

# AIA Trust Self-Assessment Test XXIII

## Risk Management

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Print out this page and fax back to The AIA Trust at (202) 626-7421.

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### DO THIS TEST-EARN LUS

Sponsored by the AIA Trust and the CNA/Schinnerer professional liability insurance program, the Institute's Commended Program of professional liability insurance.

The AIA Trust presents the latest in a series of instructional needs assessments to evaluate your lifelong learning. The Trust is pleased to provide members with these opportunities to earn AIA Continuing Education System (CES) learning units (LUs). Circle your answers to the following 10 questions; return the test by fax to the AIA Trust, (202) 626-7421. You don't have to have all the right answers to earn one LU credit.

When you fax the completed test to the Trust, it will be scored, and your results will be returned to you, along with annotated answers and related references. After you complete this material, the Trust will report your LU to the University of Oklahoma. Keep this information in your files to help you plan your future continuing education schedule.

These questions refer to the nature of insurance coverage and bonds in the design and construction industries.

<b>T</b> <b>F</b>	1. Architects should refrain from giving advice to project owners or others about bonding, insurance coverage or other insurance-related issues because they are not insured for providing such advice.
<b>T</b> <b>F</b>	2. The extent to which an insurance policy transfers risk is limited by the defined scope of coverage, the policy exclusions, deductible, and the per claim and aggregate limits of liability.
<b>T</b> <b>F</b>	3. Aggregate limits set the maximum amount an insurer will pay during the policy period to satisfy all claims made during that policy period and may include all defense costs to the insurer.
<b>T</b> <b>F</b>	4. An architect's insurance policy's contractual liability coverage and exclusions may be modified by the owner-architect agreement without an endorsement to the policy as long as the insurance company is sent a notarized copy of the agreement.

<b>T</b> <b>F</b>	5. Most, if not all, professional liability insurance policies are written on a claims-made basis and, typically are written on a periodic (annually or every three years) basis.
<b>T</b> <b>F</b>	6. Commercial general liability insurance is intended to provide coverage for nonprofessional tort liability that results in personal injury, property damage or economic loss.
<b>T</b> <b>F</b>	7. Most commercial general liability insurance policies are written on an occurrence basis and, therefore, typically provide coverage for claims arising out of an occurrence that took place within the policy period, regardless of when the claim is made, even if it is years after expiration of the policy period.
<b>T</b> <b>F</b>	8. Contractors' design liability insurance provides coverage for a contractor's vicarious liability arising from negligently providing professional design services, whether such services are performed in-house or furnished through a subcontract with a licensed design.
<b>T</b> <b>F</b>	9. Project management protective liability insurance (PMPL) as specified in the A201, and owners and contractors protective liability insurance (OCP) both provide coverage for bodily injury and property damage claims arising out of an insured's liability for operations performed by or on behalf of the named contractor. An important difference is that under the PMPL policy, the definition of "insured" expressly includes the design professional.
<b>T</b> <b>F</b>	10. Construction bonds are insurance contracts under which a surety that issues a bond promises a third party to perform the obligation of the principal in the event the principal defaults.

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Name

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Membership Number

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Firm Name

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Address

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City/State/Zip

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Phone

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Fax

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