

**CAFETERIA PLAN
PREMIUM REDUCTION OPTION**

SUMMARY PLAN DESCRIPTION

**AS ADOPTED BY
MICHIGAN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INC.**

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SUMMARY PLAN DESCRIPTION

PART 1. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PLAN

Your employer identified in the Plan Information Summary (Part 6) (the "Employer") is pleased to sponsor an employee benefit program known as the Cafeteria Plan (the "Plan") for you and your fellow employees. It is so-called because it allows you to choose from several different benefit programs (which we refer to as "Benefit Options") according to your individual needs, and allows you to reduce your pay before taxes are deducted ("Pre-tax Contributions") to pay for the Benefit Options that you choose by entering into a salary reduction agreement with your Employer. This Plan helps you because the Benefit Options you elect are nontaxable (i.e., you save Social Security and income taxes on the amount of your salary reduction). However, you may choose to pay for any of the available benefits with after-tax payroll deductions to the extent set forth in your enrollment materials.

This SPD describes Information relating to the Plan that is specific to your Employer as described in the Plan Information Summary. For example, you can find the identity of the Plan Service Provider, the Employer, and the Plan Administrator in the Plan Information Summary as well as the Plan Number and any applicable contact information. Each summary and the attached Appendices constitute the Summary Plan Description for the Cafeteria Plan. The SPD (collectively, the Summary Plan Description or "SPD") describes the basic features of the Plan, how it operates, and how you can get the maximum advantage from it. The Plan is also established pursuant to a plan document into which the SPD has been incorporated. However, if there is a conflict between the official plan document and the SPD, the plan document will govern. Certain terms in this Summary are capitalized. Capitalized terms reflect important terms that are specifically defined in this Summary or in the Plan Document into which this SPD is incorporated. You should pay special attention to these terms as they play an important role in defining your rights and responsibilities under this Plan.

Participation in the Plan does not give any Participant the right to be retained in the employ of his or her Employer or any other right not specified in the Plan. If you have any questions regarding your rights and responsibilities under the Plan, you may also contact the Plan Administrator (who is identified in the Plan Information Summary).

PART 2. CAFETERIA PLAN SUMMARY

Q-1. What is the purpose of the Cafeteria Plan?

The purpose of the Cafeteria Plan is to allow eligible employees to pay for Benefit Options with Pre-tax Contributions. The Benefit Options to which you may contribute with Pre-tax Contributions under this Cafeteria Plan are described in the Plan Information Summary. Rules regarding Pre-tax Contributions are described in more detail below.

Q-2. Who can participate in the Cafeteria Plan?

Each Employee of the Employer (or an Affiliated Employer identified in Part 6, the Plan Information Summary) who satisfies the Plan's Eligibility Requirements and who is also eligible to participate in any of the Benefit Options will be eligible to participate in this Plan. If you meet these requirements, you may become a Participant on the Plan Entry Date. The Eligibility Requirements and the Plan Entry Date are described in the Plan Information Summary. Those employees who actually participate in the Plan are called "Participants". (See below for instructions on how to become a Participant.) You may use this Plan to pay for Benefit Options covering only yourself and your tax dependents as defined in Code Section 152 (except as otherwise defined in Code Section 105(b)). The terms of eligibility of this Plan do not override the terms of eligibility of each of the Benefit Options. In other words, if you are eligible to participate in this Plan, it does not necessarily mean you are eligible to participate in all of the Benefit

Options. For details regarding eligibility provisions, benefit amounts, and premium schedules for each of the Benefit Options, please refer to the plan summary for each Benefit Option. If you do not have a summary for a Benefit Option, you should contact the Plan Administrator for information on how to obtain a copy.

Q-3. When does my participation in the Cafeteria Plan end?

Your coverage under the Plan ends on the earliest of the following to occur:

- (i) The date that you make an election not to participate in accordance with this Cafeteria Plan Summary;
- (ii) The date that you no longer satisfy the Eligibility Requirements of this Plan or all of the Benefit Options;
- (iii) The date that you terminate employment with the Employer; or
- (iv) The date that the Plan is either terminated or amended to exclude you or the class of employees of which you are a member.

If your employment with the Employer is terminated during the Plan Year or you otherwise cease to be eligible, your active participation in the Plan will automatically cease, and you will not be able to make any more Pre-tax Contributions under the Plan except as otherwise provided pursuant to Employer policy or individual arrangement (e.g., a severance arrangement where the former employee is permitted to continue paying for a Benefit Option out of severance pay on a pre-tax basis). If you are re-hired within the same Plan Year and are eligible for the Plan (or you become eligible again), you may make new elections if you are re-hired or become eligible again more than 30 days after your employment terminated or you otherwise lost eligibility (subject to any limitations imposed by the Benefit Option(s)). If you are re-hired or again become eligible within 30 days, your Plan elections that were in effect when you terminated employment or stopped being eligible will be reinstated and remain in effect for the remainder of the Plan Year (unless you are allowed to change your election in accordance with the terms of the Plan).

Q-4. How do I become a participant?

If you have otherwise satisfied the Eligibility Requirements, you become a Participant by signing an individual Salary Reduction Agreement (sometimes referred to as an "Election Form") on which you agree to pay your share of the cost of the Benefit Options that you choose with Pre-tax Contributions. You will be provided a Salary Reduction Agreement on or before your Eligibility Date. You must complete the form and submit it to the Plan Administrator (per the instructions provided with your Salary Reduction Agreement) during one of the election periods described in **Q-6.** below. You may also enroll during the year if you previously elected not to participate and you experience an event described below that allows you to become a participant during the year. If that occurs, you must complete a Salary Reduction Agreement during the Election Change Period described in **Q-8.** below. The Plan Administrator is identified in the Plan Information Summary.

In some cases, the Employer may *require* you to pay your share of the Benefit Option coverage that you elect with Pre-tax Contributions. If that is the case, your election to participate in the Benefit Option(s) will constitute an election under this Plan.

You may be required to complete a Salary Reduction Agreement via telephone or voice response technology, electronic communication, or any other method prescribed by the Plan Administrator. In order to utilize a telephone system or other electronic means, you may be required to sign an authorization form authorizing issuance of a personal identification number ("PIN") and allowing such PIN to serve as your electronic signature when utilizing the telephone system or electronic means. The Plan Administrator and all parties involved with Plan administration will be entitled to rely on your directions through use of the PIN as if such directions were issued in writing and signed by you.

Q-5. What are tax advantages and disadvantages of participating in the Cafeteria Plan?

You save federal income tax, FICA (Social Security) and state income taxes (where applicable) by participating in the Plan. Consider the following example to illustrate the potential tax savings under a cafeteria plan:

Example: You are married and have one child. The Employer pays for 80% of your medical insurance premiums, but only 40% for your family. You pay \$2,400 in premiums (\$400 for your share of the employee-only premium, plus \$2,000 for family coverage under the Employer's major medical insurance plan). You earn \$50,000 and your spouse (a student) earns no income. You file a joint tax return.

	If you participate in the Cafeteria Plan		If you do not participate in the Cafeteria Plan
1. Gross Income	\$50,000		\$50,000
2. Salary Reductions for Premiums	\$2,400 (pre-tax)		\$0
3. Adjusted Gross Income	\$47,600		\$50,000
4. Standard Deduction	(\$9,700)		(\$9,700)
5. Exemptions	(\$9,300)		(\$9,300)
6. Taxable Income	\$28,600		\$31,000
7. Federal Income Tax (Line 6 x applicable tax schedule)	(\$3,590)		(\$3,950)
8. FICA Tax (7.65% x Line 3 Amount)	(\$3,641)		(\$3,825)
9. After Tax Contributions	(\$0)		(\$2,400)
10. Pay after taxes and contributions	\$40,369		\$39,825
11. Take Home Pay Difference	\$544		

Plan participation will reduce the amount of your taxable compensation. However, there could be a decrease in your Social Security benefits and/or other benefits (e.g., pension, disability, and life insurance) that are based on taxable compensation.

Q-6. What are the election periods for entering the Cafeteria Plan?

The Cafeteria Plan basically has three election periods: (i) the "Initial Election Period," (ii) the "Annual Election Period," and (iii) the "Election Change Period, which is the period following the date you have a Change in Status Event (described below). The following is a summary of the Initial Election Period and the Annual Election Period. The Election Change Period is described in Q-8 below.

6a. What is the Initial Election Period?

If you want to participate in the Plan when you are first hired, you must enroll during the "Initial Election Period" described in the enrollment materials you will receive. If you make an election during the Initial

Election Period, your participation in this Plan will begin on the later of your Eligibility Date or the first pay period coinciding with or next following the date that your election is received. The effective date of coverage under the Benefit Options will be effective on the date established in the governing documents of the Benefit Options. The election that you make during the Initial Election Period is effective for the remainder of the Plan Year and generally cannot be changed during the Plan Year unless you have a Change in Status Event described in **Q-8**, below. If you do not make an election during the Initial Election Period, you will be deemed to have elected not to participate in this Plan for the remainder of the Plan Year. Failure to make an election under this Plan generally results in no coverage under the Benefit Options; however, the Employer may provide coverage under certain Benefit Options automatically. These automatic benefits are called "Default Benefits". Any Default Benefits provided by your Employer will be identified in the enrollment material. In addition, your share of the contributions for such Default Benefits may be automatically withdrawn from your pay on a pre-tax basis. You will be notified in the enrollment material whether there will be a corresponding Pre-tax Contribution for such default benefits.

6b. What is the Annual Election Period?

The Plan also has an "Annual Election Period" during which you may enroll if you did not enroll during the Initial Election Period or change your elections for the next Plan Year. The Annual Election Period will be identified in the enrollment material distributed to you prior to the Annual Election Period. The election that you make during the Annual Election Period is effective the first day of the next Plan Year and cannot be changed during the entire Plan Year unless you have a Change in Status Event described below. If you fail to complete, sign, and file a Salary Reduction Agreement during the Annual Election Period, you may be deemed to have elected to continue participation in the Plan with the same Benefit Option elections that you had on the last day of the Plan Year in which the Annual Election period occurred (adjusted to reflect any increase/decrease in applicable premium/contributions). This is called an "Evergreen Election". Alternatively, the Plan Administrator may deem you to have elected not to participate in the Plan for the next Plan Year if you fail to make an election during the Annual Election Period. The consequences of failing to make an election under this Plan during the Annual Election Period are described in the Plan Information Summary.

The Plan Year is generally a 12-month period (a short Plan Year may occur when the Plan is first established, when the plan year period changes, or at the termination of a Plan). The beginning and ending dates of the Plan Year are described in the Plan Information Summary.

Q-7. How is my Benefit Option coverage paid for under this Plan?

You may be *required* to pay for any Benefit Option coverage that you elect with Pre-tax Contributions. Alternatively, your Employer may allow you to pay your share of the contributions with after-tax contributions. The enrollment material you receive will indicate whether you have to pay with Pre-Tax Contributions or whether you have the option to pay with after-tax contributions.

When you elect to participate both in a Benefit Option and this Plan, an amount equal to your share of the annual cost of those Benefit Options that you choose divided by the applicable number of pay periods you have during that Plan Year is deducted from each paycheck after your election date. If you have chosen to use Pre-tax Contributions (or it is a plan requirement), the deduction is made before any applicable federal and/or state taxes are withheld.

An Employer may choose to pay for a share of the cost of the Benefit Options you choose with Employer Contributions. The amount of Employer Contributions that is applied by the Employer towards the cost of the Benefit Option(s) for each Participant and/or level of coverage is subject to the sole discretion of the Employer and it may be adjusted upward or downward at the Employer's sole discretion at any time. The Employer Contribution amount will be calculated for each Plan Year in a uniform and nondiscriminatory manner and may be based upon your dependent status, commencement or termination date of your employment during the Plan Year, and such other factors that the Employer deems relevant. In no event

will any Employer Contribution be disbursed to you in the form of additional, taxable compensation except as otherwise provided in the enrollment material or in the Plan Information Summary.

The Employer may provide you with Employer Contributions over which you have discretion to allocate the contributions to one or more Benefit Options available under the Plan. These elective employer contributions are called "Flexible Credits" or "Benefit Credits". The Flexible or Benefit Credit amounts provided by the Employer, if any, and any restrictions on their use, will be set forth in the enrollment material.

Q-8. Under what circumstances can I change my election during the Plan Year?

Generally, you cannot change your election under this Plan during the Plan Year. There are, however, a few exceptions. First, your election will automatically terminate if you terminate employment or lose eligibility under this Plan or under all of the Benefit Options that you have chosen.

Second, you may voluntarily change your election during the Plan Year if you satisfy the following conditions (prescribed by federal law):

- (a) You experience a "Change in Status Event" that affects your eligibility under this Plan and/or a Benefit Option; or
- (b) You experience a significant cost or coverage change; and
- (c) You complete a Salary Reduction Agreement to the Plan Administrator within 30 days of the event.

The following is a summary of the applicable Change in Status Events and cost or coverage changes.

Note: These rules do not apply to a Code Section 223 Health Savings Account offered under the Cafeteria Plan. See Part 5 below for more information regarding election changes related to the Health Savings Account.

1. Changes in Status. If one or more of the following Changes in Status occur, you may revoke your old election and make a new election, provided that both the revocation and new election are on account of, and correspond with, the Change in Status (as described below). Those occurrences which qualify as a Change in Status include the events described below, as well as any other events which the Plan Administrator determines are permitted under subsequent IRS regulations:

- Change in your legal marital status (such as marriage, legal separation, annulment, divorce, or death of your Spouse),
- Change in the number of your tax Dependents or eligible Dependent children (such as the birth of a child, adoption or placement for adoption of a Dependent, or death of a Dependent),
- Any of the following events that change the employment status of you, your Spouse, or your Dependent that affect benefit eligibility under a cafeteria plan (including this Plan) or other employee benefit plan of yours, your Spouse, or your Dependents. Such events include any of the following changes in employment status: termination or commencement of employment, a strike or lockout, a commencement of or return from an unpaid leave of absence, a change in worksite, switching from salaried to hourly-paid, union to non-union, or part-time to full-time; incurring a reduction or increase in hours of employment; or any other similar change which makes the individual become (or cease to be) eligible for a particular employee benefit,
- Event that causes your Dependent to satisfy or cease to satisfy an eligibility requirement for a particular benefit (such as attaining a certain age), or

- Change in your, your Spouse's, or your Dependent's place of residence.

If a Change in Status occurs, you must inform the Plan Administrator and complete a new election for Pre-Tax Contributions within 30 days of the occurrence.

If you wish to change your election based on a Change in Status, you must establish that the revocation is on account of, and corresponds with, the Change in Status. The Plan Administrator (in its sole discretion) shall determine whether a requested change is on account of, and corresponds with, a Change in Status. As a general rule, a desired election change will be found to be consistent with a Change in Status event if the event affects coverage eligibility (for the Dependent Care FSA, the event may also affect eligibility for the dependent care exclusion). A Change in Status affects coverage eligibility if it results in an increase or decrease in the number of dependents who may benefit under the plan.

In addition, you must also satisfy the following specific requirements in order to alter your election based on that Change in Status:

- *Loss of Dependent Eligibility.* For accident and health benefits (e.g., health, dental and vision coverage, accidental death and dismemberment coverage, and Health FSA benefits), a special rule governs which type of election change is consistent with the Change in Status. For a Change in Status involving your divorce, annulment, or legal separation from your Spouse; the death of your Spouse or your Dependent; or your Dependent ceasing to satisfy the eligibility requirements for coverage, your election to cancel accident or health benefits for any individual other than your Spouse involved in the divorce, annulment, or legal separation, your deceased Spouse or Dependent, or your Dependent that ceased to satisfy the eligibility requirements, would fail to correspond with that Change in Status. Hence, you may only cancel accident or health coverage for the affected Spouse or Dependent.

Example: Employee Mike is married to Sharon, and they have one child. The employer offers a calendar year cafeteria plan that allows employees to elect no health coverage, employee-only coverage, employee-plus-one-dependent coverage, or family coverage. Before the plan year, Mike elects family coverage for himself, his wife Sharon, and their child. Mike and Sharon subsequently divorce during the plan year; Sharon loses eligibility for coverage under the plan, while the child is still eligible for coverage under the plan. Mike now wishes to cancel his previous election and elect no health coverage. The divorce between Mike and Sharon constitutes a Change in Status. An election to cancel coverage for Sharon is consistent with this Change in Status. However, an election to cancel coverage for Mike and/or the child is not consistent with this Change in Status. In contrast, an election to change to employee-plus-one-dependent coverage would be consistent with this Change in Status.

- However, you may increase your election to pay for COBRA coverage under the Employer's plan for yourself (if you still have pay) or any other individual who lost coverage but is still a tax dependent or your child (e.g. a child who has lost eligibility under the Plan). [Note: You cannot pay for COBRA coverage from your Health FSA.]
- *Gain of Coverage Eligibility under Another Employer's Plan.* For a Change in Status in which you, your Spouse, or your Dependent gain eligibility for coverage under another employer's cafeteria plan (or

qualified benefit plan) as a result of a change in your marital status or a change in your, your Spouse's, or your Dependent's employment status, your election to cease or decrease coverage for that individual under the Plan would correspond with that Change in Status *only* if coverage for that individual becomes effective or is increased under the other employer's plan. *Group Term Life Insurance, Disability Income, or Dismemberment Benefits*. In the case of group term life insurance or disability income and dismemberment benefits, if you experience any Change in Status (as described above), you may elect to either increase or decrease coverage.

Example: Employee Mike is married to Sharon and they have one child. The employer's plan offers a cafeteria plan which funds group-term life insurance coverage (and other benefits) through *salary* reduction. Before the plan year Mike elects \$10,000 of group-term life insurance. Mike and Sharon subsequently divorce during the plan year. The divorce constitutes a Change in Status. An election by Mike either to increase or to decrease his group-term life insurance coverage would each be consistent with this Change in Status.

2. Special Enrollment Rights. If you, your Spouse, and/or a Dependent are entitled to special enrollment rights under a group health plan, you may change your election to correspond with the special enrollment right. Thus, for example, if you declined enrollment in medical coverage for yourself or your eligible Dependents because of outside medical coverage and eligibility for such coverage is subsequently lost due to certain reasons (such as legal separation, divorce, death, termination of employment, reduction in hours, or exhaustion of COBRA period), you may be able to elect medical coverage under the Plan for yourself and your eligible Dependents who lost such coverage. Furthermore, if you have a new dependent as a result of marriage, birth, adoption, or placement for adoption, you may also be able to enroll yourself, your Spouse, and your newly acquired Dependents, provided that you request enrollment within 30 days after the marriage, birth, adoption, or placement for adoption. An election change that corresponds with a special enrollment must be prospective, unless the special enrollment is attributable to the birth, adoption, or placement for adoption of a child, which may be retroactive up to 30 days back to the date of the birth, adoption, or placement for adoption. Please refer to the group health plan description for an explanation of special enrollment rights.

Effective April 1, 2009, if an unenrolled but otherwise eligible Employee or such Employee's dependent (1) loses coverage under a Medicaid Plan under Title XIX of the Social Security Act or under State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) under Title XXI of the Social Security Act due to a loss of eligibility for coverage under Medicaid or CHIP; or (2) becomes eligible for group health plan premium assistance under Medicaid or SCHIP, the Employee is entitled to special enrollment rights under a Benefit Plan Option that is a group health plan and an election change to correspond with the special enrollment right is permitted. However, you must request enrollment **within 60 days** after your Medicaid or CHIP coverage is terminated due to a loss of eligibility or you become eligible for premium assistance subsidy, as applicable. Thus, for example, if an otherwise eligible Employee has medical coverage under Medicaid or SCHIP and eligibility for such coverage is subsequently lost, the Employee may be able to elect medical coverage under a Benefit Option for the Employee and his or her eligible Dependents who lost such coverage. Furthermore, if an otherwise eligible employee and/or dependent gains eligibility for group health plan premium assistance from SCHIP or Medicaid, the employee may also be able to enroll the Employee, and the Employee's Dependent, provided that a request for enrollment is made within the 60 days from the date of the loss of other coverage or eligibility for premium assistance. Please refer to the group health plan summary description for an explanation of special enrollment rights.

3. Certain Judgments, Decrees, and Orders. If a judgment, decree, or order from a divorce, separation, annulment, or custody change requires your Dependent child (including a foster child) to be covered under this Plan, you may change your election to provide coverage for the Dependent child. If the order requires that another individual (such as your former Spouse) cover the Dependent child, and

such coverage is actually provided, you may change your election to revoke coverage for the Dependent child.

4. Entitlement to Medicare or Medicaid. If you, your Spouse, or a Dependent becomes entitled to Medicare or Medicaid, you may cancel that person's accident or health coverage. Similarly, if you, your Spouse, or a Dependent who has been entitled to Medicare or Medicaid loses eligibility for such, you may, subject to the terms of the underlying plan, elect to begin or increase that person's accident or health coverage.

5. Change in Cost. If the Plan Administrator notifies you that the cost of your coverage under the Plan significantly increases or decreases during the Plan Year, regardless of whether the cost change results from action by you (such as switching from full-time to part-time) or the Employer (such as reducing the amount of Employer contributions for a certain class of employees), you may make certain election changes. If the cost significantly increases, you may choose either (a) to make an increase in your contributions, (b) revoke your election and receive coverage under another Benefit Package Option which provides similar coverage, or (c) drop coverage altogether if no similar coverage exists. If the cost significantly decreases, you may revoke your election and elect to receive coverage provided under the option that decreased in cost. For insignificant increases or decreases in the cost of Benefit Package Options, however, the Plan Administrator will automatically adjust your election contributions to reflect the minor change in cost. The Plan Administrator (in its sole discretion) will determine whether the requirements of this Part are met. The Change in Cost provisions do not apply to Health FSA benefits.

Example: Employee Mike is covered under an indemnity option of his employer's accident and health insurance coverage. If the cost of this option significantly increases during a period of coverage, the Employee may make a corresponding increase in his payments or may instead revoke his election and elect coverage under an HMO option.

6. Change in Coverage. If the Plan Administrator notifies you that your coverage under the Plan is significantly curtailed you may revoke your election and elect coverage under another Benefit Package Option which provides similar coverage. If the significant curtailment amounts to a complete loss of coverage, you may also drop coverage if no other similar coverage is available. Further, if the Plan adds or significantly improves a benefit option during the Plan Year, you may revoke your election and elect to receive, on a prospective basis, coverage provided by the newly-added or significantly improved option, so long as the newly added or significantly improved option provides similar coverage. Also, you may make an election change that is on account of and corresponds with a change made under another employer plan (including a plan of the Employer or another employer), so long as: (a) the other employer plan permits its participants to make an election change permitted under the IRS regulations; or (b) this Plan permits you to make an election for a period of coverage which is different from the period of coverage under the other employer plan. Finally, you may change your election to add coverage under this Plan for yourself, your Spouse, or your Dependent if such individual(s) loses coverage under any group health coverage sponsored by a governmental or educational institution. The Plan Administrator (in its sole discretion) will determine whether the requirements of this Part are satisfied.

With the exception of special enrollment resulting from birth, placement for adoption or adoption, all election changes are prospectively effective from the date of the election or such later time as determined by the Plan Administrator. Additionally, the Plan's Administrator may modify your election(s) downward during the Plan Year if you are a Key Employee or Highly Compensated Individual (as defined by the Internal Revenue Code), if necessary to prevent the Plan from becoming discriminatory within the meaning of the federal income tax law.

If coverage under a Benefit Option ends, the corresponding Pre-tax Contributions for that coverage will automatically end. No election is needed to stop the contributions.

Q-9. What happens to my participation under the Cafeteria Plan if I take a leave of absence?

The following is a general summary of the rules regarding participation in the Cafeteria Plan (and the Benefit Options) during a leave of absence. The specific election changes that you can make under this Plan following a leave of absence are described in the Status Change Matrix and the rules regarding coverage under the Benefit Options during a leave of absence will be described in the Benefit Option summaries. If there is a conflict between the Status Change Matrix/Benefit Option Summaries and this Q-9, the Status Change Matrix or Benefit Option summary, whichever is applicable, controls.

- (a) If you go on a qualifying unpaid leave under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (FMLA), the Employer will continue to maintain your Benefit Options that provide health coverage on the same terms and conditions as though you were still active to the extent required by FMLA (e.g., the Employer will continue to pay its share of the contribution to the extent you opt to continue coverage).
- (b) Your Employer may elect to continue all health coverage for Participants while they are on paid leave (provided Participants on non-FMLA paid leave are required to continue coverage). If so, you will pay your share of the contributions by the method normally used during any paid leave (for example, with Pre-tax Contributions if that is what was used before the FMLA leave began).
- (c) In the event of unpaid FMLA leave (or paid leave where coverage is not required to be continued), if you opt to continue your group health coverage, you may pay your share of the contribution in one of the following ways:
 - (i) With after-tax dollars while you are on leave,
 - (ii) You may pre-pay all or a portion of your share of the contribution for the expected duration of the leave with Pre-tax Contributions from your pre-leave pay by making a special election to that effect before the date such pay would normally be made available to you. However, pre-payments of Pre-tax Contributions may not be utilized to fund coverage during the next Plan Year (except as otherwise permitted by law).
 - (iii) By other arrangements agreed upon between you and the Plan Administrator (for example, the Plan Administrator may fund coverage during the leave and withhold amounts from your compensation upon your return from leave).

The payment options provided by the Employer will be established in accordance with Code Section 125, FMLA, and the Employer's internal policies and procedures regarding leaves of absence and will be applied uniformly to all Participants. Alternatively, the Employer may require all Participants to continue coverage during the leave. If so, you may elect to discontinue your share of the required contributions until you return from leave. Upon return from leave, you will be required to repay the contribution not paid during the leave in a manner agreed upon with the Administrator. The Election Change Chart will let you know whether you are able to drop your coverage or whether you are required to continue coverage during the leave.

- (d) If your coverage ceases while on FMLA leave (e.g., for non-payment of required contributions), you will be permitted to re-enter the Plan and the Benefit Option(s) upon return from such leave on the same basis as you were participating in the plans prior to the leave, or as otherwise required by the FMLA. Your coverage under the Benefit Options providing health coverage may be automatically reinstated provided that coverage for Employees on non-FMLA leave is automatically reinstated upon return from leave.
- (e) The Employer may, on a uniform and consistent basis, continue your group health coverage for the duration of the leave following your failure to pay the required

contribution. Upon return from leave, you will be required to repay the contribution in a manner agreed upon by you and the Employer.

- (f) If you are commencing or returning from unpaid FMLA leave, your election under this Plan for Benefit Options providing non-health benefits shall be treated in the same manner that elections for non-health Benefit Options are treated with respect to Participants commencing and returning from unpaid non-FMLA leave.
- (g) If you go on an unpaid non-FMLA leave of absence (e.g., personal leave, sick leave, etc.) that does not affect eligibility in this Plan or a Benefit Option offered under this Plan, then you will continue to participate and the contribution due will be paid by pre-payment before going on leave, by after-tax contributions while on leave, or with catch-up contributions after the leave ends, as may be determined by the Administrator. If you go on an unpaid leave that affects eligibility under this Plan or a Benefit Option, the election change rules described herein will apply. The Plan Administrator will have discretion to determine whether taking an unpaid non-FMLA leave of absence affects eligibility.

Q-10. How long will the Cafeteria Plan remain in effect?

Although the Employer expects to maintain the Cafeteria Plan indefinitely, it has the right to modify or terminate the Cafeteria Plan at any time and for any reason. Plan amendments and terminations will be conducted in accordance with the terms of the Plan Document.

Q-11. What happens if my request for a benefit under this Cafeteria Plan (e.g., an election change or other issue germane to Pre-tax Contributions) is denied?

You will have the right to a full and fair review process. You should refer to the Claims Review Procedures Appendix for a detailed summary of the Claims Procedures under this Plan.

PART 3. CASH BENEFITS

During any one Plan Year, the maximum salary reduction amount a Participant can elect under this Plan cannot exceed the sum of the cost of the Benefit Options offered under this Plan (as identified in Part 6 below). Any part of this maximum salary reduction amount that you do not elect will be paid to you as regular, taxable compensation. Except to the extent set forth in the Enrollment material, any Benefit Credits not used towards the cost of Benefit Options made available under the Plan will revert back to the employer.

PART 4. ERISA RIGHTS

Prudent Actions by Plan Fiduciaries

In addition to creating rights for plan participants, ERISA imposes duties upon the people who are responsible for the operation of the employee benefit plan. The people who operate your plan, called "fiduciaries" of the plan, have a duty to do so prudently and in the interest of the plan participants and beneficiaries. No one, including your employer, your union, or any other person, may fire you or otherwise discriminate against you in any way to prevent you from obtaining a welfare benefit from the plan, or from exercising your rights under ERISA.

Enforce Your Rights

If your claim for a welfare benefit under an ERISA-covered plan is denied in whole or in part, you must receive a written explanation of the reason for the denial. You have the right to have the Plan reviewed and have the claim reconsidered. Under ERISA, there are steps you can take to enforce the above

rights. For instance, if you request materials from the Plan and do not receive them within 30 days, you may file suit in a federal court. In such a case, the court may require the Plan Administrator to provide the materials and pay you up to \$110 a day until you receive the materials, unless the materials were not sent because of reasons beyond the control of the Administrator. If you have a claim for benefits that is denied or ignored in whole or in part, you may file suit in a state or federal court. In addition, if you disagree with the plan's decision or lack thereof concerning the qualified status of a domestic relations order or a medical child support order, you may file suit in Federal court. If it should happen that plan fiduciaries misuse the Plan's money, or if you are discriminated against for asserting your rights, you may seek assistance from the U.S. Department of Labor, or you may file suit in a federal court. The court will decide who should pay court costs and legal fees. If you are successful, the court may order the person you have sued to pay these costs and fees. If you lose, the court may order you to pay these costs and fees, for example, if it finds your claim is frivolous.

Assistance with Your Questions

If you have any questions about 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 obtaining documents from the plan administrator, you should contact the nearest office of the U.S. Department of Labor, Employee Benefits Security Administration listed in your telephone directory, or the Division of Technical Assistance and Inquiries, Employee Benefits Security Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Ave., 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.

PART 5. HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Q-1. What is a Health Savings Account for which contributions can be made under this Plan?

A Health Savings Account ("HSA") is a personal savings account established with a Custodian or Trustee to be used primarily for reimbursement of "eligible medical expenses" you (the Account Beneficiary) and your eligible tax dependents (as defined in Code Section 152, determined without regard to subsections (b)(1), (b)(2), and (d)(1)(B) thereof) incur, as set forth in Code Section 223. The HSA is administered by the HSA Custodian or Trustee or its designee, and the terms of the HSA are set forth in the Custodial or Trust Agreement. The HSA is not an Employer sponsored employee benefit plan. The Employer's role with respect to the HSA is limited to making an HSA available to you and to making contributions to the HSA on your behalf through this Plan (through non-elective Employer contributions and/or pre-tax salary reductions elected by the Account Beneficiary). The fact that contributions to the HSA are made through this Plan should not be construed as endorsement of the HSA by the Employer. The Employer has no authority or control over the funds deposited to the Account Beneficiary's HSA. As such, the HSA identified in the Plan Information Appendix is not subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA).

Q-2. Who is eligible for an HSA?

Only individuals who satisfy the following conditions on the first day of a month are eligible for an HSA offered under this Plan for that month:

- a. You are covered under a qualifying High Deductible Health Plan (HDHP) maintained by your Employer;
- b. You have opened an HSA with the Custodian chosen by the Employer;
- c. You are not covered under any other non-high deductible health plan maintained by the Employer that is determined by the Employer to offer disqualifying health coverage [Note that you are not eligible for an HSA if you are covered under any non-qualifying coverage whether maintained by the Employer or not (including but not limited to coverage

maintained by your spouse's employer) and it is solely your responsibility to ensure that any other coverage you have that is not maintained by the Employer qualifies under Code Section 223] and

- d. You cannot be claimed as a tax dependent by anyone else;
- e. You are not enrolled in Medicare coverage; and
- f. You are otherwise eligible for this Plan.

Q-3. Who is an Account Beneficiary?

An Account Beneficiary is an eligible Participant who has properly enrolled in an HSA in accordance with the terms of the applicable Custodial Agreement.

Q-4. Who is a Custodian or Trustee?

The Custodian or Trustee is the entity with whom the Account Beneficiary's HSA is established (for purposes of this Plan, use of the term "Custodian" includes reference to both Custodian and Trustee). The HSA is not sponsored by or maintained by the Employer. The Custodian or its designee will provide each Account Beneficiary with a Custodial Agreement and other information that describes how to enroll in the HSA and your rights and obligations under the HSA. The Employer may choose to restrict contributions made through this Plan to HSAs maintained by a particular Custodian; however, you will be permitted to rollover funds from the HSA offered under this Plan to another HSA of your choosing (in accordance with the terms of the Custodial Agreement).

Q-5. What are the rules regarding contributions made to an HSA under the Plan?

Contributions made under this Plan may consist of both employee pre-tax contributions made pursuant to a Salary Redirection Agreement and/or non-elective Employer contributions (if any). You may elect to contribute any amount to the HSA that you wish; however, the maximum amount of all contributions that can be made to the HSA through this Plan (including both Employer non-elective contributions and pre-tax salary reductions) during the Plan Year cannot exceed the sum of monthly limits for each month during the Plan Year that you are an eligible individual (as described in Q-2 above). The monthly limit is 1/12 of

- the maximum amount set forth in Code Section 223(b)

If the Account Beneficiary will be age 55 or older before the end of the tax year, and the Account Beneficiary properly certifies his or her age to the Employer, the maximum contribution amount described above may be increased by the "additional annual contribution" amount (as set forth in Code Section 223(b)(3)), but only to the extent set forth in the separate written HSA material provided by the Employer and/or the Custodian.

To the extent set forth in the Plan's enrollment material or the HSA communication material, the Employer may automatically withhold pre-tax contributions from your compensation to contribute to an HSA unless you affirmatively indicate that you do not wish to contribute to the HSA with pre-tax contributions. Pre-tax contributions will equal the maximum annual contribution amount set forth above (reduced by any Employer non-elective contributions) divided by the number of pay periods remaining during the Plan Year. Non-elective Employer contributions may be made at any time during the Plan Year in a lump sum amount or through periodic contributions (as determined in the sole discretion of the Employer) and communicated in Plan or HSA enrollment materials.

Your HSA election under this Plan will not be effective until the later of the date that you make your election or the date that you establish your HSA. Employer may adjust contributions made under this Plan as necessary to ensure the maximum contribution amount is not exceeded.

Any pre-tax contributions that cannot be made to the HSA because you have been determined to be ineligible for such contribution will be returned to you as taxable compensation or as otherwise set forth in the Plan enrollment material. Any non-elective contributions that cannot be made to the HSA because the employee is not eligible for such contribution will be returned to the Employer except as otherwise set forth in the applicable communication material.

Q-6. What are the election change rules under this Plan for HSA elections?

You may change your HSA contribution election at any time during the Plan Year for any reason by submitting a new Salary Reduction Agreement to the Plan Administrator (or its designee). Your election change will be prospectively effective as of the first day of the next pay period following the day that you properly submit your election change (or such later date as uniformly applied by the Plan Administrator to accommodate payroll changes). Your ability to make pre-tax contributions under this Plan to the HSA ends on the date that you cease to meet the eligibility requirements under this Plan.

Q-7. Where can I get more information on my HSA and its related tax consequences?

For details concerning your rights and responsibilities with respect to your HSA (including information concerning the terms of eligibility, qualifying High Deductible Health Plan, contributions to the HSA, and distributions from the HSA), please refer to your HSA Custodial Agreement and/or the HSA communication material provided by your Employer.

PART 6. PLAN INFORMATION SUMMARY

1. Employer Organization

Name of Organization: Michigan Community Services, Inc.
Federal Employer ID Number: 38-2443447
Address: P.O. Box 317
City, State, Zip: Swartz Creek, MI 48473
Form of Organization: Non-Profit
Organized in the state of: MI
Employer Affiliates:

2. Plan Elections

Plan Number: 501
Plan Name: Michigan Community Services, Inc. Cafeteria Plan
Original Effective Date: 10/05/2005
Plan Year Runs*: 12/01 - 11/30
Plan Restated and Amended: 12/01/2011

*This Plan is designed to run on a 12-month plan year period as stated above. A Short Plan Year may occur when the Plan is first established, when the plan year period changes, or at the termination of a Plan.

Plan Administrator: Michigan Community Services, Inc.

Plan Service Provider: BASIC
Street Address: 9246 Portage Industrial Drive
City, State, Zip: Portage, MI 49024
Phone: (269) 327-1922

Benefits Coordinator
Name: Kathy Cojeen
Phone: (810) 635-4407
Company Name: Michigan Community Services, Inc.
Street Address: P.O. Box 317
City, State, Zip: Swartz Creek, MI 48473

Acceptance of Legal Process
Name: Greg Kirkland
Phone: (810) 635-4407
Company Name: Michigan Community Services, Inc.
Street Address: P.O. Box 317
City, State, Zip: Swartz Creek, MI 48473

The appointed Plan Service Provider in conjunction with the Plan Administrator will perform the functions of accounting, record keeping, changes of participant family status, and any election or reporting requirements of the Internal Revenue Code.

3. Eligibility Requirements

For all plan years, eligibility is: based on health plan.

4. Plan Entry Date

The Plan Entry Date is the date when an employee who has satisfied the Eligibility Requirements may commence participation in the Plan. The Plan Entry Date is the later of the date the Employee files a Salary Reduction Agreement during the applicable Enrollment Period or Date requirements are met.

5. Benefit Package Options

The following Benefit Package Options are offered under this Plan:

Core Health Benefits.

The terms, conditions, and limitations of the Core Health Benefits offered will be as set forth in and controlled by the Group/Individual Medical Insurance Policy or Policies.

Non-Core Supplemental Plans.

The terms, conditions, and limitations of the Non-Core Supplemental Health Benefits offered will be as set forth in and controlled by the Group/Individual Medical Insurance Policy or Policies.

6. Benefit Plan Option Documents

The actual terms and the conditions of the separate benefits offered under this Plan are contained in separate, written documents governing each respective benefit, and will govern in the event of a conflict between the individual plan document and the Employer's Cafeteria Plan adopted through this Agreement as to substantive content.

APPENDIX I CLAIMS REVIEW PROCEDURE APPENDIX

The Plan has established the following claims review procedures in the event you are denied a benefit under this Plan.

Step 1: *Notice is received from Plan Administrator.* If your claim is denied, you will receive written notice from the Plan Administrator that your claim is denied as soon as reasonably possible but no later than 30 days after receipt of the claim. For reasons beyond the control of the Plan Administrator, the Plan Administrator may take up to an additional 15 days to review your claim. You will be provided written notice of the need for additional time prior to the end of the 30-day period. If the reason for the additional time is that you need to provide additional information, you will have 45 days from the notice of the extension to obtain that information. The time period during which the Plan Administrator must make a decision will be suspended until the earlier of the date that you provide the information or the end of the 45-day period.

Step 2: *Review your notice carefully.* Once you have received your notice from the Plan Administrator, review it carefully. The notice will contain:

- a. the reason(s) for the denial and the Plan provisions on which the denial is based;
- b. a description of any additional information necessary for you to perfect your claim, why the information is necessary, and your time limit for submitting the information;
- c. a description of the Plan's appeal procedures and the time limits applicable to such procedures; and
- d. a right to request all documentation relevant to your claim.

Step 3: *If you disagree with the decision, file an Appeal.* If you do not agree with the decision of the Plan Administrator and you wish to appeal, you must file your appeal no later than 180 days after receipt of the notice described in Step 1. You should submit all information identified in the notice of denial as necessary to perfect your claim and any additional information that you believe would support your claim.

Step 4: *Notice of Denial is received from Plan Administrator.* If the claim is again denied, you will be notified in writing as soon as possible but no later than 30 days after receipt of the appeal by the Plan Administrator.

Step 5: *Review your notice carefully.* You should take the same action that you took in Step 2 described above. The notice will contain the same type of information that is provided in the first notice of denial provided by the Plan Administrator.

Step 6: *If you still disagree with the Plan Administrator's decision, file a 2nd Level Appeal with the Plan Service Provider.* If you still do not agree with the Plan Administrator's decision and you wish to appeal, you must file a written appeal with the Plan Service Provider within the time period set forth in the first level appeal denial notice from the Plan Administrator. You should gather any additional information that is identified in the notice as necessary to perfect your claim and any other information that you believe would support your claim.

If the Plan Service Provider denies your 2nd Level Appeal, you will receive notice within 30 days after the Plan Service Provider receives your claim. The notice will contain the same type of information that was referenced in Step 2 above.

Important Information

Other important information regarding your appeals:

- On each level of appeal, the claims reviewer will review relevant information that you submit even if it is new information; and
- You cannot file suit in federal court until you have exhausted these appeals procedures.