## What is the difference between Ported coverage and Converted coverage?

Both the portability and conversion provisions allow the employee to continue life coverage that had been lost. This document is a guideline only and references these provisions in general. As policies may vary, please refer to your specific policy for clarification.

	Ported Coverage	Converted Coverage
What type of insurance policy is used?	The individual retains group term life coverage along with some, but not all of the optional benefits that were included. For example, Accidental Death benefits are not retained for ported coverage.	Individual Whole Life coverage, a permanent life insurance policy is issued to the insured. The converted policy only provides life insurance.  None of the benefit provisions on the life policy such as Waiver, AD&D, Seatbelt, Will Preparation etc. will be available after conversion.
What is the maximum age limit for coverage?	The insured can maintain coverage up to age 70, but may be dependent upon the employer's policy remaining in force.	The insured can maintain coverage up to age 99, regardless of whether the employer's policy is in force.
What is the price impact to the insured?	Those who elect to "port" their coverage, enter a pool of other individuals who have ported their coverage and are rated on a pooled basis or all together. Premium rates increase with age and are not guaranteed.	While conversion policies normally have a higher initial premium rate, the rate is based on age at entry and is guaranteed for life (ie. it doesn't increase with age).
Who is eligible and what are qualifying events?	Employees whose employment has been terminated from the employer for whatever reason or who have lost membership in an eligible class and:  is covered under a class for which portability is offered, and is under the age of 70  Spouse or Child if the employer's contract allows it, coverage for spouse or child can be ported when eligibility is lost due to:  the employee's employment being terminated (for whatever reason) the employee losing membership in an eligible class the employee and spouse divorce or become legally separated	Employees who were covered under the group plan can convert any time coverage is lost for any reason, such as:  • termination of employment, or • employee moves from a covered class to one that is not covered or offers less coverage, or • their ported coverage ends, or • the group policy is canceled and coverage is not provided through a successor carrier (total loss of coverage) or replacement coverage is less than what the employee had in force (lost amounts can be converted). This however, is only applicable to employees who have been covered for at least 3 years under the employer's plan.  Spouse or Child coverage for spouse or child can be converted when coverage is lost due to: • divorce (Spouse) • reaching the maximum age of coverage for the group plan (Spouse) • reaching the age of majority (Child) • the employee's employment is terminated.
How much life insurance coverage can be continued?	Employers may offer either Full or Limited Portability options. Please refer to your policy for amounts available.	Employees may convert up to the inforce amount lost. If the group policy is canceling, the amount available and those eligible for conversion may be limited.
Can coverage be increased?	Yes, an individual is eligible to increase coverage up to the plan maximum. Increases are subject to evidence of insurability.	No. An individual can only convert up to the amount of coverage lost.
Is Evidence of Insurability required?	Not for the ported amount, but if coverage is increased or added, the proposed insured will need to supply evidence of insurability.	No

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