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Health Plan Notices

Federal law requires health plans to provide a variety of notices to participating employees concerning their rights. Included in this packet are some of the required notices relating to your group health plan.

Plan Administrator Contact Information

If you have questions regarding any of the health plan notices that are being provided, please contact the plan administrator listed below:

| Plan Administrator Contact – Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy, Inc. (AURA) |
| Street Address – 950 N. Cherry Ave. |
| City, State, Zip – Tucson, AZ 85719 |
| Phone – (520) 318-8000 |

Summary of Material Reduction in Covered Services or Benefits / Summary of Material Modification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short Term Disability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Benefit Begins: Later of 50% of accumulated sick leave or 13 days of disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective 1/1/2019 New Benefits Begin: 14th day of disability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COBRA

The Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA) provides for continue coverage for a certain period of time at applicable monthly COBRA rates if you, your spouse, or your dependents lose group medical, dental, or vision coverage because you terminate employment (for reason other than gross misconduct), your work hours are reduced below the eligible status for these benefits, you die, divorce, or are legally separated, or a child ceases to be an eligible dependent.

FMLA

Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA) entitles eligible employees of covered employers to take unpaid, job-protected leave for specific family and medical reasons if the employee has been with the company for one year, has worked at least 1250 hours during the prior 12 months and works in an area where there are at least 50 employees within 75 miles. Public agencies as well as public and private secondary schools are covered employers without regard to the number of employees employed. For additional details, visit the Department of Labor FMLA page.

Notify the Company when you have a qualifying leave such as birth or adoption of a child, a serious health condition, to care for a spouse, child or parent with a serious medical condition or for reservist or National Guard provisions related to you or an immediate family member leaving for military duty or being injured in active duty.

If you are on a qualified leave and any of the circumstances pertaining to your leave change, you must notify the company of the change.

GINA

The Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act (GINA) states that under a 2009 federal law, group health plans are prohibited from adjusting premiums or contribution amounts for a group on the basis
of genetic information. A health plan is also prohibited from requiring an individual or his/her family member to undergo a genetic test, although the plan may request that a voluntary test be taken for research purposes.

**HIPAA Special Enrollment Notice**
If you are declining enrollment for yourself or your dependents (including your spouse) because of other health insurance or group health plan coverage, you may be able to enroll yourself and your dependents in this plan if you or your dependents lose eligibility for that other coverage (or if the employer stops contributing toward your or your dependents’ other coverage). However, you must request enrollment within 30 days after your or your dependents’ other coverage ends (or after the employer stops contributing toward the other coverage).

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. However, you must request enrollment within 30 days after the marriage, birth, adoption, or placement for adoption.

To request special enrollment or obtain more information, contact your plan administrator

**HIPAA**
The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) includes provisions that protect the privacy of health plan participants. These provisions, which went into effect April of 2003, govern how covered entities such as health insurance companies and the plan sponsor must handle protected health information. The company distributes HIPAA Privacy Notices in accordance with Federal regulations. If you need to obtain a copy of the HIPAA Privacy Notice please contact Human Resources.

**Mental Health Parity**
In 2009, the Wellstone Act added to the requirements of the 1996 Mental Health Parity Act (MHPA). The new act has extended parity requirements to substance use disorder benefits in addition to mental health benefits. It prohibits applying financial requirements (e.g. copayments and deductibles) or treatment limitations (e.g. annual limits on outpatient visits or hospital days) to mental health or substance use disorders unless those requirements and limitations are no more restrictive than those that apply to most medical and surgical benefits. The act also maintained the MHPA’s ban on lower annual or lifetime dollar limits for mental health benefits.

**Michelle’s Law**
Michelle’s Law is a federal law that allows continued coverage for seriously ill college students. A college student will be able to maintain health plan eligibility for up to one year after full-time student status is lost due to a medically necessary leave of absence from school. “Michelle’s Law” was named after New Hampshire college student Michelle Morse, who, despite being diagnosed with cancer, attended school full-time to stay enrolled in her parents’ health insurance.

**Newborns’ & Mothers’ Health Protection Act**
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 other, 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).
Rescissions
The Affordable Care Act prohibits the rescission of health plan coverage except for fraud or intentional misrepresentation of a material fact. A rescission of a person’s health plan coverage means that we would treat that person as never having had the coverage. The prohibition on rescissions applies to group health plans, including grandfathered plans, effective for plan years beginning on or after September 23, 2010.

Regulations provide that a rescission includes any retroactive terminations or retroactive cancellations of coverage except to the extent that the termination or cancellation is due to the failure to timely pay premiums. Rescissions are prohibited except in the case of fraud or intentional misrepresentation of a material fact. For example, if an employee is enrolled in the plan and makes the required contributions, then the employee’s coverage may not be rescinded if it is later discovered that the employee was mistakenly enrolled and was not eligible to participate. If a mistake was made, and there was no fraud or intentional misrepresentation of a material fact, then the employee’s coverage may be cancelled prospectively but not retroactively.

Should a member’s coverage be rescinded, then the member must be provided 30 days advance written notice of the rescission. The notice must also include the member’s appeal rights as required by law and as provided in the member’s plan benefit documents. Please be aware that if you rescind a member’s coverage, you must provide the proper notice to the member.

USERRA
The Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA), protects the job rights of individuals who voluntarily or involuntarily leave employment positions to undertake military service or certain types of service in the National Disaster Medical System. USERRA also prohibits employers from discriminating against past and present members of the uniformed services, and applicants to the uniformed services.

Women’s Health & Cancer Rights
As required by the Women’s Health and Cancer Rights Act (WHCRA) of 1998, this plan provides coverage for:

- All stages of reconstruction of the breast on which the mastectomy has been performed;
- Surgery and reconstruction of the other breast to produce a symmetrical appearance; and
- Prostheses and physical complications of mastectomy, including lymphedemas, in a manner determined in consultation with the attending physician and the patient.

Such coverage may be subject to annual deductibles and coinsurance provisions as may be deemed appropriate and are consistent with those established for other benefits under the plan or coverage. Written notice of the availability of such coverage shall be delivered to the participant upon enrollment and annually thereafter.

Contact your plan administrator for more information.
Notes