

St. John's University

CIGNA DENTAL PREFERRED
PROVIDER INSURANCE

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2015

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

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Important Information

THIS IS NOT AN INSURED BENEFIT PLAN. THE BENEFITS DESCRIBED IN THIS BOOKLET OR ANY RIDER ATTACHED HERETO ARE SELF-INSURED BY ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY WHICH IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR PAYMENT. CIGNA HEALTH AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY (CIGNA) PROVIDES CLAIM ADMINISTRATION SERVICES TO THE PLAN, BUT CIGNA DOES NOT INSURE THE BENEFITS DESCRIBED.

THIS DOCUMENT MAY USE WORDS THAT DESCRIBE A PLAN INSURED BY CIGNA. BECAUSE THE PLAN IS NOT INSURED BY CIGNA, ALL REFERENCES TO INSURANCE SHALL BE READ TO INDICATE THAT THE PLAN IS SELF-INSURED. FOR EXAMPLE, REFERENCES TO "CIGNA," "INSURANCE COMPANY," AND "POLICYHOLDER" SHALL BE DEEMED TO MEAN YOUR "EMPLOYER" AND "POLICY" TO MEAN "PLAN" AND "INSURED" TO MEAN "COVERED" AND "INSURANCE" SHALL BE DEEMED TO MEAN "COVERAGE."

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

Health Care Services

A denial of claim or a clinical decision regarding health care services will be made by qualified clinical personnel. Notice of denial or determination will include information regarding the basis for denial or determination and any further appeal rights.

Authorization

No authorization will be required prior to receiving Emergency Services.

Non-English Assistance

For non-English assistance in speaking to Member Services, please use the translation service provided by AT+T. For a translated document, please contact Customer Service at the toll-free telephone number shown on your ID card.

New York Disclosure and Synopsis Statement

The accident and health insurance evidenced by this certificate provides dental insurance only.

This Schedule highlights the benefits of the plan. The benefits shown may not always be payable because the plan contains certain limitations and exclusions. Dental Expense Benefits, for instance, are not payable for such things as work-related injuries or unnecessary care. These limitations and others can be found in their entirety on subsequent pages of the certificate.

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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.

You may get the required claim forms from the website listed on your identification card or by calling Member Services using the toll-free number on your identification card.

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 one year (365 days) 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 one year, 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.

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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 30 hours a week; and
- you pay any required contribution.

If you were previously insured and your insurance ceased, you must satisfy the New Employee Group 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.

Initial Employee Group: You are in the Initial Employee Group if you are employed in a class of employees on the date that class of employees becomes a Class of Eligible Employees as determined by your Employer.

New Employee Group: You are in the New Employee Group if you are not in the Initial Employee Group.

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.

Waiting Period

Initial Employee Group: None.

New Employee Group: The first day of the month following date of hire.

Classes of Eligible Employees

Each Employee as reported to the insurance company by your Employer.

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).

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Late Entrant Limit

Coverage for late entrants:

- Class I, Class II, and Class IV services are paid at the amounts set forth in The Schedule.
- Class III services are not payable until after a person has been continuously insured for 12 months. This limit no longer applies after 12 months.

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Cigna Dental Preferred Provider Insurance

The Schedule

For You and Your Dependents

The Dental Benefits Plan offered by your Employer includes two options. When you select a Participating Provider, this plan pays a greater share of the cost than if you were to select a non-Participating Provider.

Emergency Services

The Benefit Percentage for Emergency Services incurred for charges made by a non-Participating Provider is the same Benefit Percentage as for Participating Provider Charges. Dental Emergency services are required immediately to either alleviate pain or to treat the sudden onset of an acute dental condition. These are usually minor procedures performed in response to serious symptoms, which temporarily relieve significant pain, but do not effect a definitive cure, and which, if not rendered, will likely result in a more serious dental or medical complication.

Deductibles

Deductibles are expenses to be paid by you or your Dependent. Deductibles are in addition to any Coinsurance. Once the Deductible maximum in The Schedule has been reached you and your family need not satisfy any further dental deductible for the rest of that year.

Participating Provider Payment

Participating Provider services are paid based on the Contracted Fee that is agreed to by the provider and Cigna. Based on the provider’s Contracted Fee, a higher level of plan payment may be made to a Participating Provider resulting in a lower payment responsibility for you. To determine how your Participating Provider compares refer to your provider directory.

Provider information may change annually; refer to your provider directory prior to receiving a service. You have access to a list of all providers who participate in the network by visiting www.mycigna.com.

Non-Participating Provider Payment

Non-Participating Provider services are paid based on the Maximum Reimbursable Charge. For this plan, the Maximum Reimbursable Charge is calculated at the 90th percentile of all provider charges in the geographic area.

Simultaneous Accumulation of Amounts

Benefits paid for Participating and non-Participating Provider services will be applied toward both the Participating and non-Participating Provider maximum shown in the Schedule.

Expenses incurred for either Participating or non-Participating Provider charges will be used to satisfy both the Participating and non-Participating Provider Deductibles shown in the Schedule.

BENEFIT HIGHLIGHTS	CIGNA DPPO ADVANTAGE PARTICIPATING PROVIDER	CIGNA DPPO PARTICIPATING PROVIDER AND NON- PARTICIPATING PROVIDER
Classes I, II, III Combined Calendar Year Maximum		\$2,000
Class IV Lifetime Maximum	\$1,500	\$1,500

BENEFIT HIGHLIGHTS	CIGNA DPPO ADVANTAGE PARTICIPATING PROVIDER	CIGNA DPPO PARTICIPATING PROVIDER AND NON-PARTICIPATING PROVIDER
Calendar Year Deductible Individual Family Maximum		\$25 per person \$75 per family
Lifetime Class IV Deductible	\$50	\$50
Class I Preventive Care	100%	80%
Class II Basic Restorative	80% after plan deductible	80% after plan deductible
Class III Major Restorative	50% after plan deductible	50% after plan deductible
Class IV Orthodontia Class IV Orthodontia applies only to a Dependent Child less than 19 years of age.	60% after separate Class IV deductible	60% after separate Class IV deductible

Missing Teeth Limitation

There is no payment for replacement of teeth that are missing when a person first becomes insured.

This payment limitation no longer applies after 12 months of continuous coverage.

This limit will not apply to any person who is a member of the Initial Employee group.

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Covered Dental Expense

Covered Dental Expense means that portion of a Dentist's charge that is payable for a service delivered to a covered person provided:

- the service is ordered or prescribed by a Dentist;
- is essential for the Necessary care of teeth;
- the service is within the scope of coverage limitations;
- the deductible amount in The Schedule has been met;
- the maximum benefit in The Schedule has not been exceeded;
- the charge does not exceed the amount allowed under the Alternate Benefit Provision;
- for Class I, II or III the service is started and completed while coverage is in effect, except for services described in the "Benefits Extension" section.

Alternate Benefit Provision

If more than one covered service will treat a dental condition, payment is limited to the least costly service provided it is a professionally accepted, necessary and appropriate treatment.

If the covered person requests or accepts a more costly covered service, he or she is responsible for expenses that exceed the amount covered for the least costly service. Therefore, Cigna recommends Predetermination of Benefits before major treatment begins.

You have the right to appeal the denial of the requested procedure.

Predetermination of Benefits

Predetermination of Benefits is a voluntary review of a Dentist's proposed treatment plan and expected charges. It is not preauthorization of service and is not required.

The treatment plan should include supporting pre-operative x-rays and other diagnostic materials as requested by Cigna's

dental consultant. If there is a change in the treatment plan, a revised plan should be submitted.

Cigna will determine covered dental expenses for the proposed treatment plan. If there is no Predetermination of Benefits, Cigna will determine covered dental expenses when it receives a claim.

Review of proposed treatment is advised whenever extensive dental work is recommended when charges exceed \$200.

Predetermination of Benefits is not a guarantee of a set payment. Payment is based on the services that are actually delivered and the coverage in force at the time services are completed.

Covered Services

The following section lists covered dental services. Cigna may agree to cover expenses for a service not listed. To be considered the service should be identified using the American Dental Association Uniform Code of Dental Procedures and Nomenclature, or by description and then submitted to Cigna.

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Dental PPO – Participating and Non-Participating Providers

Plan payment for a covered service delivered by a Participating Provider is the Contracted Fee for that procedure, times the benefit percentage that applies to the class of service, as specified in the Schedule.

The covered person is responsible for the balance of the Contracted Fee.

Plan payment for a covered service delivered by a non-Participating Provider is the Maximum Reimbursable Charge for that procedure, times the benefit percentage that applies to the class of service, as specified in the Schedule.

The covered person is responsible for the balance of the non-Participating Provider's actual charge.

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Class I Services – Diagnostic and Preventive

Clinical oral examination – Only 2 per person per calendar year.

Palliative (emergency) treatment of dental pain, minor procedures, when no other definitive Dental Services are

performed. (Any x-ray taken in connection with such treatment is a separate Dental Service.)

X-rays – Complete series or Panoramic (Panorex) – 1 every 5 calendar years.

Bitewing x-rays – 1 every 2 calendar years.

Prophylaxis (Cleaning), including Periodontal maintenance procedures (following active therapy) – Only 2 per person per calendar year.

Topical application of fluoride (excluding prophylaxis) – Limited to persons less than 19 years old. Only 1 per person per calendar year.

Topical application of sealant, per tooth, on a posterior tooth for a person less than 14 years old - Only 1 treatment per tooth in any 3 calendar years.

Space Maintainers, fixed unilateral – Limited to nonorthodontic treatment.

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Class II Services – Basic Restorations, Periodontics, Endodontics, Oral Surgery, Prosthodontic Maintenance

Amalgam Filling

Composite/Resin Filling

Root Canal Therapy – Any x-ray, test, laboratory exam or follow-up care is part of the allowance for root canal therapy and not a separate Dental Service.

Osseous Surgery – Flap entry and closure is part of the allowance for osseous surgery and not a separate Dental Service.

Periodontal Scaling and Root Planing – Entire Mouth

Adjustments – Complete Denture

Any adjustment of or repair to a denture within 6 months of its installation is not a separate Dental Service.

Recement Bridge

Routine Extractions

Surgical Removal of Erupted Tooth Requiring Elevation of Mucoperiosteal Flap and Removal of Bone and/or Section of Tooth

Removal of Impacted Tooth, Soft Tissue

Removal of Impacted Tooth, Partially Bony

Removal of Impacted Tooth, Completely Bony

Local anesthetic, analgesic and routine postoperative care for extractions and other oral surgery procedures are not separately reimbursed but are considered as part of the submitted fee for the global surgical procedure.

General Anesthesia – Paid as a separate benefit only when Medically or Dentally Necessary, as determined by Cigna, and when administered in conjunction with complex oral surgical procedures which are covered under this plan.

I.V. Sedation – Paid as a separate benefit only when Medically or Dentally Necessary, as determined by Cigna, and when administered in conjunction with complex oral surgical procedures which are covered under this plan.

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Class III Services - Major Restorations, Dentures and Bridgework

Crowns

Note: Crown restorations are Dental Services only when the tooth, as a result of extensive caries or fracture, cannot be restored with amalgam, composite/resin, silicate, acrylic or plastic restoration.

Porcelain Fused to High Noble Metal

Full Cast, High Noble Metal

Three-Fourths Cast, Metallic

Removable Appliances

Complete (Full) Dentures, Upper or Lower

Partial Dentures

Lower, Cast Metal Base with Resin Saddles (including any conventional clasps, rests and teeth)

Upper, Cast Metal Base with Resin Saddles (including any conventional clasps rests and teeth)

Fixed Appliances

Bridge Pontics - Cast High Noble Metal

Bridge Pontics - Porcelain Fused to High Noble Metal

Bridge Pontics - Resin with High Noble Metal

Retainer Crowns - Resin with High Noble Metal

Retainer Crowns - Porcelain Fused to High Noble Metal

Retainer Crowns - Full Cast High Noble Metal

Prosthesis Over Implant – A prosthetic device, supported by an implant or implant abutment is a Covered Expense.

Replacement of any type of prosthesis with a prosthesis supported by an implant or implant abutment is only payable if the existing prosthesis, is not serviceable and cannot be repaired.

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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.

The total amount payable for all expenses incurred for Orthodontics during a Dependent child's lifetime will not be more than the Orthodontia Maximum shown in the Schedule.

Payments for comprehensive full-banded Orthodontic treatment are made in installments. Benefit payments will be made every 3 months. The first payment is due when the appliance is installed. Later payments are due at the end of each 3-month period. The first installment is 25% of the charge for the entire course of treatment. The remainder of the charge is prorated over the estimated duration of treatment. Payments are only made for services provided while such child is insured. If insurance coverage ends or treatment ceases, payment for the last 3-month period will be prorated.

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Expenses Not Covered

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

- services performed solely for cosmetic reasons;
- replacement of a lost or stolen appliance;
- replacement of a bridge, crown or denture within 5 years after the date it was originally installed unless: the replacement is made necessary by the placement of an original opposing full denture or the necessary extraction of

- natural teeth; or the bridge, crown or denture, while in the mouth, has been damaged beyond repair as a result of an injury received while a person is insured for these benefits;
- any replacement of a bridge, crown or denture which is or can be made useable according to common dental standards;
- procedures, appliances or restorations (except full dentures) whose main purpose is to: change vertical dimension; diagnose or treat conditions or dysfunction of the temporomandibular joint; stabilize periodontally involved teeth; or restore occlusion;
- porcelain or acrylic veneers of crowns or pontics on, or replacing the upper and lower first, second and third molars;
- bite registrations; precision or semiprecision attachments; or splinting;
- instruction for plaque control, oral hygiene and diet;
- dental services that do not meet common dental standards;
- services that are deemed to be medical services;
- services and supplies received from a Hospital;
- the surgical placement of an implant body or framework of any type; surgical procedures in anticipation of implant placement; any device, index, or surgical template guide used for implant surgery; treatment or repair of an existing implant; prefabricated or custom implant abutments; removal of an existing implant;
- services for which benefits are not payable according to the "General Limitations" section.

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General Limitations

Dental Benefits

No payment will be made for expenses incurred for you or any one of your Dependents:

- for or in connection with an Injury arising out of, or in the course of, any employment for wage or profit;
- for or in connection with a Sickness which is covered under any workers' compensation or similar law;
- 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 condition;
- services or supplies received as a result of dental disease, defect or injury due to an act of war, declared or undeclared;
- to the extent that payment is unlawful where the person resides when the expenses are incurred;

- for charges which the person is not legally required to pay;
- for charges which would not have been made if the person had no insurance;
- to the extent that billed charges exceed the rate of reimbursement as described in the Schedule;
- for charges for unnecessary care, treatment or surgery;
- for or in connection with experimental procedures or treatment methods not approved by the American Dental Association or the appropriate dental specialty society.

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Coordination of Benefits

This section is intended to establish uniformity in the permissive use of overinsurance provisions and to avoid claim delays and misunderstandings that could otherwise result from the use of inconsistent or incompatible provisions among plans.

A coordination of benefits (COB) provision is one that is intended to avoid claims payment delays and duplication of benefits when a person is covered by two or more plans providing benefits or services for medical, dental or other care or treatment. It avoids claims payment delays by establishing an order in which plans pay their claims and providing the authority for the orderly transfer of information needed to pay claims promptly. It avoids duplication of benefits by permitting a reduction of the benefits of a plan when, by the rules established by this section, it does not have to pay its benefits first.

A plan that does not include such a COB provision may not take the benefits of another plan into account when it determines its benefits. There are two exceptions:

- a contract holder's coverage that is designed to supplement a part of a basic package of benefits may provide that the supplementary coverage shall be excess to any other parts of the plan provided by the contract holder; and
- any noncontributory group or blanket insurance coverage which is in force on January 1, 1987 which provides excess major medical benefits intended to supplement any basic benefits on a covered person may continue to be excess to such basic benefits.

Definitions

For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings set forth below:

Plan

A plan is a form of coverage written on an expense-incurred basis with which coordination is allowed. The definition of Plan in a contract must state the types of coverage which will be considered in applying the COB provision of that contract.

This section uses the term Plan. However, a contract may, instead, use program or some other term.

Plan shall not include individual or family:

- insurance contracts;
- direct-payment subscriber contracts;
- coverage through health maintenance organizations (HMO's); or
- coverage under other prepayment, group practice and individual practice Plans.

Plan may include:

- group insurance and group or group remittance subscriber contracts;
- uninsured arrangements of group coverage;
- group coverage through HMO's and other prepayment, group practice and individual practice Plans; and
- blanket contracts, except as stated in the last paragraph of this section.

Plan may include the medical benefits coverage in group and individual mandatory automobile "no-fault" and traditional mandatory automobile "fault" type contracts.

Plan may include Medicare or other governmental benefits.

That part of the definition of plan may be limited to the hospital, medical and surgical benefits of the governmental program. However, Plan shall not include a State Plan under Medicaid, and shall not include a law or plan when, by law, its benefits are excess to those of any private insurance plan or other nongovernmental Plan.

Plan shall not include blanket school accident coverages or such coverages issued to a substantially similar group as defined in section 52.70(d)(6) of the NY Insurance Law, where the policyholder pays the premium.

This Plan

In a COB provision, the term This Plan refers to the part of the contract providing the health care benefits to which the COB provision applies and which may be reduced on account 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 of its benefits (such as dental benefits), coordinating only with like

benefits, and may apply other separate COB provisions to coordinate other benefits.

Primary Plan

A Primary Plan is one whose benefits for a person's health care coverage must be determined without taking the existence of any other Plan into consideration. A Plan is a Primary Plan if either:

- the plan either has no order of benefit determination rules, or it has rules which differ from those permitted by this section; or
- all plans which cover the person use the order of benefit determination rules required by this section and under those rules the Plan determines its benefits first.

There may be more than one Primary Plan (for example, two plans which have no order of benefit determination rules).

Secondary Plan

A Secondary Plan is one which is not a Primary Plan. If a person is covered by more than one Secondary Plan, the order of benefit determination rules of this section decide the order in which their benefits are determined in relation to each other. The benefits of each Secondary Plan may take into consideration the benefits of the Primary Plan or Plans and the benefits of any other Plan which, under the rules of this section, has its benefits determined before those of that Secondary Plan.

Allowable Expense

Allowable expense is the necessary, reasonable, and customary item of expense for health care, when the item of expense is covered at least in part under any of the Plans involved, except where a statute requires a different definition. However, items of expense under coverages such as dental care, vision care, prescription drug or hearing aid programs may be excluded from the definition of allowable expense. A Plan which provides benefits only for any such items of expense may limit its definition of allowable expenses to like items of expense.

When a Plan provides benefits in the form of services, the Reasonable Cash Value of each service will be considered as both an allowable expense and a benefit paid.

The difference between the cost of a private hospital room and the cost of a semiprivate hospital room is not considered an allowable expense under the above definition unless the patient's stay in a private hospital room is medically necessary in terms of generally accepted medical practice.

When COB is restricted in its use to specific coverage in a contract (for example, major medical or dental), the definition of Allowable Expense must include the corresponding expenses or services to which COB applies.

Claim Determination Period

A Claim Determination Period is the period of time, which must not be less than 12 consecutive months, over which allowable expenses are compared with total benefits payable in the absence of COB, to determine:

- whether overinsurance exists; and
- how much each Plan will pay or provide.

A Claim Determination Period is usually a calendar year, but a Plan may use some other period of time that fits the coverage of the contract. A person may be covered by a Plan during a portion of a Claim Determination Period if that person's coverage starts or ends during the Claim Determination Period.

As each claim is submitted, each Plan is to determine its liability and pay or provide benefits based upon allowable expenses incurred to that point in the Claim Determination Period. But that determination is subject to adjustment as later allowable expenses are incurred in the same Claim Determination Period.

Reasonable Cash Value

An amount which a duly licensed provider of health care services usually charges patients and which is within the range of fees usually charged for the same service by other health care providers located within the immediate geographic area.

Order of Benefit Determination Rules

The Primary Plan must pay or provide its benefits as if the Secondary Plan or Plans did not exist. A Secondary Plan may take the benefits of another Plan into account only when, under these rules, it is secondary to that other Plan.

When there is a basis for a claim under more than one Plan, a Plan with a coordination of benefits provision complying with this section is a Secondary Plan which has its benefits determined after those of the other Plan, unless the other Plan has a COB provision complying with this section in which event the order of benefit determination rules will apply.

The order of benefit payments is determined using the first of the following rules which applies:

- the benefits of a Plan which covers the person as an employee, member (that is, other than as a dependent) are determined before those of a Plan which covers the person as a dependent;
- except as stated in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph, when a Plan and another Plan cover the same child as a dependent of different persons, called parents:
 - the benefits of the Plan of the parent whose birthday falls earlier in a year are determined before those of the Plan of the parent whose birthday falls later in that year; but
 - if both parents have the same birthday, the benefits of the Plan which covered the parent longer are determined

before those of the Plan which covered the other parent for a shorter period of time;

- if the other Plan does not have the rule described above, but instead has a rule based upon the gender of the parent, and if, as a result, the Plans do not agree on the order of benefits, the rule in the other Plan will determine the order of benefits;
- the word birthday refers only to month and day in a calendar year, not the year in which the person was born;
- if two or more Plans cover a person as a dependent child of divorced or separated parents, benefits for the child are determined in this order:
 - first, the Plan of the parent with custody of the child;
 - then, the Plan of the spouse of the parent with custody of the child;
 - finally, the Plan of the parent not having custody of the child; and
- if the specific terms of a court decree state that one of the parents is responsible for the health care expenses of the child, and the entity obligated to pay or provide the benefits of the Plan of that parent has actual knowledge of those terms, the benefits of that Plan are determined first. This paragraph does not apply with respect to any Claim Determination Period or Plan year during which any benefits are actually paid or provided before the entity has that actual knowledge;
- the benefits of a Plan which covers a person as an employee who is neither laid off nor retired (or as that employee's dependent) are determined before those of a Plan which covers that person as a laid off or retired employee (or as that employee's dependent). If the other Plan does not have this rule, and if, as a result, the Plans do not agree on the order of benefits, this subparagraph is ignored;
- if none of the above rules determines the order of benefits, the benefits of the Plan which covered an employee, member or subscriber longer are determined before those of the Plan which covered that person for the shorter time.
 - to determine the length of time a person has been covered under a Plan, two Plans shall be treated as one if the claimant was eligible under the second within 24 hours after the first ended. Thus, the start of a new Plan does not include:
 - a change in the amount or scope of a Plan's benefits;
 - a change in the entity which pays, provides or administers the Plan's benefits; or
 - a change from one type of Plan to another (such as, from a single employer Plan to that of a multiple employer Plan).

- The claimant's length of time covered under a Plan is measured from the claimant's first date of coverage under that Plan. If that date is not readily available, the date the claimant first became a member of the group shall be used as the date from which to determine the length of time the claimant's coverage under the present Plan has been in force.

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Expenses For Which A Third Party May Be Responsible

This plan does not cover:

- Expenses incurred by you or your Dependent (hereinafter individually and collectively referred to as a "Participant,") for which another party may be responsible as a result of having caused or contributed to an Injury or Sickness.
- Expenses incurred by a Participant to the extent any payment is received for them either directly or indirectly from a third party tortfeasor or as a result of a settlement, judgment or arbitration award in connection with any automobile medical, automobile no-fault, uninsured or underinsured motorist, homeowners, workers' compensation, government insurance (other than Medicaid), or similar type of insurance or coverage.

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 as described above, the plan is granted a right of reimbursement, to the extent of the benefits provided by the plan, from the proceeds of any recovery whether by settlement, judgment, or otherwise.

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 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.
- Any reference to state law in any other provision of this plan shall not be applicable to this provision, if the plan is governed by ERISA. 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.

HC-SUB2

04-10

V1

Payment of Benefits

To Whom Payable

Dental Benefits are 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.

Cigna may, at its option, make payment to you for the cost of any Covered Expenses from a Non-Participating Provider even if benefits have been assigned. When benefits are paid to you or your Dependent, you or your Dependents are responsible for reimbursing the provider.

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.

HC-POB42

04-10

V1

Miscellaneous

Clinical research has established an association between dental disease and complication of some medical conditions, such as the conditions noted below.

If you are a Cigna Dental plan member and you have one or more of the conditions listed below, you may apply for 100% reimbursement of your copayment or coinsurance for certain periodontal or caries-protection procedures (up to the applicable plan maximum reimbursement levels and annual plan maximums.)

For members with diabetes, cerebrovascular or cardiovascular disease:

- periodontal scaling and root planing (sometimes referred to as “deep cleaning”)
- periodontal maintenance

For members who are pregnant:

- periodic, limited and comprehensive oral evaluation.
- periodontal evaluation
- periodontal maintenance
- periodontal scaling and root planing (sometimes referred to as “deep cleaning”)
- treatment of inflamed gums around wisdom teeth.
- an additional cleaning during pregnancy.
- palliative (emergency) treatment – minor procedure

For members with chronic kidney disease or going to or having undergone an organ transplant or undergoing head and neck Cancer Radiation:

- topical application of fluoride
- topical fluoride varnish
- application of sealant
- periodontal scaling and root planing (sometimes referred to as “deep cleaning”)
- periodontal maintenance

Please refer to the plan enrollment materials for further details.

HC-POBS

04-10
v1

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 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 up to 18 months of coverage 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 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 your insurance.

A retiree is defined as a former Full-time, Active Staff or Administrative Employee who is enrolled in any other welfare benefit plan of the University (i.e.medical) and who, at the time he or she retired from the University, was at least 55 years of age and had a minimum of 10 years of Full-Time service with the University and the sum of his or her age and years of Full-Time Service with the University equaled 75 years or more: or

A Full-time Active Faculty Employee who is enrolled in any other welfare benefit plan of the University (i.e., medical) and who retired from the University at or after 65 or who was granted early retirement benefits pursuant to the applicable collective bargaining agreement.

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.

HC-TRM3

04-10
VIM

Dental Benefits Extension

An expense incurred in connection with a Dental Service that is completed after a person's benefits cease will be deemed to be incurred while he is insured if:

for fixed bridgework and full or partial dentures, the first impressions are taken and/or abutment teeth fully prepared while he is insured and the device installed or delivered to him within 3 calendar months after his insurance ceases.

for a crown, inlay or onlay, the tooth is prepared while he is insured and the crown, inlay or onlay installed within 3 calendar months after his insurance ceases.

for root canal therapy, the pulp chamber of the tooth is opened while he is insured and the treatment is completed within 3 calendar months after his insurance ceases.

There is no extension for any Dental Service not shown above.

HC-BEX3

04-10
VI

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

Notice of Provider Directory/Networks

Notice Regarding Provider Directories and Provider Networks

If your Plan utilizes a network of Providers, a separate listing of Participating Providers who participate in the network is available to you without charge by visiting www.cigna.com; mycigna.com or by calling the toll-free telephone number on your ID card.

Your Participating Provider network consists of a group of local dental practitioners, of varied specialties as well as

general practice, who are employed by or contracted with Cigna HealthCare or Cigna Dental Health.

HC-FED2

10-10

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.

HC-FED4

10-10

Coverage of Students on Medically Necessary Leave of Absence

If your Dependent child is covered by this plan as a student, as defined in the Definition of Dependent, coverage will remain active for that child if the child is on a medically necessary leave of absence from a postsecondary educational institution (such as a college, university or trade school.)

Coverage will terminate on the earlier of:

- The date that is one year after the first day of the medically necessary leave of absence; or
- The date on which coverage would otherwise terminate under the terms of the plan.

The child must be a Dependent under the terms of the plan and must have been enrolled in the plan on the basis of being a student at a postsecondary educational institution immediately before the first day of the medically necessary leave of absence.

The plan must receive written certification from the treating physician that the child is suffering from a serious illness or injury and that the leave of absence (or other change in enrollment) is medically necessary.

A "medically necessary leave of absence" is a leave of absence from a postsecondary educational institution, or any other change in enrollment of the child at the institution that: starts while the child is suffering from a serious illness or condition; is medically necessary; and causes the child to lose student status under the terms of the plan.

HC-FED36

04-12

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 F.

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.

HC-FED7

10-10

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

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 for Medicaid, if it is cost effective. This includes premiums for continuation coverage required by federal law.

HC-FED13

10-10

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.

HC-FED17

10-10

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.

HC-FED18

10-10

Claim Determination Procedures Under ERISA

Procedures Regarding Medical Necessity Determinations

In general, health services and benefits must be Medically Necessary to be covered under the plan. The procedures for determining Medical Necessity vary, according to the type of service or benefit requested, and the type of health plan.

You or your authorized representative (typically, your health care provider) must request Medical Necessity determinations according to the procedures described below, in the booklet, and in your provider's network participation documents as applicable.

When services or benefits are determined to be not covered, you or your representative will receive a written description of the adverse determination, and may appeal the determination. Appeal procedures are described in the booklet, in your provider's network participation documents, and in the determination notices.

Postservice Determinations

When you or your representative requests prior authorization after services have been rendered, Cigna will notify you or your representative of the 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. The determination period will be suspended on the date Cigna sends such a notice of missing information, and the determination period will resume on the date you or your representative responds to the notice.

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.

Notice of Adverse Determination

Every notice of an adverse benefit determination will be provided in writing or electronically, and will include all of the following that pertain to the determination:

- the specific reason or reasons for the adverse determination;
- reference to the specific plan provisions on which the determination is based;
- a description of any additional material or information necessary to perfect the claim and an explanation of why such material or information is necessary;

- a description of the plan's review procedures and the time limits applicable, including a statement of a claimant's rights to bring a civil action under section 502(a) of ERISA following an adverse benefit determination on appeal, if applicable;
- 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 determination regarding your claim, 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; and
- in the case of a claim involving urgent care, a description of the expedited review process applicable to such claim.

HC-FED49

03-13

Dental - When You Have a Complaint or an Appeal

For the purposes of this section, any reference to “you” or “your” 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 Services

We are here to listen and help. If you have a concern regarding a person, a service, the quality of care, or contractual benefits, you may call the toll-free number on your ID card, explanation of benefits, or claim form and explain your concern to one of our Customer Service representatives. You may also express that concern in writing.

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 may start the appeals procedure.

Internal Appeals Procedure

To initiate an appeal, you must submit a request for an appeal in writing to Cigna within 180 days of receipt of a denial notice. 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 Cigna to register your appeal by telephone. Call or write us at the toll-free number on your ID card, explanation of benefits, or claim form.

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.

We will respond in writing with a decision 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.

External Review Procedure

If you are not fully satisfied with the decision of Cigna's internal appeal review regarding your Medical Necessity or clinical appropriateness issue, you may request that your appeal be referred to an Independent Review Organization (IRO). The IRO is composed of persons who are not employed by Cigna, or any of its affiliates. A decision to request an external review will not affect the claimant's rights to any other benefits under the plan.

There is no charge for you to initiate this external review. Cigna will abide by the decision of the IRO.

In order to request a referral to an IRO, the reason for the denial must be based on a Medical Necessity or clinical appropriateness determination by Cigna. Administrative, eligibility or benefit coverage limits or exclusions are not eligible for appeal under this process.

To request a review, you must notify the Appeals Coordinator within 4 months of your receipt of Cigna's appeal review denial. Cigna will then forward the file to a randomly selected IRO. The IRO will render an opinion within 30 days.

When requested and when a delay would be detrimental to your medical condition, as determined by Cigna's Dentist reviewer, the review shall be completed within 3 days. The external review is a voluntary program arranged by Cigna.

Notice of Benefit Determination on Appeal

Every notice of a determination on appeal will be provided in writing or electronically and, if an adverse determination, will include: the specific reason or reasons for the adverse 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 below; 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), if applicable; 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 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.

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 for 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 appeal processes. However, no action will be brought at all unless brought within 3 years after a claim is submitted for In-Network Services or within three years after proof of claim is required under the Plan for Out-of-Network services.

HC-FED63

06-13

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 termination of employment for any reason, other than gross misconduct; or
- your reduction in work hours.

For your Dependents, COBRA continuation coverage is available for up to 36 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 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 time frame 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 loss of coverage, 44 days after loss of coverage under the Plan;
 - 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.)

Notice must be made in writing and must include: the name of the Plan, name and address of the Employee covered under the Plan, name and address(es) of the qualified beneficiaries affected by the qualifying event; the qualifying event; the date the qualifying event occurred; and supporting documentation (e.g., divorce decree, birth certificate, disability determination, etc.).

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.

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ERISA Required Information

The name of the Plan is:

St. Johns's University Dental Benefits Plan

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

St. John's University
8000 Utopia Parkway
Jamaica, NY 11439
718-990-2363

Employer Identification
Number (EIN):

111630830

Plan Number:

502

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.

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Definitions

Accidental Injury

An accidental injury means an injury that is caused by biting on a foreign object not expected to be a normal constituent of food, or by biting down on an item such as a pencil, eyeglass frame, or dislodged or loose dental prosthesis.

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V1

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.

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V1

Coinsurance

The term Coinsurance means the percentage of charges for Covered Expenses that an insured person is required to pay under the Plan.

HC-DFS122

04-10

V1

Contracted Fee

The term Contracted Fee refers to the total compensation level that a provider has agreed to accept as payment for dental

procedures and services performed on an Employee or Dependent, according to the Employee's dental benefit plan.

HC-DFS123

04-10

V1

Dentist

The term Dentist means a person practicing dentistry or oral surgery 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 Dental Services described in the policy.

HC-DFS125

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V1

Dependent

Dependents are:

- your lawful spouse; and
- any unmarried child of yours who is
 - less than 19 years old.
 - 19 years but less than 35 years old, unmarried, enrolled in school as a full-time student and primarily supported by you.
 - 19 years but less than 35 years old, unmarried, enrolled in school as a full-time student and on leave of absence certified as Medically Necessary by the student's Physician. Coverage will continue for up to 12 months from the last day of school attendance or attainment of age 35.
 - 19 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.

A child includes a legally adopted child from the start of any waiting period prior to the finalization of the child's adoption. It also includes a newborn infant who is adopted by you from the moment you take physical custody of the child upon the child's release from the hospital prior to the finalization of the child's adoption. It also includes a stepchild who lives with you, or a child for whom you are the legal guardian.

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.

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Employee

The term Employee means a full-time employee of the Employer who is currently in Active Service. The term does not include employees who are part-time or temporary or who normally work less than 30 hours a week for the Employer.

HC-DFS7 04-10
V3

Employer

The term Employer means the plan sponsor self-insuring the benefits described in this booklet, on whose behalf Cigna is providing claim administration services.

HC-DFS8 04-10
V1

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.

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V1

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.

HC-DFS16 04-10
V1

Medicare

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

HC-DFS17 04-10
V1

Participating Provider

The term Participating Provider means: a dentist, or a professional corporation, professional association, partnership, or other entity which is entered into a contract with Cigna to provide dental services at predetermined fees.

The providers qualifying as Participating Providers may change from time to time. A list of the current Participating Providers will be provided by your Employer.

HC-DFS136 04-10
V1