

**North Dakota Public
Employees Retirement System**

ANNUAL COMPLIANCE RIDER

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2010

ACNDD10
3328472

This document printed in November, 2009 takes the place of any documents previously issued to you which described your benefits.

Printed in U.S.A.

Home Office: Bloomfield, Connecticut
Mailing Address: Hartford, Connecticut 06152

CONNECTICUT GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

a CIGNA company (called CG)

ANNUAL COMPLIANCE RIDER

No. ACNDD10

Policyholder: North Dakota Public Employees Retirement System

Rider Eligibility: Each Employee

Policy No. or Nos. 3328472-DENT

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2010

You will become insured on the date you become eligible, if you are in Active Service on that date, or if you are not in Active Service on that date due to your health status. However, you will not be insured for any loss of life, dismemberment or loss of income coverage until you are in Active Service. (This provision will not apply to any retiree benefits you may be eligible for.)

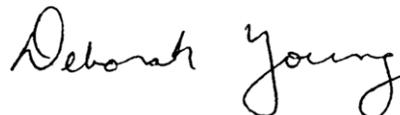
This Annual Compliance Rider forms a part of the certificate issued to you by CG describing the benefits provided under the policy(ies) specified above.

This Annual Compliance Rider replaces any other Annual Compliance Rider issued to you on a prior date. The provisions set forth in this Annual Compliance Rider comply with legislative requirements of the State of North Dakota regarding group insurance plans covering insureds. These provisions supersede any provisions in your certificate to the contrary unless the provisions in your certificate result in greater benefits.

READ THE FOLLOWING

NOTE: The provisions identified in this rider are specifically applicable ONLY for:

- (a) Benefit plans which have been made available by your Employer to you and/or your Dependents;
- (b) Benefit plans for which you and/or your Dependents are eligible;
- (c) Benefit plans which you have elected for you and/or your Dependents;
- (d) Benefit plans which are currently effective for you and/or your Dependents.



Deborah Young, Corporate Secretary



The following Federal Requirements replace any such provisions shown in your Certificate.

Federal Requirements

The following pages explain your rights and responsibilities under federal laws and regulations. Some states may have similar requirements. If a similar provision appears elsewhere in this booklet, the provision which provides the better benefit will apply.

FDRL1

V2-AC

Qualified Medical Child Support Order (QMCSO)

A. Eligibility for Coverage Under a QMCSO

If a Qualified Medical Child Support Order (QMCSO) is issued for your child, that child will be eligible for coverage as required by the order and you will not be considered a Late Entrant for Dependent Insurance.

You must notify your Employer and elect coverage for that child and yourself, if you are not already enrolled, within 31 days of the QMCSO being issued.

B. Qualified Medical Child Support Order Defined

A Qualified Medical Child Support Order is a judgment, decree or order (including approval of a settlement agreement) or administrative notice, which is issued pursuant to a state domestic relations law (including a community property law), or to an administrative process, which provides for child support or provides for health benefit coverage to such child and relates to benefits under the group health plan, and satisfies all of the following:

1. the order recognizes or creates a child's right to receive group health benefits for which a participant or beneficiary is eligible;
2. the order specifies your name and last known address, and the child's name and last known address, except that the name and address of an official of a state or political subdivision may be substituted for the child's mailing address;
3. the order provides a description of the coverage to be provided, or the manner in which the type of coverage is to be determined;
4. the order states the period to which it applies; and
5. if the order is a National Medical Support Notice completed in accordance with the Child Support

Performance and Incentive Act of 1998, such Notice meets the requirements above.

The QMCSO may not require the health insurance policy to provide coverage for any type or form of benefit or option not otherwise provided under the policy, except that an order may require a plan to comply with State laws regarding health care coverage.

C. Payment of Benefits

Any payment of benefits in reimbursement for Covered Expenses paid by the child, or the child's custodial parent or legal guardian, shall be made to the child, the child's custodial parent or legal guardian, or a state official whose name and address have been substituted for the name and address of the child.

FDRL2

V1

If **Dependent** coverage is included and students are covered, the following is added to your certificate.

Coverage of Students on Medically Necessary Leave of Absence

If your Dependent child is covered by this plan as a student, as defined in the Definition of Dependent, coverage will remain active for that child if the child is on a medically necessary leave of absence from a postsecondary educational institution (such as a college, university or trade school.)

Coverage will terminate on the earlier of:

- a) The date that is one year after the first day of the medically necessary leave of absence; or
- b) The date on which coverage would otherwise terminate under the terms of the plan.

The child must be a Dependent under the terms of the plan and must have been enrolled in the plan on the basis of being a student at a postsecondary educational institution immediately before the first day of the medically necessary leave of absence.

The plan must receive written certification from the treating physician that the child is suffering from a serious illness or injury and that the leave of absence (or other change in enrollment) is medically necessary.



A “medically necessary leave of absence” is a leave of absence from a postsecondary educational institution, or any other change in enrollment of the child at the institution that: (1) starts while the child is suffering from a serious illness or condition; (2) is medically necessary; and (3) causes the child to lose student status under the terms of the plan.

FDRL76AC

Effect of Section 125 Tax Regulations on This Plan

Your Employer has chosen to administer this Plan in accordance with Section 125 regulations of the Internal Revenue Code. Per this regulation, you may agree to a pretax salary reduction put toward the cost of your benefits. Otherwise, you will receive your taxable earnings as cash (salary).

A. Coverage Elections

Per Section 125 regulations, you are generally allowed to enroll for or change coverage only before each annual benefit period. However, exceptions are allowed if your Employer agrees and you enroll for or change coverage within 30 days of the following:

- the date you meet the criteria shown in the following Sections B through F.

B. Change of Status

A change in status is defined as:

1. change in legal marital status due to marriage, death of a spouse, divorce, annulment or legal separation;
2. change in number of Dependents due to birth, adoption, placement for adoption, or death of a Dependent;
3. change in employment status of Employee, spouse or Dependent due to termination or start of employment, strike, lockout, beginning or end of unpaid leave of absence, including under the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), or change in worksite;
4. changes in employment status of Employee, spouse or Dependent resulting in eligibility or ineligibility for coverage;
5. change in residence of Employee, spouse or Dependent to a location outside of the Employer’s network service area; and
6. changes which cause a Dependent to become eligible or ineligible for coverage.

C. Court Order

A change in coverage due to and consistent with a court order of the Employer or other person to cover a Dependent.

D. Medicare or Medicaid Eligibility/Entitlement

The Employee, spouse or Dependent cancels or reduces coverage due to entitlement to Medicare or Medicaid, or enrolls or increases coverage due to loss of Medicare or Medicaid eligibility.

E. Change in Cost of Coverage

If the cost of benefits increases or decreases during a benefit period, your Employer may, in accordance with plan terms, automatically change your elective contribution.

When the change in cost is significant, you may either increase your contribution or elect less-costly coverage. When a significant overall reduction is made to the benefit option you have elected, you may elect another available benefit option. When a new benefit option is added, you may change your election to the new benefit option.

F. Changes in Coverage of Spouse or Dependent Under Another Employer’s Plan

You may make a coverage election change if the plan of your spouse or Dependent: (a) incurs a change such as adding or deleting a benefit option; (b) allows election changes due to Change in Status, Court Order or Medicare or Medicaid Eligibility/Entitlement; or (c) this Plan and the other plan have different periods of coverage or open enrollment periods.

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The following will apply if your underlying plan covers dependents. Otherwise, this provision does not apply to you.

Eligibility for Coverage for Adopted Children

Any child under the age of 18 who is adopted by you, including a child who is placed with you for adoption, will be eligible for Dependent Insurance upon the date of placement with you. A child will be considered placed for adoption when you become legally obligated to support that child, totally or partially, prior to that child’s adoption.

If a child placed for adoption is not adopted, all health coverage ceases when the placement ends, and will not be continued.

The provisions in the “Exception for Newborns” section of your certificate that describe requirements for enrollment and effective date of insurance will also apply to an adopted child or a child placed with you for adoption.

FDRL6 AC



The following will apply if your underlying plan covers dependents. Otherwise, this provision does not apply to you.

Federal Tax Implications for Dependent Coverage

Premium payments for Dependent health insurance are usually exempt from federal income tax. Generally, if you can claim an individual as a Dependent for purposes of federal income tax, then the premium for that Dependent’s health insurance coverage will not be taxable to you as income. However, in the rare instance that you cover an individual under your health insurance who does not meet the federal definition of a Dependent, the premium may be taxable to you as income. If you have questions concerning your specific situation, you should consult your own tax consultant or attorney.

FDRL7 AC

Group Plan Coverage Instead of Medicaid

If your income and liquid resources do not exceed certain limits established by law, the state may decide to pay premiums for this coverage instead of for Medicaid, if it is cost effective. This includes premiums for continuation coverage required by federal law.

FDRL75AC

Requirements of Medical Leave Act of 1993 (as amended) (FMLA)

Any provisions of the policy that provide for: (a) continuation of insurance during a leave of absence; and (b) reinstatement of insurance following a return to Active Service; are modified by the following provisions of the federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, as amended, where applicable:

A. Continuation of Health Insurance During Leave

Your health insurance will be continued during a leave of absence if:

- that leave qualifies as a leave of absence under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, as amended; and
- you are an eligible Employee under the terms of that Act.

The cost of your health insurance during such leave must be paid, whether entirely by your Employer or in part by you and your Employer.

B. Reinstatement of Canceled Insurance Following Leave

Upon your return to Active Service following a leave of absence that qualifies under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, as amended, any canceled insurance (health, life or disability) will be reinstated as of the date of your return.

You will not be required to satisfy any eligibility or benefit waiting period or the requirements of any Pre-existing Condition limitation to the extent that they had been satisfied prior to the start of such leave of absence.

Your Employer will give you detailed information about the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, as amended.

FDRL74

Uniformed Services Employment and Re-Employment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA)

The Uniformed Services Employment and Re-employment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA) sets requirements for continuation of health coverage and re-employment in regard to an Employee’s military leave of absence. These requirements apply to medical and dental coverage for you and your Dependents. They do not apply to any Life, Short-term or Long-term Disability or Accidental Death & Dismemberment coverage you may have.

A. Continuation of Coverage

For leaves of less than 31 days, coverage will continue as described in the Termination section regarding Leave of Absence.

For leaves of 31 days or more, you may continue coverage for yourself and your Dependents as follows:

You may continue benefits by paying the required premium to your Employer, until the earliest of the following:

- 24 months from the last day of employment with the Employer;
- the day after you fail to return to work; and
- the date the policy cancels.

Your Employer may charge you and your Dependents up to 102% of the total premium.

Following continuation of health coverage per USERRA requirements, you may convert to a plan of individual coverage according to any “Conversion Privilege” shown in your certificate.

B. Reinstatement of Benefits (applicable to all coverages)

If your coverage ends during the leave of absence because you do not elect USERRA or an available conversion plan at the expiration of USERRA and you are reemployed by your current Employer, coverage for you and your Dependents may be reinstated if (a) you gave your Employer advance written or verbal notice of your military service leave, and (b) the duration of all military leaves while you are employed with your current Employer does not exceed 5 years.



You and your Dependents will be subject to only the balance of a Pre-Existing Condition Limitation (PCL) or waiting period that was not yet satisfied before the leave began. However, if an Injury or Sickness occurs or is aggravated during the military leave, full Plan limitations will apply.

Any 63-day break in coverage rule regarding credit for time accrued toward a PCL waiting period will be waived.

If your coverage under this plan terminates as a result of your eligibility for military medical and dental coverage and your order to active duty is canceled before your active duty service commences, these reinstatement rights will continue to apply.

FDRL58

The following pages supercede the COBRA Continuation pages currently in the Federal Requirements section of your certificate:

COBRA Continuation Rights Under Federal Law

For You and Your Dependents

What is COBRA Continuation Coverage?

Under federal law, you and/or your Dependents must be given the opportunity to continue health insurance when there is a “qualifying event” that would result in loss of coverage under the Plan. You and/or your Dependents will be permitted to continue the same coverage under which you or your Dependents were covered on the day before the qualifying event occurred, unless you move out of that plan’s coverage area or the plan is no longer available. You and/or your Dependents cannot change coverage options until the next open enrollment period.

When is COBRA Continuation Available?

For you and your Dependents, COBRA continuation is available for up to 18 months from the date of the following qualifying events if the event would result in a loss of coverage under the Plan:

- your termination of employment for any reason, other than gross misconduct, or
- your reduction in work hours.

For your Dependents, COBRA continuation coverage is available for up to 36 months from the date of the following qualifying events if the event would result in a loss of coverage under the Plan:

- your death;
- your divorce or legal separation; or
- for a Dependent child, failure to continue to qualify as a Dependent under the Plan.

Who is Entitled to COBRA Continuation?

Only a “qualified beneficiary” (as defined by federal law) may elect to continue health insurance coverage. A qualified beneficiary may include the following individuals who were covered by the Plan on the day the qualifying event occurred: you, your spouse, and your Dependent children. Each qualified beneficiary has their own right to elect or decline COBRA continuation coverage even if you decline or are not eligible for COBRA continuation.

The following individuals are not qualified beneficiaries for purposes of COBRA continuation: domestic partners, same sex spouses, grandchildren (unless adopted by you), stepchildren (unless adopted by you). Although these individuals do not have an independent right to elect COBRA continuation coverage, if you elect COBRA continuation coverage for yourself, you may also cover your Dependents even if they are not considered qualified beneficiaries under COBRA. However, such individuals’ coverage will terminate when your COBRA continuation coverage terminates. The sections titled “Secondary Qualifying Events” and “Medicare Extension For Your Dependents” are not applicable to these individuals.

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Secondary Qualifying Events

If, as a result of your termination of employment or reduction in work hours, your Dependent(s) have elected COBRA continuation coverage and one or more Dependents experience another COBRA qualifying event, the affected Dependent(s) may elect to extend their COBRA continuation coverage for an additional 18 months (7 months if the secondary event occurs within the disability extension period) for a maximum of 36 months from the initial qualifying event. The second qualifying event must occur before the end of the initial 18 months of COBRA continuation coverage or within the disability extension period discussed below. Under no circumstances will COBRA continuation coverage be available for more than 36 months from the initial qualifying event. Secondary qualifying events are: your death; your divorce or legal separation; or, for a Dependent child, failure to continue to qualify as a Dependent under the Plan.

Disability Extension

If, after electing COBRA continuation coverage due to your termination of employment or reduction in work hours, you or one of your Dependents is determined by the Social Security Administration (SSA) to be totally disabled under title II or XVI of the SSA, you and all of your Dependents who have elected COBRA continuation coverage may extend such continuation for an additional 11 months, for a maximum of 29 months from the initial qualifying event.



To qualify for the disability extension, all of the following requirements must be satisfied:

1. SSA must determine that the disability occurred prior to or within 60 days after the disabled individual elected COBRA continuation coverage; and
2. A copy of the written SSA determination must be provided to the Plan Administrator within 60 calendar days after the date the SSA determination is made AND before the end of the initial 18-month continuation period.

If the SSA later determines that the individual is no longer disabled, you must notify the Plan Administrator within 30 days after the date the final determination is made by SSA. The 11-month disability extension will terminate for all covered persons on the first day of the month that is more than 30 days after the date the SSA makes a final determination that the disabled individual is no longer disabled.

All causes for “Termination of COBRA Continuation” listed below will also apply to the period of disability extension.

Medicare Extension for Your Dependents

When the qualifying event is your termination of employment or reduction in work hours and you became enrolled in Medicare (Part A, Part B or both) within the 18 months before the qualifying event, COBRA continuation coverage for your Dependents will last for up to 36 months after the date you became enrolled in Medicare. Your COBRA continuation coverage will last for up to 18 months from the date of your termination of employment or reduction in work hours.

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Termination of COBRA Continuation

COBRA continuation coverage will be terminated upon the occurrence of any of the following:

- the end of the COBRA continuation period of 18, 29 or 36 months, as applicable;
- failure to pay the required premium within 30 calendar days after the due date;
- cancellation of the Employer’s policy with CIGNA;
- after electing COBRA continuation coverage, a qualified beneficiary enrolls in Medicare (Part A, Part B, or both);
- after electing COBRA continuation coverage, a qualified beneficiary becomes covered under another group health plan, unless the qualified beneficiary has a condition for which the new plan limits or excludes coverage under a pre-existing condition provision. In such case coverage will continue until the earliest of: (a) the end of the applicable maximum period; (b) the date the pre-existing condition

provision is no longer applicable; or (c) the occurrence of an event described in one of the first three bullets above; or

- any reason the Plan would terminate coverage of a participant or beneficiary who is not receiving continuation coverage (e.g., fraud).

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Employer’s Notification Requirements

Your Employer is required to provide you and/or your Dependents with the following notices:

- An initial notification of COBRA continuation rights must be provided within 90 days after your (or your spouse’s) coverage under the Plan begins (or the Plan first becomes subject to COBRA continuation requirements, if later). If you and/or your Dependents experience a qualifying event before the end of that 90-day period, the initial notice must be provided within the time frame required for the COBRA continuation coverage election notice as explained below.
- A COBRA continuation coverage election notice must be provided to you and/or your Dependents within the following timeframes:
 - (a) if the Plan provides that COBRA continuation coverage and the period within which an Employer must notify the Plan Administrator of a qualifying event starts upon the loss of coverage, 44 days after loss of coverage under the Plan;
 - (b) if the Plan provides that COBRA continuation coverage and the period within which an Employer must notify the Plan Administrator of a qualifying event starts upon the occurrence of a qualifying event, 44 days after the qualifying event occurs; or
 - (c) in the case of a multi-employer plan, no later than 14 days after the end of the period in which Employers must provide notice of a qualifying event to the Plan Administrator.

How to Elect COBRA Continuation Coverage

The COBRA coverage election notice will list the individuals who are eligible for COBRA continuation coverage and inform you of the applicable premium. The notice will also include instructions for electing COBRA continuation coverage. You must notify the Plan Administrator of your election no later than the due date stated on the COBRA election notice. If a written election notice is required, it must be post-marked no later than the due date stated on the COBRA election notice. If you do not make proper notification by the due date shown on the notice, you and your Dependents will lose the right to elect COBRA continuation coverage. If you reject COBRA continuation coverage before



the due date, you may change your mind as long as you furnish a completed election form before the due date.

Each qualified beneficiary has an independent right to elect COBRA continuation coverage. Continuation coverage may be elected for only one, several, or for all Dependents who are qualified beneficiaries. Parents may elect to continue coverage on behalf of their Dependent children. You or your spouse may elect continuation coverage on behalf of all the qualified beneficiaries. You are not required to elect COBRA continuation coverage in order for your Dependents to elect COBRA continuation.

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How Much Does COBRA Continuation Coverage Cost?

Each qualified beneficiary may be required to pay the entire cost of continuation coverage. The amount may not exceed 102% of the cost to the group health plan (including both Employer and Employee contributions) for coverage of a similarly situated active Employee or family member. The premium during the 11-month disability extension may not exceed 150% of the cost to the group health plan (including both employer and employee contributions) for coverage of a similarly situated active Employee or family member. For example:

If the Employee alone elects COBRA continuation coverage, the Employee will be charged 102% (or 150%) of the active Employee premium. If the spouse or one Dependent child alone elects COBRA continuation coverage, they will be charged 102% (or 150%) of the active Employee premium. If more than one qualified beneficiary elects COBRA continuation coverage, they will be charged 102% (or 150%) of the applicable family premium.

When and How to Pay COBRA Premiums

First payment for COBRA continuation

If you elect COBRA continuation coverage, you do not have to send any payment with the election form. However, you must make your first payment no later than 45 calendar days after the date of your election. (This is the date the Election Notice is postmarked, if mailed.) If you do not make your first payment within that 45 days, you will lose all COBRA continuation rights under the Plan.

Subsequent payments

After you make your first payment for COBRA continuation coverage, you will be required to make subsequent payments of the required premium for each additional month of coverage. Payment is due on the first day of each month. If you make a payment on or before its due date, your coverage under the Plan will continue for that coverage period without any break.

Grace periods for subsequent payments

Although subsequent payments are due by the first day of the month, you will be given a grace period of 30 days after the first day of the coverage period to make each monthly payment. Your COBRA continuation coverage will be provided for each coverage period as long as payment for that coverage period is made before the end of the grace period for that payment. However, if your payment is received after the due date, your coverage under the Plan may be suspended during this time. Any providers who contact the Plan to confirm coverage during this time may be informed that coverage has been suspended. If payment is received before the end of the grace period, your coverage will be reinstated back to the beginning of the coverage period. This means that any claim you submit for benefits while your coverage is suspended may be denied and may have to be resubmitted once your coverage is reinstated. If you fail to make a payment before the end of the grace period for that coverage period, you will lose all rights to COBRA continuation coverage under the Plan.

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You Must Give Notice of Certain Qualifying Events

If you or your Dependent(s) experience one of the following qualifying events, you must notify the Plan Administrator within 60 calendar days after the later of the date the qualifying event occurs or the date coverage would cease as a result of the qualifying event:

- Your divorce or legal separation;
- Your child ceases to qualify as a Dependent under the Plan; or
- The occurrence of a secondary qualifying event as discussed under “Secondary Qualifying Events” above (this notice must be received prior to the end of the initial 18- or 29-month COBRA period).

(Also refer to the section titled “Disability Extension” for additional notice requirements.)

Notice must be made in writing and must include: the name of the Plan, name and address of the Employee covered under the Plan, name and address(es) of the qualified beneficiaries affected by the qualifying event; the qualifying event; the date the qualifying event occurred; and supporting documentation (e.g., divorce decree, birth certificate, disability determination, etc.).

Newly Acquired Dependents

If you acquire a new Dependent through marriage, birth, adoption or placement for adoption while your coverage is being continued, you may cover such Dependent under your



COBRA continuation coverage. However, only your newborn or adopted Dependent child is a qualified beneficiary and may continue COBRA continuation coverage for the remainder of the coverage period following your early termination of COBRA coverage or due to a secondary qualifying event. COBRA coverage for your Dependent spouse and any Dependent children who are not your children (e.g., stepchildren or grandchildren) will cease on the date your COBRA coverage ceases and they are not eligible for a secondary qualifying event.

COBRA Continuation for Retirees Following Employer's Bankruptcy

If you are covered as a retiree, and a proceeding in bankruptcy is filed with respect to the Employer under Title 11 of the United States Code, you may be entitled to COBRA continuation coverage. If the bankruptcy results in a loss of coverage for you, your Dependents or your surviving spouse within one year before or after such proceeding, you and your covered Dependents will become COBRA qualified beneficiaries with respect to the bankruptcy. You will be entitled to COBRA continuation coverage until your death. Your surviving spouse and covered Dependent children will be entitled to COBRA continuation coverage for up to 36 months following your death. However, COBRA continuation coverage will cease upon the occurrence of any of the events listed under "Termination of COBRA Continuation" above.

FDRL25

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Trade Act of 2002

The Trade Act of 2002 created a new tax credit for certain individuals who become eligible for trade adjustment assistance and for certain retired Employees who are receiving pension payments from the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) (eligible individuals). Under the new tax provisions, eligible individuals can either take a tax credit or get advance payment of 65% of premiums paid for qualified health insurance, including continuation coverage. If you have questions about these new tax provisions, you may call the Health Coverage Tax Credit Customer Contact Center toll-free at 1-866-628-4282. TDD/TYY callers may call toll-free at 1-866-626-4282. More information about the Trade Act is also available at www.doleta.gov/tradeact/2002act_index.asp.

In addition, if you initially declined COBRA continuation coverage and, within 60 days after your loss of coverage under the Plan, you are deemed eligible by the U.S. Department of Labor or a state labor agency for trade adjustment assistance (TAA) benefits and the tax credit, you may be eligible for a special 60 day COBRA election period. The special election period begins on the first day of the month that you become TAA-eligible. If you elect COBRA coverage during this

special election period, COBRA coverage will be effective on the first day of the special election period and will continue for 18 months, unless you experience one of the events discussed under "Termination of COBRA Continuation" above.

Coverage will not be retroactive to the initial loss of coverage. If you receive a determination that you are TAA-eligible, you must notify the Plan Administrator immediately.

Conversion Available Following Continuation (This does not apply to residents of Maine, New Hampshire or Texas, or for plans that do not offer Medical Conversion)

If your or your Dependents' COBRA continuation ends due to the expiration of the maximum 18-, 29, or 36-month period, whichever applies, you and/or your Dependents may be entitled to convert to the coverage in accordance with the Medical Conversion benefit then available to Employees and the Dependents. Please refer to the section titled "Conversion Privilege" for more information.

Interaction With Other Continuation Benefits

You may be eligible for other continuation benefits under state law. Refer to the Termination section for any other continuation benefits.

FDRL26 AC



**CONNECTICUT GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
a CIGNA COMPANY (called CG)**

Certificate Rider

No. ETFLD10-ETC

Policyholder: North Dakota Public Employee Retirement System

Rider Eligibility: Each Employee who is located in Florida

Policy No. or Nos. 3328472

Effective Date: January 1, 2010

The benefits of the policy providing your coverage are primarily governed by the law of a state other than Florida.

You will become insured on the date you become eligible, including if you are not in Active Service on that date due to your health status. However, you will not be insured for any loss of life, dismemberment or loss of income coverage until you are in Active Service.

This certificate rider forms a part of the certificate issued to you by CG.

The provisions set forth in this certificate rider comply with the legislative requirements of Florida regarding group insurance plans covering insureds located in Florida. These provisions supersede any provisions in your certificate to the contrary unless the provisions in your certificate result in greater benefits.

Deborah Young, Corporate Secretary

GM6000 ETFL-R7CEPc



Eligibility – Effective Date

Effective Date of Dependent Insurance

Insurance for your Dependents will become effective on the date you elect it by signing an approved payroll deduction form, but no earlier than the day you become eligible for Dependent Insurance. All of your Dependents as defined will be included. A newborn child will be covered for the first 31 days of life even if you fail to enroll the child. If you enroll the child after the first 31 days and by the 60th day after his birth, coverage will be offered at an additional premium. Coverage for an adopted child will become effective from the date of placement in your home or from birth for the first 31 days even if you fail to enroll the child. However, if you enroll the adopted child between the 31st and 60th days after his birth or placement in your home, coverage will be offered at an additional premium.

If you are a Late Entrant for Dependent Insurance, the insurance for each of your Dependents will not become effective until CG agrees to insure that Dependent. Your Dependent will not be denied enrollment for Medical Insurance due to health status.

Your Dependents will be insured only if you are insured.

Late Entrant - Dependent

You are a Late Entrant for Dependent Insurance if:

- you elect that insurance more than 60 days after you become eligible for it; or
- you again elect it after you cancel your payroll deduction.

If you are a Late Entrant CG may require you, at your own expense, to provide evidence of your Dependent's good health. Such requirement will not apply to Medical Insurance.

GM6000 EF2

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Termination of Insurance - Continuation

Special Continuation of Dental Insurance For Dependents of Military Reservists

If your insurance ceases because you are called to active military duty in: (a) the Florida National Guard; or (b) the United States military reserves, you may elect to continue Dependent insurance. You must pay the required premiums to the Policyholder if you choose to continue Dependent insurance. In no event will coverage be continued beyond the earliest of the following dates:

- the expiration of 30 days from the date the Employee's military service ends;

- the last day for which the required contribution for Dependent insurance has been made;
- the date the Dependent becomes eligible for insurance under another group policy. Coverage under the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) is excluded from this provision;
- the date the Dependent becomes eligible for Medicare;
- the date the group policy cancels;
- the date the Dependent ceases to be an eligible Dependent.

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TRM185V4

Reinstatement of Dental Insurance – Employees and Dependents

Upon completion of your active military duty in: (a) the Florida National Guard; or (b) the United States military reserves, you are entitled to the reinstatement of your insurance and that of your Dependents if continuation of Dependent insurance was not elected. Such reinstatement will be without the application of: (a) any new waiting periods; or (b) the Pre-existing Condition Limitation to any new condition that you or your Dependent may have developed during the period that coverage was interrupted due to active military duty.

Provisions Applicable to Reinstatement

- You must notify your Employer, before reporting for military duty, that you intend to return to Active Service with that Employer; and
- You must notify your Employer that you elect such reinstatement within 30 days after returning to Active Service with that Employer and pay any required premium.

GM6000 TER36

TRM185V5

Dental Benefits Extension

An expense incurred in connection with a Dental Service that is completed after a person's benefits cease, for any reason other than the person's failure to pay premiums, will be deemed to be incurred while he is insured if:

- the course of treatment was recommended in writing by the physician and began while the person was insured for dental benefits; and
- the Dental Service is other than a routine examination, prophylaxis, x-ray, sealants or orthodontic services; and
- the Dental Service is performed within 90 days after his insurance ceases.



- For Orthodontic Services, the treatment commenced while the person was insured and the expenses are incurred within 60 days after his insurance ceases.

The terms of this Dental Benefits Extension will not apply to a person who becomes insured under another group policy for similar dental benefits.

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BEX131V4

Definitions

Dependent

A child includes a legally adopted child, including that child from the date of placement in the home or from birth provided that a written agreement to adopt such child has been entered into prior to the birth of such child. Coverage for a legally adopted child will include the necessary care and treatment of an Injury or a Sickness existing prior to the date of placement or adoption. Coverage is not required if the adopted child is ultimately not placed in your home. It also includes:

- a stepchild who lives with you;
- a child born to an insured Dependent child of yours until such child is 18 months old.

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