



FELLOWS

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CAS to Roll Out New Statistics Preliminary Exam

By Steve Armstrong, FCAS, Examination Committee Chair, Guest Writer and Elie Bochner, FCAS, Candidate Liaison Committee

The CAS, which recently celebrated its centennial anniversary, has always been committed to producing property and casualty actuaries of the highest caliber. As the actuarial profession continues to evolve, so does the educational training that actuaries need in order to stay ahead of the curve. For example, over the past decade, it has become increasingly important for property and casualty actuaries to have a deeper understanding of statistics and its applications. At the same time, the CAS recognizes that the statistical foundation to perform advanced analytics is currently missing from the Syllabus of Basic Education. To fill this gap, the CAS will roll out a comprehensive preliminary exam and introduce advanced statistical topics within current examinations.

Exam S (Statistics and Probabilistic Models) will be a four-hour multiple choice exam covering undergraduate-level statistics topics on the current Exam ST, Exam LC, and VEE Statistics syllabi, as well as other topics, such as introductory generalized linear modeling. This exam will replace Exam ST, Exam LC, and VEE Statistics, and will first be offered in Fall 2015. To allow for a smooth transition, Exams ST and LC will be offered for two additional sittings (Fall 2015 and Spring 2016) coincident with the introduction of Exam S; any candidates with credit for Exam ST, Exam LC and VEE Statistics would be exempt from Exam S.

In addition to the introduction of Exam S, advanced topics on statistics such as Bayesian

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EXAM REGISTRATION DEADLINE FOR SPRING 2015

March 5, 2015

No late registrations will be accepted

Confirmations are emailed and candidates can verify they are registered and their candidate number under "My Profile" at casact.org.

FALL 2014 APPEALS PROCESS

Be alert for announcements related to the posting of the Examiners Reports in January, which initiates the appeals window. The Exam Committee is working on efficiencies intended to post these reports sooner for all exams. Additionally, because Exams 5 & 6 are offered twice a year, the appeals window will be shortened for these particular exams in order to inform any candidates who passed via the appeals process even sooner so that they have more time to consider and prepare for the next exam sitting. Most appeals for Exams 5 & 6 tend to occur in the early portion of the appeals window. The dates for appeals will be posted along with the Examiners Reports.

How Defective Exam Questions Are Handled During the Grading Process

By Katrine Pertsovski, ACAS, Candidate Liaison Committee

Even though the CAS exam questions are thoroughly tested for accuracy and reasonability, sometimes it happens that some defective questions still find their way onto the exam pages. While such defective questions are rare, the CAS does have a process in place to handle them. I talked to Steve Armstrong and William Wilder, the chair and assistant chair of the CAS Examination Committee, respectively, to learn what happens when defective questions are found on the CAS exams.

The process of handling defective questions

starts with a formal feedback collection period. After candidates sit for their exams, they have two weeks to email Bob Craver at the CAS office (bcraver@casact.org) if they believe there were any defective questions on their exams. Candidates are asked to send a Word document in which they identify such questions and provide their reasoning for why they believe these questions are defective. It is important to remember that such concerns need to be emailed to the CAS office, not just mentioned in the survey following the exam. While the CAS officers try

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How to Land an Actuarial Internship

By Heidi Givens, FCAS, Candidate Liaison Committee

If you hope to become an actuary someday, a great first step up the ladder is to obtain experience as an intern. By gaining relevant experience in the field, you will not only become more marketable to prospective employers, but it will help you narrow down the type of role you'd prefer when you take your first full-time position. These days, however, the actuarial marketplace is becoming increasingly competitive. Here are some steps to follow to ensure you are ahead of the competition.

Step 1: Participate in activities that will allow you to demonstrate your abilities.

Before you even think about applying for an internship, make sure you have experience that you can highlight on your resume and during an interview. Ideally, you would have taken (and hopefully passed!) an actuarial exam. By doing this, it shows you are truly interested in the career and have taken time to learn about the various actuarial career tracks. Also, you should have experience working with others, either through a part-time job or through working on group projects in your classes. This will make it easier for you to answer interview questions about how you react in different working situations.

Step 2: Learn as much as you can about the company and role to which you are applying.

This may sound obvious, but you should be aware of what type of company you are applying to and for which role you are applying. This also means that you should be aware of which types of companies exist in the industry and the differences between them. Are you applying to a consulting firm or an insurance company? Are you applying to an insurance company that sells personal lines insurance or insurance to corporations? Are you applying to a property and casualty role or a life and health role? By doing a bit of research before you apply, you can tailor your application to show you meet the descriptions listed in the job requirement.

Step 3: Ensure your resume is easy to read, has relevant information and does not contain errors.

Your resume (and any other questionnaires or written applications) will be the first impression you give to a prospective employer. Therefore, it is imperative that you put your very best effort into producing a document that reflects what you have to offer. By ensuring your resume is easy to read and highlights relevant information first (i.e., number


of actuarial exams, college grade point average, knowledge of any computer applications) you are showing prospective employers that you value their time by giving them this information upfront instead of forcing them to find it wedged at the bottom between your high school achievements and interests and hobbies.

Similarly, anyone reading your application is going to assume that this is an example of your very best work. Therefore, if there are any spelling errors, formatting issues, or other faux pas (for example, saying you want to gain experience in consulting when the company writes personal lines insurance), don't expect to get called for an interview. Also, use professional language, spelling, and punctuation in written applications. For example, writing "I saw ur job posting online and thought id apply" on an online application will probably not give a very good impression of your professional standards.

Finally, be sure that you can speak to all of the points that are written on your resume. For example, if you cannot remember the details of what you learned while job shadowing in high school, or you do not remember what an acronym stands for, leave it off your resume. It will not go over well if you aren't able to answer a seemingly basic question about your own resume.

Step 4: Be confident and professional in the interview but also realize you have a lot to learn.

The most common reason a candidate is declined for a position is because they said or did something that caused the interviewer to second guess giving the candidate the internship. This can take various forms, but the most common are either that the candidate conducted themselves in an unprofessional way (inappropriate attire, arriving late, etc.) or in some other way caused the interviewer to question the candidate's judgment. For example, the interviewer might ask "How would you rate your level of Excel knowledge?" What they are really asking is, "Do you realize you still have a lot to learn?" Answer the questions realistically by saying what you have achieved and what you know thus far, but then go on to say how you feel an internship would help broaden your knowledge. At the end of the day, the candidates who can communicate their thoughts clearly and are confident in what they know and what they still need to learn are the ones who are hired.

As a final tip—always ask for advice. If you have a few interviews and aren't accepted, ask for feedback to see where you can improve. Good luck and happy job hunting! 

How Defective Exam Questions Are Handled

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to gather such information from word of mouth and social media resources, emails directly addressed to the CAS are the primary source of such information.

After the collection period is over, the pertinent information is summarized and emailed to the CAS examination chairs. Internal documentation of such defective questions is created and placed on file in the CAS office. While the CAS doesn't necessarily respond directly to the candidates who identified the defective questions, they read all such emails and take them seriously. So, if you believe that a question on your exam was defective, you should definitely email the CAS about it!

If a question is deemed defective, the CAS then decides how to handle it. The general mantra of this process is to make sure that not a single candidate fails an exam because of a defective question. A question can be deemed defective for a few reasons: It can either contain an error that makes it challenging to answer it as asked, it can be too ambiguous or it can refer to information that is not on the syllabus. In all these cases, the CAS usually has two options of how to handle such a question.

The first approach is to throw out the question altogether. The decision not to grade a question is taken very seriously since the CAS doesn't want to deem the time some candidates might have spent on such a question as being worthless. Thus, this method is rarely used.

The more commonly used approach is to adjust the minimally qualified candidate (MQC) score of a question downwards from its initially assigned value. This way the CAS is able to modify its initial expectations on how a MQC should be able to answer it, while still awarding credit to those candidates who recognized the defect and answered the question. For example, if a question is deemed to be not on the syllabus, its MQC score may be adjusted all the way down to 0 since a MQC should not have known the information being asked. At the same time, all the candidates who spent some time and answered the question at least partially correct will get some points, which could be deemed as bonus credit. For most of the questions that were deemed to be defective, however, the defects are minor and an overwhelming majority of candidates are able to recognize them and work through the problem, perhaps making some simplifying assumptions. If that's the case, such questions' MQC scores are decreased only slightly, if at all.

Once again, in both cases, the main objective of the CAS when making a decision on how to handle defective questions is to make sure that this defect doesn't disenfranchise any candidates. All the exams are graded as both including and excluding the defective question, to be certain that no one's passing chances are affected by the presence of the defect.

The process is slightly different when there are defects on multiple choice exams since such exams award negative credit for incorrectly answered questions. Again, there are two methods that the CAS employs to deal with such questions. The first approach is the same as for the upper-level essay exams—throw out the question altogether. However, in this case, this method is used much more often, since

sometimes the only way to treat all the candidates fairly in this situation is not to penalize them with negative points, if the information being tested is not on the syllabus or the question contains a major error. In cases when the question is ambiguous and more than one of the suggested answers could be correct, the CAS utilizes the second method of accepting alternative answers. This approach recognizes the time candidates might have spent on solving that question and awards points for all the plausible answers.

While some defective questions still pop up on the CAS exams, the CAS is working hard to eliminate them altogether. Before exams are put together, a large group of people review them. This exam review list includes such diverse groups of people as the CAS Examination Committee chair and assistant chair, consultants hired by the CAS, pre-testers (please refer to the article in the June 2014 issue of *Future Fellows* to find out more about what pre-testers do) and members of the Pass Mark Panel. In its efforts to be more transparent in its examination process, the CAS also now releases the Examiners' Reports along with the answers to its examinations. These reports contain a narrative of how defective questions have been treated, if they were present.

While a lot has been done in recent years to eliminate defects and increase the transparency of CAS exams, more work can still be done. To that end, please contact the CAS as described above if you find any defects on your examinations. Also, don't hesitate to send us a note by filling out the Candidate Liaison Committee feedback form, if you have any further questions on this topic. **f**

APPLY FOR THE CAS TRUST SCHOLARSHIP

The CAS Trust Scholarship will award up to three scholarships to college students pursuing a career in casualty actuarial science, for the 2015-2016 academic year.

1st Place Scholarship: **\$10,000**

2nd and 3rd Place Scholarships: **\$5,000**

Apply by March 2, 2015

Application and Additional Information Available Online:
www.casact.org/trustscholarship

The Age of the Social Actuary

An actuarial university student weighs in on the importance of networking

By Isabel Ji, *President of the Actuarial Students' National Association*

It can be almost too easy to brush off networking when you're an actuarial student; between class, preparing for actuarial exams, regular chores, and possibly some extracurricular commitments or a part-time job, you might be stretched pretty thin, even without networking events in your schedule. Your university degree and the professional exams should arm you with the sufficient skills to be a successful actuary, or so you would think.

So, why would I argue that you should iron your business attire (another chore), pocket your business cards, and go out to shake hands with strangers?

To see...

Unlike your accounting class, the actuarial profession is incredibly dynamic. The best professionals strive to stay ahead, or at least abreast, of the frequent regulatory, economic, and social changes affecting the insurance landscape. Likewise, the best actuarial students need to be aware of current industry developments and how they compare to (or contrast with) the conclusions of lecture hall theories. Being knowledgeable about contemporary actuarial practice is beneficial for your own academic and professional development.

A typical post-secondary degree in actuarial science affords us mathematical knowledge whose age ranges from thousands of years (basic algebra) to, most recently, decades old (Black-Scholes). It's up to the individual student to fill in the blanks between then and now—and who better to learn from than individuals whose job it is to develop new models and address the inherent variability in the business world?

Attending convention seminars is an excellent and convenient way to find out about the newest (and often most exciting) trends and practices. Even career fairs are often accompanied by relevant keynotes and industry topic discussions as well. Don't miss these chances to learn what you don't know.

...and be seen

I have always found the proverb “distance makes the heart grow fonder” to be dubious, but in the case of networking, I am certain that it's completely wrong. Networking is all about getting your name and face recognized. The only surefire way to be memorable is to show up, and to show up frequently. It's worthwhile noting that for this reason, even if you aren't currently looking for an employment opportunity, attending career and networking events is a productive habit.

For a student searching for a job, going to career fairs is an obvious priority, but simply dropping off your resume at each career fair booth is rarely an effective formula for success. Recruiters often comb through hundreds of resumes, and truthfully, it's difficult to distinguish one piece of paper from another. A face and meaningful

conversation associated with the name on a resume can go a long way in differentiating you from otherwise similar applicants.

Networking with your fellow students is just as important as meeting potential employers. Actuarial communities tend to be very close-knit, so your peers won't suddenly become irrelevant after graduation—they become your coworkers, managers, subordinates, and contacts at other companies. So, while you're all waiting in line to talk to a certain recruiter, make an investment in your future relationships and establish some connections with other students!


To discover your passion

So you're knee-deep in actuarial exams, and pretty certain that you want to continue in the profession. Do you know which type of actuary you want to be? Actuarial opportunities are currently abound, with specialties ranging from property to climatology, from regulation to reinsurance. Human beings (actuarial students, in particular) don't have the luxury of infinite time to personally venture down every career path that intrigues them, and textbooks certainly aren't going to tell you whether academic research on health models is more fun than developing pricing algorithms for commercial auto insurance. This is where industry conference seminars and information sessions come in handy. Take advantage of these events to survey your options, and use your reactions to others' experiences to gauge your personal interest in various lines of work. Use these opportunities to ask questions. Nothing replaces actually experiencing a role for yourself, but secondhand experience is preferable to none.

Now that you've heard all the reasons to attend networking events, be sure to read the CAS Student Central blog post on how to get the most out of your networking opportunities!

The Actuarial Students' National Association (ASNA) is a Canadian student organization devoted to establishing a foundation for future fellows—like yourself—by connecting them with their peers and the current leaders of the profession.

ASNA's cornerstone event is our Annual Convention which features Canada's largest actuarial career fair, an actuarial case competition, and an elite professional panel. The Convention is compounded with industry and professional development seminars, student networking events, and exclusive opportunities to connect personally with various actuarial employers.

The ASNA 2015 Annual Convention, “Insuring the Future,” will take place January 2–4, 2015, in Montréal, Québec, and will be proudly hosted by Concordia University and the University of Waterloo. For more information about previous conventions and to register for the 2015 Convention, please visit www.anea-asna.ca, and “Like” our Facebook page fb.com/aneaasna to receive regular updates. We hope to see you at the event! 

CAS Conducts Survey of Candidates

An Update from the CAS Brand Marketing Implementation Task Force

The year 2014 has been a busy one for the CAS Brand Marketing Implementation Task Force, which is charged with advancing the CAS brand with key stakeholders, including university students, academics, candidates, members, employers, and regulators.

Progress was made on a number of fronts:

- **CAS Student Central**, the CAS membership program and online hub for university students at CASstudentcentral.org, was launched at the beginning of the year and has attracted 1,145 student members from 275 schools.
- **CAS Academic Central**, the membership program for academics teaching actuarial science or related courses, has grown to 200 academic members from 150 schools.
- The **CAS Employers Advisory Council (EAC)**, which consists of senior actuarial leaders from a representative cross-section of current and prospective employers of casualty actuaries, held its first three meetings in 2014. The EAC serves as a resource to the CAS in understanding employers' expectations for their actuarial professionals and assessing CAS performance in delivering on those expectations.

With the successful launch of these activities, the Brand Task Force turned its attention to another important group of stakeholders: CAS Candidates, i.e., individuals who have completed their academic studies and are actively taking CAS

exams, but who have not yet met the ACAS requirements. The Candidate Working Group of the Brand Task Force was formed to focus on this audience.

The working group started by auditing the communications that are sent to candidates, to ensure that candidates are adequately informed of the benefits that they receive, including:

- Member pricing for registration fees for CAS meetings and seminars
- Access to the CAS online membership directory and online communities
- Subscription to the *Actuarial Review*, *Future Fellows*, and the CAS weekly email bulletin

Recognizing that there is a need for deeper insights into the views of candidates, the working group recommended that the CAS undertake a comprehensive survey of candidates, similar in scope to the survey of CAS members conducted every five years. The survey results will help the CAS understand challenges and expectations of candidates, along with their interests in new services that the CAS can offer to enhance the value that CAS provides its candidates.

The survey was administered in September, and garnered 811 responses (26% response rate). The working group is analyzing the results and developing recommendations to present to CAS leadership. Be sure to check back in a future issue for an article about the survey results, and thanks to all candidates who took the time to respond to the survey. **ff**

A Primer on Changing Practice Areas for U.S. Actuaries

In response to requests for clarifications from CAS candidates regarding statements made in a recent email sent by the Society of Actuaries to CAS members, John Gleba, FCAS, MAAA, offers a short primer for U.S.-based actuaries on changing practice areas. John is a member of the American Academy of Actuaries Committee on Qualifications and Council on Professionalism and serves as a CAS liaison for those groups.

As members of a self-regulated profession, each of us has a duty to perform actuarial services only if we are qualified. This responsibility is clearly stated in Precept 2 of the Code of Professional Conduct:

PRECEPT 2. An Actuary shall perform Actuarial Services only when the Actuary is qualified to do so on the basis of basic and continuing education and experience, and only when the Actuary satisfies applicable qualification standards.

What is important to note is that in no instance does an actuary need to obtain new credentials in order to enter a new practice area. While earning some sort of initial credential (e.g., FCAS or FSA) is required to meet the basic education and experience requirement for any area of practice, that credential does not need to be from any specific organization. That is, P&C actuaries wishing to change practice areas and issue Statements of Actuarial Opinions (SAOs) in the field of health do not need to obtain additional actuarial credentials; they need only to follow the U.S. Qualification Standards (USQS) requirements.

For actuaries practicing in the United States, the USQS spells out the two types of requirements that need to be met to issue SAOs: general requirements dealing with an actuary's basic education and experience (including continuing educa-

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This Actuarial Life Audit and Brokerage Support

By Katrina Redelsheimer, ACAS, Candidate Liaison Committee

This is the second in a series of “This Actuarial Life” articles, which illustrates the day-to-day life of the actuary in different fields.

Previously in “This Actuarial Life,” we explored the daily work of the consulting actuary. Closely related to actuaries who work for consulting firms are actuaries who work for brokerage and audit firms. As key players in the risk arena, auditors and (re)insurance brokers often have need of the actuary’s skillset. For large audit and brokerage firms, having actuaries permanently on staff is highly valuable.

When working at a brokerage or audit firm, actuaries are typically part of a designated consulting practice, and as part of their work they will collaborate with other risk professionals to deliver the kinds of consulting products described in the previous installment of this series. As members of the broader company, however, the main focus of the actuary’s job is to provide support services to the brokerage or audit function. Often, this work doesn’t look too different from standard consulting work, but there are important differences that affect the actuary’s daily life.

As a brokerage/audit actuary, the end user of your work (the firm’s client) is not your client; the broker or auditor who commissioned the work is your client. Brokerage and audit firms typically employ an “account executive” model, where one person is designated as being responsible for the firm’s relationship with a particular client. Everyone else at the firm who interacts with that client does so through the account executive. As the actuary, you may not ever interact directly with the end user of your work.

One benefit to the account executive model is that you rarely have to haggle over fees, at least not with the end user. Internal billing allows you to be paid by the account executive, who then decides whether to cover the cost himself or pass it

along to his client. It also means that you have a whole network of potential clients built in, which means less competition with other actuarial firms and fewer cold calls to prospects.

On the other hand, this setup can be challenging for the actuary. You have to keep both the account executive and his client happy. Ensuring that your work is used appropriately can be difficult. Brokers especially like to get “a quick loss projection” from their actuaries two hours before a key presentation, often based on sparse data. Abiding by professional standards is especially important in such situations.

Aside from knowing how to work with limited data, audit and brokerage actuaries sometimes have to do extra work to obtain the data, as it may reside within your firm, with the client, or with a third-party administrator (TPA). You also need to be able to see things from the account executive’s perspective. Brokers and auditors have their own terminology, which can be confusingly similar to actuarial language. The person to whom you’re talking may not realize that you don’t have the same reference points.

Educating both yourself and others is crucial. An audit actuary needs to be well versed in accounting principles, while a brokerage actuary must be comfortable reading commercial policy forms, which vary significantly from line to line and from insurer to insurer. Actuaries also need to educate both internal and external clients about our work, what it means, and how to use it. Of course, no matter how many educational sessions you run, you can expect your account executive to panic when an exposure increase drives up your loss projection, despite an unchanged loss rate!

Check the next issue of Future Fellows for more “This Actuarial Life!” 

CAS to Roll Out New Statistics Preliminary Exam


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statistics, linear mixed modeling, and machine learning, with property and casualty insurance applications, will be woven into current examinations starting no sooner than 2016. Such additions will only occur if some existing material can be removed from the current exams – the Syllabus Committee is actively looking to remove material considered to be repetitive or outdated from existing exams to make room for the new material and keep travel time in check.

The CAS Exam and Syllabus Committees are also investigating methods and platforms to validate statistical and advanced analytics knowledge in a more realistic and job-relevant way. These technologies and the logistics surrounding them

will take time to develop, but we want candidates and other stakeholders to recognize that, in the future, we aim to validate applications in advanced analytics beyond the traditional pencil and paper method.

This focus on introducing contemporary and advanced statistical topics is important to ensure that the CAS continues to produce the highest caliber of property and casualty actuaries in its second 100 years.

See *Future Fellows*, Student Central, and casact.org for further details on the new statistics exam, including syllabus information and transition policies, as they become available. 

A Primer on Changing Practice Areas for U.S. Actuaries

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tion), and specific requirements related to NAIC Annual Statements for Life, Health, and Property/Casualty.

What if an actuary has a need to change practice areas, say from P&C to Life, or from Life to Pension? Again, the USQS provides guidance for actuaries who want to issue SAOs in a new practice area. Section 4 of the USQS states:

4.1.1 General Qualification Standard — If an actuary changes to an area of actuarial practice where an actuary issuing the Statement of Actuarial Opinion need satisfy only the General Qualification Standard, an actuary must comply with the General Qualification Standard by meeting the applicable basic education and experience requirement and obtaining continuing education that is relevant to Statements of Actuarial Opinion to be issued in the new area of actuarial practice.

4.1.2 Specific Qualification Standard — If an actuary changes to an area of actuarial practice where an actuary issuing the Statement of Actuarial Opinion must satisfy a Specific Qualification Standard, that actuary must comply with the Specific Qualification Standard by meeting the applicable basic education and experience requirement and obtaining continuing education that is relevant to Statements of Actuarial Opinion to be issued in the new area of actuarial practice.

Resources & Reminders

Use the CAS website for:

- CAS *Syllabus of Basic Education* and updates
- “Verify Candidate Exam Status” to confirm that joint exams and VEE credits are properly recorded
- “Looking at the Exam Process” series
- Feedback button to the Candidate Liaison Committee
- Feedback button to the Examination Committee
- CAS Regional Affiliates news

EXAM REGISTRATION CONFIRMATION—If you have not received a confirmation of your registration for Exams LC, ST and 5-9 two weeks prior to the registration deadline, please contact the CAS Office.

As noted above, the new area of practice may require satisfaction of only the General Qualification Standard or it could require satisfaction of only the Specific Qualification Standard, or both.

Nowhere in the USQS does it require that an actuary obtain a new credential in order to be qualified to issue SAOs in a new practice area.

For more information, see *Qualification Standards for Actuaries Issuing Statements of Actuarial Opinion in the United States* on the American Academy of Actuaries website. [**f**](#)

Candidate Liaison Committee Mission

The Candidate Liaison Committee communicates with CAS candidates, collectively and individually, who are taking CAS examinations. The committee informs candidates as to appropriate courses of action available to them. Through periodic communication, this committee informs candidates of results of examination administrations, actions taken on complaints received regarding examination questions, and reasons for syllabus and examination changes being implemented. Communication encompasses existing policies and procedures as well as changes being considered. The committee should advise the CAS and its committees of the interests of the candidates regarding matters that come before the CAS and its committees. Candidates may contact the Candidate Liaison Committee at the CAS office address. The Casualty Actuarial Society is not responsible for statements or opinions expressed in the articles, discussions or letters printed in *Future Fellows*.



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Subscriptions to the newsletter are complimentary to CAS candidates who registered for a CAS Examination during the previous two years.

For information, please contact the CAS Office. Send all letters to the editor to the CAS Office address.

Postmaster: Please send all address changes to: The Casualty Actuarial Society, 4350 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 250, Arlington, Virginia 22203.

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Vendor Links

E-MAIL STUDY GROUPS

E-mail study groups are available for candidates preparing for CAS examinations. Information about each study group list is available on each exams syllabi landing page.

STUDY AIDS AND SEMINARS

Information on study aids and seminars is provided only as a convenience to CAS candidates. The CAS takes no responsibility for the accuracy or quality of the study aids and seminar announcements attached to this notice.

Please note that the Examination Committee expects candidates to read the material cited in the *Syllabus* and to use other material as a complement to the primary sources rather than a substitution for them. 

Actex Publications/Mad River Books
 Exams 1, 2, 3F, LC, ST, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9

The Actuarial Bookstore
 Exams 1, 2, 3F, LC, ST, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9

ALL 10, Inc
 Exams 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

A.S.M.
 Exams 1, 2, 3F, LC, ST, and 4

The Infinite Actuary
 Exams 1, 2, 3F, LC, ST, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9

Jim Daniel's Actuarial Seminars
 Exam 4

Midwestern Actuarial Forum
 Exams 3F and LC, ST

New England Actuarial Seminars
 VEE

Slide Rule Books
 Exams 1, 2, 3F, LC, ST, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9