
Addendum: for use with District of Columbia Property and Casualty online ExamFX courses and study guide version 20649en/20656en, per exam content outline updates effective 5/1/2022

The following are **content additions** to supplement your existing text unless otherwise indicated:

PROPERTY:

Introduction

Exam Breakdown – new exam breakdown

District of Columbia Property Insurance Examination
85 Total Questions (75 scored, 10 pretest)
Time Limit: 2 hours
Passing Score: 70%

CHAPTER	PERCENTAGE OF EXAM
General Knowledge:	
Insurance Terms and Related Concepts	20%
Policy Provisions and Contract Law	17%
Types of Property Policies	29%
State Law:	
District of Columbia Laws, Rules, and Regulations for All Lines	27%
District of Columbia Laws, Rules, and Regulations for Property & Casualty	4%
District of Columbia Laws, Rules, and Regulations for Property Only	3%

Policy Provisions and Contract Law

D. Provisions and Clauses

Policy Territory

The policy territory defines the location where coverage will be provided.

Types of Property Policies

B. Commercial Lines

Cyber First-Party Coverage

With an ever-growing reliance on technology, it is no surprise that cyberattacks and data breaches are more common than ever. Businesses that obtain and store personal, financial, or otherwise sensitive data are prone to extortion and fraud. To protect businesses and consumers, cyber insurance is made available to businesses, designed to lessen the financial impact resulting from cyberattacks and data breaches.

Cyber security insurance is broken into the following coverage types:

- **First-party cyber insurance** — Protects businesses from damages resulting from cyber losses to the business' own network or system; and
- **Third-party cyber insurance** — Covers legal expenses for lawsuits resulting from a business's inability to properly secure consumer data.

Examples of losses covered by a first-party cyber policy include:

- Business interruption and lost revenue;
- Customer notifications;
- Credit monitoring services for affected customers;
- Ransom payments to extortionists holding data hostage; and
- Costs associated with public relation campaigns.

CASUALTY

Introduction

Exam Breakdown – *new exam breakdown*

District of Columbia Casualty Insurance Examination
90 Total Questions (80 scored, 10 pretest)
Time Limit: 2 hours
Passing Score: 70%

CHAPTER	PERCENTAGE OF EXAM
General Knowledge:	
Insurance Terms and Related Concepts	19%
Policy Provisions and Contract Law	15%
Types of Casualty Policies, Bonds, and Related Terms	29%
State Law:	
District of Columbia Laws, Rules, and Regulations for All Lines	25%
District of Columbia Laws, Rules, and Regulations for Property & Casualty	4%
District of Columbia Laws, Rules, and Regulations for Casualty Only	8%

Types of Casualty Policies, Bonds, and Related Terms

B. Automobile: Personal Auto and Business Auto

10. Business Auto

Mobile Equipment

Under the business auto coverage form, mobile equipment is covered for liability insurance when being carried or towed by a covered auto. If a land vehicle that fits the definition of mobile equipment, but because of where or how it is being used becomes subject to compulsory insurance as if it were an auto, an insured could potentially have

a coverage problem. *For example*, a bulldozer is required to have compulsory insurance because to get from one part of a job site to another, it must drive on a public road. If the insured has a Symbol 7 (Specified Auto) listed on the Declarations, that bulldozer would need to be included on the insured's vehicle schedule to be covered for liability. If it is not listed, a solution would be to use this endorsement. The bulldozer would be specifically described in the endorsement and granted coverage.

Covered autos liability coverage does not apply to bodily injury, property damage, or covered pollution cost or expense resulting from the operation of any machinery or equipment that is on, attached to, or part of any of the covered autos.

F. Professional Liability

Liquor Liability

Liquor liability (also known as **dram shop liability**) refers to the exposure that bars, restaurants, and other similar establishments face due to the selling, distributing, manufacturing, or serving of alcoholic beverages. Liquor liability provides protection in the event of action brought against the insured for selling liquor to a customer who is later involved in an accident and suffers bodily injury or property damage.

Businesses of manufacturing, distributing, selling, serving, or furnishing alcoholic beverages all may have liability exposure to actions under state or local statutes that establish responsibilities for those injuries arising from the distribution or use of alcoholic beverages and causing injuries to the user or caused to others by the user.

Businessowners Policy (BOP) – *please refer to the online course (“Types of Casualty Policies, Bonds, and Related Terms” chapter) for complete text*