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**Addendum: for use with Minnesota Property and Casualty online ExamFX courses and study guides version 27238en and 27240en, per exam content outline updates effective 11/17/2022.**

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

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## **Property:**

### **Introduction**

#### **Exam Breakdown – revised exam breakdown**

**Minnesota Property Insurance Examination  
85 Total Questions (75 scored, 10 pretest)**

<b>Chapter</b>	<b>Percentage of Exam</b>
<b>GENERAL KNOWLEDGE:</b>	
Insurance Terms and Related Concepts	20%
Policy Provisions and Contract Law	17%
Types of Policies	9%
<b>STATE LAW:</b>	
Minnesota Laws, Rules and Regulations Common to All Lines Insurance	27%
Minnesota Laws, Rules and Regulations Pertinent to Property Insurance	7%

### **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*

Minnesota Casualty Insurance Examination  
85 Total Questions (75 scored, 10 pretest)

Chapter	Percentage of Exam
<b>GENERAL KNOWLEDGE:</b>	
Insurance Terms and Related Concepts	20%
Policy Provisions	16%
Types of Policies, Bonds, and Related Terms	30%
<b>STATE LAW:</b>	
Minnesota Laws, Rules and Regulations Common to All Lines	27%
Minnesota Laws, Rules and Regulations Pertinent to Casualty Insurance	7%

## Types of Policies, Bonds, and Related Terms

### **B. Automotive: Personal Auto and Business Auto**

#### **2. Commercial 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 Casualty Policies, Bonds, and Related Terms” chapter)**