

Safe Children Coalition, Inc Master Benefit Plan

WRAP

SUMMARY PLAN DESCRIPTION

ERISA PLAN NUMBER 501

Revised March 1, 2024

Safe Children Coalition, Inc Master Benefit Plan
Summary Plan Description

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INTRODUCTION

Safe Children Coalition, Inc (the "Employer") established the Safe Children Coalition, Inc Master Benefit Plan, previously known as Sarasota Family YMCA, Inc. Master Benefit Plan, (the "Plan") effective January 1, 1990. This Summary Plan Description describes the Plan as amended and restated effective March 1, 2024.

This revised Summary Plan Description supersedes all previous Summary Plan Descriptions. Although the purpose of this document is to summarize the more significant provisions of the Plan, the Plan document will prevail in the event of any inconsistency.

OTHER SUMMARY PLAN DESCRIPTIONS

This Plan incorporates the terms of all Welfare Benefit Plans listed in Appendix A in addition to the terms of all Welfare Benefit Plans subject to ERISA sponsored by the Employer or any Affiliated Employer who has adopted the Plan (contact your Plan Administrator if you are unsure which welfare benefits plans are subject to ERISA).

You will receive separate Summary Plan Descriptions and/or certificates of coverage from each of the Welfare Benefit Plans that are component parts of this Plan. In the separate Summary Plan Descriptions and/or certificates of coverage you will find information about eligibility, benefits, and employee/employer contributions for each of the separate Welfare Benefit Plans. You are eligible to participate in this Plan if you are eligible to participate in one of the Welfare Benefit Plans that are component parts of this Plan. In addition, in general, all benefits of this Plan are provided by the Welfare Benefit Plans that are component parts of this Plan.

This Summary Plan Description incorporates the terms of the other Summary Plan Descriptions and/or certificates of coverage for each of the Welfare Benefit Plans that are component parts of this Plan.

If applicable, the Employer will pay its contributions/premiums and any employee contributions to the insurance carriers as required for each such coverage. Employee contributions toward the cost of a particular benefit will be used in their entirety prior to using the Employer's contributions to pay for the cost of such benefit. The Employer's contributions to the Welfare Benefit Plans that are component parts of this Plan shall be made from the general assets of the Employer and on a basis consistent with any regulations that govern such programs and policies. For certain benefit programs, employees may make pre-tax salary reduction elections to pay for benefits through an employer-provided cafeteria plan, if available. For more information, refer to the cafeteria plan governing document. For more information related to contribution shares, refer to subsidiary contract documents or benefit booklets, if available.

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

1. The Plan Sponsor and Plan Administrator is Safe Children Coalition, Inc

Its address is

1500 Independence Blvd., Suite 210

Sarasota, Florida 34234

Its telephone number is 941-371-4799.

Its Employer Identification Number is 59-1618413.
2. The Plan is a Welfare Benefit Plan which has been designated by the sponsor as its plan number is 501.
3. The Employer's fiscal year ends on June 30 and the Plan Year ends on July 31.
4. While the Plan Administrator has the primary fiduciary duties, insurance companies are also held to fiduciary responsibilities as it relates to the benefits they insure.
5. The Plan's designated agent for service of legal process is the chief officer of the entity named in number 1. Any legal papers should be delivered to him or her at the address listed in number 1. However, service may also be made upon the Plan Administrator.
6. The Plan allows other employers to adopt its provisions. You or your beneficiaries may examine or obtain a complete list of employers, if any, who have adopted your Plan by making a written request to the Plan Administrator.

ELIGIBILITY AND ENROLLMENT

How to Become a Participant in the Plan

Before you become a Participant, you must meet the eligibility requirements for the Plan, work (or be expected to work) the required number of hours per week on average, and satisfy the applicable Waiting Period or other measurement period as described in this section.

Enrollment

You will become a Participant in this Plan once you have satisfied the requirements and formally elect benefits. If you do not want any or all of the benefits offered under the Plan, you may elect not to receive such benefits in accordance with the procedures established by the Plan Administrator.

Eligibility for Medical Benefits

The Employer offers coverage to Eligible Employees, their Spouses, and Dependents, including Dependents who have been adopted or placed for adoption with a Participant.

In general, if you regularly work, or are expected to work, 30 hours or more per week on average, and you are not a Seasonal Employee, you will be eligible to become a Participant.

If you were expected to be an Eligible Employee at the time of hire, you may become a Participant following completion of the Waiting Period. If you choose to enroll, participation will begin the first of the month following 60 days after the date of hire.

If you are designated as a Variable Hour Employee at the time of hire, and later become an Eligible Employee, you will be allowed to become a Participant after the Initial Administrative Period. A Seasonal Employee will be treated as a Variable Hour Employee with respect to eligibility.

If you are an Ongoing Employee who becomes an Eligible Employee following the Standard Measurement Period, you will be allowed to become a Participant after the Standard Administrative Period.

Measurement, Administrative, and Stability Periods

In determining eligibility for the group health plan, the Employer intends to follow IRS regulations and any subsequent guidance when administering the measurement, administrative, and stability periods.

If you are a Variable Hour Employee, you must first complete an Initial Measurement Period during which you will not be eligible for coverage. At the end of the Initial Measurement Period, if you are determined to be an Eligible Employee, you will be notified by the Plan Administrator and will be eligible to participate in the group health plan after the Initial Administrative Period. The Employer will use the Initial Administrative Period to determine whether you are eligible and to give you the opportunity to enroll if you are determined to be an Eligible Employee. If you choose to enroll, participation will begin on the first day of the Initial Stability Period.

Eligibility When Rehired

If your employment with the company is terminated and you are later rehired, company policies and complex IRS rules will be used to determine whether you are eligible.

Changes that may Affect Eligibility Status

If your hours of work are reduced, or you move to a different job within the company, your eligibility for benefits may change. Company policies and complex IRS rules will be used to determine whether you are eligible.

Eligibility for Other Benefits

Unless otherwise here stated, the eligibility requirements of each separate welfare benefit can be found in the applicable Summary Plan Descriptions and/or certificates of coverage. If the eligibility terms stated above differ from the applicable Summary Plan Descriptions and/or certificates of coverage, the terms stated above will apply.

CLAIMS

Refunds/Indemnification

You must immediately repay any excess payments/reimbursements. You must reimburse the Employer for any liability the Employer may incur for making such payments, including but not limited to, failure to withhold or pay payroll or withholding taxes from such payments or reimbursements. If you fail to timely repay an excess amount and/or make adequate indemnification, the Plan Administrator may: (i) to the extent permitted by applicable law, offset your salary or wages, and/or (ii) offset other benefits payable under this Plan.

Third Party Recovery

If you are paid benefits from any other plan or policy, the Plan may be entitled to reimbursement. In particular, the Plan may be entitled to reimbursement for benefits which are related to medical expenses that are also payable under workers' compensation, any statute, any uninsured or underinsured motorist program, any no fault or school insurance program, any other insurance policy or any other plan of benefits, or when related medical expenses that arise through an act or omission of another person are paid by a third party, whether through legal action, settlement or for any other reason.

By participating in the Plan, you and your covered dependents consent and agree that a constructive trust, lien, or an equitable lien by agreement in favor of the Plan exists with regard to any settlement or recovery from a third person or party. You and your covered dependents agree to cooperate with the Plan in reimbursing it for Plan costs and expenses. If you or your covered dependents have any reason to believe that the Plan may be entitled to recovery from any third party, you must notify the Plan. And, at that time, you (and your attorney, if applicable) must sign a subrogation/reimbursement agreement that confirms the prior acceptance of the Plan's subrogation rights and the Plan's right to be reimbursed for expenses arising from circumstances that entitle the Participant or covered dependent to any payment, amount or recovery from a third party.

You and your covered dependents consent and agree that you will not assign your rights to settlement or recovery against a third person or party to any other party, including your attorneys, without the Plan's consent. As such, the Plan's reimbursement will not be reduced by attorneys' fees and expenses without express written authorization from the Plan.

Coordination of Benefits

If you, your spouse, or dependents are covered by more than one health plan (referred to as an "Arrangement"), detailed rules will be used to determine which Arrangement pays or provides benefits first. If applicable, a secondary Arrangement may reduce the benefits it pays so that payments from all Arrangements do not exceed 100% of the total allowable amount.

The rules for coordination of benefits are further explained in the Summary Plan Descriptions and other documents governing the Arrangements.

Medical Loss Rebates

Under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA), the law requires insurers to issue Medical Loss Ratio (MLR) rebates in certain circumstances. MLR rebates are based upon aggregated market data in each state and not upon a particular group health plan's experience.

The portion of the rebate attributable to Participant contributions may be distributed to you, applied towards future premiums, or held in trust for the benefit of Plan Participants. This section applies only for fully insured medical plans.

Claim Procedures - In General

This section applies for any claim for benefits under a Welfare Benefit Plan that is covered by ERISA unless the Welfare Benefit Plan has a claims procedure that is compliant with ERISA section 503. If the Welfare Benefit Plan has a claims procedure that is compliant with ERISA section 503, the claims procedure of the Welfare Benefit Plan will apply. In general, this means that if the claims procedure of the Welfare Benefit Plan has timeframes and procedures that are at least as favorable to you or more favorable than the deadlines provided below, the claims procedure of the Welfare Benefit Plan will apply. In the case of a group health plan, any procedures for obtaining prior approval as a prerequisite for obtaining a benefit, such as preauthorization procedures or utilization review procedures are described in the relevant SPD for that plan and incorporated herein.

You or any other person entitled to benefits from the Welfare Benefit Plan (a "claimant") may apply for such benefits by completing and filing a claim with the applicable Welfare Benefit Plan provider in accordance with the provider's claim filing guidelines. In general, claims must be filed in writing (except urgent care claims, which may be made orally) with the applicable Welfare Benefit Plan provider. Any claim that does not relate to a specific benefit under the plan (for example, a general eligibility claim or a dispute involving a mid-year election change) must be filed with the Welfare Benefit Plan's Plan Administrator. Any claim must include all information and evidence that the Welfare Benefit Plan provider or plan administrator (the "Claim Reviewer") deems necessary to properly evaluate the merit of and to make any necessary determinations on a claim for benefits. If a claim is received, but there is not enough information to process the claim, you will be given an opportunity to provide the missing information.

A request for prior approval of a benefit or service where prior approval is not required under the Plan is not a "claim" under these rules. Similarly, a casual inquiry about benefits or the circumstances under which benefits might be paid under the Plan is not a "claim" under these rules, unless it is determined that your inquiry is an attempt to file a claim.

If you want to bring a claim for benefits under the Plan, you may designate an authorized representative to act on your behalf so long as you provide written notice of such designation to the applicable provider identifying such authorized representative. In the case of a claim for medical benefits involving urgent care, a health care professional who has knowledge of your medical condition may act as your authorized representative with or without prior notice.

Timing of Notice of Claim

The Claim Reviewer will notify the claimant of any benefit determination within a reasonable period of time but not later than the timeframe specified below depending on the type of claim.

Group Health Plan Claims

Group health plan claims may involve urgent care, concurrent care claims, pre-service care claims or post-service claims. Each has different time-frames that may apply and is described below.

Urgent Care. The Claim Reviewer will notify the claimant of the benefit determination (whether adverse or not) as soon as possible, taking into account the medical exigencies, but not later than 72 hours after receipt of the claim by the plan, unless the claimant fails to provide sufficient information to determine whether, or to what extent, benefits are covered or payable. In the case of such a failure, the Claim Reviewer will notify the claimant as soon as possible, but not later than 24 hours after receipt of the claim, of the specific information necessary to complete the claim. This notification may be made orally, unless you request written notification. You will be afforded a reasonable amount of time, taking into account the circumstances, but not less than 48 hours, to provide the specified information. The Claim Reviewer will notify the claimant of the determination as soon as possible, but in no case later than 48 hours after the earlier of (A) the plan's receipt of the specified information, or (B) the end of the period afforded the claimant to provide the specified additional information.

Concurrent care (a group health plan has approved an ongoing course of treatment to be provided over a period of time or number of treatments). The Welfare Benefit Plan will notify a claimant of any reduction or termination of a course of treatment (other than by plan amendment or termination) before the end of such period of time or number of treatments at a time sufficiently in advance of the reduction or termination to allow the claimant to appeal and obtain a determination on review of that adverse benefit determination before the benefit is reduced or terminated. Any request by a claimant to extend the course of treatment beyond the period of time or number of treatments that is a claim involving urgent care that will be decided as soon as possible, taking into account the medical exigencies, and the Claim Reviewer will notify the claimant of the benefit determination, whether adverse or not, within 24 hours

after receipt of the claim by the plan, provided that any such claim is made to the plan at least 24 hours prior to the expiration of the prescribed period of time or number of treatments.

Pre-service claims. The Claim Reviewer will notify the claimant of the plan's benefit determination (whether adverse or not) within a reasonable period of time appropriate to the medical circumstances, but not later than 15 days after receipt of the claim by the plan. This period may be extended one time by the plan for up to 15 days, provided that the Claim Reviewer both determines that such an extension is necessary due to matters beyond the control of the plan and notifies the claimant, prior to the expiration of the initial 15-day period, of the circumstances requiring the extension of time and the date by which the Claim Reviewer expects to render a decision. If such an extension is necessary due to a failure of the claimant to submit the information necessary to decide the claim, the notice of extension will specifically describe the required information, and the claimant will be afforded at least 45 days from receipt of the notice within which to provide the specified information.

Post-service claims. The Claim Reviewer will notify the claimant, of an adverse benefit determination within a reasonable period of time, but not later than 30 days after receipt of the claim. This period may be extended one time by the plan for up to 15 days, provided that the Claim Reviewer both determines that such an extension is necessary due to matters beyond the control of the plan and notifies the claimant, prior to the expiration of the initial 30-day period, of the circumstances requiring the extension of time and the date by which the plan expects to render a decision. If such an extension is necessary due to a failure of the claimant to submit the information necessary to decide the claim, the notice of extension will specifically describe the required information, and the claimant will be afforded at least 45 days from receipt of the notice within which to provide the specified information.

Disability Claims

In the case of a claim for disability benefits, the Claim Reviewer will notify the claimant, of the plan's adverse benefit determination within a reasonable period of time, but not later than 45 days after receipt of the claim by the plan. This period may be extended by the plan for up to 30 days, provided that the Claim Reviewer both determines that such an extension is necessary due to matters beyond the control of the plan and notifies the claimant, prior to the expiration of the initial 45-day period, of the circumstances requiring the extension of time and the date by which the plan expects to render a decision. If, prior to the end of the first 30-day extension period, the administrator determines that, due to matters beyond the control of the Plan, a decision cannot be rendered within that extension period, the period for making the determination may be extended for up to an additional 30 days, provided that the Claim Reviewer notifies the claimant, prior to the expiration of the first 30-day extension period, of the circumstances requiring the extension and the date as of which the plan expects to render a decision. The notice of extension will specifically explain the standards on which entitlement to a benefit is based, the unresolved issues that prevent a decision on the claim, and the

additional information needed to resolve those issues, and the claimant will be afforded at least 45 days within which to provide the specified information.

Other Claims

The Claim Reviewer will notify the claimant of any adverse benefit determination within a reasonable period of time, but not later than 90 days after receipt of the claim. This period may be extended one time by the Plan for up to 90 days, provided that the Claim Reviewer both determines that such an extension is necessary due to matters beyond the control of the Plan and notifies the claimant, prior to the expiration of the initial review period, of the circumstances requiring the extension of time and the date by which the Plan expects to render a decision.

Content of Notice of Denied Claim

If a claim is wholly or partially denied, the Claim Reviewer will provide the claimant with a notice identifying (1) the reason or reasons for such denial, (2) the pertinent Plan provisions on which the denial is based, (3) any material or information needed to grant the claim and an explanation of why the additional information is necessary, (4) an explanation of the steps that the claimant must take if he wishes to appeal the denial including a statement that the claimant may bring a civil action under ERISA.

In addition to the above information, if it is a group health plan or a plan providing disability benefits, the following information must be included with the notice described above:

- If an internal rule, guideline, protocol, or other similar criterion was relied upon in making the adverse determination, either the specific rule, guideline, protocol, or other similar criterion; or a statement that such a rule, guideline, protocol, or other similar criterion was relied upon in making the adverse determination and that a copy of such rule, guideline, protocol, or other criterion will be provided free of charge to the claimant upon request; or
- If the adverse benefit determination is based on a medical necessity or experimental treatment or similar exclusion or limit, either an explanation of the scientific or clinical judgment for the determination, applying the terms of the Plan to the claimant's medical circumstances, or a statement that such explanation will be provided free of charge upon request.

If the denied claim is for a disability benefit under the Plan, the following information will also be included in the written notice:

1. A discussion of the decision, including an explanation of the basis for disagreeing with or not following (a) the views presented by health care professionals treating the covered

person and vocational professionals who evaluated the covered person; (b) the views of medical or vocational experts whose advice was obtained on behalf of the Plan in connection with your adverse benefit determination, without regard to whether the advice was relied upon in making the benefit determination; and (c) a disability determination made by the Social Security Administration and presented to the Plan.

2. If the adverse benefit determination is based on a medical necessity or experimental treatment or similar exclusion or limit, either an explanation of the scientific or clinical judgment for the determination, applying the terms of the Plan to the medical circumstances, or a statement that such explanation will be provided free of charge upon request.

3. Either the specific internal rules, guidelines, protocols, standards or other similar criteria of the Plan relied upon in making the adverse determination or, alternatively, a statement that such rules, guidelines, protocols, standards or other similar criteria of the plan do not exist.

4. A statement that you are entitled to receive, upon request and free of charge, reasonable access to, and copies of, all documents, records, and other information relevant to your claim for disability benefits.

In addition, in the case of an adverse benefit determination by a group health plan concerning a claim involving urgent care, a description of the expedited review process applicable to such claims must be included with the notice described above and may be provided to the claimant orally within the time frame described above, provided that a written or electronic notification is furnished to the claimant not later than 3 days after the oral notification.

Appeal of Denied Claim

If a claimant wishes to appeal the denial of a claim, he must file an appeal with the Claim Reviewer on or before the 180th day (or the 60th day in the case of a claim other than a group health plan benefit or a disability benefit) after he receives the Claim Reviewer's notice that the claim has been wholly or partially denied. The appeal will identify both the grounds and specific Plan provisions upon which the appeal is based. The claimant will be provided, upon request and free of charge, documents and other information relevant to his claim. An appeal may also include any comments, statements or documents that the claimant may desire to provide. The Claim Reviewer will consider the merits of the claimant's presentations, the merits of any facts or evidence in support of the denial of benefits, and such other facts and circumstances as the Claim Reviewer may deem relevant. The claimant will lose the right to appeal if the appeal is not timely made.

In considering the appeal of a group health plan benefit or a disability benefit, the Claim Reviewer will:

1. Provide for a review that does not afford deference to the initial adverse benefit determination and that is conducted by an appropriate named fiduciary of the Plan who is neither the individual who made the adverse benefit determination that is the subject of the appeal, nor the subordinate of such individual;

2. Provide that, in deciding an appeal of any adverse benefit determination that is based in whole or in part 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 appropriate named fiduciary will consult with a health care professional who has appropriate training and experience in the field of medicine involved in the medical judgment;

3. Provide for the identification of medical or vocational experts whose advice was obtained on behalf of the Plan in connection with a claimant's adverse benefit determination, without regard to whether the advice was relied upon in making the benefit determination; and

4. Provide that the health care professional engaged for purposes of a consultation under Subsection (2) will be an individual who is neither an individual who was consulted in connection with the adverse benefit determination that is the subject of the appeal, nor the subordinate of any such individual.

5. In addition, in the case of a claim involving urgent care, provide for an expedited review process pursuant to which (A) a request for an expedited appeal of an adverse benefit determination may be submitted orally or in writing by the claimant; and (B) all necessary information, including the plan's benefit determination on review, will be transmitted between the plan and the claimant by telephone, facsimile, or other available similarly expeditious method.

If the claim is for disability benefits under the Plan, the following will apply:

1. Before the Plan issues any adverse benefit determination, the Claim Reviewer will provide you, free of charge, with any new or additional evidence considered, relied upon, or generated by the Plan, insurer, or other person making the benefit determination (or at the direction of the Plan) in connection with the claim, and any new or additional rationale must be provided to you as soon as possible and sufficiently in advance of the date on which the Plan must provide you with the notice of final adverse benefit determination so that you have a reasonable opportunity to respond prior to that date.

2. If the determination is based on a new or additional rationale, you will be provided, free of charge, with the rationale. The rationale must be provided as soon as possible and sufficiently in advance of the date on which the notice of final adverse benefit determination is required to be provided to give you a reasonable opportunity to respond prior to that date. If the new or additional evidence is received so late that it would be impossible to provide it in time for you to have a reasonable opportunity to respond, the Plan's deadline for providing a notice of final adverse benefit determination will be delayed until you have had a reasonable opportunity to respond. After you respond, or had a reasonable opportunity to respond but failed to do so, the Claim Reviewer will notify you of the Plan's benefit determination as soon as a plan acting in a reasonable and prompt fashion can provide the notice, taking into account the urgency of the medical situation.

Notice of Denied Appeal Review

If a claim is wholly or partially denied, the Claim Reviewer will provide the claimant with a notice identifying all the information identified above, plus a discussion of the decision and available external claims processes and information regarding how to initiate an appeal.

Except as provided below for group health urgent care, pre-service and post-service claims, the Claim Reviewer will notify the claimant of the Plan's benefit determination on review within 60 days after receipt by the Plan of the claimant's request for review of an adverse benefit determination (45 days in the case of a claim involving disability benefits). If the Claim Reviewer determines that an extension of time for processing is required, written notice of the extension will be furnished to the claimant prior to the termination of the initial 60-day period (45 days in the case of a claim involving disability benefits). In no event will such extension exceed a period of 60 days from the end of the initial period (45 days in the case of a claim involving disability benefits). The extension notice will indicate the special circumstances requiring an extension of time and the date by which the plan expects to render the determination on review.

Urgent care claims. In the case of a claim involving urgent care, the Claim Reviewer will notify the claimant of the plan's benefit determination on review as soon as possible, taking into account the medical exigencies, but not later than 72 hours after receipt of the claimant's request for review of an adverse benefit determination by the plan.

Pre-service claims. In the case of a pre-service claim, the Claim Reviewer will notify the claimant, of the plan's benefit determination on review within a reasonable period of time appropriate to the medical circumstances. Such notification will be provided not later than 30 days after receipt by the plan of the claimant's request for review of an adverse benefit determination.

Post-service claims. The Claim Reviewer will notify the claimant of the plan's benefit determination on review within a reasonable period of time. Such notification will be provided

not later than 60 days after receipt by the plan of the claimant's request for review of an adverse benefit determination.

If an appeal is wholly or partially denied, the Plan Administrator will provide you with a notice identifying (1) the reason or reasons for such denial; (2) the Plan provisions on which the denial is based; (3) a statement that you are entitled to receive, upon request and free of charge, reasonable access to, and copies of, all documents, records, and other information relevant to your claim for benefits; and (4) a statement describing your right to bring an action under section 502(a) of ERISA. The determination rendered by the Plan Administrator will be binding upon all parties.

In the case of a group health plan or a plan providing disability benefits, the notice will also include:

1. If an internal rule, guideline, protocol, or other similar criterion was relied upon in making the adverse determination, either the specific rule, guideline, protocol, or other similar criterion; or a statement that such rule, guideline, protocol, or other similar criterion was relied upon in making the adverse determination and that a copy of the rule, guideline, protocol, or other similar criterion will be provided free of charge to you upon request;

2. If the adverse benefit determination is based on a medical necessity or experimental treatment or similar exclusion or limit, either an explanation of the scientific or clinical judgment for the determination, applying the terms of the Plan to your medical circumstances, or a statement that such explanation will be provided free of charge upon request; and

3. The following statement: "You and your Plan may have other voluntary alternative dispute resolution options, such as mediation. One way to find out what may be available is to contact your local U.S. Department of Labor Office and your State insurance regulatory agency."

In the case of a claim involving disability benefits, the notice will also include:

1. Any applicable contractual limitations period that applies to your right to bring an action under section 502(a) of ERISA, including the calendar date that the contractual limitations period expires for the claim.

2. A discussion of the decision, including an explanation of the basis for disagreeing with or not following (a) the views presented by health care professionals treating the covered person and vocational professionals who evaluated the covered person; (b) the views of medical or vocational experts whose advice was obtained on behalf of the Plan in connection with your adverse benefit determination, without regard to whether the advice was relied upon

in making the benefit determination; and (c) a disability determination made by the Social Security Administration and presented to the Plan.

3. If the adverse benefit determination is based on a medical necessity or experimental treatment or similar exclusion or limit, either an explanation of the scientific or clinical judgment for the determination, applying the terms of the Plan to the medical circumstances, or a statement that such explanation will be provided free of charge upon request.

4. Either the specific internal rules, guidelines, protocols, standards or other similar criteria of the Plan relied upon in making the adverse determination or, alternatively, a statement that such rules, guidelines, protocols, standards or other similar criteria of the plan do not exist.

You must exhaust all internal remedies before you may file a claim or lawsuit in court.

Legal Action with Respect to Denied Claims

You have the right to bring a legal action against the Plan for benefits you believe are otherwise due to you. Any legal action cannot be brought until you have exhausted your appeal rights under the Plan. In addition, any legal action cannot be brought more than one year after the final determination of your claim under the Plan's claims rules.

CONTINUATION RIGHTS

Military Service

If you serve in the United States Armed Forces and must miss work as a result of such service, you may be eligible to continue to receive benefits with respect to any qualified military service.

COBRA

Under Federal law, you, your spouse, and your dependents may be entitled to COBRA continuation coverage in certain circumstances. Please see the "COBRA NOTICE" that is attached to the end of this Summary Plan Description for important information about your right to COBRA continuation coverage, which is a temporary extension of coverage under the Plan. The COBRA NOTICE generally explains COBRA continuation coverage and when it may become available to you. The Plan Administrator will inform you of these rights, if any, when you terminate employment.

FMLA

If your Employer is subject to FMLA, you may qualify to take up to 12 weeks of FMLA leave in a 12 month period each year for any of the following reasons:

- for the birth of your child and to bond with the newborn child within one year of birth;
- for placement of a child for adoption or foster care in your home and to bond with the newly placed child within one year of placement;
- to care for an immediate family member (spouse, child, or parent) with a serious health condition;
- to take medical leave when you are unable to work because of a serious health condition; or
- for any qualifying exigency arising out the fact that a spouse, son, daughter, or parent is a military member on covered active duty or call to covered active duty status.

You may also qualify to take up to 26 weeks of FMLA leave in a single 12 month period:

- to care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness if the employee is the spouse, child, parent or next of kin of the servicemember (military caregiver leave).

You are eligible for leave if you have worked for your Employer at least 12 months, at least 1,250 hours over the past 12 months, and work at a location where your Employer (or Division) employs 50 or more employees within 75 miles. If your division employs less than 50 employees within the 75-mile radius, you may not be eligible for medical leave.

Time taken off work due to pregnancy complications can be counted against the 12 weeks of family and medical leave.

COBRA continuation coverage is available upon the expiration of the 12-week period of FMLA leave, if desired. If you fail to return to active employment following the expiration of the 12-week FMLA period, you will be eligible for COBRA coverage up to 18-months starting from the date of your qualifying event (termination of employment or reduction of hours worked).

Your Employer will establish a payment method, should you wish to continue coverage while on FMLA leave, as prescribed for all such FMLA events which will be consistent with every new request for leave.

YOUR RIGHTS UNDER ERISA

As a Participant, you are entitled to certain rights and protections under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). This federal law provides that you have the right to:

Examine, without charge, at the Plan Administrator's office and at other specified locations, such as worksites and union halls, all documents governing the Plan, including insurance contracts and collective bargaining agreements, and a copy of the latest annual report (Form 5500 Series) filed by the Plan with the U.S. Department of Labor and available at the Public Disclosure Room of the Employee Benefits Security Administration.

Obtain, upon written request to the Plan Administrator, copies of documents governing the operation of the Plan, including insurance contracts and collective bargaining agreements, and copies of the latest annual report (Form 5500 Series, if the Plan was required by law to file such form), and updated summary plan description. The Plan Administrator may make a reasonable charge for the copies.

Receive a summary of the Plan's annual financial report. The Plan Administrator is required by law to furnish each Participant with a copy of this summary annual report.

Continue health care coverage for yourself, spouse or dependents if there is a loss of coverage under the plan as a result of a qualifying event. You or your dependents may have to pay for such coverage. Review this Summary Plan Description and the documents governing the plan on the rules governing your COBRA continuation coverage rights.

In addition, ERISA imposes duties upon the people who are responsible for the operation of the Plan. The people who operate the Plan, called "fiduciaries" of the Plan, have a duty to do so prudently and in the interest of you and other Plan Participants and

beneficiaries. No one, including your employer, your union, or any other person, may fire you or otherwise discriminate against you in any way to prevent you from obtaining your benefits or exercising your rights under ERISA.

If your claim for a benefit is denied or ignored, in whole or in part, you have a right to know why this was done, to obtain copies of documents relating to the decision without charge, and to appeal any denial, all within certain time schedules. Under ERISA, there are steps you can take to enforce the above rights. For instance, if you request a copy of Plan documents or the latest annual report from the Plan and do not receive them within 30 days, you may file suit in a Federal court. In such a case, the court may require the Plan Administrator to provide the materials and pay you up to \$110 a day until you receive the materials, unless the materials were not sent because of reasons beyond the control of the Plan Administrator.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

Qualified Medical Child Support Orders

In certain circumstances you may be able to enroll a child in the Plan if the Plan receives a Qualified Medical Child Support Order (QMCSO).

What is a Qualified Medical Child Support Order (QMCSO)?

A "QMCSO" is a medical child support order (from a court or administrative agency) that creates or recognizes the right of an "alternate recipient" to receive benefits for which a Participant or beneficiary is eligible under a group health plan. It is recognized by the group health plan as "qualified" because it includes information and meets other requirements.

Who can be an "alternate recipient"?

Any child of a Participant in a group health plan who is recognized under a medical child support order as having a right to enrollment under the plan with respect to such Participant is an alternate recipient.

What information must a medical child support order contain to be a "qualified" order?

A medical child support order must contain the following information in order to be qualified:

- The name and last known mailing address of the Participant and each alternate recipient, except that the order may substitute the name and mailing address of a State or local official for the mailing address of any alternate recipient;
- A reasonable description of the type of health coverage to be provided to each alternate recipient (or the manner in which such coverage is to be determined);
- The period to which the order applies; and
- An order may not require a plan to provide any type or form of benefit, or any option, not otherwise provided under the plan, except to the extent necessary to meet the requirements of certain State laws.

A "National Medical Support Notice" can also be a qualified medical support notice.

The Plan Administrator has established the QMCSO procedures outlined below.

Upon receiving a medical child support order the Plan Administrator will:

1. Determine if the document is a National Medical Support Notice or a judgment order or decree from a court or administrative process.
2. Notify the Participant, each alternate recipient and the issuing court or agency in the case of a National Medical Support Notice of the receipt of the order and provide a copy of these procedures.

3. Review the employment status of the affected employee/parent and review the Plan provisions to determine which, if any, group health plan benefits are available to the alternate recipient.
4. Determine if the document is a qualified medical support order.
5. Notify the Participant and the alternate recipient whether the document is a qualified medical support order within a reasonable time after receipt of the order (not to exceed 40 days in the case of a National Medical Support Notice).

Special Enrollment Rights

If you are declining enrollment for yourself or your dependents (including your spouse) because of other health insurance coverage, you may in the future be able to enroll yourself or your dependents in this plan, provided that you request enrollment within 30 days after your other coverage ends. If you or your dependents become ineligible for Medicaid or a state child health program (CHIP) or become eligible for premium assistance under Medicaid or a state child health program (CHIP), you must request enrollment within 60 days. In addition, if you have a new dependent as a result of marriage, birth, adoption, or placement for adoption, you may be able to enroll yourself and your dependents, provided that you request enrollment within 30 days after the marriage, birth, adoption, or placement for adoption.

Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act

If you have had or are going to have a mastectomy, you may be entitled to certain benefits under the Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act of 1998 (WHCRA). For individuals receiving mastectomy-related benefits, coverage will be provided in a manner determined in consultation with the attending physician and the patient, for: all stages of reconstruction of the breast on which the mastectomy was performed; surgery and reconstruction of the other breast to produce a symmetrical appearance; prostheses; and treatment of physical complications of the mastectomy, including lymphedemas.

These benefits will be provided subject to the same deductibles and coinsurance applicable to other medical and surgical benefits provided under this plan. If you would like more information on WHCRA benefits, call your Plan Administrator at the number provided at the end of this Summary Plan Description.

Newborns' and Mothers' Health Protection

Group health plans and health insurance issuers generally may not, under federal law, restrict benefits for any hospital length of stay in connection with childbirth for the mother or newborn child to less than 48 hours following a vaginal delivery, or less than 96 hours following a cesarean section. However, federal law generally does not prohibit the mother's or newborn's attending provider, after consulting with the mother, from discharging the mother or her newborn earlier than 48 hours (or 96 hours as applicable). In any case, plans and issuers may

not, under federal law, require that a provider obtain authorization from the plan or the issuer for prescribing a length of stay not in excess of 48 hours (or 96 hours).

Mental Health Parity

The Paul Wellstone and Pete Domenici Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008 (“MHPAEA”) requires group health plans that provide mental health and substance abuse benefits to cover these services in a manner equal to their coverage of medical and surgical services. For example, separate deductibles may not be applied for treatment of mental health or substance use disorders, as opposed to medical or surgical treatment. The MHPAEA generally applies to employers with more than 50 employees. However, MHPAEA does not apply if your Plan does not currently offer any mental health or substance abuse benefits.

Loss of Benefit

You may lose all or part of any payment due to you if we cannot locate you when your benefit becomes payable to you.

You may not alienate, anticipate, commute, pledge, encumber or assign any of the benefits or payments which you may expect to receive, contingently or otherwise, under the Plan, except that you may designate a beneficiary.

In the event this Plan offers any self-insured benefit, you may not assign your benefits under this Plan to a non-network provider without the consent of the Plan Administrator. When an assignment is not obtained, the Plan may send the reimbursement directly to you (the Participant and/or beneficiary) for you to reimburse the provider upon receipt of their bill. The Plan may, at its discretion, pay a non-network provider directly for services rendered to you. In the case of any such assignment of benefits or payment to a non-network provider, the Plan reserves the right to offset benefits to be paid to the provider by any amounts that the provider owes to the Plan.

Medicaid

State Medicaid agencies might mistakenly pay claims for which a third party may be liable, because they are not aware of the existence of other coverage. If you are participating in an employer-sponsored health plan for which that health plan is responsible for making benefit payment, and Medicaid has rendered such benefit payment instead for the same service, the state Medicaid agency has the right under an assignment of benefits to recoup such payment from the employer-sponsored health plan.

Collective Bargaining

If the Plan Sponsor has entered into a collective bargaining agreement that includes

welfare benefits offered under this Plan, the collective bargaining agreement may determine certain coverage provisions, including eligibility, employer and employee contribution amounts, types of benefits offered, and other coverage terms for employees who are members of the collective bargaining group.

Amendment and Termination

The Employer has the right to amend, terminate or merge the Plan at any time, and to change the types of benefits offered from time to time. Any insurers, third party administrators, or other service providers will be selected by the Employer at its sole discretion.

If the Plan is terminated, any remaining plan assets will be used to pay outstanding benefit claims. Following payment of these claims, remaining assets that are not returned to the Plan Sponsor will be refunded to Participants, if allowed by the terms of the applicable subsidiary contracts.

Administrator Discretion

The Plan Administrator has the authority to make factual determinations, to construe and interpret the provisions of the Plan, to correct defects and resolve ambiguities in the Plan and to supply omissions to the Plan. Any construction, interpretation or application of the Plan by the Plan Administrator is final, conclusive and binding.

Taxation

No warranty or any other representation that any pre-tax premiums or benefits made to you or on behalf of you will be treated as nontaxable for local, state or federal income purposes, is made by the Employer or the Plan Administrator. If it is determined that an amount paid as a benefit is includable in your gross income for income tax purposes, under no circumstances will you have any recourse against the Employer, the Plan Administrator or any Adopting Employer with respect to any increased taxes or any other losses or damages suffered by you as a result. You should consult with a professional tax advisor to determine the tax consequences of your participation.

Wellness

In general, a wellness plan that offers a reward for participating or satisfying a health-based outcome must not offer a reward that exceeds 30 percent of the total premium for employee-only coverage under the plan. An additional 20 percent can be applied to a wellness program designed to prevent or reduce tobacco use (up to 50 percent of the total premium). If it is unreasonably difficult due to a medical condition for you to achieve the standards for the reward under the program, or if it is medically inadvisable for you to attempt to achieve the

standards for the reward under the program, contact the Plan Administrator to discuss another way to qualify for the reward.

If your employer offers a wellness plan, you will receive additional materials describing the operation of the plan, eligibility to participate, and the amount and conditions for any rewards.

This Summary Plan Description incorporates the terms of the additional materials for the wellness plan herein by reference.

HIPAA Privacy

The Plan is required under federal law to take sufficient steps to protect any individually identifiable health information to the extent that such information must be kept confidential. The Plan Administrator will provide you with more information about the Plan's privacy practices.

Will my health information be kept confidential?

Under HIPAA, group health plans and the third party service providers (where applicable) are required to take steps to ensure that certain "Protected Health Information" is kept confidential.

NOTICE OF PRIVACY PRACTICES

This notice describes how medical information about you may be used and disclosed and how you can get access to this information. Please review it carefully.

Your Rights

When it comes to your health information, you have certain rights. This section explains your rights and some of our responsibilities to help you.

Get a copy of health and claims records

- You can ask to see or get a copy of your health and claims records and other health information we have about you. Ask us how to do this.
- We will provide a copy or a summary of your health and claims records, usually within 30 days of your request. We may charge a reasonable, cost-based fee.

Ask us to correct health and claims records

- You can ask us to correct your health and claims records if you think they are incorrect or incomplete. Ask us how to do this.
- We may say “no” to your request, but we’ll tell you why in writing within 60 days.

Request confidential communications

- You can ask us to contact you in a specific way (for example, home or office phone) or to send mail to a different address.
- We will consider all reasonable requests, and must say “yes” if you tell us you would be in danger if we do not.

Ask us to limit what we use or share

- You can ask us not to use or share certain health information for treatment, payment, or our operations.
- We are not required to agree to your request, and we may say “no” if it would affect your care.

Get a list of those with whom we’ve shared information

- You can ask for a list (accounting) of the times we’ve shared your health information for six years prior to the date you ask, who we shared it with, and why.
- We will include all the disclosures except for those about treatment, payment, and health care operations, and certain other disclosures (such as any you asked us to make). We’ll provide one accounting a year for free but will charge a reasonable, cost-based fee if you ask for another one within 12 months.

Get a copy of this privacy notice

- You can ask for a paper copy of this notice at any time, even if you have agreed to receive the notice electronically. We will provide you with a paper copy promptly.

Choose someone to act for you

- If you have given someone medical power of attorney, or if someone is your legal guardian, that person can exercise your rights and make choices about your health information.
- We will make sure the person has this authority and can act for you before we take any action.

File a complaint if you feel your rights are violated

- If you feel we have violated your rights, you can complain by contacting the Plan Administrator or HIPAA Privacy Officer.
- You can file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office for Civil Rights by sending a letter to 200 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201, calling 1-877-696-6775, or visiting www.hhs.gov/ocr/privacy/hipaa/complaints/.
- We will not retaliate against you for filing a complaint.

Your Choices

For certain health information, you can tell us your choices about what we share. If you have a clear preference for how we share your information in the situations described below, talk to us. Tell us what you want us to do, and we will follow your instructions.

In these cases, you have both the right and choice to tell us to:

- Share information with your family, close friends, or others involved in payment for your care
- Share information in a disaster relief situation

If you are not able to tell us your preference, for example if you are unconscious, we may go ahead and share your information if we believe it is in your best interest. We may also share your information when needed to lessen a serious and imminent threat to health or safety.

In these cases, we *never* share your information unless you give us written permission:

- Marketing purposes
- Sale of your information

Our Uses and Disclosures

How do we typically use or share your health information?

We typically use or share your health information in the following ways:

Help manage the health care treatment you receive

- We can use your health information and share it with professionals who are treating you.
- *Example: A doctor sends us information about your diagnosis and treatment plan so we can arrange additional services.*

Run our organization

- We can use and disclose your information to run our organization and contact you when necessary.
- We are not allowed to use genetic information to decide whether we will give you coverage and the price of that coverage. This does not apply to long term care plans.
- *Example: We use health information about you to develop better services for you.*

Pay for your health services

- We can use and disclose your health information as we pay for your health services.
- *Example: We share information about you with your dental plan to coordinate payment for your dental work.*

Administer your plan

- We may disclose your health information to your health plan sponsor for plan administration.
- *Example: Your company contracts with us to provide a health plan, and we provide your company with certain statistics to explain the premiums we charge.*

How else can we use or share your health information?

- We are allowed or required to share your information in other ways – usually in ways that contribute to the public good, such as public health and research. We have to meet many conditions in the law before we can share your information for these purposes.

For more information see:

www.hhs.gov/ocr/privacy/hipaa/understanding/consumers/index.html.

Help with public health and safety issues

We can share health information about you for certain situations such as:

- Preventing disease
- Helping with product recalls
- Reporting adverse reactions to medications
- Reporting suspected abuse, neglect, or domestic violence
- Preventing or reducing a serious threat to anyone's health or safety

Do research

- We can use or share your information for health research.

Comply with the law

- We will share information about you if state or federal laws require it, including with the Department of Health and Human Services if it wants to see that we're complying with federal privacy law.

Respond to organ and tissue donation requests and work with a medical examiner or funeral director

- We can share health information about you with organ procurement organizations.
- We can share health information with a coroner, medical examiner, or funeral director when an individual dies.

Address workers' compensation, law enforcement, and other government requests

We can use or share health information about you:

- For workers' compensation claims
- For law enforcement purposes or with a law enforcement official
- With health oversight agencies for activities authorized by law
- For special government functions such as military, national security, and presidential protective services

Respond to lawsuits and legal actions

- We can share health information about you in response to a court or administrative order, or in response to a subpoena.

Our responsibilities

- We are required by law to maintain the privacy and security of your protected health information.
- We will let you know promptly if a breach occurs that may have compromised the privacy or security of your information.
- We must follow the duties and privacy practices described in this notice and give you a copy of it.
- We will not use or share your information other than as described here unless you tell us we can in writing. If you tell us we can, you may change your mind at any time. Let us know in writing if you change your mind.

For more information see:

www.hhs.gov/ocr/privacy/hipaa/understanding/consumers/noticepp.html.

COBRA NOTICE

Introduction

This notice applies only to the extent the Employer is subject to COBRA regulations, and to the extent you are participating in certain Employer-sponsored medical benefits (hereafter within this notice referred to as the "Plan").

This notice has important information about your right to COBRA continuation coverage, which is a temporary extension of coverage under the Plan. **This notice explains COBRA continuation coverage, when it may become available to you and your family, and what you need to do to protect your right to get it.** When you become eligible for COBRA, you may also become eligible for other coverage options that may cost less than COBRA continuation coverage.

The right to COBRA continuation coverage was created by a federal law, the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA). COBRA continuation coverage can become available to you and other members of your family when group health coverage would otherwise end. For more information about your rights and obligations under the Plan and under federal law, you should review the Plan's Summary Plan Description or contact the Plan Administrator.

You may have other options available to you when you lose group health coverage. For example, you may be eligible to buy an individual plan through the Health Insurance Marketplace. By enrolling in coverage through the Marketplace, you may qualify for lower costs on your monthly premiums and lower out-of-pocket costs. Additionally, you may qualify for a 30-day special enrollment period for another group health plan for which you are eligible (such as a spouse's plan), even if that plan generally doesn't accept late enrollees.

What is COBRA Continuation Coverage?

COBRA continuation coverage is a continuation of Plan coverage when it would otherwise end because of a life event. This is also called a "qualifying event." Specific qualifying events are listed later in this notice. After a qualifying event, COBRA continuation coverage must be offered to each person who is a "qualified beneficiary." You, your spouse, and your dependent children could become qualified beneficiaries if coverage under the Plan is lost because of the qualifying event. Under the Plan, qualified beneficiaries who elect COBRA continuation coverage must pay for COBRA continuation coverage.

If you're an employee, you'll become a qualified beneficiary if you lose your coverage under the Plan because of the following qualifying events:

- Your hours of employment are reduced, or
- Your employment ends for any reason other than your gross misconduct.

If you're the spouse of an employee, you'll become a qualified beneficiary if you lose your coverage under the Plan because of the following qualifying events:

- Your spouse dies;
- Your spouse's hours of employment are reduced;
- Your spouse's employment ends for any reason other than his or her gross misconduct;
- Your spouse becomes entitled to Medicare benefits (under Part A, Part B, or both); or
- You become divorced or legally separated from your spouse.

Your dependent children will become qualified beneficiaries if they lose coverage under the Plan because of the following qualifying events:

- The parent-employee dies;
- The parent-employee's hours of employment are reduced;
- The parent-employee's employment ends for any reason other than his or her gross misconduct;
- The parent-employee becomes entitled to Medicare benefits (Part A, Part B, or both);
- The parents become divorced or legally separated; or
- The child stops being eligible for coverage under the plan as a "dependent child."

When is COBRA Continuation Coverage Available?

The Plan will offer COBRA continuation coverage to qualified beneficiaries only after the Plan Administrator has been notified that a qualifying event has occurred. The employer must notify the Plan Administrator of the following qualifying events:

The end of employment or reduction of hours of employment; death of the employee; the employee's becoming entitled to Medicare benefits (under Part A, Part B, or both).

For all other qualifying events (divorce or legal separation of the employee and spouse or a dependent child's losing eligibility for coverage as a dependent child), you must notify the Plan Administrator within 60 days after the qualifying event occurs. You must provide this notification to the COBRA contact at:

Safe Children Coalition, Inc
1500 Independence Blvd., Suite 210
Sarasota, Florida 34234.

The Employer's telephone number is 941-371-4799.

How is COBRA Continuation Coverage Provided?

Once the Plan Administrator receives 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 on behalf of their spouses, and parents may elect COBRA continuation coverage on behalf of their children.

COBRA continuation coverage is a temporary continuation of coverage that generally lasts for 18 months due to employment termination or reduction of hours of work. Certain qualifying events, or a second qualifying event during the initial period of coverage, may permit a beneficiary to receive a maximum of 36 months of coverage.

There are also ways in which this 18-month period of COBRA continuation coverage can be extended:

Disability extension of 18-month period of COBRA continuation coverage

If you or anyone in your family covered under the Plan is determined by Social Security to be disabled and you notify the Plan Administrator in a timely fashion, you and your entire family may be entitled to get up to an additional 11 months of COBRA continuation coverage, for a maximum of 29 months. The disability would have to have started at some time before the 60th day of COBRA continuation coverage and must last at least until the end of the 18-month period of COBRA continuation coverage.

Second qualifying event extension of 18-month period of continuation coverage

If your family experiences another qualifying event during the 18 months of COBRA continuation coverage, the spouse and dependent children in your family can get up to 18 additional months of COBRA continuation coverage, for a maximum of 36 months, if the Plan is properly notified about the second qualifying event. This extension may be available to the spouse and any dependent children getting COBRA continuation coverage if the employee or former employee dies; becomes entitled to Medicare benefits (under Part A, Part B, or both); gets divorced or legally separated; or if the dependent child stops being eligible under the Plan as a dependent child. This extension is only available if the second qualifying event would have caused the spouse or dependent child to lose coverage under the Plan had the first qualifying event not occurred.

Are there other coverage options besides COBRA Continuation Coverage?

Yes. Instead of enrolling in COBRA continuation coverage, there may be other coverage options for you and your family through the Health Insurance Marketplace, Medicaid, or other group health plan coverage options (such as a spouse's plan) through what is called a "special

enrollment period." Some of these options may cost less than COBRA continuation coverage. You can learn more about many of these options at www.healthcare.gov.

If You Have Questions

Questions concerning your Plan or your COBRA continuation coverage rights should be addressed to the contact or contacts identified below. For more information about your rights under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA), including COBRA, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, 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) in your area or visit www.dol.gov/ebsa. (Addresses and phone numbers of Regional and District EBSA Offices are available through EBSA's website.) For more information about the Marketplace, visit www.HealthCare.gov.

Keep Your Plan Informed of Address Changes

To protect your family's rights, let the Plan Administrator know about 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.

Plan Contact Information

Safe Children Coalition, Inc
1500 Independence Blvd., Suite 210
Sarasota, Florida 3423

941-371-4799

APPENDIX A
WELFARE BENEFIT PLANS

The following welfare benefits of the Plan Sponsor are subject to ERISA and are covered by the Plan:

WELFARE BENEFIT	FUNDING TYPE
Medical	Self-insured
Dental	Fully-insured
Vision	Fully-insured
Group Life	Fully-insured
Accidental Death & Dismemberment	Fully-insured
Short-Term Disability	Fully-insured
Long-Term Disability	Fully-insured
Voluntary Life	Fully-insured
Accident Insurance	Fully-insured
Health Flexible Spending Account (FSA)	Self-insured
Critical Illness and Prepaid Legal (only for employees who are currently enrolled)	Fully-insured

GLOSSARY

"Affiliated Employer"	means a related company which adopts the Plan and participates in one or more of the benefits offered under the Plan.
"COBRA"	means the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) of 1986, which gives workers and their families who lose their health benefits the right to choose to continue group health benefits provided by their group health plan for limited periods of time under certain circumstances such as voluntary or involuntary job loss, reduction in the hours worked, transition between jobs, death, divorce, and other life events.
"Dependent"	means any person who qualifies as a dependent under a subsidiary contract for purposes of that contract.
"Eligible Employee"	Is an employee who meets the eligibility requirements for one or more of the benefits offered under this Plan.
"Employer"	means the company sponsoring the Plan and any related companies which participate in one or more of the benefits offered under the Plan.
"ERISA"	means the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.
"FMLA"	means the Family Medical Leave Act of 1993.
"HIPAA"	means the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996.
"Initial Administrative Period"	means the time during which new Variable Hour Employees who have completed the Initial Measurement Period and have been determined to be Eligible Employees can enroll in or waive medical coverage. This period may not last longer than ninety (90) days and may include a partial month prior to the beginning of the Initial Measurement Period. The Initial Administrative Period, or its second part, begins the next day after the end of the Initial Measurement Period.
"Initial Measurement Period"	means the period of time during which a new Variable Hour Employee's hours of service are measured to determine whether the employee will become an Eligible Employee.
"Initial Stability Period"	means the minimum period of time during which medical coverage must be offered to an employee who was previously a Variable Hour Employee and has been determined to be an Eligible Employee. The Initial Stability Period may not be shorter in duration than the Initial Measurement Period.

"Ongoing Employee"	means an employee who was employed with the Employer on the first day of a Standard Measurement Period.
"Participant"	means an employee who participates in benefits that are offered under this Plan.
"PHI"	means Protected Health Information as defined under HIPAA.
"Plan"	means the benefit programs that are described in this document.
"Plan Year"	means each 12-consecutive month period ending on: <u>July 31</u> .
"Seasonal Employee"	means an employee who is hired for a position for which the customary annual employment period is six (6) months or less and which begins at approximately the same time of each calendar year. A Seasonal Employee will be treated as a Variable Hour Employee with respect to eligibility.
"Spouse"	means an individual who is lawfully married under any state law or as currently recognized under prevailing Federal law.
"Standard Administrative Period"	means the time during which Ongoing Employees who have completed the Standard Measurement Period can enroll in or disenroll from medical coverage. This period occurs between the Standard Measurement Period and the Standard Stability Period.
"Standard Measurement Period"	means the period during which the Employer counts each Ongoing Employee's hours of service. This period cannot be less than three (3) months nor more than twelve (12) months.
"Standard Stability Period"	means the period of time during which an Ongoing Employee is eligible for medical coverage under the Plan. The Standard Stability Period may not be shorter than the Standard Measurement Period.
"Variable Hour Employee"	means an employee for whom the Employer is not able to determine, at the employee's hire date, whether the employee is reasonably expected to work the required number of hours per week for eligibility.
"Waiting Period"	means the time period during which a newly hired Eligible Employee must be employed by the Employer prior to becoming a Participant.
"Welfare Benefit Plan"	means any plan or program that is offered by the Employer in order to provide ERISA-listed benefits to Eligible Employees, other than pension or retirement programs.