
Addendum: for use with Illinois Property and Casualty online ExamFX course and study guide version 25786en 25787en, per exam content outline updates effective 01/18/2023.

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

PROPERTY

Introduction

Exam Breakdowns – revised exam breakdowns

**Illinois Property Insurance Examination
92 Questions (80 scored, 12 pretest)**

CHAPTERS	PERCENTAGE OF EXAM
General Knowledge:	
Insurance Terms and Related Concepts	19%
Policy Provisions and Contract Law	16%
Types of Policies	27%
State Law:	
Illinois Statutes and Regulations Common to All Lines of Insurance	28%
Illinois Statutes and Regulations Common to P&C Insurance	6%
Illinois Statutes and Regulations Pertinent to Property Insurance Only	4%

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 – *revised exam breakdown*

Illinois Casualty Insurance Examination 99 Questions (87 scored, 12 pretest)

CHAPTERS	PERCENTAGE OF EXAM
General Knowledge:	
Insurance Terms and Related Concepts	18%
Policy Provisions	14%
Types of Policies, Bonds, and Related Terms	26%
State Law:	
Illinois Statutes and Regulations Common to All Lines of Insurance	25%
Illinois Statutes and Regulations Common to P&C Insurance	6%
Illinois Statutes and Regulations Pertinent to Casualty Insurance Only	11%

Types of Policies, Bonds, and Related Terms

B. Automobile: Personal Auto and Business Auto

9. Business Auto

Mobile Equipment Endorsement

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 for complete text (“Types of Policies, Bonds, and Related Terms” chapter)*