



MISSISSIPPI STATE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURE JURISPRUDENCE EXAMINATION

Requirement - This examination must be completed by the applicant (the applicant must certify to this fact). Passage of the exam is required for all initial and reciprocal applicants per Rules 2.1 and 2.2 as part of the application process.

Reference Materials - This is an open book examination. Refer to the Registration Law and Rules on the Board's website (www.msboa.ms.gov) to complete the exam.

Scoring - A score of at least eighty percent (80%) must be achieved. In the event of a score of less than 80%, retakes will be required. However, a mark-up of the failed exam(s) will not be provided to the applicant prior to a successful retake.

Submittal - The completed and signed examination must be submitted by fax, postal mail or email to:

Mississippi State Board of Architecture
2 Professional Parkway #2B
Ridgeland, MS 39157
Fax: 601-856-1510
Email: msboa@msboa.ms.gov

Answer each question. Unless otherwise indicated, mark only one answer per question.

1. The practice of architecture, as defined in state law, includes which of the following? Mark all that apply.
 a. Offering to perform architectural services
 b. Teaching architecture in a university setting
 c. Planning the construction of buildings
 d. Inspection of construction
2. Can an applicant withdraw an application for licensure after the Board receives it?
 a. Yes, under any circumstances
 b. Yes, unless the Board has cause to believe that the applicant has violated the Board's law or rules
 c. No, not at any time
3. When are license renewals due?
 a. November 30th of every year
 b. November 30th of every other year (odd-numbered calendar years)
 c. On the license holder's birthday
 d. One year from the date of issuance
4. Is continuing education mandatory?
 a. Yes
 b. No
5. In a calendar year, how many continuing education hours (CEHs) must be in topics related to health, safety and/or welfare (HSW)?
 a. 24 CEHs must be HSW
 b. 12 CEHs must be HSW
 c. 8 CEHs must be HSW
6. How long must an architect retain continuing education records?
 a. 2 years
 b. 4 years
 c. 6 years
7. If an architect reports CEHs earned after the close of the continuing education reporting period (December 31 of odd-numbered calendar years), the architect:
 a. Cannot claim the CEHs earned after the close of the reporting period
 b. Must pay a penalty fee for all CEHs earned after the close of the reporting period
 c. Is not affected

8. Can an intern use the title "Intern Architect"?
- a. Yes, with no restrictions
 - b. Yes, with restrictions
 - c. No
9. Can an individual not licensed as an architect in Mississippi solicit work or offer services in Mississippi prior to licensure?
- a. Yes, with no provisions or restrictions
 - b. Yes, but only if specific provisions are met
 - c. No
10. What types of entities/businesses are allowable for architectural practice in Mississippi? Mark all that are allowable:
- a. Business corporation (Inc.) or limited liability corporation (LLC)
 - b. Professional corporation (PC) or professional association (PA)
 - c. Professional limited liability company (PLLC)
 - d. Sole proprietorship
 - e. Partnership or limited partnership
11. Can any person be an owner, stockholder, partner or officer of an architectural firm or business?
- a. Yes
 - b. No, only architects
 - c. No, only architects and/or engineers
 - d. No, only architects, engineers, interior designers and/or landscape architects
12. What is required of an architectural firm operating in Mississippi? Mark all that apply:
- a. At least one owner, stockholder or partner of the firm must be licensed as an architect in Mississippi
 - b. Each owner, stockholder or partner of the firm must be licensed as an architect in his/her state of residence
 - c. Each owner, stockholder or partner must be a licensed architect or a licensed engineer in his/her state of residence
 - d. Each owner, stockholder or partner must be licensed as an architect in Mississippi
13. All stationery, printed matter, title blocks and listings of an architectural firm distributed or published in Mississippi must:
- a. List Mississippi architectural license number(s)
 - b. Contain the name of at least one architect licensed in Mississippi
 - c. Contain the name and license number of all architects and engineers within the firm
14. Under which of the following scenarios would a firm name be considered improper for architectural practice? Mark all that apply.
- a. The firm name contains the name or names of individuals actively licensed in another jurisdiction, and none of the individuals named in the firm name are actively licensed in Mississippi
 - b. The firm name contains the name of at least one individual who holds an active Mississippi license
 - c. The firm name contains no person's name, but the name of at least one individual licensed in Mississippi is disclosed on all announcements, stationery, printed matter, contracts, title blocks and listings
 - d. The firm name contains the name of an individual who is deceased or retired from architectural practice, but the name of at least one individual licensed in Mississippi is disclosed on all announcements, stationery, printed matter, contracts, title blocks and listings
15. In regard to architectural seals/stamps, which statements are true? Mark all that apply.
- a. The manual, electronic, or digital signature of the architect and date of execution must appear over the seal on all working architectural drawings
 - b. The architect must seal work prepared by his or her licensed consultants (such as engineers)
 - c. Electronic or digital seals and signatures may be used
 - d. The architect must seal and sign the original cover or index page of specifications
16. Can an architect seal prototypical documents prepared by others?
- a. Yes, after the architect reviews and analyzes the drawings, then re-draws and issues the documents under the architect's title block and seal
 - b. No, prototypical plans cannot be used in Mississippi

17. In a design/build undertaking, which of the following statements are true?
- a. Architectural plans and specifications may be prepared through an individual or collective agreement with the owner or contractor
 - b. Full disclosure must be made in writing to the owner as to the duties and responsibilities of each of the participating parties
 - c. The architect shall not be an employee of a licensed contractor or a person not licensed to practice architecture or engineering in Mississippi
 - d. The architect must have a separate contract for architectural services either with the contractor or the owner
 - e. All of the above
18. Can a non-resident architectural firm, with no members registered in this state, form a joint venture or an association with a resident architectural firm?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
19. If yes (a non-resident architectural firm can joint venture with a resident firm), is a member of the non-resident firm required to apply for licensure in Mississippi?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
20. Are there any provisions that would allow an architect to submit a price proposal or bid for services?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
21. Who is allowed to sign architectural contracts for Mississippi projects:
- a. Any officer of the firm, regardless of licensure status in Mississippi
 - b. Any employee of the firm, regardless of licensure status in Mississippi
 - c. A Mississippi licensed architect
 - d. All of the above
22. True or false? The Board issues licenses/certificates to architectural firms.
- a. True
 - b. False
23. True or false? The Board issues licenses/certificates to individuals only.
- a. True
 - b. False
24. Is the practice of interior architecture within or part of the practice of architecture?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
25. If the architect of record has not been engaged to perform construction administration services, what must the architect do?
- a. Nothing
 - b. The architect of record must perform construction administration
 - c. The architect of record must notify the building official, the Board, owner, client and contractor in writing that the architect is not performing the construction administration
26. Does the Board require an architect to take local building laws and regulations into account when designing a project?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
27. Can an architect receive compensation from more than one party on a project?
- a. Yes
 - b. Yes, but only if the circumstances are fully disclosed to all parties in writing
 - c. No
28. Can an architect solicit or accept compensation from contractors or suppliers in return for specifying or endorsing their companies or products?
- a. Yes
 - b. Yes, but only if the circumstances are fully disclosed to all parties in writing
 - c. No
29. If disciplined in another jurisdiction or by another regulatory body, can an architect licensed in Mississippi be subject to disciplinary action by the Board?
- a. Yes
 - b. No

30. If, in the course of a project, an architect becomes aware that his client has made a decision that violates local codes and affects public health, safety or welfare, which of the following actions is/are required? Mark all that apply.
- a. No action should be taken due to "architect/client" privileges
 - b. The architect reports the decision to the local building official charged with enforcement of the applicable code
 - c. The architect refuses to consent to the decision
31. Which two of the following actions would not be appropriate professional conduct?
- a. An individual who is a licensed architect elsewhere, but not in Mississippi, provides preliminary designs for planning purposes
 - b. An architect performs incidental engineering that is within the architect's area of expertise by way of education and training
 - c. An architect seals architectural plans prepared by a contractor's draftsman for the purpose of obtaining a building permit
32. Which of the following could preclude an applicant from licensure?
- a. Conviction by any court for commission of any felony or any crime involving moral turpitude
 - b. Conviction by any court of a misdemeanor involving fraud, deceit or misrepresentation
 - c. Misstatement or misrepresentation of fact by the applicant in connection with the applicant's application for registration in this state or another jurisdiction
 - d. Violation of any of the rules of conduct required of applicants or architects as adopted by board
 - e. Practicing architecture, or holding oneself out as capable of practicing architecture, in this state prior to licensure
 - f. All of the above
33. Is an architect required to report violations by a fellow architect?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
34. Can an architect have architectural work products produced by an office within Mississippi in which there is no licensed architect having direct knowledge and supervisory control of such work?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
35. Which of the following statements describe responsible control (mark all that apply):
- a. Reviewing then sealing work that originated from a third party who is not under the architect's supervisory direction and authority
 - b. Reviewing then sealing the work of an intern architect who worked under the control and supervision of the architect
 - c. Reviewing then sealing the work of another architect, after coordinating the preparation of the work and integrating it into his or her own (this assumes agreement between the two architects)
36. True or false? All contract documents and technical submissions, including but not limited to contracts, drawings, addenda, change orders, and pay applications, must be signed by an architect licensed in the State of Mississippi.
- a. True
 - b. False
37. True or false? An architect is guided by a specific procedure when submitting a price proposal on private projects.
- a. True
 - b. False
38. True or false? On certain public projects, requirements for seeking professional employment are governed by a qualifications-based selection procedure as defined by various public procurement statutes and regulations.
- a. True
 - b. False
39. In Mississippi, certain projects are exempted from requiring an architect. Which two of the following would not be exempted, and would thus require an architect?
- a. A church measuring 6,000 square feet or more
 - b. A two-story medical office measuring 4,500 square feet
 - c. A single-story state government owned building measuring 9,000 square feet
 - d. A four-unit/four-family apartment building
40. What is the minimum penalty for plan stamping?
- a. \$2,500 fine
 - b. Suspension and \$2,500 fine
 - c. Probation and \$2,500 fine
 - d. Revocation and \$2,500 fine

MISSISSIPPI STATE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURE

JURISPRUDENCE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATION

I, the applicant for licensure before the Mississippi State Board of Architecture, certify that I completed the Mississippi Jurisprudence Examination by my own efforts and under my own hand.

Signature and Date

Printed Name

Phone Number and Email Address