage that is not issued to supplement individual or group in-force policies; uninsured arrangements of group or group-type coverage; the medical benefits coverage in automobile insurance contracts; and Medicare or other governmental benefits, as permitted by law.
 - (2) Plan does not include: disability income protection coverage; the Texas Health Insurance Pool; workers' compensation insurance coverage; hospital confinement indemnity coverage or other fixed indemnity coverage; specified disease coverage; supplemental benefit coverage; accident only coverage; specified accident coverage; school accident-type coverages that cover students for

accidents only, including athletic injuries, either on a "24-hour" or a "to and from school" basis; benefits provided in long-term care insurance contracts for non-medical services, for example, personal care, adult day care, homemaker services, assistance with activities of daily living, respite care, and custodial care or for contracts that pay a fixed daily benefit without regard to expenses incurred or the receipt of services; Medicare supplement policies; a state plan under Medicaid; a governmental plan that, by law, provides benefits that are in excess of those of any private insurance plan; or other nongovernmental plan; or an individual accident and health insurance policy that is designed to fully integrate with other policies through a variable deductible.

Each contract for coverage under (a)(1) or (a)(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.

- (b) "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 like benefits, and may apply other separate COB provisions 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 equal 100 percent of the total allowable expense.

- (c) "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 health care provider or physician by law or in accord 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:

- (1) 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.
- (2) If a person is covered by two or more plans that do not have negotiated fees and compute their benefit payments based on the usual and customary fees, allowed amounts, 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.
- (3) If a person is covered by two 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.
- (4) If a person is covered by one plan that does not have negotiated fees and that calculates its benefits or services based on usual and customary fees, allowed amounts, relative value schedule reimbursement methodology, or other similar reimbursement methodology, and another plan that provides its benefits or services based on negotiated fees, the primary plan's payment arrangement must be the allowable expense for all plans. However, if the health care provider or physician 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 health care provider's or physician's contract permits, the negotiated fee or payment must be the allowable expense used by the secondary plan to determine its benefits.
- (5) 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, prior authorization of admissions, and preferred health care provider and physician arrangements.
- (d) "Allowed amount" is the amount of a billed charge that a carrier determines to be covered for services provided by a nonpreferred health care provider or physician. The allowed amount includes both the carrier's payment and any applicable deductible, copayment, or Coinsurance amounts for which the insured is responsible.
- (e) "Closed panel plan" is a plan that provides health care benefits to covered persons primarily in the form of services through a panel of health care providers and

physicians that have contracted with or are employed by the plan, and that excludes coverage for services provided by other health care providers and physicians, except in cases of emergency or referral by a panel member.

- (f) "Custodial parent" is the parent with the right to designate the primary residence of a child by a court order under the Texas Family Code or other applicable law, or in the absence of a court order, 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 under any other plan.
- (b) Except as provided in (c), a plan that does not contain a COB provision that is consistent with this policy is always primary unless the provisions of both plans state that the complying plan is primary.
- (c) 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 must 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.
- (d) 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.
- (e) If the primary plan is a closed panel plan and the secondary plan is not, the secondary plan must pay or provide benefits as if it were the primary plan when a covered person uses a noncontracted health care provider or physician, except for emergency services or authorized referrals that are paid or provided by the primary plan.
- (f) When multiple contracts providing coordinated coverage are treated as a single plan under this subchapter, this section applies only to the plan as a whole, and coordination among the component contracts is governed by the terms of the contracts. If more than one carrier pays or provides benefits under the plan, the carrier designated as primary within the plan must be responsible for the plan's compliance with this subchapter.
- (g) If a person is covered by more than one secondary plan, the order of benefit determination rules of this subchapter decide the order in which secondary plans' benefits are

determined in relation to each other. Each secondary plan must take into consideration the benefits of the primary plan or plans and the benefits of any other plan that, under the rules of this contract, has its benefits determined before those of that secondary plan.

- (h) Each plan determines its order of benefits using the first of the following rules that apply.
- (1) Nondependent 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, 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. An example includes a retired Employee.
 - (2) Dependent Child Covered Under More Than One Plan. Unless there is a court order stating otherwise, plans covering a Dependent child must determine the order of benefits using the following rules that apply.
 - (A) For a Dependent child whose parents are married or are living together, whether or not they have ever been married:
 - (i) The plan of the parent whose birthday falls earlier in the calendar year is the primary plan; or
 - (ii) If both parents have the same birthday, the plan that has covered the parent the longest is the primary plan.
 - (B) For a Dependent child whose parents are divorced, separated, or not living together, whether or not they have ever been married:
 - (i) if a court order 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 order states that both parents are responsible for the Dependent child's health care expenses or health care coverage, the provisions of (h)(2)(A) must determine the order of benefits.
 - (iii) if a court order 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 (h)(2)(A) must determine the order of benefits.
 - (iv) if there is no court order allocating responsibility for the Dependent child's health care expenses or health care coverage, the order of benefits for the child are as follows:
 - (I) the plan covering the custodial parent;
 - (II) the plan covering the spouse of the custodial parent;
 - (III) the plan covering the noncustodial parent; then
 - (IV) the plan covering the spouse of the noncustodial 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 (h)(2)(A) or (h)(2)(B) must determine the order of benefits as if those individuals were the parents of the child.
 - (D) For a Dependent child who has coverage under either or both parents' plans and has his or her own coverage as a Dependent under a spouse's plan, (h)(5) applies.
 - (E) In the event the Dependent child's coverage under the spouse's plan began on the same date as the Dependent child's coverage under either or both parents' plans, the order of benefits must be determined by applying the birthday rule in (h)(2)(A) to the Dependent child's parent(s) and the Dependent's spouse.
 - (3) Active, 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 that covers 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 plan that covers the same person as a retired or laid-off Employee or as a Dependent of a retired or laid-off Employee does not have this rule, and as a result, the plans do not agree on the order of benefits, this rule does not apply. This rule does not apply if (h)(1) can determine the order of benefits.
 - (4) COBRA or State Continuation Coverage. If a person whose coverage is provided under 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, 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 does not apply. This rule does not apply if (h)(1) can determine the order of benefits.

- (5) Longer or Shorter Length of Coverage. The plan that has covered the person as an Employee, member, policyholder, subscriber, or retiree longer is the primary plan, and the plan that has covered the person the shorter period is the secondary plan.
- (6) If the preceding rules do not determine the order of benefits, the allowable expenses must 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 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 equal 100 percent of the total allowable expense for that claim. In addition, the secondary plan must 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 nonpanel provider, benefits are not payable by one closed panel plan, COB must not apply between that plan and other closed panel plans.

Compliance With Federal And State Laws Concerning Confidential 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 will comply with federal and state law concerning confidential information for the purpose of applying these rules and determining benefits payable under this plan and other plans covering the person claiming benefits. Each person claiming benefits under

this plan must give Cigna any facts it needs to apply those rules and determine benefits.

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.

HC-COB121

09-14
VI AC

Covered Dental Expense

The following Covered Expenses text for “Class IV Services – Orthodontics” in your dental certificate is replaced as follows:

Class IV Services - Orthodontics

Each month of active treatment is a separate Dental Service.

Covered Expenses include:

Orthodontic work-up including x-rays, diagnostic casts and treatment plan and the first month of active treatment including all active treatment and retention appliances.

Continued active treatment after the first month.

Fixed or Removable Appliances - Only one appliance per person for tooth guidance or to control harmful habits.

Periodic observation of patient dentition to determine when orthodontic treatment should begin, at intervals established by the dentist, up to four times per calendar year.

HC-DEN6

04-10
V3 AC

Covered Dental Expense

If Class V Services are included, then the following page replaces the “Class V Services – Temporomandibular Joint

Dysfunction” section shown under the **Covered Dental Expense** section in your dental certificate:

Class V Services - Temporomandibular Joint Dysfunction

Only the dental service listed below will be considered a covered expense for the treatment of Temporomandibular Joint Dysfunction:

- Occlusal orthotic device.

HC-DEN146

04-10
V1 AC1

Definitions

The following replaces the definition of “Dentist” shown in the **Definitions** section of your dental certificate:

Dentist

The term Dentist means a person practicing dentistry or oral surgery within the scope of his license. It will also include a provider operating within the scope of his license when he performs any of the Dental Services described in the policy.

HC-DFS125

04-10
V3 AC

Definitions

The following replaces the definition of “Maximum Reimbursable Charge” shown in the **Definitions** section of your dental certificate:

Maximum Reimbursable Charge - Dental

The Maximum Reimbursable Charge for covered services is determined based on the lesser of:

- the provider’s normal charge for a similar service or supply; or
- the policyholder-selected percentile of charges made by providers of such service or supply in the geographic area where it is received as compiled in a database selected by Cigna.

The percentile used to determine the Maximum Reimbursable Charge is listed in The Schedule.

The Maximum Reimbursable Charge is subject to all other benefit limitations and applicable coding and payment methodologies determined by Cigna. Additional information about how Cigna determines the Maximum Reimbursable Charge is available upon request.

HC-DFS752

07-14
V5 AC

The following Federal Requirements replace any such provisions shown in your Certificate.

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.

HC-FED1

10-10 AC

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 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 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.

HC-FED67

09-14
AC

COBRA Continuation Rights Under Federal Law

For You and Your Dependents

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.

HC-FED54

12-13
AC1

HC-FED70

12-14
AC1

COBRA Continuation Rights Under Federal Law

For You and Your Dependents

The following paragraphs regarding the “Trade Act of 2002” are hereby rendered NULL and VOID:

Trade Act of 2002

The Trade Act of 2002 created a new tax credit for certain individuals who become eligible for trade adjustment assistance and for certain retired Employees who are receiving pension payments from the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) (eligible individuals). Under the new tax provisions, eligible individuals can either take a tax credit or get advance payment of 72.5% of premiums paid for qualified health insurance, including continuation coverage. If you have questions about these new tax provisions, you may call the Health Coverage Tax Credit Customer Contact Center toll-free at 1-866-628-4282. TDD/TYY callers may call toll-free at 1-866-626-4282. More information about the Trade Act is also available at www.doleta.gov/tradeact.

In addition, if you initially declined COBRA continuation coverage and, within 60 days after your loss of coverage under the Plan, you are deemed eligible by the U.S. Department of Labor or a state labor agency for trade adjustment assistance (TAA) benefits and the tax credit, you may be eligible for a special 60 day COBRA election period. The special election period begins on the first day of the month that you become TAA-eligible. If you elect COBRA coverage during this special election period, COBRA coverage will be effective on the first day of the special election period and will continue for 18 months, unless you experience one of the events discussed under “Termination of COBRA Continuation” above. Coverage will not be retroactive to the initial loss of coverage. If you receive a determination that you are TAA-eligible, you must notify the Plan Administrator immediately.

HC-FED66

07-14
AC

ERISA Required Information

The following bullet under “Continue Group Health Plan Coverage” section found under the **ERISA Required Information** provision in your certificate is being amended to read as follows:

- 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 the documents governing the Plan on the rules governing your federal continuation coverage rights.

The following bullet under the “Continue Group Health Plan Coverage” section found under the ERISA Required Information provision of your dental certificate is hereby removed:

- reduction or elimination of exclusionary periods of coverage for preexisting conditions under your group health plan, if you have creditable coverage from another plan. You should be provided a certificate of creditable coverage, free of charge, from your group health plan or health insurance issuer when you lose coverage under the plan, when you become entitled to elect federal continuation coverage, when your federal continuation coverage ceases, if you request it before losing coverage, or if you request it up to 24 months after losing coverage. Without evidence of creditable coverage, you may be subject to a preexisting condition exclusion for 12 months (18 months for late enrollees) after your enrollment date in your coverage.

The following paragraph under “Enforce Your Rights” section found under the **ERISA Required Information** provision in your certificate is being amended to read as follows:

Under ERISA, there are steps you can take to enforce the above rights. For instance, if you request a copy of documents governing the plan 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.

HC-FED72

05-15
AC