

DYNAMIC COMPUTING SERVICES CORP. PREMIUM CONVERSION PLAN

SUMMARY PLAN DESCRIPTION

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**X
SUMMARY**

DYNAMIC COMPUTING SERVICES CORP. PREMIUM CONVERSION PLAN

INTRODUCTION

We have amended the "Premium Payment Plan" that we previously established for you and other eligible employees. Under this Plan, you will be able to pay for insurance coverage that we make available to you with a portion of your pay before Federal income or social security taxes are withheld.

Read this Summary Plan Description carefully so that you understand the provisions of our amended Plan and the benefits you will receive. This SPD describes the Plan's benefits and obligations as contained in the legal Plan document, which governs the operation of the Plan. The Plan document is written in much more technical and precise language. If the non-technical language in this SPD and the technical, legal language of the Plan document conflict, the Plan document always governs. Also, if there is a conflict between an insurance contract and either the Plan document or this Summary Plan Description, the insurance contract will control. If you wish to receive a copy of the legal Plan document, please contact the Administrator.

This SPD describes the current provisions of the Plan which are designed to comply with applicable legal requirements. The Plan is subject to federal laws, such as the Internal Revenue Code and other federal and state laws which may affect your rights. The provisions of the Plan are subject to revision due to a change in laws or due to pronouncements by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) or other federal agencies. We may also amend or terminate this Plan. If the provisions of the Plan that are described in this SPD change, we will notify you.

We have attempted to answer most of the questions you may have regarding your benefits in the Plan. If this SPD does not answer all of your questions, please contact the Administrator (or other plan representative). The name and address of the Administrator can be found in the Article of this SPD entitled "General Information About the Plan."

I ELIGIBILITY

1. When can I become a participant in the Plan?

Before you become a Plan member (referred to in this Summary Plan Description as a "Participant"), there are certain rules which you must satisfy. First, you must meet the eligibility requirements and be an active employee. After that, the next step is to actually join the Plan on the "entry date" that we have established for all employees. The "entry date" is defined in Question 3 below.

2. What are the eligibility requirements for our Plan?

You will be eligible to join the Plan once you have satisfied the conditions for coverage under our group medical plan. Of course, if you were already a participant before this amendment, you will remain a participant.

3. When is my entry date?

You can join the Plan on the same day you can enter our group medical plan.

4. What must I do to enroll in the Plan?

Before you can join the Plan, you must complete an application to participate in the Plan. You must also authorize us to set some of your earnings aside for you in order to pay the insurance premiums for the coverage you have elected.

II OPERATION

1. How does this Plan operate?

Before the start of each Plan Year, you will be able to elect to have some of your upcoming pay paid to the Plan. The money will be used to pay for insurance coverage or contributed to a Health Savings Account for you. The portion of your pay that is contributed to pay the premium expense or contributed to a Health Savings Account is not subject to Federal income or Social Security taxes. In other words, the plan allows you to use tax-free dollars to pay for insurance coverage which you normally pay for with out-of-pocket, taxable dollars, or contribute to a Health Savings Account. (See the Article entitled "General Information About Our Plan" for the definition of "Plan Year.")

III CONTRIBUTIONS

1. How much of my pay may the Employer redirect?

Each year, you may elect to have us contribute on your behalf enough of your compensation to pay for the benefits that you elect under the Plan. These amounts will be deducted from your pay over the course of the year.

2. What happens to contributions made to the Plan?

Before each Plan Year begins, you will select the insurance coverage you desire and whether to contribute to a Health Savings Account. Then, during each pay period, the contributions will be used to pay the premium expense for the insurance coverage you have selected.

3. When must I decide what insurance coverage I want?

You are required by Federal law to decide before the Plan Year begins, during the election period (defined below).

4. When is the election period for our Plan?

You will make your initial election on or before your entry date. (You should review Section I on Eligibility to better understand the eligibility requirements and entry date.) Then, for each following Plan Year, the election period is established by the Administrator and applied uniformly to all Participants. It will normally be a period of time prior to the beginning of each Plan Year. The Administrator will inform you each year about the election period. (See the Article entitled "General Information About Our Plan" for the definition of Plan Year.)

5. May I change my elections during the Plan Year?

Generally, you cannot change the elections you have made after the beginning of the Plan Year. However, there are certain limited situations when you can change your elections. You are permitted to change elections if you have a "change in status" and you make an election change that is consistent with the change in status. Currently, Federal law considers the following events to be a change in status:

- Marriage, divorce, death of a spouse, legal separation or annulment;
- Change in the number of dependents, including birth, adoption, placement for adoption, or death of a dependent;
- Any of the following events for you, your spouse or dependent: termination or commencement of employment, a strike or lockout, commencement or return from an unpaid leave of absence, a change in worksite, or any other change in employment status that affects eligibility for benefits;
- One of your dependents satisfies or ceases to satisfy the requirements for coverage due to change in age, student status, or any similar circumstance; and
- A change in the place of residence of you, your spouse or dependent that would lead to a change in status, such as moving out of a coverage area for insurance.

However, with respect to the Health Savings Account, you may modify or revoke your elections without having to have a change in status.

There are detailed rules on when a change in election is deemed to be consistent with a change in status. In addition, there are laws that give you rights to change health coverage for you, your spouse, or your dependents. If you change coverage due to rights you have under the law, then you can make a corresponding change in your elections under the Plan. If any of these conditions apply to you, you should contact the Administrator.

If the cost of a benefit provided under the Plan increases or decreases during a Plan Year, then we will automatically increase or decrease, as the case may be, your salary redirection election. If the cost increases significantly, you will be permitted to either make corresponding changes in your payments or revoke your election and obtain coverage under another benefit package option with similar coverage, or revoke your election entirely.

If the coverage under a Benefit is significantly curtailed or ceases during a Plan Year, then you may revoke your elections and elect to receive on a prospective basis coverage under another plan with similar coverage. In addition, if we add a new coverage option or eliminate an existing option, you may elect the newly-added option (or elect another option if an option has been eliminated) and make corresponding election changes to other options providing similar coverage. If you are not a Participant, you may elect to join the Plan. There are also certain situations when you may be able to change your elections on account of a change under the plan of your spouse's, former spouse's or dependent's employer.

You may revoke your coverage under the employer's group health plan outside of our open enrollment period, if your employment status changes from working at least 30 hours per week to less than 30 hours. This is regardless of whether the reduction in hours has resulted in loss of eligibility. You must show intent to enroll in another health plan.

You may also revoke your coverage under our Employer sponsored group health plan if you are eligible to obtain coverage through the health exchanges.

6. May I make new elections in future Plan Years?

Yes, you may. For each new Plan Year, you may change the elections that you previously made. You may also choose not to participate in the Plan for the upcoming Plan Year. If you do not make new elections during the election period before a new Plan Year begins, we will consider that to mean you have elected not to participate for the upcoming Plan Year.

**IV
BENEFITS**

1. What coverage may I purchase?

Under our Plan, you can purchase the following insurance coverage:

-- Health care premiums under our self-funded medical plan.

Certain limits may apply on the amount of coverage that we obtain on your behalf. The insurance contracts will normally control.

The Administrator may terminate or modify Plan benefits at any time, subject to the provisions of any contracts providing benefits described above. Also, your coverage will end when you leave employment, are no longer eligible under the terms of any coverage, or when coverage terminates.

Any benefits to be provided by insurance will be provided only after (1) you have provided the Administrator the necessary information to apply for insurance, and (2) the insurance is in effect for you.

If you cover your children up to age 26 under your insurance, you can pay for that coverage through the Plan.

2. May I direct Plan contributions to my Health Savings Account?

Yes. Any monies that you do not apply toward available benefits can be contributed to your Health Savings Account, which enables you to pay for expenses which are not covered by our medical plan and save taxes at the same time. Please see your Plan Administrator for further details.

**V
BENEFIT PAYMENTS**

1. When will I receive benefit payments?

The amount of pay you contribute to the Plan will be used to pay the premiums for the insurance coverage that is available. The provisions of the insurance policies will control what benefits will be paid and when.

2. What happens if I terminate employment?

If you terminate employment during the Plan Year, your right to benefits will be determined in the following manner:

(a) Your Health Savings Account amounts will remain yours even after your termination of employment.

(b) For health benefit coverage on termination of employment, please see the Article entitled "Continuation Coverage Rights Under COBRA."

3. Will my Social Security benefits be affected?

Your Social Security benefits may be slightly reduced because when you receive tax-free benefits under our Plan, it reduces the amount of contributions that you make to the Federal Social Security system as well as our contribution to Social Security on your behalf.

**VI
HIGHLY COMPENSATED EMPLOYEES**

1. Do limitations apply to highly compensated employees?

Under the Internal Revenue Code, highly compensated employees generally are Participants who are shareholders or highly paid. You will be notified by the Administrator each Plan Year whether you are a highly compensated employee.

If you are within these categories, the amount of contributions and benefits for you may be limited so that the Plan as a whole does not unfairly favor those who are highly paid, their spouses or their dependents.

Plan experience will dictate whether contribution limitations on highly compensated employees will apply. You will be notified of these limitations if you are affected.

**VII
GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PLAN**

This Section contains certain general information which you may need to know about the Plan.

1. General Plan Information

Dynamic Computing Services Corp. Premium Conversion Plan is the name of the Plan.

Your Employer has assigned Plan Number 501 to your Plan.

The provisions of your amended Plan become effective on January 1, 2017. Your Plan was originally effective on January 1, 1999.

Your Plan's records are maintained on a twelve-month period of time. This is known as the Plan Year. The Plan Year begins on January 1 and ends on December 31.

2. Employer Information

Your Employer's name, address, and identification number are:

Dynamic Computing Services Corp.
3307 Northland Drive, Suite 250
Austin, Texas 78731
91-1472534

3. Plan Administrator Information

The name, address and business telephone number of your Plan's Administrator are:

Dynamic Computing Services Corp.
3307 Northland Drive, Suite 250
Austin, Texas 78731
(800) 345-1275

The Administrator keeps the records for the Plan and is responsible for the administration of the Plan. The Administrator will also answer any questions you may have about our Plan. You may contact the Administrator for any further information about the Plan.

4. Service of Legal Process

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

Dynamic Computing Services Corp.
3307 Northland Drive, Suite 250
Austin, Texas 78731

5. Type of Administration

The type of Administration is Contract Administration.

**VIII
ADDITIONAL PLAN INFORMATION**

1. Your Rights Under ERISA

Plan Participants, eligible employees and all other employees of the Employer may be entitled to certain rights and protections under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) and the Internal Revenue Code. For those benefits subject to ERISA, these laws provide that Participants, eligible employees and all other employees are entitled to:

- (a) examine, without charge, at the Administrator's office, all Plan documents, including insurance contracts, collective bargaining agreements, and a copy of the latest annual report (Form 5500 Series) filed by the Plan with the U.S. Department of Labor, and available at the Public Disclosure Room of the Employee Benefits Security Administration;
- (b) obtain copies of all Plan documents and other Plan information upon written request to the Administrator. The Administrator may charge a reasonable fee for the copies;
- (c) continue health coverage for a Participant, Spouse, or other dependents if there is a loss of coverage under the Plan as a result of a qualifying event. Employees or dependents may have to pay for such coverage; and

- (d) review this summary plan description and the documents governing the plan on the rules governing COBRA continuation rights.

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

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 benefit or exercising your rights under ERISA.

If your claim for a benefit is denied or ignored, in whole or in part, you have a right to know why this was done, to obtain copies of documents relating to the decision without charge, and to appeal any denial, all within certain time schedules.

If you have a claim for benefits which is denied or ignored, in whole or in part, you may file suit in a state or Federal court. In addition, if you disagree with the Plan's decision or lack thereof concerning the qualified status of a medical child support order, you may file suit in Federal court.

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 thirty (30) days, you may file suit in a Federal court. In such a case, the court may request the 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 which is denied or ignored, in whole or in part, you may file suit in a state or Federal court.

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

If you have any questions about the Plan, you should contact the Administrator. If you have any questions about this statement, or about your rights under ERISA or the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) or if you need assistance in obtaining documents from the Administrator, you should contact either the nearest Regional or District Office of the U.S. Department of Labor's Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) or visit the EBSA website at www.dol.gov/ebsa/. (Addresses and phone numbers of Regional and District EBSA Offices are available through EBSA's website.) You may also obtain certain publications about your rights and responsibilities under ERISA by calling the publications hotline of the Employee Benefits Security Administration.

2. Insurance Procedures

Claims that are insured or self-funded will be handled in accordance with procedures contained in the insurance policies or contracts. All other general requests should be directed to the Administrator of our Plan.

3. Qualified Medical Child Support Order

A medical child support order is a judgment, decree or order (including approval of a property settlement) made under state law that provides for child support or health coverage for the child of a participant. The child becomes an "alternate recipient" and can receive benefits under the health plans of the Employer, if the order is determined to be "qualified." You may obtain, without charge, a copy of the procedures governing the determination of qualified medical child support orders from the Plan Administrator.

IX CONTINUATION COVERAGE RIGHTS UNDER COBRA

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

The Plan Administrator or its designee is responsible for administering COBRA continuation coverage. Complete instructions on COBRA, as well as election forms and other information, will be provided by the Plan Administrator or its designee to Plan Participants who become Qualified Beneficiaries under COBRA. While the Plan itself is not a group health plan, it does provide health benefits. Whenever "Plan" is used in this section, it means any of the health benefits under this Plan.

1. What is COBRA continuation coverage?

COBRA continuation coverage is the temporary extension of group health plan coverage that must be offered to certain Plan Participants and their eligible family members (called "Qualified Beneficiaries") at group rates. The right to COBRA continuation coverage is triggered by the occurrence of a life event that results in the loss of coverage under the terms of the Plan (the "Qualifying Event"). The

coverage must be identical to the coverage that the Qualified Beneficiary had immediately before the Qualifying Event, or if the coverage has been changed, the coverage must be identical to the coverage provided to similarly situated active employees who have not experienced a Qualifying Event (in other words, similarly situated non-COBRA beneficiaries).

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

2. Who can become a Qualified Beneficiary?

In general, a Qualified Beneficiary can be:

(a) Any individual who, on the day before a Qualifying Event, is covered under a Plan by virtue of being on that day either a covered Employee, the Spouse of a covered Employee, or a Dependent child of a covered Employee. If, however, an individual who otherwise qualifies as a Qualified Beneficiary is denied or not offered coverage under the Plan under circumstances in which the denial or failure to offer constitutes a violation of applicable law, then the individual will be considered to have had the coverage and will be considered a Qualified Beneficiary if that individual experiences a Qualifying Event.

(b) Any child who is born to or placed for adoption with a covered Employee during a period of COBRA continuation coverage, and any individual who is covered by the Plan as an alternate recipient under a qualified medical support order. If, however, an individual who otherwise qualifies as a Qualified Beneficiary is denied or not offered coverage under the Plan under circumstances in which the denial or failure to offer constitutes a violation of applicable law, then the individual will be considered to have had the coverage and will be considered a Qualified Beneficiary if that individual experiences a Qualifying Event.

The term "covered Employee" includes any individual who is provided coverage under the Plan due to his or her performance of services for the employer sponsoring the Plan. However, this provision does not establish eligibility of these individuals. Eligibility for Plan coverage shall be determined in accordance with Plan Eligibility provisions.

An individual is not a Qualified Beneficiary if the individual's status as a covered Employee is attributable to a period in which the individual was a nonresident alien who received from the individual's Employer no earned income that constituted income from sources within the United States. If, on account of the preceding reason, an individual is not a Qualified Beneficiary, then a Spouse or Dependent child of the individual will also not be considered a Qualified Beneficiary by virtue of the relationship to the individual. A domestic partner is not a Qualified Beneficiary.

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

3. What is a Qualifying Event?

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

(a) The death of a covered Employee.

(b) The termination (other than by reason of the Employee's gross misconduct), or reduction of hours, of a covered Employee's employment.

(c) The divorce or legal separation of a covered Employee from the Employee's Spouse. If the Employee reduces or eliminates the Employee's Spouse's Plan coverage in anticipation of a divorce or legal separation, and a divorce or legal separation later occurs, then the divorce or legal separation may be considered a Qualifying Event even though the Spouse's coverage was reduced or eliminated before the divorce or legal separation.

(d) A covered Employee's enrollment in any part of the Medicare program.

(e) A Dependent child's ceasing to satisfy the Plan's requirements for a Dependent child (for example, attainment of the maximum age for dependency under the Plan).

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

The taking of leave under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, as amended ("FMLA") does not constitute a Qualifying Event. A Qualifying Event will occur, however, if an Employee does not return to employment at the end of the FMLA leave and all other COBRA continuation coverage conditions are present. If a Qualifying Event occurs, it occurs on the last day of FMLA leave and the applicable maximum coverage period is measured from this date (unless coverage is lost at a later date and the Plan provides for the extension of the required periods, in which case the maximum coverage date is measured from the date when the coverage is lost.) Note that the covered Employee and family members will be entitled to COBRA continuation coverage even if they failed to pay the employee portion of premiums for coverage under the Plan during the FMLA leave.

4. What factors should be considered when determining to elect COBRA continuation coverage?

When considering options for health coverage, Qualified Beneficiaries should consider:

- **Premiums:** This plan can charge up to 102% of total plan premiums for COBRA coverage. Other options, like coverage on a spouse's plan or through the Marketplace, may be less expensive. Qualified Beneficiaries have special enrollment rights under federal law (HIPAA). They have the right to request special enrollment in another group health plan for which they are otherwise eligible (such as a plan sponsored by a spouse's employer) within 30 days after Plan coverage ends due to one of the Qualifying Events listed above.
- **Provider Networks:** If a Qualified Beneficiary is currently getting care or treatment for a condition, a change in health coverage may affect access to a particular health care provider. You may want to check to see if your current health care providers participate in a network in considering options for health coverage.
- **Drug Formularies:** For Qualified Beneficiaries taking medication, a change in health coverage may affect costs for medication – and in some cases, the medication may not be covered by another plan. Qualified beneficiaries should check to see if current medications are listed in drug formularies for other health coverage.
- **Severance payments:** If COBRA rights arise because the Employee has lost his job and there is a severance package available from the employer, the former employer may have offered to pay some or all of the Employee's COBRA payments for a period of time. This can affect the timing of coverage available in the Marketplace. In this scenario, the Employee may want to contact the Department of Labor at 1-866-444-3272 to discuss options.
- **Medicare Eligibility:** You should be aware of how COBRA coverage coordinates with Medicare eligibility. If you are eligible for Medicare at the time of the Qualifying Event, or if you will become eligible soon after the Qualifying Event, you should know that you have 8 months to enroll in Medicare after your employment –related health coverage ends. Electing COBRA coverage does not extend this 8-month period. For more information, see medicare.gov/sign-up-change-plan.
- **Service Areas:** If benefits under the Plan are limited to specific service or coverage areas, benefits may not be available to a Qualified Beneficiary who moves out of the area.
- **Other Cost-Sharing:** In addition to premiums or contributions for health coverage, the Plan requires participants to pay copayments, deductibles, coinsurance, or other amounts as benefits are used. Qualified beneficiaries should check to see what the cost-sharing requirements are for other health coverage options. For example, one option may have much lower monthly premiums, but a much higher deductible and higher copayments.

Are there other coverage options besides COBRA Continuation Coverage? Yes. Instead of enrolling in COBRA continuation coverage, there may be other coverage options for Qualified Beneficiaries through the Health Insurance Marketplace, Medicaid, or other group health plan coverage options (such as a spouse's plan) through what is called a "special enrollment period." Some of these options may cost less than COBRA continuation coverage. You can learn more about many of these options at www.healthcare.gov.

5. What is the procedure for obtaining COBRA continuation coverage?

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

6. What is the election period and how long must it last?

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

Note: If a covered Employee who has been terminated or experienced a reduction of hours qualifies for a trade readjustment allowance or alternative trade adjustment assistance under a federal law called the Trade Act of 2002, as extended by the Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015, and the employee and his or her covered dependents have not elected COBRA coverage within the normal election period, a second opportunity to elect COBRA coverage will be made available for themselves and certain family members, but only within a limited period of 60 days or less and only during the six months immediately after their group health plan coverage ended. Any person who

qualifies or thinks that he or she and/or his or her family members may qualify for assistance under this special provision should contact the Plan Administrator or its designee for further information about the special second election period. If continuation coverage is elected under this extension, it will not become effective prior to the beginning of this special second election period.

7. Is a covered Employee or Qualified Beneficiary responsible for informing the Plan Administrator of the occurrence of a Qualifying Event?

The Plan will offer COBRA continuation coverage to Qualified Beneficiaries only after the Plan Administrator or its designee has been timely notified that a Qualifying Event has occurred. The Employer (if the Employer is not the Plan Administrator) will notify the Plan Administrator or its designee of the Qualifying Event within 30 days following the date coverage ends when the Qualifying Event is:

- (a) the end of employment or reduction of hours of employment,
- (b) death of the employee,
- (c) commencement of a proceeding in bankruptcy with respect to the Employer, or
- (d) entitlement of the employee to any part of Medicare.

IMPORTANT:

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

NOTICE PROCEDURES:

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

Dynamic Computing Services Corp.
3307 Northland Drive, Suite 250
Austin, Texas 78731

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

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

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

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

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

8. Is a waiver before the end of the election period effective to end a Qualified Beneficiary's election rights?

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

9. Is COBRA coverage available if a Qualified Beneficiary has other group health plan coverage or Medicare?

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

10. When may a Qualified Beneficiary's COBRA continuation coverage be terminated?

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

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

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

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

11. What are the maximum coverage periods for COBRA continuation coverage?

The maximum coverage periods are based on the type of the Qualifying Event and the status of the Qualified Beneficiary, as shown below.

- (a) In the case of a Qualifying Event that is a termination of employment or reduction of hours of employment, the maximum coverage period ends 18 months after the Qualifying Event if there is not a disability extension and 29 months after the Qualifying Event if there is a disability extension.
- (b) In the case of a covered Employee's enrollment in the Medicare program before experiencing a Qualifying Event that is a termination of employment or reduction of hours of employment, the maximum coverage period for Qualified Beneficiaries ends on the later of:
 - (1) 36 months after the date the covered Employee becomes enrolled in the Medicare program. This extension does not apply to the covered Employee; or
 - (2) 18 months (or 29 months, if there is a disability extension) after the date of the covered Employee's termination of employment or reduction of hours of employment.
- (c) In the case of a Qualified Beneficiary who is a child born to or placed for adoption with a covered Employee during a period of COBRA continuation coverage, the maximum coverage period is the maximum coverage period applicable to the Qualifying Event giving rise to the period of COBRA continuation coverage during which the child was born or placed for adoption.
- (d) In the case of any other Qualifying Event than that described above, the maximum coverage period ends 36 months after the Qualifying Event.

12. Under what circumstances can the maximum coverage period be expanded?

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

13. How does a Qualified Beneficiary become entitled to a disability extension?

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

14. Does the Plan require payment for COBRA continuation coverage?

For any period of COBRA continuation coverage under the Plan, Qualified Beneficiaries who elect COBRA continuation coverage may be required to pay up to 102% of the applicable premium and up to 150% of the applicable premium for any expanded period of COBRA continuation coverage covering a disabled Qualified Beneficiary due to a disability extension. Your Plan Administrator will inform you of the cost. The Plan will terminate a Qualified Beneficiary's COBRA continuation coverage as of the first day of any period for which timely payment is not made.

15. Must the Plan allow payment for COBRA continuation coverage to be made in monthly installments?

Yes. The Plan is also permitted to allow for payment at other intervals.

16. What is Timely Payment for COBRA continuation coverage?

Timely Payment means a payment made no later than 30 days after the first day of the coverage period. Payment that is made to the Plan by a later date is also considered Timely Payment if either under the terms of the Plan, covered Employees or Qualified Beneficiaries are allowed until that later date to pay for their coverage for the period or under the terms of an arrangement between the Employer and the entity that provides Plan benefits on the Employer's behalf, the Employer is allowed until that later date to pay for coverage of similarly situated non-COBRA beneficiaries for the period.

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

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

IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS

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

KEEP YOUR PLAN ADMINISTRATOR INFORMED OF ADDRESS CHANGES

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

X
SUMMARY

The money you earn is important to you and your family. You need it to pay your bills, enjoy recreational activities and save for the future. Our premium payment plan will help you keep more of the money you earn by lowering the amount of taxes you pay. The Plan is the result of our continuing efforts to find ways to help you get the most for your earnings.

If you have any questions, please contact the Administrator.