

**THE EXPRESSO BUILDING SERVICES  
CAFETERIA PLAN**

**SUMMARY PLAN DESCRIPTION**

## Introduction

Expresso Building Services sponsors the Expresso Building Services Cafeteria Plan (the "Cafeteria Plan") that allows eligible Employees to choose from a menu of different benefits paid for with pre-tax dollars. (Such plans are also commonly known as "salary reduction plans" or "Section 125 plans").

This Summary Plan Description ("SPD") describes the basic features of the Cafeteria Plan, how it generally operates and how Employees can gain the maximum advantage from it.

PLEASE NOTE: This SPD is for general informational purposes only. It does not describe every detail of the Cafeteria Plan. If there is a conflict between the Cafeteria Plan documents and this SPD, then the Cafeteria Plan documents will control.

## Cafeteria Plan

### **CAF Q-1. How do I pay for Expresso Building Services benefits on a pre-tax basis?**

If you become eligible for the plan during the plan year, your Employer will automatically enroll you in the plan unless you indicate to your Employer in writing (or electronically) that you do not wish to be so enrolled. At the Employer's option, this may be done with a traditional "paper" salary reduction agreement or it may be done in electronic form. Whatever medium is used, it shall be referred to as a Salary Reduction Agreement for purposes of this SPD.

BE ADVISED: Your Employer uses a rolling or "evergreen" election procedure for this Plan. This means you will automatically maintain the same benefits at the same level from Plan Year to Plan Year unless you indicate that you wish to do something differently during the Open Enrollment Period. Please be sure to review your benefits during the Open Enrollment Period to ensure that they meet your anticipated needs.

When you pay for benefits on a pre-tax basis, you reduce your salary to pay for your share of the cost of coverage with pretax funds instead of receiving a corresponding amount of your regular pay that would otherwise be subject to taxes.");

Example CAF Q-1(a): Sally is paid an annual salary of \$30,000. Sally elects to pay for \$2,000 worth of benefits for the Plan Year on a pre-tax basis. By doing so, she is electing to reduce her salary, and therefore also her taxable income, by \$2,000 for the year to \$28,000.

From then on, you must pay contributions for such coverage by having that portion deducted from each paycheck on a pre-tax basis (generally an equal portion from each paycheck, or an amount otherwise agreed to or as deemed appropriate by the Plan Administrator).

Example CAF Q-1(b): Using the same facts from Example Q-1(a), suppose Sally is paid 26 times a year (bi-weekly). Because she has elected \$2,000 in benefits, she will have \$76.92 deducted from each paycheck for the year (\$2,000 divided by 26 paychecks equals \$76.92).

### **CAF Q-2. What benefits may be elected under the Cafeteria Plan?**

The Cafeteria Plan includes the following benefit plans:

The Premium Payment Component permits an Employee to pay for his or her share of contributions for insurance plans

with pretax dollars. Under the Espresso Building Services Cafeteria Plan, these benefits may include:

- \* Accident
- \* Dental
- \* Medical

If you select any or all of these benefits, you will likely pay all or some of the contributions; the Employer may contribute some or no portion of them. The applicable amounts will be described in documents furnished separately to you as necessary from time to time.

The Employer may at its own discretion offer cash in lieu of benefits for participants who do not choose benefits. If the Employer does choose this option, participants will be informed through other communications.

### **CAF Q-3. Who can participate in the Cafeteria Plan?**

Employees who are working 30 hours per week or more are eligible to participate in the Cafeteria Plan following 60 days of employment with the Employer, provided that the election procedures in CAF Q-5 are followed.

An "Employee" is any individual who the Employer classifies as a common-law employee and who is on the Employer's W-2 payroll.

Please note: "Employee" does not include the following:

(a) any leased employee (including but not limited to those individuals defined as leased employees in Code § 414(n)) or an individual classified by the Employer as a contract worker, independent contractor, temporary employee, or casual employee for the period during which such individual is so classified, whether or not any such individual is on the Employer's W-2 payroll or is determined by the IRS or others to be a common-law employee of the Employer;

(b) any individual who performs services for the Employer but who is paid by a temporary or other employment or staffing agency for the period during which such individual is paid by such agency, whether or not such individual is determined by the IRS or others to be a common-law employee of the Employer;

(c) any employee covered under a collective bargaining agreement;

(d) any individual considered "self-employed" by the IRS because of an ownership interest in Espresso Building Services;

### **CAF Q-4. What tax savings are possible under the Cafeteria Plan?**

You may save both federal income tax and FICA (Social Security/Medicare) taxes by participating in the Espresso Building Services Cafeteria Plan.

Example CAF Q4(a): Suppose Sally pays 15% in federal income taxes for the year. With an annual salary of \$30,000, that could mean as much as \$4,500 in federal income taxes, plus \$2,295 in FICA taxes (calculated at 7.65% of income). But by electing \$2,000 of cafeteria plan benefits for the year, Sally lowers her income by \$2,000, meaning she is only taxed on \$28,000. This comes out to \$4,200 in income tax plus \$2,142 in FICA tax. That's a \$453 tax savings for the year.

**(Caution:** This example is intended to illustrate the general effect of "pre-taxing" benefits through a cafeteria plan. It does not take into account the effects of filing status, tax exemptions, tax deductions and other factors affecting tax liability. Furthermore, the amount of the contributions used in this example is not meant to reflect your actual contributions. It is also not intended to reflect specifically upon your particular tax situation. You are encouraged to

consult with your accountant or other professional tax advisor with regard to your particular tax situation, especially with regard to state and local taxes.)

**CAF Q-5. When does participation begin and end in the Cafeteria Plan?**

After you satisfy the eligibility requirements, you can become a Participant on the first day of the next calendar month by electing benefits in a manner such as described in CAF Q-1. An eligible Employee who does not elect benefits will not be able to elect any benefits under the Cafeteria Plan until the next Open Enrollment Period (unless a "Change in Election Event" occurs, as explained in CAF Q-7).

An Employee continues to participate in the Cafeteria Plan until (a) termination of the Cafeteria Plan; or (b) the date on which the Participant ceases to be an eligible Employee (because of retirement, termination of employment, layoff, reduction of hours, or any other reason). However, for purposes of pre-taxing COBRA coverage for Health Insurance Benefits, certain Employees may be able to continue eligibility in the Cafeteria Plan for certain periods. See CAF Q-8 and CAF Q-12 for more information about this as information about how termination of participation affects your Benefits.

**CAF Q-6. What is meant by "Open Enrollment Period" and "Plan Year"?**

The "Open Enrollment Period" is the period during which you have an opportunity to participate under the Cafeteria Plan by electing to do so. (See Q-5.) You will be notified of the timing and duration of the Open Enrollment Period, which for any new Plan Year generally will occur during the quarter preceding the new Plan Year.

The Plan Year for the Espresso Building Services Cafeteria Plan is the period beginning on June 01 2015 and ending on May 31 2016.

**CAF Q-7. Can I change my elections under the Cafeteria Plan during the Plan Year?**

Except in the case of HSA elections, you generally cannot change your election to participate in the Cafeteria Plan or vary the salary reduction amounts that you have selected during the Plan Year (this is known as the "irrevocability rule"). Of course, you can change your elections for benefits and salary reductions during the Open Enrollment Period, but those election changes will apply only for the following Plan Year.

However, there are several important exceptions to the irrevocability rule, many of which have to do with events in your personal or professional life that may occur during the Plan Year.

Here are the exceptions to the irrevocability rule:

**1. Leaves of Absence**

You may change an election under the Cafeteria Plan upon FMLA and non-FMLA leave only as described in CAF Q-14.

**2. Change 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 in item 3 below). Those occurrences that qualify as a Change in Status include the events described below, as well as any other events that the Plan Administrator, in its sole discretion and on a uniform and consistent basis, determines are permitted under IRS regulations:

- \* a change in your legal marital status (such as marriage, death of a Spouse, divorce, legal separation, or annulment);
- \* a change in the number of your Dependents (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 and that affect benefits eligibility under a cafeteria plan (including this Cafeteria Plan) or other employee benefit plan of you, 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 full-time to part-time (or vice versa); incurring a reduction or increase in hours of employment; or any other similar change that makes the individual become (or cease to be) eligible for a particular employee benefit;
- \* an event that causes your Dependent to satisfy or cease to satisfy an eligibility requirement for a particular benefit (such as an employee's child covered as a dependent by an accident or health plan who turns 27 during the taxable year); or
- \* a change in your, your Spouse's, or your Dependent's place of residence.

### **3. Change in Status - Other Requirements.**

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 and on a uniform and consistent basis, 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.

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

*\* Loss of Spouse or Dependent Eligibility; Special COBRA Rules.* For Health Insurance Benefits, a special rule governs which type of election changes are 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's ceasing to satisfy the eligibility requirements for coverage, you may elect only to cancel the accident or health benefits for the affected Spouse or Dependent. A change in election 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.

However, if you, your Spouse, or your Dependent elects COBRA continuation coverage under the Employer's plan because you ceased to be eligible because of a reduction of hours or because your Dependent ceases to satisfy eligibility requirements for coverage, and if you remain a Participant under the terms of this Cafeteria Plan, then you may in certain circumstances be able to increase your contributions to pay for such coverage. See CAF Q-12.

*\* Gain of Coverage Eligibility Under Another Employer's Plan.* For a Change in Status in which you, your Spouse, or your Dependent gains 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 Cafeteria 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.

**4. Special Enrollment Rights.** In certain circumstances, enrollment for Health Insurance Benefits may occur outside the Open Enrollment Period, as explained in materials provided to you separately describing the Health Insurance Benefits. When a special enrollment right explained in those separate documents applies to your Medical Insurance Benefits, you may change your election under the Cafeteria Plan to correspond with the special enrollment right. Special enrollments may also be available as a result of a loss of eligibility for Medicaid or for coverage under a state children's health insurance program (SCHIP) or as a result of eligibility for a state premium assistance subsidy under the plan from Medicaid or SCHIP.

**5. Certain Judgments, Decrees, and Orders.** If a judgment, decree, or order from a divorce, separation, annulment, or custody change requires your child (including a foster child who is your Dependent) to be covered under the Health Insurance Benefits, you may change your election to provide coverage for the child. If the order requires that another

individual (such as your former Spouse) cover the child, then you may change your election to revoke coverage for the child, provided that such coverage is, in fact, provided for the child.

**6. Medicare or Medicaid.** If you, your Spouse, or your Dependent becomes entitled to (i.e., becomes enrolled in) Medicare or Medicaid, then you may reduce or cancel that person's accident or health coverage under the Medical Insurance Plan. Similarly, if you, your Spouse, or your Dependent who has been entitled to Medicare or Medicaid loses eligibility for such coverage, then you may elect to commence or increase that person's accident or health coverage.

**7. Change in Cost.** If the cost charged to you for your Health Insurance Benefits significantly increases during the Plan Year, then you may choose to do any of the following: (a) make a corresponding increase in your contributions; (b) revoke your election and receive coverage under another benefit package option (if any) that provides similar coverage, or elect similar coverage under the plan of your Spouse's employer; or (c) drop your coverage, but only if no other benefit package option provides similar coverage. Coverage under another employer plan, such as the plan of a Spouse's or Dependent's employer, may be treated as similar coverage if it otherwise meets the requirements of similar coverage.) If the cost of Health Insurance significantly decreases during the Plan Year, then the Plan Administrator may permit the following election changes: (a) if you are enrolled in the benefit package option that has decreased in cost, you may make a corresponding decrease in your contributions; (b) if you are enrolled in another benefit package option (such as the HMO option under the Medical Insurance Plan), you may change your election on a prospective basis to elect the benefit package option that has decreased in cost (such as the PPO option under the Medical Insurance Plan); or (c) if you are otherwise eligible, you may elect the benefit package option that has decreased in cost on a prospective basis, subject to the terms and limitations of the benefit package option.

For insignificant increases or decreases in the cost of benefits, however, the Plan Administrator will automatically adjust your election contributions to reflect the minor change in cost.

The Plan Administrator generally will notify you of increases or decreases in the cost of Health Insurance benefits.

**8. Change in Coverage.** You may also change your election if one of the following events occurs:

\* *Significant Curtailment of Coverage.* If your Health Insurance Benefits coverage is significantly curtailed without a loss of coverage (for example, when there is an increase in the deductible under the Medical Insurance Benefits), then you may revoke your election for that coverage and elect coverage under another benefit package option that provides similar coverage. (Coverage under a plan is significantly curtailed only if there is an overall reduction of coverage under the plan generally loss of one particular physician in a network does not constitute significant curtailment.) If your Health Insurance Benefits coverage is significantly curtailed with a loss of coverage (for example, if you lose all coverage under the option by reason of an overall lifetime or annual limitation), then you may either revoke your election and elect coverage under another benefit package option that provides similar coverage, elect similar coverage under the plan of your Spouse's employer, or drop coverage, but only if there is no option available under the plan that provides similar coverage. (The Plan Administrator generally will notify you of significant curtailments in Medical Insurance Benefits coverage.)

\* *Addition or Significant Improvement of Cafeteria Plan Option.* If the Cafeteria Plan adds a new option or significantly improves an existing option, then the Plan Administrator may permit Participants who are enrolled in an option other than the new or improved option to elect the new or improved option. Also, the Plan Administrator may permit eligible Employees to elect the new or improved option on a prospective basis, subject to limitations imposed by the applicable option.

\* *Loss of Other Group Health Coverage.* You may change your election to add group health coverage for you, your Spouse, or your Dependent, if any of you loses coverage under any group health coverage sponsored by a governmental or educational institution (for example, a state children's health insurance program or certain Indian tribal programs).

\* *Change in Election Under Another Employer Plan.* 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 a plan of your Spouse's or Dependent's employer), so long as (a) the other cafeteria plan or qualified benefits plan permits its participants to make an election change permitted under the IRS regulations; or (b) the Cafeteria Plan permits you to

make an election for a period of coverage (for example, the Plan Year) that is different from the period of coverage under the other cafeteria plan or qualified benefits plan, which it does.

For example, if an election to drop coverage is made by your Spouse during his or her Employer's open enrollment, you may add coverage under the Cafeteria Plan to replace the dropped coverage.

**9. Intention or Need to Obtain Coverage through a Marketplace Established under the Affordable Care Act.**

You may revoke your Health Insurance Benefits coverage mid-Plan Year if either one of the following applies:

- \* You are seeking to enroll yourself and any other related individuals in coverage to be obtained through a Marketplace.
- \* You have experienced a reduction of hours and reasonably expect to be working less than 30 hours for the foreseeable future and will seek coverage to be obtained through a Marketplace.

**CAF Q-8. What happens if my employment ends during the Plan Year or I lose eligibility for other reasons?**

If your employment with the Employer is terminated during the Plan Year, then your active participation in the Cafeteria Plan will cease and you will not be able to make any more contributions to the Cafeteria Plan for Insurance Benefits.

See CAF Q-12 for information on your right to continued or converted group health coverage after termination of your employment.

For purposes of pre-taxing COBRA coverage for Health Insurance Benefits, certain Employees may be able to continue eligibility in the Cafeteria Plan for certain periods. See CAF Q-12.

If you are rehired within the same Plan Year and are eligible for the Cafeteria Plan, then you may make new elections, provided that you are rehired more than 30 days after you terminated employment. If you are rehired within 30 days or less during the same Plan Year, then your prior elections will be reinstated.

If you cease to be an eligible Employee for reasons other than termination of employment, such as a reduction of hours, then you must complete the waiting period described in CAF Q-3 before again becoming eligible to participate in the Plan.

**CAF Q-9. \*\*\*RESERVED\*\*\***

**CAF 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 amend or terminate all or any part of the Cafeteria Plan at any time for any reason. It is also possible that future changes in state or federal tax laws may require that the Cafeteria Plan be amended accordingly.

**CAF Q-11. What happens if my claim for benefits is denied?**

*Insurance Benefits*

The applicable insurance company will decide your claim in accordance with its claims procedures. If your claim is denied, you may appeal to the insurance company for a review of the denied claim. If you don't appeal on time, you will lose your right to file suit in a state or federal court, as you will not have exhausted your internal administrative appeal rights (which generally is a prerequisite to bringing a suit in state or federal court). For more information about how to file a claim and for details regarding the medical insurance company's claims procedures, consult the claims procedure applicable under that plan or policy, as described in the plan document or summary plan description for the Insurance

Plan.

*Appeals.*

If your claim is denied in whole or part, then you (or your authorized representative) may request review upon written application to the "Committee" (the Benefits Committee that acts on behalf of the Plan Administrator with respect to appeals). Your appeal must be made in writing within 180 days after your receipt of the notice that the claim was denied. If you do not appeal on time, you will lose the right to appeal the denial and the right to file suit in court. Your written appeal should state the reasons that you feel your claim should not have been denied. It should include any additional facts and/or documents that you feel support your claim. You will have the opportunity to ask additional questions and make written comments, and you may review (upon request and at no charge) documents and other information relevant to your appeal.

*Decision on Review.*

Your appeal will be reviewed and decided by the Committee or other entity designated in the Plan in a reasonable time not later than 60 days after the Committee receives your request for review. The Committee may, in its discretion, hold a hearing on the denied claim. Any medical expert consulted in connection with your appeal will be different from and not subordinate to any expert consulted in connection with the initial claim denial. The identity of a medical expert consulted in connection with your appeal will be provided. If the decision on review affirms the initial denial of your claim, you will be furnished with a notice of adverse benefit determination on review setting forth:

- \* the specific reason(s) for the decision on review;
- \* the specific Plan provision(s) on which the decision is based;
- \* a statement of your right to review (upon request and at no charge) relevant documents and other information;
- \* if an internal rule, guideline, protocol, or other similar criterion is relied on in making the decision on review, then a description of the specific rule, guideline, protocol, or other similar criterion or a statement that such a rule, guideline, protocol, or other similar criterion was relied on and that a copy of such rule, guideline, protocol, or other criterion will be provided free of charge to you upon request; and
- \* a statement of your right to bring suit under ERISA § 502(a) (where applicable).

**CAF Q-12. What is "Continuation Coverage" and how does it work?**

*COBRA*

If you have elect Health Insurance Benefits under this Plan, you may have certain rights to the continuation of such benefits after a "Qualifying Event" (e.g., a termination of employment). See Appendix B of this SPD for a detailed description of your rights to "continuation coverage" under COBRA.

*USERRA*

Continuation and reinstatement rights may also be available if you are absent from employment due to service in the uniformed services pursuant to the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA). More information about coverage under USERRA is available from the Plan Administrator.

**CAF Q-13. How will participating in the Cafeteria Plan affect my Social Security and other benefits?**

Participating in the Cafeteria Plan will reduce the amount of your taxable income, which may result in a decrease in your Social Security benefits and/or other benefits which are based on taxable income. However, the tax savings that you realize through Cafeteria Plan participation will often more than offset any reduction in other benefits. If you are still unsure, you are encouraged to consult with your accountant or other tax advisor.

**CAF Q-14. How do leaves of absence (such as under FMLA) affect my benefits?**



### *FMLA Leaves of Absence.*

If the Employer is subject to the federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 and you go on a qualifying leave under the FMLA, then to the extent required by the FMLA your Employer will continue to maintain your Health Insurance Benefits on the same terms and conditions as if you were still active (that is, your Employer will continue to pay its share of the contributions to the extent that you opt to continue coverage). Your Employer may require you to continue all Medical Insurance Benefits coverage while you are on paid leave (so long as 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, on a pre-tax salary-reduction basis).

If you are going on unpaid FMLA leave (or paid FMLA leave where coverage is not required to be continued) and you opt to continue your Insurance Benefits, then you may pay your share of the contributions in one of three ways: (a) with after-tax dollars while on leave; (b) with pretax dollars to the extent that you receive compensation during the leave, or by pre-paying all or a portion of your share of the contributions for the expected duration of the leave on a pre-tax salary reduction basis out of your pre-leave compensation, including unused sick days and vacation days (to pre-pay in advance, you must make a special election before such compensation normally would be available to you (but note that prepayments with pre-tax dollars may not be used to pay for coverage during the next Plan Year); or (c) by other arrangements agreed upon by you and the Plan Administrator (for example, the Plan Administrator may pay for coverage during the leave and withhold amounts from your compensation upon your return from leave).

If your Employer requires all Participants to continue Insurance Benefits during the unpaid FMLA leave, then you may discontinue paying your share of the required contributions until you return from leave. Upon returning from leave, you must pay your share of any required contributions that you did not pay during the leave. Payment for your share will be withheld from your compensation either on a pre-tax or after-tax basis, depending on what you and the Plan Administrator agree to.

If your Health Insurance coverage ceases while you are on FMLA leave (e.g., for non-payment of required contributions), you will be permitted to re-enter such Benefits, as applicable, upon return from such leave on the same basis as when you were participating in the Plan before the leave or as otherwise required by the FMLA. You may be required to have coverage for such Benefits reinstated so long as coverage for Employees on non-FMLA leave is required to be reinstated upon return from leave.

If you are commencing or returning from FMLA leave, then your election for non-health benefits provided under this Plan, if any, will be treated in the same way as under your Employer's policy for providing such Benefits for Participants on a non-FMLA leave (see below). If that policy permits you to discontinue contributions while on leave, then upon returning from leave you will be required to repay the contributions not paid by you during leave. Payment will be withheld from your compensation either on a pre-tax or after-tax basis, as agreed to by the Plan Administrator and you or as the Plan Administrator otherwise deems appropriate.

### *Non-FMLA Leaves of Absence.*

If you go on an unpaid leave of absence that does not affect eligibility, then you will continue to participate and the contribution due from you (if not otherwise paid by your regular salary reductions) will be paid by pre-payment before going on leave, with after-tax contributions while on leave, or with catch-up contributions after the leave ends, as determined by the Plan Administrator. If you go on an unpaid leave that does affect eligibility, then the Change in Status rules will apply.

## **Premium Payment Benefits**

#### **PREM Q-1. What are "Premium Payment Benefits"?**

As described in CAF Q-1, if you elect Premium Payment Benefits you will be able to pay for your share of contributions for Insurance Benefits with pre-tax dollars by electing to do so. Because the share of the contributions that you pay will be with pre-tax funds, you may save both federal income taxes and FICA (Social Security) taxes. See Q-4.

#### **PREM Q-2. How are my Premium Payment Benefits paid?**

As described in CAF Q-1 and in PREM Q-1, if you select an Insurance Plan described in CAF Q-2, then you may be required to pay a portion of the contributions. When you complete the Election Form/Salary Reduction Agreement, if you elect to pay for benefits on a pre-tax basis you agree to a salary reduction to pay for your share of the cost of coverage (also known as contributions) with pre-tax funds instead of receiving a corresponding amount of your regular pay that would otherwise be subject to taxes. From then on, you must pay a contribution for such coverage by having that portion deducted from each paycheck on a pre-tax basis (generally an equal portion from each paycheck, or an amount otherwise agreed to or as deemed appropriate by the Plan Administrator).

The Employer may contribute all, some, or no portion of the Premium Payment Benefits that you have selected, as described in documents furnished separately to you from time to time.

## **Miscellaneous**

#### **MISC Q-1**

##### **What are my ERISA Rights?**

The Cafeteria Plan is not an ERISA welfare benefit plan under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). The SPDs of the various benefits components of the Plan will describe your rights under ERISA, if applicable, under that component.

Regardless, a participant in the Cafeteria Plan, you are entitled to certain rights and protections under ERISA. ERISA provides that all participants shall be entitled to:

- \* Examine, without charge, at the Plan Administrator's office and at other specified locations (such as worksites) all documents governing the Plan, including insurance contracts, and a copy of the latest annual report (Form 5500 Series), if any, 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 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) and updated summary plan description. The Plan Administrator may make a reasonable charge for the copies); and
- \* Receive a summary of the Plan's annual financial report, if any. The Plan Administrator is required by law to furnish each participant with a copy of this summary annual report.

**COBRA and HIPAA Rights.** You have a right to continue your Health Insurance Plan coverage for yourself 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 SPD and the documents governing the plan on the rules governing your COBRA continuation coverage rights.

**HIPAA Privacy Rights.** Under another provision of HIPAA, group health plans are required to take steps to ensure that certain "protected health information" (PHI) is kept confidential. You may receive a separate notice from the Employer (or medical insurers) that outlines its health privacy policies.

**Fiduciary Obligations.** In addition to creating rights for participants, ERISA imposes duties upon the people who are responsible for the operation of the employee benefits plan. The people who operate your plan, called "fiduciaries" of the plan, have a duty to do so prudently and in the interest of you and other participants.

**No Discrimination.** No one, including your employer or any other person, may fire you or otherwise discriminate against you in any way to prevent you from obtaining a plan benefit or exercising your rights under ERISA.

**Right to Review.** 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.

**Enforcing Your Rights.** Under ERISA, there are steps that you can take to enforce these rights. For instance, if you request a copy of plan documents or the latest annual report (if any) 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 them, unless the materials were not sent because of reasons beyond the control of the Plan Administrator. If you have a claim for benefits that is denied or ignored in whole or in part, then you may file suit in a state or federal court (but only if you have first filed your claim under the Plan's claims procedures and, if applicable, filed a timely appeal of any denial of your claim).

If it should happen that plan fiduciaries misuse the plan's money, or if you are discriminated against for asserting your rights, you may seek assistance from the U.S. Department of Labor, or you may file suit in a federal court. The court will decide who should pay court costs and legal fees. If you are successful the court may order the person you have sued to pay these costs and fees. If you lose, the court may order you to pay these costs and fees, for example, if it finds your claim is frivolous.

**Assistance With Your Questions.** If you have any questions about your plan, you should contact the Plan Administrator. If you have any questions about this statement or about your rights under ERISA or HIPAA, 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

**MISC Q-2. What other general information should I know?**

This MISC Q-2 contains certain general information that you may need to know about the Plan.

**Plan Information**

Official Name of the Plan: Espresso Building Services Cafeteria Plan

Plan Number: 501

Effective Date: June 01 2015.

Plan Year: June 01 2015 to May 31 2016. Your Plan's records are maintained on this period of time

Type of Plan: Welfare plan providing various insurance benefits

**Employer/Plan Sponsor Information**

Name and Address:

Espresso Building Services  
18250 SW 100th Court  
Tualatin, OR 97062

Federal employee tax identification number (EIN): 931270423

**Plan Administrator Information**

Name, Address, and business telephone number:

Espresso Building Services  
18250 SW 100th Court  
Tualatin, OR 97062  
Attention: Human Resources Manager  
Telephone: 503 692 5347

**Agent for Service of Legal Process**

The name and address of the Plan's agent for service of legal process is:

Espresso Building Services  
18250 SW 100th Court  
Tualatin, OR 97062  
Attention: Benefits Committee

**Qualified Medical Child Support Order**

The Health Insurance Plans will provide benefits as required by any qualified medical child support order (QMCSO), as defined in ERISA § 609(a). The Plan has detailed procedures for determining whether an order qualifies as a QMCSO. Participants and beneficiaries can obtain, without charge, a copy of such procedures from the Plan Administrator.

**Newborns' and Mothers' Health Protection Act of 1996**

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 to 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).