
**PLAN DOCUMENT AND
SUMMARY PLAN DESCRIPTION
FOR**

**CARLSTADT PUBLIC SCHOOL
GATEWAY BMED REGIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE FUND**

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INTRODUCTION

This document is a description of Carlstadt Public School employee health benefits through the Gateway BMED Regional Health Insurance Fund (the Plan). No oral interpretations can change this Plan. The Plan described is designed to protect Plan Participants against certain catastrophic health expenses. Each benefit may have distinctive provisions and a separate document, if applicable. Please refer to the Schedule of Benefits including limits, cost management and exclusions for each benefit. Not all participants may be eligible for all Schedule of Benefits described in this document. Enrollment in specific Schedule of Benefits or plans may be subject to union contracts, date of hire, or participant contributions. A Plan Participant should contact the Claims Administrator to obtain additional information, free of charge, about Plan coverage of a specific benefit, particular drug, treatment, test or any other aspect of Plan benefits or requirements.

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

For Plan Years that begin on or after January 1, 2014, to the extent that an item or service is a covered benefit under the Plan, the terms of the Plan shall be applied in a manner that does not discriminate against a health care provider who is acting within the scope of the provider's license or other required credentials under applicable State law. This provision does not preclude the Plan from setting limits on benefits, including cost sharing provisions, frequency limits, or restrictions on the methods or settings in which treatments are provided and does not require the Plan to accept all types of providers as a Network Provider.

The Employer fully intends to maintain this Plan indefinitely. However, it reserves the right to terminate, suspend, discontinue or amend the Plan at any time and for any reason; subject to the Fund By-laws and in compliance with any applicable agreements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cost Management Services. Explains the methods used to curb unnecessary and excessive charges. **This part should be read carefully since each Participant is required to take action to assure that the maximum payment levels under the Plan are paid.**

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

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

Claim Provisions. Explains the rules for filing claims and the claim appeal process.

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

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

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

This plan shall also provide, notwithstanding anything to the contrary, all New Jersey State Mandated Health Benefit Provisions: past, present and future.

ELIGIBILITY, FUNDING, EFFECTIVE DATE AND TERMINATION PROVISIONS

ELIGIBILITY

Eligible Classes of Employees. All Active Employees of the Employer. The following Classes of Employees:

- (1) All Active Employees of the Employer meeting the eligibility requirements.
- (2) Retired Employees are not eligible for coverage.
- (3) Approved by Resolution.

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

- (1) is a Full-Time, Active Employee of the Employer. An Employee is considered to be Full-Time if he or she normally works at least 28 hours per week and is on the regular payroll of the Employer for that work.
- (2) Retired employees are not eligible for coverage.
- (3) is in a class eligible for coverage.
- (4) completes the employment Waiting Period of active employment:
Per your negotiated agreement
A "Waiting Period" is the time between the first day of employment as an eligible Employee and the first day of coverage under the Plan.
- (5) Eligibility as described and approved by Resolution.

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

- (1) A covered Employee's Spouse and Civil Union Partner.

The term "Spouse" shall mean the person recognized as the covered Employee's husband or wife under the laws of the state where the covered Employee lives or was married, and shall not include common law marriages. The term "Spouse" shall include partners of the same sex who were legally married under the laws of the State in which they were married. The Plan Administrator may require documentation proving a legal relationship.

The term "**Civil Union Partner**" shall mean the person of the same sex who is the covered Employee's civil union partner in a state or municipality that recognizes civil unions and extends to civil union partners the same legal rights, protections and obligations available to spouses.

The term Spouse shall also mean the person who is registered with the Employer as the Domestic Partner of the Employee, this includes Domestic Partners as defined under Chapter 246, P.L. 2003 the Domestic Partnership Act.

- (2) A covered Employee's Child(ren).

An Employee's "Child" includes his natural child, adopted child, step child or a child placed with the Employee for adoption. An Employee's Child will be an eligible Dependent until reaching the limiting age of 19 (23 if full time student). An Employee's Child will be an Eligible Dependent if unmarried and primarily dependent on the Employee for support and maintenance. When the covered child reaches the applicable limiting age, coverage will end at the end of the Calendar Year.

(3) A covered Employee's Qualified Dependents.

The term "children" shall include foster children or children for whom the Employee is a Legal Guardian who reside in the Employee's household.

Foster Child means an unmarried child under the limiting age whom a covered Employee has assumed a legal obligation. All of the following conditions must be met: the child is being raised as the covered Employee's; the child depends on the covered Employee for primary support; the child lives in the home of the covered Employee; and the covered Employee may legally claim the child as a federal income tax deduction.

A covered Foster Child is not a child temporarily living in the covered Employee's home; one placed in the covered Employee's home by a social service agency which retains control of the child; or whose natural parent(s) may exercise or share parental responsibility and control.

To be eligible for Dependent coverage under the Plan, a Qualified Dependent must be unmarried and under the limiting age of 19 (23 if full time student), living with the Employee and primarily dependent upon the covered Employee for support and maintenance. When a Qualified Dependent reaches the applicable limiting age, coverage will end at the end of the Calendar Year.

If a covered Employee or Spouse is the Legal Guardian of an unmarried child or children under the limiting age of 19 (23 if full time student) and primarily dependent upon the Employee for support and maintenance, these children may be enrolled in this Plan as Qualified Dependents.

The Plan Administrator may require documentation proving eligibility for Dependent coverage, including birth certificates, tax records or initiation of legal proceedings severing parental rights.

(4) Chapter 375, P.L. 2005 to cover Over Age Children until age 30 does not apply to this Plan.

(5) A covered Dependent Child or Qualified Dependent who reaches the limiting age and is Totally Disabled, incapable of self-sustaining employment by reason of mental or physical handicap, primarily dependent upon the covered Employee for support and maintenance and unmarried may remain on the Plan. The Plan Administrator may require, at reasonable intervals, continuing proof of the Total Disability and dependency.

The Plan Administrator reserves the right to have such Dependent examined by a Physician of the Plan Administrator's choice, at the Plan's expense, to determine the existence of such incapacity.

To request continued coverage, ask your Employer for a Continuance for Dependent with Disabilities form. The form and proof of the child's condition must be given to the Employer no later than 31 days after the date coverage would normally end.

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

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

If both mother and father are Employees, their children will be covered as Dependents of the mother or father. Claims will never be paid more than 100% of eligible allowance of charges.

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

satisfies the requirements for Dependent coverage. Dependent children coverage is effective from age 2 and when all enrollment requirements have been met.

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

FUNDING

Cost of the Plan.

Eligible Active Employees: Carlstadt Public School shares the cost of Employee and Dependent coverage under this Plan with the covered Employees. The enrollment application for coverage may include a payroll deduction authorization. This authorization must be filled out, signed and returned with the enrollment application.

The Carlstadt Public School establishes the levels of Employee or contributions and reserves the right to change the level any required contributions.

ENROLLMENT

Enrollment Requirements. An Employee must enroll for coverage by filling out and signing an enrollment application along with the appropriate payroll deduction authorization.

Enrollment Requirements for Children.

If coverage begins at birth, a newborn child of a covered Employee who has Dependent coverage is automatically enrolled in this Plan for 31 days. If the child is not enrolled within 60 days of birth, the enrollment will be considered a Late Enrollment.

If coverage begins at an age other than birth, a signed and completed enrollment form must be submitted no later than 60 days after the child dependent becomes eligible for coverage.

Newborn and child dependent coverage shall not extend to grandchildren of the Employee except in the case where the grandchild is placed in adoption with the Employee and properly enrolled.

TIMELY OR LATE ENROLLMENT

- (1) **Timely Enrollment** - The enrollment will be "timely" if the completed form is received by the Plan Administrator no later than 60 days after the person becomes eligible for the coverage, either initially or under a Special Enrollment Period.

If two Employees (husband and wife or Domestic Partners) are covered under the Plan and the Employee who is covering the Dependent children terminates coverage, the Dependent coverage may be continued by the other covered Employee with no Waiting Period as long as coverage has been continuous.

- (2) **Late Enrollment** - An enrollment is "late" if it is not made on a "timely basis" or during a Special Enrollment Period. Late Enrollees and their Dependents who are not eligible to join the Plan during a Special Enrollment Period may join only during open enrollment.

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

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

SPECIAL ENROLLMENT RIGHTS

Federal law provides Special Enrollment provisions under some circumstances. If an Employee is declining enrollment for himself or herself or his or her dependents (including his or her spouse) because of other health insurance or group health plan coverage, there may be a right to enroll in this Plan if there is a loss of eligibility for that other coverage (or if the employer stops contributing towards the other coverage). However, a request for enrollment must be made within 60 days after the coverage ends (or after the employer stops contributing towards the other coverage).

In addition, in the case of a birth, marriage, adoption or placement for adoption, there may be a right to enroll in this Plan. However, a request for enrollment must be made within 60 days after the birth, marriage, adoption or placement for adoption.

The Special Enrollment rules are described in more detail below. To request Special Enrollment or obtain more detailed information of these portability provisions, contact Carlstadt Public School, 550 Washington Street, Carlstadt, NJ, 07072.

SPECIAL ENROLLMENT PERIODS

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

- (1) Individuals losing other coverage creating a Special Enrollment right.** An Employee or Dependent who is eligible, but not enrolled in this Plan, may enroll if loss of eligibility for coverage meets all of the following conditions:
 - (a)** The Employee or Dependent was covered under a group health plan or had health insurance coverage at the time coverage under this Plan was previously offered to the individual.
 - (b)** If required by the Plan Administrator, the Employee stated in writing at the time that coverage was offered that the other health coverage was the reason for declining enrollment.
 - (c)** The coverage of the Employee or Dependent who had lost the coverage was under COBRA and the COBRA coverage was exhausted, or was not under COBRA and either the coverage was terminated as a result of loss of eligibility for the coverage or because employer contributions towards the coverage were terminated. Coverage will begin no later than the first day of the first calendar month following the date the completed enrollment form is received.
 - (d)** The Employee or Dependent requests enrollment in this Plan not later than 60 days after the date of exhaustion of COBRA coverage or the termination of non-COBRA coverage due to loss of eligibility or termination of employer contributions, described above. Coverage will begin no later than the first day of the first calendar month following the date the completed enrollment form is received.
- (2)** For purposes of these rules, a loss of eligibility occurs if one of the following occurs:
 - (a)** The Employee or Dependent has a loss of eligibility due to the plan no longer offering any benefits to a class of similarly situated individuals (i.e.: part-time employees).
 - (b)** The Employee or Dependent has a loss of eligibility as a result of legal separation, divorce, cessation of dependent status (such as attaining the maximum age to be eligible as a dependent

child under the plan), death, termination of employment, or reduction in the number of hours of employment or contributions towards the coverage were terminated.

- (c) The Employee or Dependent has a loss of eligibility when coverage is offered through a DMO, or other arrangement, in the individual market that does not provide benefits to individuals who no longer reside, live or work in a service area, (whether or not within the choice of the individual).
- (d) The Employee or Dependent has a loss of eligibility when coverage is offered through a DMO, or other arrangement, in the group market that does not provide benefits to individuals who no longer reside, live or work in a service area, (whether or not within the choice of the individual), and no other benefit package is available to the individual.

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

(3) Dependent beneficiaries. If:

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

then the Dependent (and if not otherwise enrolled, the Employee) may be enrolled under this Plan. In the case of the birth or adoption of a child, the Spouse of the covered Employee may be enrolled as a Dependent of the covered Employee if the Spouse is otherwise eligible for coverage. If the Employee is not enrolled at the time of the event, the Employee must enroll under this Special Enrollment Period in order for his eligible Dependents to enroll.

The Dependent Special Enrollment Period is a period of 60 days and begins on the date of the marriage, birth, adoption or placement for adoption. To be eligible for this Special Enrollment, the Dependent and/or Employee must request enrollment during this 60-day period.

The coverage of the Dependent and/or Employee enrolled in the Special Enrollment Period will be effective:

- (a) in the case of marriage, the day of marriage;
- (b) in the case of a Dependent's birth, as of the date of birth; or
- (c) in the case of a Dependent's adoption or placement for adoption, the date of the adoption or placement for adoption.

(4) Medicaid and State Child Health Insurance Programs. An Employee or Dependent who is eligible, but not enrolled in this Plan, may enroll if:

- (a) The Employee or Dependent is covered under a Medicaid plan under Title XIX of the Social Security Act or a State child health plan (CHIP) under Title XXI of such Act, and coverage of the Employee or Dependent is terminated due to loss of eligibility for such coverage, and the Employee or Dependent requests enrollment in this Plan within 60 days after such Medicaid or CHIP coverage is terminated.

- (b) The Employee or Dependent becomes eligible for assistance with payment of Employee contributions to this Plan through a Medicaid or CHIP plan (including any waiver or demonstration project conducted with respect to such plan), and the Employee or Dependent requests enrollment in this Plan within 60 days after the date the Employee or Dependent is determined to be eligible for such assistance.

If a Dependent becomes eligible to enroll under this provision and the Employee is not then enrolled, the Employee must enroll in order for the Dependent to enroll.

Coverage will become effective as of the first day of the first calendar month following the date the completed enrollment form is received unless an earlier date is established by the Employer or by regulation.

EFFECTIVE DATE

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

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

Active Employee Requirement.

An Employee must be an Active Employee (as defined by this Plan) for this coverage to take effect. An Employee will be considered Actively at Work if either the Employee is performing the regular duties of employment on that day at the Employer's place of business or at some location to which the Employee is required to travel for the Employer's business.

An employee is considered to be Actively at Work on each day of a regular paid vacation and on each regular non-work day on which the Employee is unable to perform the essential function of the job, if the Employee was Actively at work on the last preceding regular work day.

If the Employee is absent from work due to the inability to perform the essential functions of the job on the date this Plan would otherwise have been effective, the effective date will be deferred until the date on which the Employee returns as an Active Employee.

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

TERMINATION OF COVERAGE

When coverage under this Plan stops, Plan Participants will receive a certificate that will show the period of Creditable Coverage under this Plan. The Plan maintains written procedures that explain how to request this certificate. Please contact the Plan Administrator for a copy of these procedures and further details.

The Employer or Plan has the right to rescind any coverage of the Employee and/or Dependents for cause, making a fraudulent claim or an intentional material misrepresentation in applying for or obtaining coverage, or obtaining benefits under the Plan. The Employer or Plan may either void coverage for the Employee and/or covered Dependents for the period of time coverage was in effect, may terminate coverage as of a date to be determined at the Plan's discretion, or may immediately terminate coverage. If

coverage is to be terminated or voided retroactively for fraud or misrepresentation, the Plan will provide at least 30 days' advance written notice of such action. The Employer will refund all contributions paid for any coverage rescinded; however, claims paid will be offset from this amount. The Employer reserves the right to collect additional monies if claims are paid in excess of the Employee's and/or Dependent's paid contributions.

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

- (1) The date the Plan is terminated.
- (2) The date the covered Employee's Eligible Class is eliminated.
- (3) The last day of the calendar month in which the covered Employee ceases to be in one of the Eligible Classes. This includes death or termination of Active Employment of the covered Employee. (See the section entitled Continuation Coverage Rights under COBRA.) It also includes an Employee on disability, leave of absence or other leave of absence, unless the Plan specifically provides for continuation during these periods.
- (4) The end of the period for which the required contribution has been paid if the charge for the next period is not paid when due.
- (5) If an Employee commits fraud or makes an intentional misrepresentation of material fact in applying for or obtaining coverage, or obtaining benefits under the Plan, then the Employer or Plan may either void coverage for the Employee and covered Dependents for the period of time coverage was in effect, may terminate coverage as of a date to be determined at the Plan's discretion, or may immediately terminate coverage. If coverage is to be terminated or voided retroactively for fraud or misrepresentation, the Plan will provide at least 30 days' advance written notice of such action.
- (6) The last day of the Calendar Month in which employment terminates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

If Plan coverage terminates during the FMLA leave, coverage will be reinstated for the Employee and his or her covered Dependents if the Employee returns to work in accordance with the terms of the FMLA leave. Coverage will be reinstated only if the person(s) had coverage under this Plan when the FMLA leave started, and will be reinstated to the same extent that it was in force when that coverage terminated.

New Jersey Family Leave Act. Pursuant to the Family Leave Act (N.J.S.A. 34:11B-a,et seq.), most employees who have worked at least 1000 hours during the last 12 months are eligible to receive an unpaid leave of absence for a period not to exceed 12 weeks in a 24-month period.

Leave may be taken in connection with the birth or adoption of a child, or the serious health condition of a family member (i.e., child, parent, or Spouse).

Any leave granted to an eligible employee under this Act due to the serious health condition of a family member may be taken consecutively or intermittently, depending upon the legitimate needs of the employee. Any leave granted due to the birth or adoption of a child must be taken consecutively unless otherwise agreed to by the employer and must begin within one year of the adoption or birth.

The Act does not require an employer to grant more than 12 weeks of leave in any consecutive 24-month period. However, family leave granted under the Act is in addition to, and separate from, any right granted under the “Temporary Disability Benefits Law.”

Eligible employees must provide prior notice to the employer, in compliance with the Act, if requesting a leave of absence under this Act. The employer has the right to request that an employee provide a certification issued by a health care provider in order to ensure that the employee meets the eligibility requirements. The employer may deny a request for leave made by an otherwise eligible employee, if the employee is among the highest paid five percent, or is one of the seven highest paid employees of the company, whichever is greater, and the employer can demonstrate that the leave will cause substantial and grievous economic injury to its operations.

Rehiring a Terminated Employee. A terminated Employee who is rehired will be treated as a new hire and be required to satisfy all Eligibility and Enrollment requirements. However, if the Employee is returning to work directly from COBRA coverage, this Employee does not have to satisfy any employment waiting period.

Employees on Military Leave. Employees going into or returning from military service may elect to continue Plan coverage as mandated by the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) under the following circumstances. These rights apply only to Employees and their Dependents covered under the Plan immediately before leaving for military service.

- (1) The maximum period of coverage of a person and the person's Dependents under such an election shall be the lesser of:
 - (a) The 24 month period beginning on the date on which the person's absence begins; or
 - (b) The day after the date on which the person was required to apply for or return to a position of employment and fails to do so.
- (2) A person who elects to continue health plan coverage must pay up to 102% of the full contribution under the Plan, except a person on active duty for 30 days or less cannot be required to pay more than the Employee's share, if any, for the coverage.
- (3) An exclusion or Waiting Period may not be imposed in connection with the reinstatement of coverage upon reemployment if one would not have been imposed had coverage not been terminated because of service. However, an exclusion or Waiting Period may be imposed for coverage of any Illness or Injury determined by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to have been incurred in, or aggravated during, the performance of uniformed service.

If the Employee wishes to elect this coverage or obtain more detailed information, contact the Plan Administrator Carlstadt Public School, 550 Washington Street, Carlstadt, NJ, 07072. The Employee may also have continuation rights under USERRA. In general, the Employee must meet the same requirements for electing USERRA coverage as are required under COBRA continuation coverage requirements. Coverage elected under these circumstances is concurrent not cumulative. The Employee may elect USERRA continuation coverage for the Employee and their

Dependents. Only the Employee has election rights. Dependents do not have any independent right to elect USERRA health plan continuation.

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

- (1) The date the Plan or Dependent coverage under the Plan is terminated.
- (2) The date that the Employee's coverage under the Plan terminates for any reason including death. (See the section entitled Continuation Coverage Rights under COBRA.)
- (3) The date a covered Spouse loses coverage due to loss of dependency status. (See the section entitled Continuation Coverage Rights under COBRA.)
- (4) On the last day of the month that a person ceases to be a Dependent as defined by the Plan other than reaching Dependent Limiting Age. (See the section entitled Continuation Coverage Rights under COBRA.)
- (5) The end of the period for which the required contribution has been paid if the charge for the next period is not paid when due.
- (6) If a Dependent commits fraud or makes an intentional misrepresentation of material fact in applying for or obtaining coverage, or obtaining benefits under the Plan, then the Employer or Plan may either void coverage for the Dependent for the period of time coverage was in effect, may terminate coverage as of a date to be determined at the Plan's discretion, or may immediately terminate coverage. If coverage is to be terminated or voided retroactively, the Plan will provide at least 30 days' advance written notice of such action.
- (7) The day the Dependent enters the military, navy or air force of any country or international organization on a full-time active duty basis other than scheduled drills or other training not exceeding one month in any Calendar Year.
- (8) On the last day of the Calendar Year in which a Dependent child reaches the limiting age as defined by the Plan.

Conversion Privilege. Employees and eligible Dependents may purchase individual coverage, under an individual direct payment basis if their loss of group health coverage is due to any reason other than voluntary termination. A person may obtain information by contacting the appropriate Department of Insurance in the state in which a person will have or has established residence. Such individual coverage options are also available when the maximum period of COBRA coverage has expired.

OPEN ENROLLMENT

OPEN ENROLLMENT

Every October, the annual open enrollment period, covered Employees and their covered Dependents will be able to change some of their benefit decisions based on which benefits and coverages are right for them.

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

Benefit choices made during the open enrollment period will become effective January 1 and remain in effect until the next January 1 unless there is a Special Enrollment event or a change in family status during the year (birth, death, marriage, divorce, adoption) or loss of coverage due to loss of a Spouse's employment. To the extent previously satisfied, coverage Waiting Periods will be considered satisfied when changing from one benefit option under the Plan to another benefit option under the Plan.

A Plan Participant who fails to make an election during open enrollment will automatically retain his or her present coverages.

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

DENTAL BENEFITS

If the Plan Document does NOT list or describe a service or supply or specifically exclude the service or supply, the service or supply is NOT necessarily covered and may NOT be eligible under the Plan of Benefits. Not all participants may be eligible for all Schedule of Benefits described in this section. Enrollment in specific Schedule of Benefits or plans may be subject to union contracts, date of hire, or participant contributions.

This benefit applies when a person while covered under this Plan incurs covered dental charges.

Delta Dental of New Jersey, Inc. is the Claims Administrator and Network.

How to Use Your Program

Before visiting the dentist, check to see whether your dentist participates with Delta Dental of New Jersey.

At the time of your first appointment, tell your *dentist* that you are covered under this Delta Dental program. Give him/her your group's name and group number, as well as your Social Security number. Your dependents, if covered, also must give your Social Security number.

After your *dentist* performs an examination, he or she may submit a *Pre-Treatment Estimate* of benefits to Delta Dental to determine how much of the charge will be your responsibility.

Before treatment is started, be sure you discuss with your *dentist* the total amount of his or her fee. Although *Pre-Treatment Estimates* are not required, Delta Dental strongly recommends you ask your *dentist* to submit a *Pre-Treatment Estimate* for treatment costing \$300 or more. This is especially important when using a *non-participating dentist* because the *Pre-Treatment Estimate* lets you know in advance how much of the costs are your responsibility. Please keep in mind that *Pre-Treatment Estimates* are only estimates and not a guarantee of payment.

Locating a Dentist

Delta Dental offers two easy ways to locate a *participating dentist* **24 hours a day, 7 days a week**. Subscribers can either:

- Call 1-800-DELTA-OK (1-800-335-8265)
- Search the Internet at www.deltadentalnj.com

By calling the toll-free number, you can obtain a customized list of *participating dentists* within the geographic area of your request. Delta Dental mails the list to your home.

By searching on the Internet, you can obtain a list of *participating dentists* in a specific town. The list can be downloaded immediately, and you can search for as many towns as needed.

Using either method, you can request a list of Delta Dental *participating dentists* within a designated area. You can specify listings of *general dentists* only or specialists only. *Participating dentist* information can be obtained for *dentists* nationwide.

Why Select a Participating Dentist?

All Delta Dental *participating dentists* have agreed, in writing, to abide by our claims processing procedures. Through their commitment and support, we, in turn, can provide you with a program that's tailored to meet your dental health wants and needs.

- *Participating dentists* have agreed to accept the least of their actual charge, their prefiled fee, or Delta Dental's maximum allowable fee for the program as payment in full and to not charge patients for amounts in excess of those indicated in the patient payment portion of the *Notification of Delta Dental Benefits*.
- *Participating dentists* will usually maintain a supply of *claim forms* (also referred to as Attending Dentist's Statements) in their office. You may be asked to complete a portion of the form when you visit.
- *Participating dentists* will complete the rest of the form, including a description of the services that were performed or will be performed in the case of a *Pre-Treatment Estimate*, and require that you sign the *claim form* in the appropriate place. For *dentists* who submit claims electronically to Delta Dental, you will need to authorize your *dentist* to maintain your signature on file.
- *Participating dentists* will mail, fax, or electronically submit the *claim form*, together with the appropriate diagnostic materials, directly to our offices for processing.
- *Participating dentists* agree to abide by Delta Dental processing policies. For example, *participating dentists* agree not to bill separate charges for infection control measures. *Non-participating dentists* are not bound by such policies.
- *Participating dentists* will, in the case of dental services which have been completed, receive payment directly from Delta Dental for that portion of the *treatment plan* which is covered by your dental program. You will receive a *Notification of Delta Dental Benefits* with a detailed description of covered benefits and the amount of your obligation.
- If you visit a *non-participating dentist*, you will be responsible for payment. Delta Dental will reimburse you for the portion of your services covered by your program.

We advise that you check with your *dentist* to confirm whether he or she participates in the Delta Dental program under which you are covered. While a *dentist* may participate with Delta Dental, he or she may not participate in all of our programs.

BENEFIT PAYMENT

Each Calendar Year benefits will be paid to a Covered Person for the dental charges in excess of the deductible amount if applicable. Payment will be made at the rate shown under Dental Percentage Payable in the Schedule of Benefits. No benefits will be paid in excess of the Maximum Benefit Amount. The Schedule of Benefits illustrate eligible services, frequency and age limits according to accepted standards of dental practice. Additional reimbursements may be considered when dental and medical necessity are determined. Additional reimbursements shall never exceed the calendar year maximum benefit amount as stated in the Schedule of Benefits.

MAXIMUM BENEFIT AMOUNT

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

DENTAL CHARGES

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

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

SCHEDULE OF DENTAL BENEFITS

Refer to previous page for more information on Benefit Payments and Services

Plan Coverage

Calendar Year Maximum (per person)	\$2,000
Calendar Year Maximum (per family)	N/A
Calendar Year Deductible (per person)	N/A
Calendar Year Deductible (per family)	N/A

Preventive & Diagnostic Services

100% covered

- Exams, Cleanings, (each twice per calendar year per person, ages 14 and older are considered adults)
- X-rays-full mouth series or panoramic (either one, once in three years)
- X-rays-bitewing (twice per calendar year)
- X-rays-single films (multiple x-rays on the same date of service will not exceed the benefit of a full-mouth series)
- Fluoride Treatment (twice per calendar year, for eligible children to age 19, combinations with cleanings are applied to time limits for both)
- Space Maintainers (once per space for missing posterior primary teeth, for children under age 14)
- Consultations are counted as exams for purposes of frequency limitations

Remaining Basic & Crowns

100% covered

- Fillings - composite and amalgam (composite fillings on back teeth are given the alternate benefit of an amalgam filling, payable once per year for decay or fracture only)
- Extractions, Oral Surgery (impacted wisdom teeth claims should first go to medical carrier)
- Endodontics (root canals on permanent teeth and root surgery each once per 24 months)
- Periodontics (have specific frequency limitations, pre-treatment estimate is strongly recommended - e.g. surgery once per 36 months)
- Sealants (1st and 2nd permanent, decay-free molars, once in a lifetime per tooth, for children to age 16)
- Crowns and crown-related procedures (post and core, core buildup, etc., once every five years, permanent teeth only, for ages 12 and older)
- Inlays (inlays are only payable when done in conjunction with an onlay; by themselves they are given the alternate benefit of an amalgam filling)

Prosthodontics

50% coinsurance

- Bridgework (once every five years, for ages 16 and older) (bridges with four or more missing teeth in that arch may be given an alternate benefit of a partial denture)
- Full & Partial Dentures (either one, once every five years, partial dentures for ages 16 and older) (fixed bridges and removable partial dentures are not benefits in the same arch; benefits will be provided for the removable partial denture only)
- Repair of Dentures (Repair of existing prosthetic appliances)

Implants

50% coinsurance

Orthodontia - Coverage for employees and dependents with no limiting age

50% coinsurance

Orthodontic treatment is a benefit limited to once in a lifetime.

Orthodontic Maximum (Lifetime)	\$2,000
Orthodontic Deductible (Lifetime)	N/A

ORTHODONTIC PAYMENT SCHEDULE

If orthodontics are covered, payment for comprehensive orthodontics will be processed in two (2) equal payments (subject to continuation of treatment and/or eligibility for orthodontic benefits at the time services are rendered).

The first payment will be made upon insertion of appliances. The second and final payment will be made upon the completion of the first twelve (12) months of treatment. These payments will represent Delta Dental's full liability.

When the appliances are inserted prior to the effective date of eligibility, orthodontic benefits will be **pro-rated**.

ALTERNATE TREATMENT

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

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

DENTAL EXCLUSIONS

Exclusions and Limitations: Services not covered by this plan

Administrative costs of completing claim forms or reports or for providing dental records.

Charges for broken or missed dental appointments.

To be eligible for coverage, a service must be required for the prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of a dental disease, injury, or condition. Services not dentally necessary are not covered benefits. Your dental plan is designed to assist you in maintaining dental health. The fact that a procedure is prescribed by your dentist does not make it dentally necessary or eligible under this program. We can request proof (such as x-rays, pathology reports, or study models) to determine whether services are necessary. Failure to provide this proof may cause adjustment or denial of any procedure performed.

Services that, to any extent, are payable under any medical expense benefits of the Plan.

Services for injuries or conditions which are compensable under Workers Compensation Employers Liability Laws; services provided to the eligible patient by any Federal or State Government Agency or provided without cost to the eligible patient by any municipality, county, or other political subdivision.

Services with respect to congenital or developmental malformations (including TMJ and replacing congenitally missing teeth), cosmetic surgery, and dentistry for purely cosmetic reasons (e.g., bleaching, veneers, or crowns to improve appearance).

Services provided in order to alter occlusion (change the bite); replace tooth structure lost by wear, abrasion, attrition, abfraction, or erosion; splint teeth; or treat or diagnose jaw joint and muscle problems (TMJ).

Specialized or personalized services (e.g., overdentures and root canals associated with overdentures, gold foils) are excluded and a benefit will be allowed for a conventional procedure (e.g., benefiting a conventional denture towards the cost of an overdenture and the root canals associated with it. The patient is responsible for additional costs.)

Prescribed drugs, analgesics (pain relievers), fluoride gel rinses, and preparations for home use.

Procedures to achieve minor tooth movement.

Experimental procedures, materials, and techniques and procedures not meeting generally accepted standards of care.

Educational services such as nutritional or tobacco counseling for the control and prevention of oral disease. Oral hygiene instruction or any equipment or supplies required.

Services rendered by anyone who does not qualify as a fully licensed *dentist*.

Charges for hospitalization including hospital visits or broken appointments, office visits, and house calls.

Services performed prior to effective date or after termination of coverage. Benefits are payable based on date of completion of treatment.

Services performed for diagnosis such as laboratory tests, caries tests, bacterial studies, diagnostic casts, or photographs.

Temporary procedures and appliances, pulp caps, occlusal adjustments, inhalation of nitrous oxide, analgesia, local anesthetic, and behavior management.

Procedures or preparations which are part of or included in the final restoration (bases, acid etch, or micro abrasion).

Periodontal charting, chemical irrigation, delivery of local chemotherapeutic substances, application of desensitizing

medicine, synthetic bone grafts, and guided tissue regeneration.

Post removal (not in conjunction with root canal therapy).

Completion of claim forms, providing documentation, requests for pre-determination, and services submitted for payment more than twelve (12) months following completion.

Separate fee for infection control and OSHA compliance.

Maxillofacial surgery and prosthetic appliances.

Replacement of lost or stolen appliances.

Transplants, implants and procedures directly associated with implants, including crowns and bridgework and their restoration and their maintenance or repair, except where specifically stated as covered in the Plan's Schedule of Benefits.

Orthodontic Treatment and/or Appliances to correct a malocclusion of the mouth, except where specifically stated as covered in the Plan's Schedule of Benefits.

DENTAL DEFINED TERMS

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

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

Alternate Benefit is a provision in a dental plan contract that allows the third-party payer to determine the benefit based on an alternative procedure that is generally less expensive than the one provided or proposed. Patient financial liability is dependent upon the treatment chosen.

Amalgam is a silver material used to fill cavities that is placed on the tooth surface that is used for chewing because it is a particularly durable material.

Birthday Rule is the coordination of benefits regulation stipulation that the primary payer of benefits for dependent children is determined by the parents' birth dates. Regardless of which parent is older, the dental benefits program of the parent whose birthday falls first in a calendar year is considered primary.

Bitewing is a dental x-ray showing approximately the coronal (crown) halves of the upper and lower jaw.

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

Claim Form is the paper form the dentist must file for reimbursement for services rendered.

COB is the Coordination of Benefits and a method of integrating benefits payable under more than one plan.

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

Completion Date is the date a procedure is completed. It is the insertion date for dentures and partial dentures. It is the cementation date (regardless of the type of cement used) for inlays, onlays, crowns, and fixed bridges.

Composite is the white resin material used to fill cavities. It is used primarily because the color more closely resembles the natural tooth than does the color of amalgam.

Consultation is a discussion between the patient and the dentist where the dentist offers professional advice for the proposed treatment plan.

Cosmetic Dentistry means dentally unnecessary procedures.

Covered Charge(s) means those Medically Necessary services or supplies that are covered under this Plan.

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

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

Emergency Services means a medical screening examination (as required under Section 1867 of the Social Security Act (EMTALA)) within the capability of the Hospital emergency department, including routine ancillary services, to evaluate a Medical Emergency and such further medical examination and treatment as are within the capabilities of the staff and facilities of the Hospital and required under EMTALA to stabilize the patient.

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

Employer is Carlstadt Public School.

Endodontist is a dentist who specializes in diseases of the tooth pulp, performing such services as root canals.

Enrollment Date is the first day of coverage or, if there is a Waiting Period, the first day of the Waiting Period.

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

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

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

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

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

Family Unit is the covered Employee and the family members who are covered as Dependents under the Plan.

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

Late Enrollee means a Plan Participant who enrolls under the Plan other than during the first 60-day period in which the individual is eligible to enroll under the Plan or during a Special Enrollment Period.

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

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

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

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

Outpatient Care and/or Services is treatment including services, supplies and medicines provided and used at a Hospital under the direction of a Physician to a person not admitted as a registered bed patient; or services rendered in a Physician's office, laboratory or X-ray facility, an Outpatient Surgical Center, or the patient's home.

Outpatient Surgical Center is a licensed facility that is used mainly for performing outpatient surgery, has a staff of Physicians, has continuous Physician and nursing care by registered nurses (R.N.s) and does not provide for overnight stays.

Physician means a Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), Doctor of Osteopathy (D.O.), Doctor of Podiatry (D.P.M.), Audiologist, Certified Nurse Anesthetist, Licensed Professional Counselor, Licensed Professional Physical Therapist, Master of Social Work (M.S.W.), Midwife, Occupational Therapist, Doctor of Dental Surgery (D.D.S.), Physiotherapist, Psychiatrist, Psychologist (Ph.D.), Speech Language Pathologist and any other practitioner of the healing arts who is licensed and regulated by a state or federal agency and is acting within the scope of his or her license.

Plan means Carlstadt Public School, Gateway BMED Regional Health Insurance Fund, which is a benefits plan for certain Employees of Carlstadt Public School and is described in this document.

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

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

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

Usual and Reasonable Charge is a charge which is not higher than the usual charge made by the provider of the care or supply and does not exceed the usual charge made by most providers of like service in the same area. This test will consider the nature and severity of the condition being treated. It will also consider medical complications or unusual circumstances that require more time, skill or experience.

The Plan will pay benefits on the basis of the actual charge billed if it is less than the Usual and Reasonable Charge.

The Plan Administrator has the discretionary authority to decide whether a charge is Usual and Reasonable.

HOW TO SUBMIT A CLAIM

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

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

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

Delta Dental of New Jersey, Inc.
P.O. Box 222
Parsippany, NJ 07054-0222

WHEN CLAIMS SHOULD BE FILED

Claims should be filed with the Claims Administrator within 90 days of the date charges for the service were incurred. Benefits are based on the Plan's provisions at the time the charges were incurred. Claims filed later than that date may be declined or reduced unless:

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

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

PROCESSING CLAIMS AND APPEALS

Following is a description of how the Plan processes claims for benefits and reviews the appeal of any claim that is denied. The terms used in this section are defined below.

A "Claim" is defined as any request for a Plan benefit, made by a claimant or by a representative of a claimant, which complies with the Plan's reasonable procedure for filing claims and making benefit claims determinations.

A "Claim" does not include a request for a determination of an individual's eligibility to participate in the Plan.

If a Claim is denied, in whole or in part, or if Plan coverage is rescinded retroactively for fraud or misrepresentation, the denial is known as an "Adverse Benefit Determination."

A claimant has the right to request a review of an Adverse Benefit Determination. This request is an "Appeal." If the Claim is denied at the end of the Appeal process, as described below, the Plan's final decision is known as a "Final Adverse Benefit Determination." If the claimant receives notice of a Final Adverse Benefit Determination, or if the Plan does not follow the Appeal procedures properly, the claimant then has the right to request an independent external review. The External Review procedures are described below.

Both the Claims and the Appeal procedures are intended to provide a full and fair review. This means, among other things, that Claims and Appeals will be decided in a manner designed to ensure the independence and impartiality of the persons involved in making these decisions.

A claimant must follow all Claims and Appeal procedures both internal and external, before he or she can file a lawsuit. If a lawsuit is brought, it must be filed within two years after the final determination of an Appeal.

Any of the authority and responsibilities of the Plan Administrator under the Claims and Appeal Procedures or the External Review Process, including the discretionary authority to interpret the terms of the Plan, may be delegated to a third party. If you have any questions regarding these procedures, please contact the Plan Administrator.

There are different kinds of Claims and each one has a specific timetable for each step in the review process. Upon receipt of the Claim, the Plan Administrator must decide whether to approve or deny the Claim. The Plan Administrator's notification to the claimant of its decision must be made as shown in the timetable. However, if the Claim has not been filed properly, or if it is incomplete, or if there are other matters beyond the control of the Plan Administrator, the claimant may be notified that the period for providing the notification will need to be extended. If the period is extended because the Plan Administrator needs more information from the claimant, the claimant must provide the requested information within the time shown on the timetable. Once the Claim is complete, the Plan Administrator must make its decision as shown in the timetable. If the Claim is denied, in whole or in part, the claimant has the right to file an Appeal. Then the Plan Administrator must decide the Appeal and, if the Appeal is

denied, provide notice to the claimant within the time periods shown on the timetable. The time periods shown in the timetable begin at the time the Claim or Appeal is filed in accordance with the Plan's procedures. Decisions will be made within a reasonable period of time appropriate to the circumstances, but within the maximum time periods listed in the timetables below. Unless otherwise noted, "days" means calendar days.

Urgent Care Claim

A Claim involving Urgent Care is any Claim for medical care or treatment where the Plan conditions receipt of benefits, in whole or in part, on approval in advance of obtaining the care or treatment, and using the timetable for a non-urgent care determination could seriously jeopardize the life or health of the claimant; or the ability of the claimant to regain maximum function; or in the opinion of the attending or consulting Physician, would subject the claimant to severe pain that could not be adequately managed without the care or treatment that is the subject of the Claim.

A Physician with knowledge of the claimant's medical condition may determine if a Claim is one involving Urgent Care. If there is no such Physician, an individual acting on behalf of the Plan applying the judgment of a prudent layperson who possesses an average knowledge of health and medicine may make the determination.

In the case of a Claim involving Urgent Care, the following timetable applies:

Notification to claimant of Claim determination	24 hours
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Insufficient information on the Claim, or failure to follow the Plan's procedure for filing a Claim:

Notification to claimant, orally or in writing	24 hours
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Response by claimant, orally or in writing	48 hours
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Benefit determination, orally or in writing	48 hours
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Notification of Adverse Benefit Determination on Appeal	72 hours
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If there is an Adverse Benefit Determination on a Claim involving Urgent Care, a request for an expedited Appeal may be submitted orally or in writing by the claimant. All necessary information, including the Plan's benefit determination on review, may be transmitted between the Plan and the claimant by telephone, facsimile, or other similarly expeditious method. Alternatively, the claimant may request an expedited review under the External Review Process.

Concurrent Care Claims

A Concurrent Care Claim is a special type of Claim that arises if the Plan informs a claimant that benefits for a course of treatment that has been previously approved for a period of time or number of treatments is to be reduced or eliminated. In that case, the Plan must notify the claimant sufficiently in advance of the effective date of the reduction or elimination of treatment to allow the claimant to file an Appeal. This rule does not apply if benefits are reduced or eliminated due to Plan amendment or termination. A similar process applies for Claims based on a rescission of coverage for fraud or misrepresentation.

In the case of a Concurrent Care Claim, the following timetable applies:

Notification to claimant of benefit reduction	Sufficiently prior to scheduled termination of course of treatment to allow claimant to appeal
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Notification to claimant of rescission	30 days
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Notification of determination on Appeal of Urgent Care Claims	24 hours (provided claimant files Appeal more than 24 hours prior to scheduled termination of course of treatment)
Notification of Adverse Benefit Determination on Appeal for non-Urgent Claims	15 days
Notification of Adverse Benefit Determination on Appeal for Rescission Claims	30 days

Pre-Service Claim

A Pre-Service Claim means any Claim for a benefit under this Plan where the Plan conditions receipt of the benefit, in whole or in part, on approval in advance of obtaining medical care. These are, for example, Claims subject to Predetermination of Benefits or pre-certification. Please see the Cost Management section of this booklet for further information about Pre-Service Claims.

In the case of a Pre-Service Claim, the following timetable applies:

Notification to claimant of Adverse Benefit Determination	15 days
Extension due to matters beyond the control of the Plan	15 days
Insufficient information on the Claim:	
Notification of	15 days
Response by claimant	45 days
Notification, orally or in writing, of failure to follow the Plan's procedures for filing a Claim	5 days
Notification of Adverse Benefit Determination on Appeal	
Reduction or termination before the end of the treatment	15 days
Request to extend course of treatment	15 days

Post-Service Claim

A Post-Service Claim means any Claim for a Plan benefit that is not a Claim involving Urgent Care or a Pre-Service Claim; in other words, a Claim that is a request for payment under the Plan for medical services already received by the claimant.

In the case of a Post-Service Claim, the following timetable applies:

Notification to claimant of Adverse Benefit Determination	30 days
Extension due to matters beyond the control of the Plan	15 days
Extension due to insufficient information on the Claim	15 days
Response by claimant following notice of insufficient information	45 days
Notification of Adverse Benefit Determination on Appeal	

Notice to claimant of Adverse Benefit Determinations

If a Claim is denied in whole or in part, the denial is considered to be an Adverse Benefit Determination. Except with Urgent Care Claims, when the notification may be oral followed by written or electronic notification within three days of the oral notification, the Plan Administrator shall provide written or electronic notification of the Adverse Benefit Determination. The notice will state in a culturally and linguistically appropriate manner and in a manner calculated to be understood by the claimant:

- (1) Information sufficient to allow the claimant to identify the Claim involved (including date of service, the healthcare provider, the claim amount, if applicable, the diagnosis code and its corresponding meaning, and the treatment code and its corresponding meaning).
- (2) The specific reason or reasons for the adverse determination, including the denial code and its corresponding meaning, and a description of the Plan's standard, if any, that was used in denying the Claim.
- (3) Reference to the specific Plan provisions on which the determination was based.
- (4) A description of any additional material or information necessary for the claimant to perfect the Claim and an explanation of why such material or information is necessary.
- (5) A description of the Plan's internal and external Appeal procedures. This description will include information on how to initiate the Appeal and the time limits applicable to such procedures.
- (6) If the Adverse Benefit Determination was based on an internal rule, guideline, protocol, or other similar criterion, the specific rule, guideline, protocol, or criterion will be provided free of charge. If this is not practical, a statement will be included that such a rule, guideline, protocol, or criterion was relied upon in making the Adverse Benefit Determination and a copy will be provided free of charge to the claimant upon request.
- (7) If the Adverse Benefit Determination is based on the Medical Necessity or Experimental or Investigational treatment or similar exclusion or limit, an explanation of the scientific or clinical judgment for the determination, applying the terms of the Plan to the claimant's medical circumstances, will be provided. If this is not practical, a statement will be included that such explanation will be provided free of charge, upon request.
- (8) Information about the availability of and contact information for, any applicable office of health insurance consumer assistance or ombudsman established under applicable federal law to assist individuals with the internal claims and appeals and external review process.

Appeals

When a claimant receives notification of an Adverse Benefit Determination, the claimant generally has 180 days following receipt of the notification in which to file a written request for an Appeal of the decision. However, for Concurrent Care Claims, the Claimant must file the Appeal prior to the scheduled reduction or termination of treatment. For a claim based on rescission of coverage, the claimant must file the Appeal within 30 days. A claimant may submit written comments, documents, records, and other information relating to the Claim.

The Plan Administrator shall provide the claimant, as soon as possible and sufficiently in advance of the time within which a final determination on Appeal is required to allow the claimant time to respond, any new or additional evidence that is relied upon, considered or generated by or at the direction of the Plan. This evidence shall be provided free of charge.

A document, record, or other information shall be considered relevant to a Claim if it:

- (1) was relied upon in making the benefit determination;
- (2) was submitted, considered, or generated in the course of making the benefit determination, without regard to whether it was relied upon in making the benefit determination;
- (3) demonstrated compliance with the administrative processes and safeguards designed to ensure and to verify that benefit determinations are made in accordance with Plan documents and Plan provisions have been applied consistently with respect to all claimants; or
- (4) constituted a statement of policy or guidance with respect to the Plan concerning the denied treatment option or benefit.

The period of time within which a benefit determination on Appeal is required to be made shall begin at the time an Appeal is filed in writing in accordance with the procedures of the Plan. This timing is without regard to whether all the necessary information accompanies the filing.

Before the Plan Administrator issues its Final Adverse Benefit Determination based on a new or additional rationale, the claimant must be provided, free of charge, with a copy of the rationale. The rationale must be provided as soon as possible and sufficiently in advance of the time within which a final determination on Appeal is required to allow the claimant time to respond.

The review shall take into account all comments, documents, records, and other information submitted by the claimant relating to the Claim, without regard to whether such information was submitted or considered in the initial benefit determination. The review will not afford deference to the initial Adverse Benefit Determination and will be conducted by a fiduciary of the Plan who is neither the individual who made the adverse determination nor a subordinate of that individual.

If the determination was based on a medical judgment, including determinations with regard to whether a particular treatment, drug, or other item is Experimental, Investigational, or not Medically Necessary or appropriate, the fiduciary shall consult with a health care professional who was not involved in the original benefit determination. This health care professional will have appropriate training and experience in the field of medicine involved in the medical judgment. Additionally, medical or vocational experts whose advice was obtained on behalf of the Plan in connection with the initial determination will be identified.

If the Appeal of a Claim is denied, in whole or in part, the Plan Administrator shall provide written notification of the Adverse Benefit Determination on Appeal. The notice will state, in a manner calculated to be understood by the claimant:

- (1) Information sufficient to allow the claimant to identify the Claim involved (including date of service, the healthcare provider, the claim amount, if applicable, the diagnosis code and its corresponding meaning, and the treatment code and its corresponding meaning).
- (2) The specific reason or reasons for the adverse determination, including the denial code and its corresponding meaning, and a description of the Plan's standard, if any, that was used in denying the Claim.
- (3) Reference to the specific Plan provisions on which the determination was based.
- (4) A description of any additional material or information necessary for the claimant to perfect the Claim and an explanation of why such material or information is necessary.
- (5) A description of the Plan's internal and external review procedures and the time limits applicable to such procedures. This will include a statement of the claimant's right to bring a civil action following an Adverse Benefit Determination on review.

- (6) 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 information relevant to the Claim.
- (7) If the Adverse Benefit Determination was based on an internal rule, guideline, protocol, or other similar criterion, the specific rule, guideline, protocol, or criterion will be provided free of charge. If this is not practical, a statement will be included that such a rule, guideline, protocol, or criterion was relied upon in making the Adverse Benefit Determination and a copy will be provided free of charge to the claimant upon request.
- (8) If the Adverse Benefit Determination is based on the Medical Necessity or Experimental or Investigational treatment or similar exclusion or limit, an explanation of the scientific or clinical judgment for the determination, applying the terms of the Plan to the claimant's medical circumstances, will be provided. If this is not practical, a statement will be included that such explanation will be provided free of charge, upon request.
- (9) Information about the availability of and contact information for, any applicable office of health insurance consumer assistance or ombudsman established under applicable federal law to assist individuals with the internal claims and appeals and external review process.

EXTERNAL REVIEW PROCESS

This plan is not governed by ERISA therefore the following claim appeal procedure has been established under the Plan as a member of the Gateway BMED Regional Health Insurance Fund.

After exhausting the claim appeal process directly with the Claims Administrator, the Plan Participant may further appeal the Claims Administrator review of denial by sending a written request to the Plan within thirty (30) days of the Adverse Benefit Determination. Such request must include a copy of the original claim and/or Explanation of Benefits, the written request to the Plan for a review of original claim denial, the Claims Administrators written response to the review, and any additional information the Plan Participant may deem appropriate including medical reports. The Plan Participant may provide written authorization to reveal the identity of the Plan Participant. This information should be sent to:

PERMA Risk Management Services
9 Campus Drive
Suite 16
Parsippany, NJ 07054

Should a participant fail to submit an appeal within the thirty (30) day period, the Adverse Benefit Determination shall become final and irrefutable.

The Claim Appeal shall be place on the agenda for a closed session discussion at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Fund, unless the appeal is received 7 business days or fewer prior to the next meeting, in which case it shall be placed on the ensuing meeting agenda. If, because of extenuating circumstances or additional information is required, the appeal may be delayed until the following Fund meeting. The Plan Participant will be notified in writing of the delay and advised of the meeting date.

If the Plan Participant is dissatisfied with the Fund's determination, the Plan Participant may appeal the determination to the independent appeal organization designated by the Fund for a non-binding determination.

A Plan Participant must exhaust the claims appeal procedure before exercising any other remedies provided by law.

COORDINATION OF BENEFITS

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

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

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

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

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

In the case of a DMO or other in-network only plans: This Plan will not consider any charges in excess of what a DMO or network provider has agreed to accept as payment in full. If the DMO is the Primary Plan that does not permit the services of Out of Network Providers with the exception of urgent care and/or medical emergency and the service provided by the Out of Network Provider is not considered as urgent care and/or medical emergency; then the Secondary Plan shall pay the eligible benefits as if the Plan was Primary.

In the case of service type plans where services are provided as benefits, the reasonable cash value of each service will be the Allowable Charge.

Automobile limitations. The New Jersey Auto Insurance Reform Act (Fair Act) (Personal Injury Protection). Effective January 1, 1991, resident New Jersey drivers who have new or renewing automobile policies issued in the state of New Jersey and are Active Employees covered under a group health plan have the right to designate their automobile policy's PIP (Personal Injury Protection) or their group health insurer as their primary payer for medical expenses incurred as a result of an automobile accident.

The option to designate the health benefits plan as primary applies to the named insured and resident relatives who are not themselves named insureds under another automobile insurance policy and are formally covered under the group health plan. The option does not apply to any guest, passenger, or pedestrian unless they are the named insured or resident relative or the insured. Upon renewal or purchase of a New Jersey auto insurance policy, the auto insurance carrier will provide a Coverage Selection Form for the insured to designate their choice for their primary payer on auto related medical expenses.

Should the employee elect the group health plan as primary payer, the liability for these services will be covered to the same extent as any other service and subject to all of the applicable contract provisions and limitations. The automobile insurer provided PIP medical expense coverage will be liable for reasonable medical expenses not covered by the health plan, up to the limit of the insured's PIP medical expense benefit coverage.

Should the employee elect the group health plan as secondary payer, the Plan will be liable for the deductible, coinsurance, and eligible expenses not covered by PIP within the cap chosen by the insured and eligible expenses above the PIP cap to the same extent as any other service and subject to all of the applicable contract provisions and limitations.

Out of State Automobile Insurance Coverage (OSAIC) means any coverage for medical expenses under an automobile insurance policy other than PIP. OSAIC includes automobile policies issued in another state or jurisdiction.

Generally, benefits under this Plan are secondary to OSAIC coverage, which means that this Plan will pay benefits after OSAIC. However, if the OSAIC coverage contains a provision, which makes it secondary to excess to this Plan, then this Plan will pay before the OSAIC.

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

- (1) Plans that do not have a coordination provision, or one like it, will pay first. Plans with such a provision will be considered after those without one.
- (2) Plans with a coordination provision will pay their benefits up to the Allowable Charge:
 - (a) The benefits of the plan which covers the person directly (that is, as an employee, member or subscriber) ("Plan A") are determined before those of the plan which covers the person as a dependent ("Plan B").
 - (b) The benefits of a benefit plan which covers a person as an Employee who is neither laid off nor retired are determined before those of a benefit plan which covers that person as a laid-off or Retired Employee. The benefits of a benefit plan which covers a person as a Dependent of an Employee who is neither laid off nor retired are determined before those of a benefit plan which covers a person as a Dependent of a laid off or Retired Employee. If the other benefit plan does not have this rule, and if, as a result, the plans do not agree on the order of benefits, this rule does not apply.
 - (c) The benefits of a benefit plan which covers a person as an Employee who is neither laid off nor retired or a Dependent of an Employee who is neither laid off nor retired are determined before those of a plan which covers the person as a COBRA beneficiary.
 - (d) When a child is covered as a Dependent and the parents are not separated or divorced, these rules will apply:
 - (i) The benefits of the benefit plan of the parent whose birthday falls earlier in a year are determined before those of the benefit plan of the parent whose birthday falls later in that year;
 - (ii) If both parents have the same birthday, the benefits of the benefit plan which has covered the parent for the longer time are determined before those of the benefit plan which covers the other parent.
 - (e) When a child's parents are divorced or legally separated, these rules will apply:
 - (i) This rule applies when the parent with custody of the child has not remarried. The benefit plan of the parent with custody will be considered before the benefit plan of the parent without custody.
 - (ii) This rule applies when the parent with custody of the child has remarried. The benefit plan of the parent with custody will be considered first. The benefit plan of the

steparent that covers the child as a Dependent will be considered next. The benefit plan of the parent without custody will be considered last.

- (iii) This rule will be in place of items (i) and (ii) above when it applies. A court decree may state which parent is financially responsible for medical and dental benefits of the child. In this case, the benefit plan of that parent will be considered before other plans that cover the child as a Dependent.
 - (iv) If the specific terms of the court decree state that the parents shall share joint custody, without stating that one of the parents is responsible for the health care expenses of the child, the plans covering the child shall follow the order of benefit determination rules outlined above when a child is covered as a Dependent and the parents are not separated or divorced.
 - (v) For parents who were never married to each other, the rules apply as set out above as long as paternity has been established.
 - (f) If there is still a conflict after these rules have been applied, the benefit plan which has covered the patient for the longer time will be considered first. When there is a conflict in coordination of benefit rules, the Plan will never pay more than 50% of Allowable Charges when paying secondary.
- (3) Medicare will pay primary, secondary or last to the extent stated in federal law. When Medicare would be the primary payer if the person had enrolled in Medicare, this Plan will base its payment upon benefits that would have been paid by Medicare under Parts A and B regardless of whether or not the person was enrolled under any of these parts. The Plan reserves the right to coordinate benefits with respect to Medicare Part D. The Plan Administrator will make this determination based on the information available through CMS. If CMS does not provide sufficient information to determine the amount Medicare would pay, the Plan Administrator will make reasonable assumptions based on published Medicare fee schedules.
 - (4) If a Plan Participant is under a disability extension from a previous benefit plan, that benefit plan will pay first and this Plan will pay second.
 - (5) The Plan will pay primary to Tricare and a State child health plan to the extent required by federal law.

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

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

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

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

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

THIRD PARTY RECOVERY PROVISION

RIGHT OF SUBROGATION AND REFUND

When this provision applies. The Covered Person may incur charges due to Injuries which may be caused by the act or omission of a Third Party or a Third Party may be responsible for payment. In such circumstances, the Covered Person may have a claim against that Third Party, or insurer, for payment of the charges. Accepting benefits under this Plan for those incurred expenses automatically assigns to the Plan any rights the Covered Person may have to Recover payments from any Third Party or insurer. This Subrogation right allows the Plan to pursue any claim which the Covered Person has against any Third Party, or insurer, whether or not the Covered Person chooses to pursue that claim. The Plan may make a claim directly against the Third Party or insurer, but in any event, the Plan has a lien on any amount Recovered by the Covered Person whether or not designated as payment for plan expenses. This lien shall remain in effect until the Plan is repaid in full.

The payment for benefits received by a Covered Person under the Plan shall be made in accordance with the assignment of rights by or on behalf of the Covered Person as required by Medicaid.

In any case in which the Plan has a legal liability to make payments for benefits received by a Covered Person, to the extent that payment has been made through Medicaid, the payment for benefits under the Plan shall be made in accordance with any state law that has provided that the state has acquired the rights of the Covered Person to the payments of those benefits.

The Covered Person:

- (1) automatically assigns to the Plan his or her rights against any Third Party or insurer when this provision applies; and
- (2) must repay to the Plan the benefits paid on his or her behalf out of the Recovery made from the Third Party or insurer.

Amount subject to Subrogation or Refund. The Covered Person agrees to recognize the Plan's right to Subrogation and reimbursement. These rights provide the Plan with a 100%, first dollar priority over any and all Recoveries and funds paid by a Third Party to a Covered Person relative to the Injury or Sickness, including a priority over any claim for non-plan charges, attorney fees, or other costs and expenses. Accepting benefits under this Plan for those incurred expenses automatically assigns to the Plan any and all rights the Covered Person may have to recover payments from any responsible third party. Further, accepting benefits under this Plan for those incurred expenses automatically assigns to the Plan the Covered Person's Third Party Claims.

Notwithstanding its priority to funds, the Plan's Subrogation and Refund rights, as well as the rights assigned to it, are limited to the extent to which the Plan has made, or will make, payments for charges as well as any costs and fees associated with the enforcement of its rights under the Plan. The Plan reserves the right to be reimbursed for its court costs and attorneys' fees if the Plan needs to file suit in order to Recover payment for expenses from the Covered Person. Also, the Plan's right to Subrogation still applies if the Recovery received by the Covered Person is less than the claimed damage, and, as a result, the claimant is not made whole.

When a right of Recovery exists, the Covered Person will execute and deliver all required instruments and papers as well as doing whatever else is needed to secure the Plan's right of Subrogation as a condition to having the Plan make payments. In addition, the Covered Person will do nothing to prejudice the right of the Plan to Subrogate.

Conditions Precedent to Coverage. The Plan shall have no obligation whatsoever to pay benefits to a Covered Person if a Covered Person refuses to cooperate with the Plan's reimbursement and Subrogation rights or refuses to execute and deliver such papers as the Plan may require in furtherance of its reimbursement and Subrogation rights. Further, in the event the Covered Person is a minor, the Plan shall have no obligation to pay any benefits incurred on account of Injury or Sickness caused by a responsible Third Party until after the Covered Person or his authorized legal representative obtains valid court recognition and approval of the Plan's 100%, first dollar reimbursement and

Subrogation rights on all Recoveries, as well as approval for the execution of any papers necessary for the enforcement thereof, as described herein.

Defined terms: "Covered Person" means anyone covered under the Plan, including minor dependents.

"Recover," "Recovered," "Recovery" or "Recoveries" means all monies paid to the Covered Person by way of judgment, settlement, or otherwise to compensate for all losses caused by the Injury or Sickness, whether or not said losses reflect charges covered by the Plan. "Recoveries" further includes, but is not limited to, recoveries for expenses, attorneys' fees, costs and expenses, pain and suffering, loss of consortium, wrongful death, lost wages and any other recovery of any form of damages or compensation whatsoever.

"Refund" means repayment to the Plan for benefits that it has paid toward care and treatment of the Injury or Sickness.

"Subrogation" means the Plan's right to pursue and place a lien upon the Covered Person's claims for plan charges against the other person.

"Third Party" means any Third Party including another person or a business entity.

Recovery from another plan under which the Covered Person is covered. This right of Refund also applies when a Covered Person Recovers under an uninsured or underinsured motorist plan (which will be treated as Third Party coverage when reimbursement or Subrogation is in order), homeowner's plan, renter's plan, medical malpractice plan or any liability plan.

Rights of Plan Administrator. The Plan Administrator has a right to request reports on and approve of all settlements.

CONTINUATION COVERAGE RIGHTS UNDER COBRA

Under federal law, the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA), certain Employees and their families covered under Carlstadt Public School, Gateway BMED Regional Health Insurance Fund (the Plan) will be entitled to the opportunity to elect a temporary extension of health coverage (called "COBRA continuation coverage") where coverage under the Plan would otherwise end. This notice is intended to inform Plan Participants and beneficiaries, in summary fashion, of their rights and obligations under the continuation coverage provisions of COBRA, as amended and reflected in final and proposed regulations published by the Department of the Treasury. This notice is intended to reflect the law and does not grant or take away any rights under the law.

The Plan Sponsor is Carlstadt Public School, 550 Washington Street, Carlstadt, NJ, 07072. COBRA continuation coverage for the Plan is administered by PERMA LLC, c/o Benefit Express, P.O. Box 189, Arlington Heights, Illinois 60006, 523-793-3766. Complete instructions on COBRA, as well as election forms and other information, will be provided by the Plan Administrator or its designee to Plan Participants who become Qualified Beneficiaries under COBRA.

What is COBRA continuation coverage? COBRA continuation coverage is the temporary extension of group health plan coverage that must be offered to certain Plan Participants and their eligible family members (called "Qualified Beneficiaries") at group rates. The right to COBRA continuation coverage is triggered by the occurrence of a life event that results in the loss of coverage under the terms of the Plan (the "Qualifying Event"). The coverage must be identical to the Plan coverage that the Qualified Beneficiary had immediately before the Qualifying Event, or if the coverage has been changed, the coverage must be identical to the coverage provided to similarly situated active employees who have not experienced a Qualifying Event (in other words, similarly situated non-COBRA beneficiaries).

Who can become a Qualified Beneficiary? In general, a Qualified Beneficiary can be:

- (1) Any individual who, on the day before a Qualifying Event, is covered under a Plan by virtue of being on that day either a covered Employee, the Spouse of a covered Employee, or a Dependent child of a covered Employee. If, however, an individual who otherwise qualifies as a Qualified Beneficiary is denied or not offered coverage under the Plan under circumstances in which the denial or failure to offer constitutes a violation of applicable law, then the individual will be considered to have had the Plan coverage and will be considered a Qualified Beneficiary if that individual experiences a Qualifying Event.
- (2) Any child who is born to or placed for adoption with a covered Employee during a period of COBRA continuation coverage, and any individual who is covered by the Plan as an alternate recipient under a qualified medical support order. If, however, an individual who otherwise qualifies as a Qualified Beneficiary is denied or not offered coverage under the Plan under circumstances in which the denial or failure to offer constitutes a violation of applicable law, then the individual will be considered to have had the Plan coverage and will be considered a Qualified Beneficiary if that individual experiences a Qualifying Event.
- (3) A covered Employee who retired on or before the date of substantial elimination of Plan coverage which is the result of a bankruptcy proceeding under Title 11 of the U.S. Code with respect to the Employer, as is the Spouse, surviving Spouse or Dependent child of such a covered Employee if, on the day before the bankruptcy Qualifying Event, the Spouse, surviving Spouse or Dependent child was a beneficiary under the Plan.

The term "covered Employee" includes any individual who is provided coverage under the Plan due to his or her performance of services for the employer sponsoring the Plan (e.g., common-law employees (full or part-time), self-employed individuals, independent contractor, or corporate director). However, this provision does not establish eligibility of these individuals. Eligibility for Plan Coverage shall be determined in accordance with Plan Eligibility provisions.

An individual is not a Qualified Beneficiary if the individual's status as a covered Employee is attributable to a period in which the individual was a nonresident alien who received from the individual's Employer no earned income that constituted income from sources within the United States. If, on account of the preceding reason, an individual is not a Qualified Beneficiary, then a Spouse or Dependent child of the individual will also not be considered a Qualified Beneficiary by virtue of the relationship to the individual. A Domestic or Civil Union partner and his or her children are treated as Qualified Beneficiaries if they are covered under the Plan on the day before a Qualifying Event. This gives the Domestic or Civil Union partner and children the contractual rights outlined in this Section but does not extend statutory provisions to the Domestic or Civil Union partner or child.

Federal law does not recognize a Domestic or Civil Union Partner or his or her children as Qualified Beneficiaries. However, the Plan will treat a Domestic or Civil Union Partner and his or her Children or Qualified Dependents as Qualified Beneficiaries if they are covered under the Plan on the day before a Qualifying Event. For purposes of interpreting this Section, the Domestic or Civil Union Partner will be treated as the Spouse of the Employee, and a divorce will be deemed to have occurred on the first date that one or more of the eligibility requirements for a Domestic or Civil Union Partner ceases to be met. This gives the Domestic or Civil Union Partner, Children and Qualified Dependents the contractual rights outlined in this Section but does not extend statutory remedies to them.

Each Qualified Beneficiary (including a child who is born to or placed for adoption with a covered Employee during a period of COBRA continuation coverage) must be offered the opportunity to make an independent election to receive COBRA continuation coverage.

What is a Qualifying Event? A Qualifying Event is any of the following if the Plan provided that the Plan participant would lose coverage (i.e.: cease to be covered under the same terms and conditions as in effect immediately before the Qualifying Event) in the absence of COBRA continuation coverage:

- (1) The death of a covered Employee.
- (2) The termination (other than by reason of the Employee's gross misconduct), or reduction of hours, of a covered Employee's employment.
- (3) The divorce or legal separation of a covered Employee from the Employee's Spouse. If the Employee reduces or eliminates the Employee's Spouse's Plan coverage in anticipation of a divorce or legal separation, and a divorce or legal separation later occurs, then the divorce or legal separation may be considered a Qualifying Event even though the Spouse's coverage was reduced or eliminated before the divorce or legal separation.
- (4) A covered Employee's enrollment in any part of the Medicare program.
- (5) A Dependent child's ceasing to satisfy the Plan's requirements for a Dependent child (for example, attainment of the maximum age for dependency under the Plan).
- (6) A proceeding in bankruptcy under Title 11 of the U.S. Code with respect to an Employer from whose employment a covered Employee retired at any time.

If the Qualifying Event causes the covered Employee, or the covered Spouse or a Dependent child of the covered Employee, to cease to be covered under the Plan under the same terms and conditions as in effect immediately before the Qualifying Event (or in the case of the bankruptcy of the Employer, any substantial elimination of coverage under the Plan occurring within 12 months before or after the date the bankruptcy proceeding commences), the persons losing such coverage become Qualified Beneficiaries under COBRA if all the other conditions of COBRA are also met. For example, any increase in contribution that must be paid by a covered Employee, or the Spouse, or a Dependent child of the covered Employee, for coverage under the Plan that results from the occurrence of one of the events listed above is a loss of coverage.

The taking of leave under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 ("FMLA") does not constitute a Qualifying Event. A Qualifying Event will occur, however, if an Employee does not return to employment at the end of the FMLA leave and all other COBRA continuation coverage conditions are present. If a Qualifying Event occurs, it

occurs on the last day of FMLA leave and the applicable maximum coverage period is measured from this date (unless coverage is lost at a later date and the Plan provides for the extension of the required periods, in which case the maximum coverage date is measured from the date when the coverage is lost.) Note that the covered Employee and family members will be entitled to COBRA continuation coverage even if they failed to pay the employee portion of premiums for coverage under the Plan during the FMLA leave.

What factors should be considered when determining to elect COBRA continuation coverage? You should take into account that a failure to continue your group health coverage will affect your rights under federal law. First, you can lose the right to avoid having pre-existing condition exclusions applied by other group health plans if there is more than a 63-day gap in health coverage and election of COBRA continuation coverage may help you avoid such a gap. Second, if you do not elect COBRA continuation coverage and pay the appropriate premiums for the maximum time available to you, you will lose the right to convert to an individual health insurance policy, which does not impose such pre-existing condition exclusions. Finally, you should take into account that you have special enrollment rights under federal law (HIPAA). You have the right to request special enrollment in another group health plan for which you are otherwise eligible (such as a plan sponsored by your Spouse's employer) within 30 days after Plan coverage ends due to a Qualifying Event listed above. You will also have the same special right at the end of COBRA continuation coverage if you get COBRA continuation coverage for the maximum time available to you.

What is the procedure for obtaining COBRA continuation coverage? The Plan has conditioned the availability of COBRA continuation coverage upon the timely election of such coverage. An election is timely if it is made during the election period.

What is the election period and how long must it last? The election period is the time period within which the Qualified Beneficiary must elect COBRA continuation coverage under the Plan. The election period must begin no later than the date the Qualified Beneficiary would lose coverage on account of the Qualifying Event and ends 60 days after the later of the date the Qualified Beneficiary would lose coverage on account of the Qualifying Event or the date notice is provided to the Qualified Beneficiary of her or his right to elect COBRA continuation coverage. If coverage is not elected within the 60 day period, all rights to elect COBRA continuation coverage are forfeited.

Note: If a covered employee who has been terminated or experienced a reduction of hours qualifies for a trade readjustment allowance or alternative trade adjustment assistance under a federal law called the Trade Act of 2002, and the employee and his or her covered dependents have not elected COBRA coverage within the normal election period, a second opportunity to elect COBRA coverage will be made available for themselves and certain family members, but only within a limited period of 60 days or less and only during the six months immediately after their group health plan coverage ended. Any person who qualifies or thinks that he and/or his family members may qualify for assistance under this special provision should contact the Plan Administrator for further information about the special second election period.

The Trade Act of 2002 also created a tax credit for certain TAA-eligible individuals and for certain retired employees who are receiving pension payments from the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) (eligible individuals). Under the new tax provisions, eligible individuals can either take a tax credit or get advance payment of 65% of premiums paid for qualified health insurance, including continuation coverage. If you have questions about these new tax provisions, you may call the Health Coverage Tax Credit Consumer Contact Center toll-free at 1-866-628-4282. TTD/TTY callers may call toll-free at 1-866-626-4282. More information about the Trade Act is also available at www.doleta.gov/tradeact.

Is a covered Employee or Qualified Beneficiary responsible for informing the Plan Administrator of the occurrence of a Qualifying Event? The Plan will offer COBRA continuation coverage to Qualified Beneficiaries only after the Plan Administrator or its designee has been timely notified that a Qualifying Event has occurred. The employer (if the employer is not the Plan Administrator) will notify the Plan Administrator of the Qualifying Event within 30 days following the date coverage ends when the Qualifying Event is:

- (1) the end of employment or reduction of hours of employment,
- (2) death of the employee,

- (3) commencement of a proceeding in bankruptcy with respect to the employer, or
- (4) entitlement of the employee in any part of Medicare.

IMPORTANT:

For the other Qualifying Events (divorce, termination of Domestic or Civil Union partnership or legal separation of the employee and spouse or a dependent child's losing eligibility for coverage as a dependent child), you or someone on your behalf must notify the Plan Administrator or its designee in writing within 60 days after the Qualifying Event occurs, using the procedures specified below. If these procedures are not followed or if the notice is not provided in writing to the Plan Administrator or its designee during the 60-day notice period, any spouse or dependent child who loses coverage will not be offered the option to elect continuation coverage. You must send this notice to the Plan Sponsor.

NOTICE PROCEDURES:

Any notice that you provide must be ***in writing***. Oral notice, including notice by telephone, is not acceptable. You must mail, fax or hand-deliver your notice to the person, department or firm listed below, at the following address:

Carlstadt Public School
550 Washington Street
Carlstadt, NJ 07072

If mailed, your notice must be postmarked no later than the last day of the required notice period. Any notice you provide must state:

- the **name of the plan or plans** under which you lost or are losing coverage,
- the **name and address of the employee** covered under the plan,
- the **name(s) and address(es) of the Qualified Beneficiary(ies)**, and
- the **Qualifying Event** and the **date** it happened.

If the Qualifying Event is a **divorce or legal separation**, your notice must include **a copy of the divorce decree or the legal separation agreement**.

Be aware that there are other notice requirements in other contexts, for example, in order to qualify for a disability extension.

Once the Plan Administrator or its designee receives ***timely notice*** that a Qualifying Event has occurred, COBRA continuation coverage will be offered to each of the qualified beneficiaries. Each Qualified Beneficiary will have an independent right to elect COBRA continuation coverage. Covered employees may elect COBRA continuation coverage for their spouses, and parents may elect COBRA continuation coverage on behalf of their children. For each Qualified Beneficiary who elects COBRA continuation coverage, COBRA continuation coverage will begin on the date that plan coverage would otherwise have been lost. If you or your spouse or dependent children do not elect continuation coverage within the 60-day election period described above, the right to elect continuation coverage will be lost.

Is a waiver before the end of the election period effective to end a Qualified Beneficiary's election rights? If, during the election period, a Qualified Beneficiary waives COBRA continuation coverage, the waiver can be revoked at any time before the end of the election period. Revocation of the waiver is an election of COBRA continuation coverage. However, if a waiver is later revoked, coverage need not be provided retroactively (that is, from the date of the loss of coverage until the waiver is revoked). Waivers and revocations of waivers are considered made on the date they are sent to the Plan Administrator or its designee, as applicable.

Is COBRA coverage available if a Qualified Beneficiary has other group health plan coverage or Medicare? Qualified beneficiaries who are entitled to elect COBRA continuation coverage may do so even if they are covered

under another group health plan or are entitled to Medicare benefits on or before the date on which COBRA is elected. However, a Qualified Beneficiary's COBRA coverage will terminate automatically if, after electing COBRA, he or she becomes entitled to Medicare or becomes covered under other group health plan coverage (but only after any applicable preexisting condition exclusions of that other plan have been exhausted or satisfied).

When may a Qualified Beneficiary's COBRA continuation coverage be terminated? During the election period, a Qualified Beneficiary may waive COBRA continuation coverage. Except for an interruption of coverage in connection with a waiver, COBRA continuation coverage that has been elected for a Qualified Beneficiary must extend for at least the period beginning on the date of the Qualifying Event and ending not before the earliest of the following dates:

- (1) The last day of the applicable maximum coverage period.
- (2) The first day for which Timely Payment is not made to the Plan with respect to the Qualified Beneficiary.
- (3) The date upon which the Employer ceases to provide any group health plan (including a successor plan) to any employee.
- (4) The date, after the date of the election, that the Qualified Beneficiary first becomes covered under any other Plan that does not contain any exclusion or limitation with respect to any pre-existing condition, other than such an exclusion or limitation that does not apply to, or is satisfied by, the Qualified Beneficiary.
- (5) The date, after the date of the election, that the Qualified Beneficiary first becomes entitled to Medicare (either part A or part B, whichever occurs earlier).
- (6) In the case of a Qualified Beneficiary entitled to a disability extension, the later of:
 - (a) (i) 29 months after the date of the Qualifying Event, or (ii) the first day of the month that is more than 30 days after the date of a final determination under Title II or XVI of the Social Security Act that the disabled Qualified Beneficiary whose disability resulted in the Qualified Beneficiary's entitlement to the disability extension is no longer disabled, whichever is earlier; or
 - (b) the end of the maximum coverage period that applies to the Qualified Beneficiary without regard to the disability extension.

The Plan can terminate for cause the coverage of a Qualified Beneficiary on the same basis that the Plan terminates for cause the coverage of similarly situated non-COBRA beneficiaries, for example, for the submission of a fraudulent claim.

In the case of an individual who is not a Qualified Beneficiary and who is receiving coverage under the Plan solely because of the individual's relationship to a Qualified Beneficiary, if the Plan's obligation to make COBRA continuation coverage available to the Qualified Beneficiary ceases, the Plan is not obligated to make coverage available to the individual who is not a Qualified Beneficiary.

What are the maximum coverage periods for COBRA continuation coverage? The maximum coverage periods are based on the type of the Qualifying Event and the status of the Qualified Beneficiary, as shown below:

- (1) In the case of a Qualifying Event that is a termination of employment or reduction of hours of employment, the maximum coverage period ends 18 months after the Qualifying Event if there is not a disability extension and 29 months after the Qualifying Event if there is a disability extension.

- (2) In the case of a covered Employee's enrollment in the Medicare program before experiencing a Qualifying Event that is a termination of employment or reduction of hours of employment, the maximum coverage period for Qualified Beneficiaries ends on the later of:
 - (a) 36 months after the date the covered Employee becomes enrolled in the Medicare program. This extension does not apply to the covered Employee; or
 - (b) 18 months (or 29 months, if there is a disability extension) after the date of the covered Employee's termination of employment or reduction of hours of employment.
- (3) In the case of a bankruptcy Qualifying Event, the maximum coverage period for a Qualified Beneficiary who is the covered retiree ends on the date of the retiree's death. The maximum coverage period for a Qualified Beneficiary who is the covered Spouse, surviving Spouse or Dependent child of the retiree ends on the earlier of the Qualified Beneficiary's death or 36 months after the death of the retiree.
- (4) In the case of a Qualified Beneficiary who is a child born to or placed for adoption with a covered Employee during a period of COBRA continuation coverage, the maximum coverage period is the maximum coverage period applicable to the Qualifying Event giving rise to the period of COBRA continuation coverage during which the child was born or placed for adoption.
- (5) In the case of any other Qualifying Event than that described above, the maximum coverage period ends 36 months after the Qualifying Event.

Under what circumstances can the maximum coverage period be expanded? If a Qualifying Event that gives rise to an 18-month or 29-month maximum coverage period is followed, within that 18- or 29-month period, by a second Qualifying Event that gives rise to a 36-months maximum coverage period, the original period is expanded to 36 months, but only for individuals who are Qualified Beneficiaries at the time of and with respect to both Qualifying Events. In no circumstance can the COBRA maximum coverage period be expanded to more than 36 months after the date of the first Qualifying Event. The Plan Administrator must be notified of the second Qualifying Event within 60 days of the second Qualifying Event. This notice must be sent to the COBRA Administrator in accordance with the procedures above.

How does a Qualified Beneficiary become entitled to a disability extension? A disability extension will be granted if an individual (whether or not the covered Employee) who is a Qualified Beneficiary in connection with the Qualifying Event that is a termination or reduction of hours of a covered Employee's employment, is determined under Title II or XVI of the Social Security Act to have been disabled at any time during the first 60 days of COBRA continuation coverage. To qualify for the disability extension, the Qualified Beneficiary must also provide the Plan Administrator with notice of the disability determination on a date that is both within 60 days after the date of the determination and before the end of the original 18-month maximum coverage. This notice should be sent to the COBRA Administrator in accordance with the procedures above.

Does the Plan require payment for COBRA continuation coverage? For any period of COBRA continuation coverage under the Plan, qualified beneficiaries who elect COBRA continuation coverage must pay for COBRA continuation coverage. Qualified beneficiaries will pay up to 102% of the applicable premium and up to 150% of the applicable premium for any expanded period of COBRA continuation coverage covering a disabled Qualified Beneficiary due to a disability extension. The Plan will terminate a Qualified Beneficiary's COBRA continuation coverage as of the first day of any period for which timely payment is not made.

Must the Plan allow payment for COBRA continuation coverage to be made in monthly installments? Yes. The Plan is also permitted to allow for payment at other intervals.

What is Timely Payment for payment for COBRA continuation coverage? Timely Payment means a payment made no later than 30 days after the first day of the coverage period. Payment that is made to the Plan by a later date is also considered Timely Payment if either under the terms of the Plan, covered employees or Qualified Beneficiaries are allowed until that later date to pay for their coverage for the period or under the terms of an arrangement between

the Employer and the entity that provides Plan benefits on the Employer's behalf, the Employer is allowed until that later date to pay for coverage of similarly situated non-COBRA beneficiaries for the period.

Notwithstanding the above paragraph, the Plan does not require payment for any period of COBRA continuation coverage for a Qualified Beneficiary earlier than 45 days after the date on which the election of COBRA continuation coverage is made for that Qualified Beneficiary. Payment is considered made on the date on which it is postmarked to the Plan.

If Timely Payment is made to the Plan in an amount that is not significantly less than the amount the Plan requires to be paid for a period of coverage, then the amount paid will be deemed to satisfy the Plan's requirement for the amount to be paid, unless the Plan notifies the Qualified Beneficiary of the amount of the deficiency and grants a reasonable period of time for payment of the deficiency to be made. A "reasonable period of time" is 30 days after the notice is provided. A shortfall in a Timely Payment is not significant if it is no greater than the lesser of \$50 or 10% of the required amount.

Must a qualified beneficiary be given the right to enroll in a conversion health plan at the end of the maximum coverage period for COBRA continuation coverage? If a Qualified Beneficiary's COBRA continuation coverage under a group health plan ends as a result of the expiration of the applicable maximum coverage period, the Plan will, during the 180-day period that ends on that expiration date, provide the Qualified Beneficiary with the option of enrolling under a conversion health plan if such an option is otherwise generally available to similarly situated non-COBRA beneficiaries under the Plan.

IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS

If you have questions about your COBRA continuation coverage, you should contact the COBRA Administrator. For more information about your rights under COBRA, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), and other laws affecting group health plans, contact the nearest Regional or District Office of the U.S. Department of Labor's Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA). Addresses and phone numbers of Regional and District EBSA Offices are available through EBSA's website at www.dol.gov/ebsa.

KEEP YOUR PLAN ADMINISTRATOR INFORMED OF ADDRESS CHANGES

In order to protect your family's rights, you should keep the Plan Administrator informed of any changes in the addresses of family members. You should also keep a copy, for your records, of any notices you send to the Plan Administrator.

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PLAN ADMINISTRATION

PLAN ADMINISTRATOR. Carlstadt Public School, Gateway BMED Regional Health Insurance Fund is the benefit plan. The Gateway BMED Regional Health Insurance Fund serves as the Plan Administrator, in accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 40A:10-36 et.seq.. The Carlstadt Public School is the Plan Sponsor.

The Plan Administrator shall administer this Plan in accordance with the Fund's By-Laws and Risk Management Plan, or as approved by the State of New Jersey Department of Insurance pursuant to N.J.S.A 40A:10-36 et.seq. The Plan Administrator shall administer this Plan based on established policies, interpretations, practices, and procedures. It is the express intent of this Plan that the Plan Administrator shall have maximum legal discretionary authority to construe and interpret the terms and provisions of the Plan, to make determinations regarding issues which relate to eligibility for benefits, to decide disputes which may arise relative to a Plan Participant's rights, and to decide questions of Plan interpretation and those of fact relating to the Plan. The decisions of the Plan Administrator will be final and binding on all interested parties

DUTIES OF THE PLAN ADMINISTRATOR.

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

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

COMPLIANCE WITH HIPAA PRIVACY STANDARDS. Certain members of the Employer's workforce perform services in connection with administration of the Plan. In order to perform these services, it is necessary for these employees from time to time to have access to Protected Health Information (as defined below).

Under the Standards for Privacy of Individually Identifiable Health Information (45 CFR Part 164, the "Privacy Standards"), these employees are permitted to have such access subject to the following:

- (1) **General.** The Plan shall not disclose Protected Health Information to any member of the Employer's workforce unless each of the conditions set out in this HIPAA Privacy section is met. "Protected Health Information" shall have the same definition as set out in the Privacy Standards but generally shall mean individually identifiable health information about the past, present or future physical or mental health or condition of an individual, including information about treatment or payment for treatment.
- (2) **Permitted Uses and Disclosures.** Protected Health Information disclosed to members of the Employer's workforce shall be used or disclosed by them only for purposes of Plan administrative functions. The Plan's administrative functions shall include all Plan payment and health care operations. The terms "payment" and "health care operations" shall have the same definitions as set out in the Privacy Standards, but the term "payment" generally shall mean activities taken with respect to payment of premiums or contributions, or to determine or fulfill Plan responsibilities with respect to coverage, provision of benefits, or reimbursement for health care. "Health care operations" generally shall mean activities on behalf of the Plan that are related to quality assessment; evaluation, training or accreditation of health care providers; underwriting, premium rating and other functions related to obtaining or

renewing an insurance contract, including stop-loss insurance; medical review; legal services or auditing functions; or business planning, management and general administrative activities. Genetic information will not be used or disclosed for underwriting purposes.

- (3) **Authorized Employees.** The Plan shall disclose Protected Health Information only to members of the Employer's workforce who are designated and are authorized to receive such Protected Health Information, and only to the extent and in the minimum amount necessary for these persons to perform duties with respect to the Plan. For purposes of this HIPAA Privacy section, "members of the Employer's workforce" shall refer to all employees and other persons under the control of the Employer.
- (a) **Updates Required.** The Employer shall amend the Plan promptly with respect to any changes in the members of its workforce who are authorized to receive Protected Health Information.
- (b) **Use and Disclosure Restricted.** An authorized member of the Employer's workforce who receives Protected Health Information shall use or disclose the Protected Health Information only to the extent necessary to perform his or her duties with respect to the Plan.
- (c) **Resolution of Issues of Noncompliance.** In the event that any member of the Employer's workforce uses or discloses Protected Health Information other than as permitted by the Privacy Standards, the incident shall be reported to the privacy official. The privacy official shall take appropriate action, including:
- (i) Investigation of the incident to determine whether the breach occurred inadvertently, through negligence, or deliberately; whether there is a pattern of breaches; and the degree of harm caused by the breach;
 - (ii) Applying appropriate sanctions against the persons causing the breach, which, depending upon the nature of the breach, may include, oral or written reprimand, additional training, or termination of employment;
 - (iii) Mitigating any harm caused by the breach, to the extent practicable; and
 - (iv) Documentation of the incident and all actions taken to resolve the issue and mitigate any damages.
- (4) **Certification of Employer.** The Employer must provide certification to the Plan that it agrees to:
- (a) Not use or further disclose the Protected Health Information other than as permitted or required by the Plan documents or as required by law;
 - (b) Ensure that any agent or subcontractor, to whom it provides Protected Health Information received from the Plan, agrees to the same restrictions and conditions that apply to the Employer with respect to such information;
 - (c) Not use or disclose Protected Health Information for employment-related actions and decisions or in connection with any other benefit or employee benefit plan of the Employer;
 - (d) Report to the Plan any use or disclosure of the Protected Health Information of which it becomes aware that is inconsistent with the uses or disclosures hereunder or required by law;
 - (e) Make available Protected Health Information to individual Plan members in accordance with Section 164.524 of the Privacy Standards;
 - (f) Make available Protected Health Information for amendment by individual Plan members and incorporate any amendments to Protected Health Information in accordance with Section 164.526 of the Privacy Standards;

- (g) Make available the Protected Health Information required to provide any accounting of disclosures to individual Plan members in accordance with Section 164.528 of the Privacy Standards;
- (h) Make its internal practices, books and records relating to the use and disclosure of Protected Health Information received from the Plan available to the Department of Health and Human Services for purposes of determining compliance by the Plan with the Privacy Standards;
- (i) If feasible, return or destroy all Protected Health Information received from the Plan that the Employer still maintains in any form, and retain no copies of such information when no longer needed for the purpose of which disclosure was made, except that, if such return or destruction is not feasible, limit further uses and disclosures to those purposes that make the return or destruction of the information unfeasible; and
- (j) Ensure the adequate separation between the Plan and member of the Employer's workforce, as required by Section 164.504(f)(2)(iii) of the Privacy Standards.

The following members of Carlstadt Public School's workforce are designated as authorized to receive Protected Health Information from Carlstadt Public School, Gateway BMED Regional Health Insurance Fund ("the Plan") in order to perform their duties with respect to the Plan: Benefit Administrator.

COMPLIANCE WITH HIPAA ELECTRONIC SECURITY STANDARDS. Under the Security Standards for the Protection of Electronic Protected Health Information (45 CFR Part 164.300 et. seq., the "Security Standards"), the Employer agrees to the following:

- (1) The Employer agrees to implement reasonable and appropriate administrative, physical and technical safeguards to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of Electronic Protected Health Information that the Employer creates, maintains or transmits on behalf of the Plan. "Electronic Protected Health Information" shall have the same definition as set out in the Security Standards, but generally shall mean Protected Health Information that is transmitted by or maintained in electronic media.
- (2) The Employer shall ensure that any agent or subcontractor to whom it provides Electronic Protected Health Information shall agree, in writing, to implement reasonable and appropriate security measures to protect the Electronic Protected Health Information.
- (3) The Employer shall ensure that reasonable and appropriate security measures are implemented to comply with the conditions and requirements set forth in Compliance With HIPAA Privacy Standards provisions (3) Authorized Employees and (4) Certification of Employers described above.

FUNDING THE PLAN AND PAYMENT OF BENEFITS

The cost of the Plan is funded as follows:

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

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

PLAN IS NOT AN EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT

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

CLERICAL ERROR

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

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

GENERAL PLAN INFORMATION

TYPE OF ADMINISTRATION

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

PLAN NAME

Carlstadt Public School, Gateway BMED Regional Health Insurance Fund

PLAN NUMBER: 501

TAX ID NUMBER: 22-3161900

PLAN EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2009; restated August 1, 2013; revised June 17, 2014

PLAN YEAR ENDS: December 31

EMPLOYER INFORMATION / PLAN SPONSOR

Carlstadt Public School
550 Washington Street
Carlstadt, NJ 07072

PLAN ADMINISTRATOR

Gateway BMED Regional Health Insurance Fund
c/o PERMA Risk Management Services
9 Campus Drive
Suite 16
Parsippany, New Jersey 07054

CLAIMS ADMINISTRATOR

Delta Dental of New Jersey, Inc.
P.O. Box 222
Parsippany, NJ 07054-0222
www.deltadentalnj.com

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BY THIS AGREEMENT, Carlstadt Public School, Gateway BMED Regional Health Insurance Fund is hereby adopted as shown.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this instrument is executed for Carlstadt Public School on or as of the day and year first below written.

By Sam Guiley SBA
Carlstadt Public School

Date 09/02/14

Witness David Jones
Date 9/2/14