

MISSISSIPPI STATE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURE
RULES AND REGULATIONS
Effective September 17, 2021
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MISSISSIPPI STATE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURE RULES AND REGULATIONS

Preamble

The Rules and Regulations shall be binding upon all registrants and applicants. All registrants and applicants are charged with having knowledge of the Rules and Regulations as well as amendments that are published on the Board's website.

Commentary is provided for some of the Rules, which is meant to clarify or elaborate the intent of the Rules. The commentary is not part of the Rules, and enforcement will be determined by application of the Rules alone. The commentary will assist those seeking to conform their conduct to the Rules and those charged with its enforcement.

Failure to comply with an obligation or prohibition imposed by a Rule is a basis for invoking the disciplinary process. The Rules presuppose that disciplinary assessment of an architect's conduct will be made on the basis of the facts and circumstances as they existed at the time of the conduct in question. Moreover, the Rules presuppose that whether or not discipline should be imposed for a violation, and the severity of a sanction, depend on all the circumstances, such as the willfulness and seriousness of the violation, extenuating factors and whether there have been previous violations.

Part 201 Chapter 1: Examinations.

Rule 1.1 Applications for Examination.

1.1.1 Applicants shall apply directly to the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) for admittance to the Architect Registration Examination (the ARE). To qualify for admittance, an applicant must:

- A. have acquired a professional degree in architecture from a school or college of architecture on the list of accredited schools issued by the National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB) or be a student actively participating in a NCARB-accepted Integrated Path to Architectural Licensure (IPAL) option within a NAAB-accredited professional degree program in architecture; and
- B. be either actively enrolled in the Architect Experience Program (AXP) in accordance with NCARB guidelines and regularly reporting experience through hours or have met the experience requirements of AXP as defined in Rule 1.2.

1.1.2 An examination candidate who has completed the ARE after having been admitted by another jurisdiction, but who has not applied for initial licensure in another jurisdiction, may

apply for Registration by Examination per the procedure outlined in Rule 2.1, with the additional requirement that any other jurisdiction which previously admitted the candidate to the ARE transfers a complete copy of the applicant's record to the Board.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §§ 73-1-13 & 17*

Rule 1.2 Architect Experience Program.

The Architect Experience Program (AXP), which was formerly known as the Intern Development Program (IDP), is the intern-architect development program approved and required by the Board. AXP is administered by NCARB.

An applicant shall be deemed to have met or exceeded the work requirements of the Board if the applicant has:

- A. completed all requirements of AXP through the documentation of experience through hours; or
- B. completed the requirements of AXP through the submission of the AXP portfolio; or
- C. if the applicant can provide sufficient and satisfactory evidence that he is unable to obtain the intern-architect development program certification, the Board may accept in lieu thereof certification by the applicant that he has completed no less than three (3) continuous years of actual engagement in architectural work in the office or offices of a licensed architect or architects. Such certification shall be on such terms, conditions and requirements as the Board may establish.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-13(b)*

Rule 1.3 Format.

Through a test vendor, NCARB will administer the ARE to all candidates who have been approved in accordance with the training and education requirements pertaining to registration by examination. This examination will be administered in compliance with those methods and procedures recommended by NCARB and adopted by the Board.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-17*

Rule 1.4 Schedules.

Upon admittance to the ARE, NCARB will provide an approved candidate with information on the procedure for scheduling a test session, the test content and instructions on taking the computer-based examination.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. § 73-1-17*

Rule 1.5 Reporting.

An approved candidate shall appear personally for exams at the scheduled date, time and place and in accordance with the test vendor's requirements.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-17*

Rule 1.6 Grading.

The ARE shall be graded in accordance with the methods and procedures recommended by NCARB. In order for an examination candidate to achieve registration, all sections of the examination must be passed within the prescribed timeframe and with the minimum score specified by NCARB.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-17*

Rule 1.7 Conditions

- A. The test vendor will monitor the computer sections of the ARE in strict compliance with the procedures approved by NCARB.
- B. If there is any alleged misbehavior on the part of an applicant in connection with taking the examination, the Board will investigate the allegation and take appropriate action. This behavior may include, without limitation, violation of NCARB's guidelines or policies, or an applicant's confidentiality agreements with respect to the examination.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. § 73-1-17*

Rule 1.8 Re-Examination.

A candidate is allowed unlimited retakes of the ARE.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-17*

Rule 1.9 Score Reporting and Reviews.

Once the scores are released, the candidate shall receive an official Score Report from NCARB or the test vendor. A score of PASS must be achieved by examination candidates on all divisions of the ARE in order for that candidate to be considered for initial registration.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-17*

Rule 1.10 Fees.

The examination fees for each division of the ARE will be paid to NCARB or the test vendor.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. § 73-1-17*

Rule 1.11 Disabled Examinees.

Requests for modifications to the examination administration to accommodate physical or other disabilities must be made in writing to the Board. Such a request must be accompanied by a physician's report and/or a report by a diagnostic specialist, along with supporting data, confirming to the Board's satisfaction, the nature and extent of the disability. After receipt of the request from the applicant, the Board may require that the applicant supply further information and/or that the applicant appear personally before the Board. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to timely supply all further information as the Board may require. The Board, together with NCARB, shall determine what, if any, modifications will be made

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-17*

Rule 1.12 REPEALED. Effective 01/25/2020.

Part 201 Chapter 2: Registration Requirements.

Rule 2.1 Registration by Examination.

- 2.1.1 Applicants for initial registration by examination must:
- A. submit to the jurisdiction of the Board; and
 - B. provide an official record from NCARB which documents that the applicant:
 - 1. has acquired a professional degree in architecture from a school or college of architecture on the list of accredited schools issued by the National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB); and
 - 2. met the experience requirements of AXP in accordance with Rule 1.2; and
 - 3. passed all sections of the ARE in accordance with NCARB guidelines; and
 - C. non-resident applicants shall pay the fee prescribed in Rule 2.4 (the application/registration fee is waived for applicants for registration by examination if the applicant is a resident of the State of Mississippi); and
 - D. complete the Mississippi Application for Initial Licensure; and
 - E. successfully pass the Mississippi Jurisprudence Examination; and
 - F. meet the requirements of *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-13* and *§73-1-17*.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-13*

2.1.2 Upon the applicant's filing of an application for registration, the application becomes the sole and exclusive property of the Board. No application for registration may be withdrawn except upon the express written consent of the Board which consent shall be in the sole and exclusive discretion of the Board. In no event shall an application be allowed to be withdrawn if the Board has determined or has reasonable cause to believe that an applicant has violated any of the provisions of *Miss. Code Ann. §§ 73-1-1 et seq.* or the bylaws, rules, regulations or standards of ethics or conduct duly adopted by the Board.

Applications for licensure shall expire after a six (6) month interval during which there is no activity unless the Board is in the process of conducting an investigation into whether an applicant has violated any of the provisions of *Miss. Code Ann. §§73-1-1 et seq.* or the bylaws, rules, regulations or standards of ethics or conduct duly adopted by the Board.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-13*

Rule 2.2 Reciprocal Registration.

2.2.1 An individual with a current architectural license in another NCARB jurisdiction may apply for reciprocal registration in order to offer services or to practice architecture in this State.

Applicants for reciprocal registration must:

- A. submit to the jurisdiction of the Board; and

- B. take and pass the Mississippi Jurisprudence Examination; and
- C. provide an official record from NCARB which documents that the applicant has:
 - 1. an active NCARB certificate; and
 - 2. a professional degree in architecture from a school or college of architecture on the list of accredited schools issued by the National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB), unless the applicant is exempted from the degree requirement in accordance with *Miss. Code Ann.* §73-1-21 which provides that an individual who does not have a NAAB accredited degree, but who was licensed by another jurisdiction, or who was a qualified examination candidate in another jurisdiction prior to January 1, 1987, shall be exempted from the degree requirement (being a qualified examination candidate in another jurisdiction requires that the applicant must have completed the application process for the ARE and been approved by another NCARB jurisdiction to take the ARE); and
 - 3. completed AXP in accordance with NCARB guidelines and as expressed in Rule 1.2, or if the individual can provide sufficient and satisfactory evidence that the individual is unable to obtain certification that the applicant has completed AXP, the Board may accept in lieu thereof certification by NCARB that the applicant has met the AXP experience requirements through alternative means that are determined to be equivalent to AXP by NCARB, with the additional requirement that the applicant has completed no less than three (3) continuous years of actual engagement in architectural work in the office or offices of a licensed architect or architects as required per *Miss. Code Ann.* §73-1-13; and
 - 4. passed all sections of the ARE in accordance with NCARB guidelines; and
- D. pay the reciprocal application fee prescribed in Rule 2.4; and
- E. complete the required application; and
- F. meet the requirements of *Miss. Code Ann.* §73-1-13 and §73-1-21.

2.2.2 Upon filing of an application for reciprocal registration, the application becomes the sole and exclusive property of the Board. No application for reciprocal registration may be withdrawn except upon the express written consent of the Board which consent shall be in the sole and exclusive discretion of the Board. In no event shall an application be allowed to be withdrawn if the Board has determined or has reasonable cause to believe that an applicant has violated any of the provisions of *Miss. Code Ann.* §§ 73-1-1 et seq. or the bylaws, rules, regulations or standards of ethics or conduct duly adopted by the Board. Personal appearances before the Board, if requested, shall be at a time and place designated by the Board. Failure to comply within ninety (90) days from the date of written request for additional evidence or information, or to appear before the Board when such appearance is requested, may be considered just and sufficient cause for denial of the application.

2.2.3 Each applicant for reciprocal registration must submit, as a part of the application, a sworn affidavit stating non-practice and non-solicitation of architectural business in this State until registration or licensing is approved by the Board. Failure to submit this affidavit will be considered just cause for denial of the application.

2.2.4 Applications for licensure shall expire after a six (6) month interval during which there is no activity unless the Board is in the process of conducting an investigation into whether an

applicant has violated any of the provisions of *Miss. Code Ann. §§ 73-1-1 et seq.* or the bylaws, rules, regulations or standards of ethics or conduct duly adopted by the Board.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-21*

Rule 2.3 Renewal and Reinstatement.

2.3.1 Certificates of registration shall be renewed on or before November 30, in odd numbered years. A renewal form will be mailed to each registered architect who holds a current license in good standing. Those licenses not renewed prior to the November 30 deadline may be late renewed within two years after the license expiration date by paying the monthly late penalty prescribed in Rule 2.4, in addition to the biennial renewal fee.

2.3.2 Licenses not renewed prior to the end of the two-year penalty period shall not be subject to renewal, but may be reinstated. Any consideration for reinstatement of the expired license after the two-year penalty period would be at the discretion of the Board and requires the following:

- A. submission of a reinstatement application and payment of the reinstatement fee prescribed in Rule 2.4; and
- B. submission of additional information to properly evaluate the applicant's current qualification for reinstatement, including a complete resume' of the applicant's professional activity since the expiration of the applicant's license; and
- C. certification that the applicant has complied with the mandatory continuing education requirements outlined in Chapter 6, having earned twelve (12) CEH's per calendar year in the two (2) calendar year's preceding the application for reinstatement. As an alternative to receiving twelve (12) CEH's per calendar year, the Board will accept twenty-four (24) CEH's in the two (2) years immediately preceding the application for reinstatement, provided that such CEH's are otherwise in compliance with Chapter 6.

Neither the failure of the Board to send nor the failure of the registrant to receive a renewal form shall excuse failure to renew a license. Unless the license is renewed on or before November 30, of odd numbered years, continued practice after such date shall constitute unlawful practice and is grounds for discipline.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-27*

Rule 2.4 Fee Schedule.

Fees are non-refundable except in the case of an error resulting in an incorrect charge or duplicate charges.

RESIDENTS	
Application/Registration	\$275.00
Reinstatement Fee	\$600.00
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$275.00
NON-RESIDENTS	
Application/Registration	\$450.00
Reinstatement Fee	\$600.00
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$350.00
OTHER FEES	
Late Renewal Penalty (per month or fraction of month)	\$5.00
Manual Renewal Application Processing	\$25.00
Electronic Download of Roster	\$50.00
Duplicate Certificate	\$10.00
Non-Sufficient Funds Check	\$50.00
File Transfer Fee	\$25.00
Photo Copies (per single sided page)	\$.25
Laser Printed Pages (per single page)	\$.25

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §§ 73-1-13, 17 & 27*

Rule 2.5 Emeritus Status

Architects who have been registered in this state for ten (10) consecutive years who are retired from active practice or other related professional activities may request "Emeritus Status" by filing an application showing compliance with the requirements of this section if they are either sixty-five (65) years of age or older OR if they can provide, to the Board's satisfaction, documentation that they are physically or mentally unable to participate in active practice. "Retired" means that the architect no longer practices architecture in Mississippi in that the architect no longer stamps and certifies documents or practices architecture as defined in *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-3(c)*. If all of the requirements of this section have been met, all continuing education requirements, fees and penalties, if applicable, for biennial renewal shall be waived by the Board.

Any reference to an architect on 'Emeritus Status' on any letter, title, sign, card or device shall list such architect as "Emeritus Architect" or "Architect Emeritus".

In order to return to active status, an Emeritus Status architect must follow the procedures and meet the requirements for reinstatement.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-13*

Rule 2.6 Intern Architect Status.

An individual may choose to use the title "Intern Architect" in conjunction with employment in an architectural firm while the individual is completing AXP if the individual:

- A. has been awarded a NAAB accredited professional degree in architecture; and
- B. is actively enrolled in AXP; and
- C. is working under the direct supervision of a registered architect.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-19*

Rule 2.7 Restrictions on Solicitation of Work Prior to Licensure.

An individual not licensed in Mississippi or an individual on inactive status with the Board who is seeking an architectural commission in Mississippi, including a commission awarded through a design competition, may offer or propose architectural services only if all the following conditions are met:

- A. the individual holds a current architectural license in good standing issued by an NCARB jurisdiction; and
- B. the individual holds an active NCARB certificate; and
- C. the individual has reviewed Rule 2.1.1 which provides the requirements for reciprocal registration, and believes to the best of the individual's knowledge, that the individual can and will provide documentation that the individual has met these requirements; and
- D. the individual is not currently under investigation by a registration board or licensing authority; and
- E. the individual has no prior professional license revocations or suspensions in any jurisdiction (other than as a result of non-renewal); and
- F. prior to engaging in any activity that could result in an architectural commission or contract, the individual must complete and submit the Board's Solicitation Prior to Licensure Notification form; and
- G. the individual must provide a copy of the Solicitation Prior to Licensure Notification form to every potential client to whom the individual offers or proposes to render services, either prior to or during the proposal or offer; and
- H. the individual shall apply for a Mississippi license, license renewal or license reinstatement within 10 working days of notification to the client and Board; and
- I. the individual consents to the jurisdiction of the Board.

Only through this process may an individual perform the above architectural services prior to licensure. The individual shall be prohibited from rendering additional architectural services beyond the offer or proposal until the individual has an active license.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §§73-1-13 & 21*

Rule 2.8 Licensure on Federal Projects.

The term "employee of the United States" as contained in *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-39 (a)* means a federal employee as defined in *5 United States Code Service (U.S.C.S.) Section 2101*.

Otherwise, an individual engaged to provide architectural services on a federal project or on federal lands in Mississippi must be licensed in Mississippi in order to provide such services, unless the project is otherwise exempted per *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-39*.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §§73-1-1 & 39(a); and Federal Acquisition Regulations, Subpart 36-6; FAR 36-601-4*

Rule 2.9 Licensure of Members of the Military and Spouses and Dependents of Members of the Military.

- A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or the Rules and Regulations of the Board, the Board shall issue a license to an applicant who is a member of the military, or an applicant who is married to or is a dependent of a member of the military, if, upon application to the Board, the applicant satisfies the following conditions:
1. The applicant has been awarded a military occupational specialty in architecture, completed a military program of training, completed testing or equivalent training and experience, and performed in the occupational specialty; or
 2. The applicant holds a current and valid license to practice architecture in another state and has held this license from the occupational licensing board in the other state for at least one (1) year; and
 3. The applicant has not committed any act in the other state that would have constituted grounds for refusal, suspension or revocation of a license to practice architecture in Mississippi at the time the act was committed, the occupational licensing board in the other state holds the applicant in good standing, and the applicant does not have a disqualifying criminal record as determined by the Board under Mississippi law; and
 4. The applicant did not surrender a license because of negligence or intentional misconduct related to the applicant's architectural work in another state; and
 5. The applicant does not have a complaint, allegation or investigation pending before an occupational licensing board or other board in another state that relates to unprofessional conduct or an alleged crime. If the applicant has a complaint, allegation or investigation pending, the Board shall not issue or deny a license to the applicant until the complaint, allegation or investigation is resolved, or the applicant otherwise satisfies the criteria for licensure in Mississippi to the satisfaction of the Board; and
 6. The applicant pays all applicable fees in Mississippi.
- B. Notwithstanding any other law or the Rules and Regulations of the Board, the Board shall issue a license to an applicant who is a member of the military, or an applicant who is married to or is a dependent of a member of the military, upon application based on work experience in another state, if all the following apply:
1. The applicant worked in a state that does not use a license, certificate, or registration to regulate architecture; and
 2. The applicant worked for at least three (3) years in the practice of architecture; and
 3. The applicant satisfies the provisions of paragraphs (3) through (6) of subsection (A) of this rule.
- C. To demonstrate the above requirements, applicants shall furnish the following documents to the Board:

1. Applicants awarded a military occupational specialty in architecture shall provide:
 - a. proof that the applicant is a member of the military or a military spouse or dependent; and
 - b. an official NCARB Certificate and Record or official military documents describing the content, nature, and requirements of the military training program in architecture and evidence of the applicant completing and passing such program; and
 - c. a sworn statement or statements by superior officers of the applicant attesting that the applicant has satisfactorily engaged in the active practice of architecture in the military; and
 - d. a description of architectural projects completed by the applicant and samples of construction documents prepared by the applicant; and
 - e. official military documents showing that the applicant received an honorable discharge from the military (if applicable); and
 - f. other documentation which may be requested by the Board.
2. Applicants holding a current and valid license in another state shall provide:
 - a. proof that the applicant is a member of the military or a military spouse or dependent; and
 - b. an official NCARB Certificate and Record, or an official record from the state of licensure, describing the applicant's qualifications and verifying completion of the state's education, experience, and examination requirements; and
 - c. an official NCARB Certificate and Record, or an official record from the state of licensure, verifying that the applicant has held this license from the occupational licensing board in the other state for at least one (1) year and holds the applicant in good standing; and
 - d. other documentation which may be requested by the Board.
3. Applicants applying based on work experience in another state that does not use a license, certificate, or registration to regulate architecture shall provide:
 - a. proof that the applicant is a member of the military or a military spouse or dependent; and
 - b. sworn statements attesting that the applicant has satisfactorily engaged in the active practice of architecture for at least three (3) years preceding the date of the application; and
 - c. a description of architectural projects completed by the applicant and samples of construction documents prepared by the applicant; and
 - d. other documentation which may be requested by the Board.

D. The Board shall issue or deny the license to an applicant who is a member of the military, or an applicant who is married to or is a dependent of a member of the military, within one hundred twenty (120) days after receiving an application. If the application requires longer than two (2) weeks to process, the Board shall issue a temporary practice permit within thirty (30) days after receiving the application if the applicant submits an affidavit,

under penalty of perjury, affirming that he or she satisfies the provisions of this rule. The applicant may practice under the temporary permit until a license is granted, or until a notice to deny the license is issued. A temporary practice permit will expire in three hundred sixty-five (365) days after its issuance if the applicant fails to take and pass the Mississippi Jurisprudence Examination required by Rule 2.2.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §§73-1-21 and 73-50-1

Part 201 Chapter 3: General Rules

Rule 3.1 Records of the Board.

All records of the Board which deal with applications, examinations, ongoing investigations, personnel files and NCARB Certificates shall be kept confidential in view of the sensitive nature of the material contained therein.

Public records shall be made available, pursuant to the Mississippi Public Records Act, by written request with the Board responding to requests within fourteen (14) working days. Appropriate administrative costs in relation to the processing of such requests will apply and will be due from the requesting party prior to delivery of any public records.

Email addresses of registrants are not shared as public information. This is in conformance with opinions issued by the Mississippi Attorney General which opine that certain personal information is the type of information that should not be made public through responses to public records requests. (See MS AG Opinions Turner (March 27, 2015); (Neyman (January 31, 2014); Smith (July 2, 1984); and Stanton (November 7, 2014).)

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §25-61-1

Rule 3.2 Practice Procedures.

3.2.1 An architect can practice as a sole proprietor, or through a partnership, a professional corporation or a professional association pursuant to *Miss. Code Ann.* 79-10-1, et seq., as amended, or through a professional limited liability company pursuant to *Miss. Code Ann.* 79-29-901, et seq., as amended, subject to the following conditions:

- A. as to a partnership, at least one active partner must hold a certificate to practice architecture in Mississippi and each active partner shall hold a certificate to practice architecture or engineering in that partner's state of residence.
- B. as to a professional corporation ("PC") or a professional association ("PA"), each must meet the following conditions:
 1. at least one active stockholder must hold a certificate to practice architecture in Mississippi; and
 2. each stockholder, director and officer shall hold a certificate to practice architecture or engineering in that person's state of residence; and
 3. no person shall be entitled to be a stockholder, officer or director of a PC or a PA offering architectural services in this state other than licensed architects and engineers.
- C. as to a professional limited liability corporation ("PLLC"), each must meet the following

conditions:

1. at least one owner of a membership interest in the PLLC shall hold a certificate to practice architecture in Mississippi; and
2. each owner of a membership interest and any managers of the PLLC shall hold a certificate to practice architecture or engineering in that person's state of residence; and
3. no person shall be entitled to hold a membership interest in or be a manager of "PLLC" offering architectural services in this state other than licensed architects and engineers.

It is a specific purpose of this rule to restrict or condition the issuance of shares of a professional corporation and the issuance of membership interests in a professional limited liability company which is to advertise or otherwise hold itself out to be an architect or to be authorized to practice architecture to only licensed architects or engineers.

3.2.2 All stationery, printed matter, title blocks, and listings of an architectural firm or business, including a sole proprietorship, shall contain the name of at least one (1) person who is registered as an architect in this state, and any firm or business name listed on such documents shall be the firm or business name(s) provided in conjunction with the architect's registration with the Board. No person shall be named on any card, stationery, title block, printed matter or listing of such a firm (partnership, professional corporation, professional association, or professional limited liability company) used in this state unless there is designated thereon whether or not such person is licensed in this state. Employees of a firm that are not registered as an architect or engineer in any jurisdiction are allowed to use business cards for that firm, provided that the job title of the individual is clearly stated and said title does not lead the public to believe the employee is a licensed architect in this state.

3.2.3 Registered architects are allowed to practice under or through a firm or business entity in compliance with *Miss. Code Ann.* §73-1-19 and all applicable rules. Allowable firm or business names are names which:

- A. contain the name of at least one individual who holds an active Mississippi license; or
- B. contain no person's name, provided however, that the name of at least one individual licensed in Mississippi is disclosed on any announcement, stationery, printed matter, contract, title block or listing; or
- C. contain the name or names of individuals who were once licensed architects (in any jurisdiction) but are now retired or deceased, provided however, that the name of at least one person licensed in Mississippi is disclosed on any announcement, stationery, printed matter, contract, title block or listing.

Firm and business names are considered improper if they contain the name or names of individuals actively licensed in another jurisdiction if none of the individuals named in the firm name are actively licensed in Mississippi.

EXAMPLES (Provided as guidelines only. This is not an exhaustive or complete listing of scenarios.):

ALLOWED	NOT ALLOWED
<p>Smith and Jones Architecture (provided Smith and/or Jones are licensed architects and one or both is licensed as an architect in Mississippi)</p>	<p>Smith and Jones Architecture (when Smith and/or Jones are actively licensed in another jurisdiction, but neither is licensed in Mississippi)</p>
<p>Williams and James Architecture John Doe, Architect (only if both Williams and James are retired or deceased)</p>	<p>Williams and James Architecture (where Williams and/or James are actively licensed in another jurisdiction, but neither is licensed in Mississippi)</p>
<p>Architecture Unlimited John Doe, Architect</p>	<p>Architecture Unlimited (when the name of the architect licensed in Mississippi is not also provided)</p>
<p>Doe and Smith, Architects and Engineers John Doe, Architect (when Doe is licensed as an architect in Mississippi and there are multiple architects in the firm)</p>	<p>Doe and Smith, Architects and Engineers (the Mississippi architect must be identified)</p>
<p>ABC Architects and Engineers John Doe, Architect (when Doe is licensed as an architect in Mississippi and there are multiple architects in the firm)</p>	<p>ABC Architects and Engineers (when the name of the architect license in Mississippi is not also provided)</p>

3.2.4 For the purpose of properly identifying drawings, specifications, and contract documents, each architect shall obtain a stamp of a design approved by the Board to be used as the stamp required by *Miss. Code Ann.* §73-1-35. The manual, electronic, or digital signature of the architect and date of execution shall appear over the stamp on all documents prepared by the architect or under the architect’s responsible control for use in the State of Mississippi.

3.2.5

A. “Prototypical Documents” consist of drawings or specifications not intended as final and complete construction documents for a building project, but rather as a sample or model to provide general guidance for a building or buildings to be constructed in more than one location, with substantially few design changes or additions, except those required to adapt to each particular site. Prototypical Documents may or may not be premised upon laws, rules and regulations, or adopted building code of a particular state, county, or municipality, but shall be adaptable to the regulations or codes of each applicable construction location. Prototypical Documents are generally not designated for a specific climate, weather, topography, soil, or other site-specific conditions or requirements, but are intended to be adapted to those and other site-specific conditions. Prototypical Documents may or may not originate from a registered design professional (architect or engineer).

B. Nothing in these rules precludes the use of Prototypical Documents for a Mississippi project,

provided the architect:

1. obtains written permission from the design professional who prepared or sealed the Prototypical Documents, or from the legal owner of the Prototypical Documents, to use, revise, amend and otherwise adapt the Prototypical Documents; and
2. thoroughly reviews the Prototypical Documents, makes necessary revisions, and adds all required elements and design information (including the design services of engineering consultants if warranted), so that the Prototypical Documents become suitable construction documents, in full compliance with applicable codes, regulations, and site-specific requirements; and
3. independently performs, and maintains on file, necessary calculations to verify the public health and safety suitability of all elements or features portrayed by the original Prototypical Documents; and
4. after reviewing, analyzing, calculating and making revisions and additions, re-draws and issues the documents with the architect's title block and Mississippi seal (or the seals of engineering consultants as applicable), maintaining responsible control, as defined in Rule 4.5.2, over the use of the final adapted documents as if they were the architect's original design, assuming full responsibility as the architect of record.

C. An architect may produce prototypical plans for use by others. However, such documents must be clearly marked as "Prototypical Design Documents - Not for Construction."

3.2.6 A licensed architect can combine with a duly licensed general contractor or a professional engineer in order to participate in a "Design/Build" undertaking whereby the architect prepares plans and specifications through individual or collective agreements with the owner or contractor in order to meet the owner's requirements for unified control in the design and construction services rendered under the following conditions:

- A. that nothing herein shall be construed so as to allow the offering or other performance of any architectural services by anyone who is not duly licensed as an architect in this state; and
- B. that full disclosure is made in writing to the owner as to the duties and responsibilities of each of the participating parties in such agreements; and
- C. the architect shall not furnish any services in such a manner as to enable a contractor, owner or others to perform architectural services or to evade the public health and safety requirements; and
- D. the architect shall not be an employee of a licensed contractor or a person not licensed to practice architecture or engineering in Mississippi and must have a separate contract for architectural services either with the contractor or the owner; and the architect shall not sign or seal drawings, specifications, reports or other professional work which was not prepared by or under the responsible control of the architect as defined in Rule 4.5.2; and
- E. nothing in this rule shall prevent the administration of construction contracts by a licensed contractor or architect.

Commentary - An architect must always maintain responsible control over the design of a project to ensure all applicable federal, state and local building laws and codes are

incorporated into the design and construction of a project. In order to comply with the responsible control requirements, the architect must be able to act independently and not be subject to the control of others. Where the architect is the employee of a contractor, the potential exists for the contractor to exert financial pressure on the architect to forgo compliance with certain building code requirements in order to provide a financial benefit to the contractor to the exclusion of the health, safety and welfare of the individuals occupying the built environment.

3.2.7 In a design/build undertaking where the general contracting firm is owned by the architect of record, the general contracting firm and the architectural firm must be two distinct and separate entities and there must be separate contracts for both the construction and architectural services. If the architect of record is also an owner in the contracting firm for the project, the architect should advise the owner of the potential conflict of interest so that the owner can have the opportunity to employ a third party to provide construction administration.

3.2.8 A non-resident architectural firm, with no members registered in this state, may form a joint venture or association with a resident architectural firm if:

- A. the non-resident firm complies with Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-19; and
- B. the firm agrees to consent to the jurisdiction of the Board; and
- C. the construction documents and specifications are prepared under the responsible control of the architect licensed in Mississippi; and
- D. one member of the non-resident architectural firm holds a valid NCARB Certificate; and
- E. one member of the non-resident architectural firm shall apply for licensure in Mississippi within ten (10) days of the date of formation of the joint venture or association.

3.2.8.1 A non-resident architect, not registered in this state but registered in another state, may serve as a consultant to an architect registered in this state if:

- A. the non-resident architect holds a valid NCARB Certificate; and
- B. all construction documents and specifications are prepared under the responsible control of the architect licensed in Mississippi and are signed and sealed by the architect licensed in Mississippi; and
- C. the non-resident architect shall not use the title "architect," or any prefix, suffix or other form thereof, or any title, sign, card or device to indicate that such person is practicing architecture, or is an architect, in this state, unless it is stated thereon that such architect is participating as a consultant; and
- D. the non-resident architect consents to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state.

3.2.9 All architects holding ownership or supervisory positions in an architectural firm or other entity through which architectural services are offered or rendered shall be responsible for the conduct of all non-registered employees (and non-registered associates and contracted persons) under the control of the firm regarding acts, representations and services of the non-registrants, related to the practice of architecture and while acting for, or on behalf of, the firm, if said conduct constitutes a violation of *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-1* or the Professional Code of Conduct. Such architects shall maintain responsible control of all representations made by, or in reference

to, unlicensed individuals employed by the firm in order to ensure that the unlicensed individuals are not presented in a manner that may lead the public to assume they are licensed.

Commentary - It is common practice for architects to provide professional services in the setting of a firm consisting of other architects, other design professionals, and non-registered individuals such as draftspersons, marketers, clerical staff, construction administrators, intern architects, licensure candidates and others. The Board recognizes that many such non-registered individuals perform many acts and services for the firm that constitute or support the practice of architecture, such as marketing, design, detailing, specification writing, client contact, and contract administration. In the interest of protecting the health, safety and welfare of the public, it is incumbent upon the registered professionals to maintain responsible control of the firm and its staff persons regarding their acts, duties and work product relating to the practice of architecture. The Board has long held that "responsible control" (previously "direct supervision") of the preparation of drawings and specifications was required in order for the architect to place the architect's seal thereon. This rule clarifies that "responsible control" of other activities of the practice is required as well, such as firm marketing and representation of qualifications, pre-design activities, etc. The architect is not expected to be responsible for conduct or acts committed by non-registrants under the architect's employ or control when said conduct is related to activities or services performed outside of the firm (e.g. "moonlighting" by a draftsperson).

3.2.10 Architects shall seek employment as follows:

- A. with respect to public projects, various public procurement statutes and regulations, including Miss. Code Ann. §31-7-13.2, require the use of a qualifications-based selection procedure for certain projects. In cases where qualifications-based selection is required, public entities must publicly announce requirements for architectural services and procure these services on the basis of demonstrated competence and qualifications, negotiating contracts at fair and reasonable prices after the most qualified firm has been selected.
- B. with respect to private projects, architects are encouraged to seek professional employment on the basis of qualifications and competence for proper accomplishment of the work. This procedure restricts the architect from submitting a price for services until the prospective client has selected, on the basis of qualifications and competence, one architect or firm for negotiations. However, competitive price proposals may be submitted or solicited for professional services if and when all of the following guidelines are met:
 - 1. the prospective client has first sought statements of qualifications from interested licensees; and
 - 2. those licensees chosen by the client on the basis of qualifications and competence for proper accomplishment of the work have received in writing a comprehensive and specific Scope of Work; and
 - 3. assurances have been given by the prospective client that factors in addition to price will be considered in selecting the architect.

Commentary – The Board encourages the use of qualifications-based selection for all projects, as the Board believes it is the method of procurement of professional design services that is in the best interest of protection of the public's life, health and property.

3.2.11 No person may use the title “architect” or any form thereof without having secured a license from the Board, except as provided in rule 2.6 as pertains to an intern architect. In architectural practice, the person or persons licensed as architect(s) in Mississippi shall maintain responsible control of all work performed in Mississippi. This shall include, but is not limited to, signing contracts, sealing documents, and all services as described in *Miss. Code Ann.* §73-1-3.

3.2.12 No professional corporation, professional association, professional limited liability company, nor any partnership shall be entitled to a license to practice architecture in this state. Licensure is issued to individuals only. In conjunction with Mississippi licensure and renewal of licensure, applicants and architects must provide information as to any and all business entities through which the architect may be practicing architecture in Mississippi.

3.2.13 No architect shall practice through a firm if the name of the firm is misleading as to the number of registrants or the licensure status of those individuals named in the firm. For example, a firm with one person licensed as an architect cannot use a name which includes the word “Architects”. For purposes of determining plurality and the use of the word architects in a firm name, one should consider the number of individuals licensed as architects in Mississippi or in jurisdictions recognized by the Board.

EXAMPLES (Provided as guidelines only. This is not an exhaustive or complete listing of scenarios.):

Not Allowed:

John Doe Architects

This is an improper firm name in a case where John Doe is the only individual in the firm licensed as an architect.

Allowed:

Smith, Jones and Doe, Architect and Engineers

John Doe, Architect

This is a proper name in a case where Doe is the only individual in the firm licensed as an architect.

ABC Architects

John Doe, Architect

This is a proper use of a trade name if there are at least two (2) individuals in the firm who are licensed as architects, and if the name of at least one architect licensed in Mississippi is disclosed in conformance with 3.2.3.

3.2.14 In Mississippi, a “Registered Design Professional” is defined as an architect, an engineer, or a landscape architect who is registered or licensed to practice in the State of Mississippi, provided that the individual is practicing in compliance with the registration laws.

3.2.15 As to interior architecture, the practice of architecture is defined at *Miss. Code Ann.* §73-

1-3(c). This statute provides that a person is engaging in the practice of architecture if that person is held out as able to perform any professional service such as planning, design, including aesthetic and structural designs, and consultation in connection therewith, or responsible inspection of construction, in connection with any non-exempt buildings, structures, or projects, or the equipment or utilities thereof, or the accessories thereto, wherein the safeguarding of life, health or property is concerned or involved, when such professional service requires the application of the art and science of construction based upon the principles of mathematics, aesthetics, functional planning, and the physical sciences.

As planning and design, including aesthetic and structural designs, encompass the entire structure, both interior and exterior, the Board holds that engaging in only partial aspects of the definition of architecture remains the practice of architecture and may be performed only by one who is licensed as an architect in conformance with *Miss. Code Ann.* §§73-1-1 et seq. Thus, the practice of interior architecture in buildings is the practice of architecture. Accordingly, individuals who engage in the practice of planning and designing any life safety elements of the interior of any non-exempt buildings, including any aesthetic element, shall be considered practicing architecture.

3.2.16 In regard to construction administration, if, under Mississippi law, an architect must prepare, or supervise and control the preparation of the contract documents for a new building or the alteration of or an addition to an existing building, construction administration services of an architect on the architectural aspects of the project are deemed necessary to protect the life, health and property of the public. In such event, construction administration for the project shall be conducted by an architect or by a person working under the responsible control of an architect. Construction administration as defined herein constitutes the practice of architecture as defined by the Board.

- A. For purposes of this rule, “construction administration” means the administration of the portion of the construction contract described and documented in the contract documents, including, but not necessarily limited to, the following services:
 - 1. visiting the construction site at intervals appropriate to the contractor’s operations to determine that the work is proceeding generally in accordance with the technical submissions submitted to the owner and/or the building official at the time the building permit was issued; and
 - 2. processing shop drawings, samples, and other submittals required of the contractor by the terms of construction contract documents; and
 - 3. notifying an owner and any building official of any code violations; changes that affect code compliance; the use of any materials, assemblies, components, or equipment prohibited by a code; major or substantial changes between such technical submissions and the work in progress; or any deviation from the technical submissions that the architect identifies as constituting a hazard to the public, which the architect observes in the course of performing the architect’s duties.
- B. On a project where the architect of record has not been engaged, or is no longer engaged, to perform construction administration services, as defined above, the architect of record shall report in writing to each of the following parties that the architect has not been

engaged or is no longer engaged to perform construction administration services, or is not providing construction administration services as defined above:

1. the building official;
2. the Board;
3. the owner;
4. the client; and
5. the contractor.

Commentary - In order to assure a project that is required by law to be designed by an architect is constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications, the architect of record should provide construction administration services as part of the protection of the life, health and property of the individuals using the built environment. Where the architect of record was not originally contracted or is no longer engaged to perform construction administration as defined above, or is providing only limited construction administration services, the architect is required to give the notice outlined above to assure that all parties to the construction project are aware that construction administration is not being performed by the architect of record or is limited in scope. This specifically provides a building official with notice so that the building official may compel the owner to provide someone to perform those services if the building official so chooses.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §§ 73-1-1, 3, 13, 19, 29, & 35; 73-2-3; 73-13-45.*

3.2.17 In circumstances where a Mississippi registered architect or registered design professional can no longer provide services on a project due to death, retirement, incapacity, or disability, or mutual agreement to terminate a contract for architectural services, a successor architect, who is a registered Mississippi architect, may undertake to complete the architectural services including any necessary and appropriate changes provided:

- A. a legal transfer of the contractual work has occurred; and
- B. all references to the original architect (title block, seals, signatures, etc.) must be removed from all documents; and
- C. the successor architect accepts responsible control for the project; and
- D. the successor architect complies with all applicable statutes, rules and regulations of the State of Mississippi, including but not limited to the provisions of *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-19*; and
- E. the successor architect notifies the Board, in writing, of any projects he is undertaking under the provisions of this rule.

3.2.18 In the case where an architect is awarded the design contract for a public or private project which will be competitively bid, neither the architect, nor any entity owned in whole or part by the architect, may bid for the construction of the project.

Commentary: The Board is of the opinion that such a situation creates a conflict of interest for the architect in that the architect is the designer and the contractor for the project, thus removing the checks and balances which assure that the project is constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications.

3.2.19 An architect, if properly qualified by training, education and experience, may perform construction management services without obtaining any additional license or certification, provided that the architect does not perform any construction work on the project being managed.

3.2.20 The following determines whether a project meets one of the exemptions provided in *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-39*:

- A. pursuant to the exemptions established by *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-39 (h)* for buildings other than farm buildings and one-family and two-family residences and domestic outbuildings, one must consider the overall building size in determining the application of the exemption, and not merely the size of the space within the building being erected, enlarged or altered. A project is not exempt if:
 - 1. the overall building is 5,000 square feet or greater; and/or
 - 2. the space to be erected, enlarged or altered is within a building that is 5,000 square feet or greater; and/or
 - 3. a building that is less than 5,000 square feet prior to an alteration or enlargement will measure 5,000 square feet or more after the proposed addition or enlargement; and/or
 - 4. the building is more than two (2) stories in height, regardless of size; and/or
 - 5. a two (2) story building will exceed two (2) stories after the proposed alteration or enlargement.
- B. pursuant to the exemptions established by *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-39 (b)* which applies only to publicly-owned projects, one must consider the overall building size in determining the application of the exemption, and not merely the size of the space within the building being erected. A project is not exempt if:
 - 1. the overall building is 10,000 square feet or greater; and/or
 - 2. the space to be erected, enlarged or altered is within a building that is 10,000 square feet or greater; and/or
 - 3. a building that is less than 10,000 square feet prior to an alteration or enlargement will measure 10,000 square feet or more after the proposed addition or enlargement; and/or
 - 4. the building is more than two (2) stories in height, regardless of size; and/or
 - 5. a two (2) story building will exceed two (2) stories after the proposed alteration or enlargement.
- C. A building, as defined by the Board, includes the total gross floor area, both heated and/or unheated, within the surrounding exterior walls. Areas of the building not provided with surrounding walls shall be included in the building area if such areas are included within the horizontal projection of the roof or floor above.
- D. Pursuant to *Miss. Code Ann. §73-13-45*, public works involving the practice of architecture or engineering in which the expenditure exceeds one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), and construction of public buildings using political subdivision work forces which involve the practice of architecture or engineering and in which the expenditure exceeds one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), require the services of a registered architect or professional engineer.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §§ 73-1-1, 3, 13, 19, 29, & 35; 73-2-3; 73-13-45.*

Rule 3.3 RESERVED

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-29(2)*

Rule 3.4 Seal of Registrant.

Upon official notification of registration, the architect shall secure an official seal or rubber stamp for use in this state. Seals are to be circular in form and 1 ½ inches in diameter. A copy of the design is shown, and shall contain the following information:



Name, registration number, and the words "Registered Architect State of Mississippi".

A sample of the seal impression or rubber stamp imprint shall be furnished to the Board within sixty (60) days of the date shown on the Official Notice of Registration letter. The architect's license shall not be considered active, thus practice will not be allowed, until the Board or its designee has received and approved the architect's seal. Failure to provide proof of seal shall result in disciplinary action by the Board.

Architects may continue to use seals obtained prior to the adoption of this rule, which are in conformance with prior Board rules. All seals obtained subsequent to the adoption of this rule shall strictly conform to the requirements herein set forth.

It is the responsibility of the registrant to comply with the requirements for use of the seal.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-35*

Rule 3.5 Location and Organization of the Board and any Committees Assigned Thereto.

3.5.1 The Board office and the office of any advisory committee assigned thereto are located at 2 Professional Parkway #2B, Ridgeland, MS 39157. The Board's telephone number is 601-856-4652. The Board's website address is www.msboa.ms.gov. The Board's general e-mail address is msboa@msboa.ms.gov.

3.5.2 The public may obtain a description of the Board's and its committees' organization and their general course and method of operation from the Rules and Regulations of the Board/Committee currently on file with the Secretary of State and by reviewing *Miss. Code Ann. §§73-1-1, 73-2-1, and 73-73-1* which may be accessed on the Board's website as provided in

3.5.1.

3.5.3 The Board's/Committee's Rules and Regulations may also be viewed at the Board's website as provided in Rule 3.5.1.

3.5.4 The public may request public information available through the Mississippi Open Records Act by contacting the Board at their regular business address as provided in Rule 3.5.1.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-9*

Rule 3.6 Board and Committee Proceedings and Actions.

3.6.1 All information as to the rules of practice concerning all formal and informal proceedings is available by reviewing the rules and regulations of the Board currently on file with the Secretary of State. Further information may be obtained by viewing the Board website as provided in Rule 3.5.1 or by reviewing *Miss. Code Ann. §§73-1-1, 73-2-1, and 73-73-1* which may be accessed on the Board's website as provided in Rule 3.5.1.

3.6.2 The Board and its committees meet at times and dates specified at the Board's office, the address of which is provided in Rule 3.5.1. The schedule is available on the Board's website as provided in Rule 3.5.1. Other meetings which may be called by the Board or its committees will be posted at the Board office.

3.6.3 In its rulemaking and enforcement activities, the Board will be advised by and will consent to the active supervision of the Attorney General, a Special Assistant Attorney General and/or a qualified attorney approved by the Attorney General. The Board will act only in accordance with its enabling statutes and within the Board's mandate of protection of the public's life, health and property. The Board's legal counsel will review the substance of the Board's actions specifically including review of any potentially anticompetitive rule, regulation or restraint, disciplinary matters and the procedures followed to determine such actions. In each event, the Board's legal counsel has the power to approve, veto or modify any rule, regulation, restraint or disciplinary decision to ensure the same accords with state policy and the enabling statutes of the Board.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-9*

Rule 3.7 Declaratory Opinions.

3.7.1 Any person with a substantial interest in the subject matter may petition the Board or any committees assigned thereto for a declaratory opinion by following the specified procedures.

3.7.2 The Board/Committee will issue declaratory opinions regarding the applicability to specified facts of:

- A. a statute administered or enforceable by the Board/Committee; or
- B. a rule promulgated by the Board/Committee; or
- C. an order issued by the Board/Committee.

3.7.3 The Board/Committee will not issue a declaratory opinion regarding a statute, rule or order which is beyond the primary jurisdiction of the Board. "Primary jurisdiction to of the Board/Committee" means any one or all of the following:

- A. the Board/Committee has a constitutional grant of authority in the subject matter.
- B. the Board/Committee has a statutory grant of authority in the subject matter.
- C. the Board/Committee has issued specific regulations impacting on the subject matter.
- D. the Board/Committee has issued a specific order or orders impacting on the subject matter.

3.7.4 Declaratory opinions will be issued by the Board/Committee and prepared by the Executive Director.

3.7.5 The Board/Committee may, for good cause, refuse to issue a declaratory opinion. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the circumstances in which declaratory opinions will not be issued include, but are not necessarily limited to:

- A. the matter is outside the jurisdiction of the Board/Committee; or
- B. there is a lack of clarity concerning the question presented; or
- C. there is pending or anticipated litigation, administrative action, or other adjudication; or
- D. the statute, rule, or order on which a declaratory opinion is sought is clear and not in need of interpretation to answer the question presented by the request; or
- E. the facts presented in the request are not sufficient to answer the question presented; or
- F. the request fails to contain information required by these rules or the requestor failed to follow the procedure set forth in these rules; or
- G. the request seeks to resolve issues which have become moot, or are abstract or hypothetical such that the requestor is not substantially affected by the rule, statute or order on which a declaratory opinion is sought; or
- H. no controversy exists concerning the issue as the requestor is not faced with existing facts or those certain to arise which raise a question concerning the application of the statute, rule, or order; or
- I. the question presented by the request concerns the legal or constitutional validity of a statute, rule or order; or
- J. the requestor has not suffered an injury or threatened injury fairly traceable to the application of the statute, rule or order; or
- K. no clear answer is determinable; or
- L. the question presented by the request involves the application of a criminal statute or sets of facts which may constitute a crime; or
- M. the answer to the question presented would require the disclosure of information which is privileged or otherwise protected by law from disclosure; or
- N. the question is currently the subject of an Attorney General's opinion request; or
- O. the question has been answered by an Attorney General's opinion; or
- P. the request is not made in good faith; or
- Q. the request is harassing in nature or for any other unlawful purposes; or
- R. a similar request is pending before this Board/Committee or any other agency or a proceeding is pending on the same subject matter before any agency, administrative or judicial tribunal, or where such an opinion would constitute the unauthorized practice of law; or
- S. the opinion, if issued, may adversely affect the interests of the State, the Board/Committee, or any of their officers or employees in any litigation which is

pending or may reasonably be expected to arise.

3.7.6 A declaratory opinion shall not be binding or effective for any third party or person other than the Board/Committee and the person to whom the opinion is issued and shall not be used as precedent for any other transaction or occurrence beyond that set forth by the requesting person.

3.7.7 Where a request for a declaratory opinion involves a question of law, the Board/Committee may refer to the matter to the State Attorney General.

3.7.8 Written requests are required. Each request must be printed or typewritten, or must be in legible handwriting. Each request must be submitted on standard business letter-size paper (8-1/2 inches by 11 inches). Requests may be in the form of a letter addressed to the Board/Committee or in the form of a pleading as might be addressed to a court. Oral and telephone requests will not be accepted.

3.7.9 All requests must be mailed or delivered to the Board/Committee, at its physical address as provided in Rule 3.5.1. The request and its envelope shall clearly state that it is a request for a declaratory opinion. Each request must include the full name, telephone number, and mailing address of the requestor. All requests shall be signed by the person filing the request, unless represented by an attorney, in which case the attorney may sign the request. The signing party shall attest that the request complies with the requirements set forth in these rules, including but not limited to a full, complete, and accurate statement of relevant facts and that there are no related proceedings pending before any agency, administrative or judicial tribunal. A request must be limited to a single transaction or occurrence. Each request shall contain the following:

- A. a clear identification of the statute, rule, or order at issue; and
- B. a concise statement of the issue or question presented for the declaratory opinion; and
- C. a full, complete, and accurate statement of all facts relevant to a resolution of the question presented; and
- D. the identify of all other known persons involved in or impacted by the factual situation causing the request including their relationship to the facts, name, mailing address and telephone number; and
- E. a statement sufficient to show that the person seeking relief is substantially affected by the rule; and
- F. the terms of the proposed opinion suggested by the requestor may be submitted with the request or may be requested by the agency; and
- G. a request may contain an argument by the requestor in support of the proposed opinion suggested by the requestor. The argument may be submitted in the form of a memorandum of authorities, containing a full discussion of the reasons, including any legal authorities, in support of such position of the requestor. The Board/Committee may request that argument and memorandum of authorities be submitted by any interested party.

3.7.10 Within forty-five (45) days after the receipt of a request for a declaratory opinion which complies with the requirements of these rules, the Board/Committee shall, in writing:

- A. issue an opinion declaring the applicability of the specified statute, rule, or order to the specified circumstances; or

- B. decline to issue a declaratory opinion, stating the reasons for its action; or
- C. agree to issue a declaratory opinion or a written statement declining to issue a declaratory opinion by a specified time but no later than ninety (90) days after receipt of the written request; or
- D. the forty-five (45) day period shall begin running on the first State of Mississippi business day that the request is received in the Board/Committee.

3.7.11 The procedure which shall be followed after a request for a declaratory opinion is received is as follows:

- A. the Board/Committee may give notice to any person that a declaratory opinion has been requested and may receive and consider data, facts, arguments and opinions from persons other than the requestor; and
- B. the requestor, or the requestor's attorney, shall append to the request for a declaratory opinion a listing of all persons, with addresses, known to the requestor who may have an interest in the declaratory opinion sought to be issued, and shall mail a copy of the request to all such persons. The requestor or the requestor's attorney shall certify that a copy of the request was mailed to all such persons together with this statement: "Should you wish to participate in the proceedings of this request, or receive notice of such proceedings or the declaratory opinion issued as a result of this request, you should contact the Board/Committee within twenty (20) days of the date of this request."

3.7.12 If the Board/Committee in its sole discretion deems a hearing necessary or helpful in determining any issue concerning a request for declaratory opinion, the Board/Committee may schedule such hearing. Notice of the hearing shall be given to all interested parties unless waived. Notice mailed by first class mail seven (7) calendar days prior to the hearing shall be deemed appropriate. The procedure for conducting a hearing, including but not limited to the manner of presentation, the time for presentation, and whether and how evidence may be taken, shall be within the discretion of the Board/Committee. The Board/Committee shall allow the requestor to participate in any hearing. The Board/Committee may allow any other persons or entities to participate in the hearing in the Board's sole discretion.

3.7.13 The Board/Committee will make declaratory opinions and requests for declaratory opinions available for public inspection and copying at the expense of the viewer during normal business hours. All declaratory opinions and requests shall be indexed by name and subject. Declaratory opinions and requests which contain information which is exempted from disclosure under the Mississippi Public Records Act or is otherwise confidential by law shall be exempt from this requirement.

3.7.14 Once the Board/Committee has issued its declaratory opinion, the Executive Director will then review the request for validity and prepare a response per the guidelines listed in this rule. The Executive Director will then forward the request and opinion to the Board's legal counsel. After the Board's legal counsel reviews the opinion, legal counsel will forward the request and opinion to the Executive Director. The Executive Director will index the opinions by name and subject and make available for public inspection. The Executive Director will mail the opinion back to the requestor and anyone else who has asked to participate.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §25-43-2.105*

Rule 3.8 Requirements for Public Hearings for Rule Making (for the Board and any Committees Assigned Thereto).

3.8.1 At the time a rule is filed with the Secretary of State (SOS), the Executive Director must also publish where written submissions or written requests for an opportunity to make oral presentations on the proposed rule may be inspected.

3.8.2 A public hearing is required if, during the first 20 business days of the rule notice, written request for a public hearing is received from one of the following:

- A. a political subdivision; or
- B. an agency; or
- C. ten (10) persons.

3.8.3 If a public hearing is required, the Executive Director will establish the time, date and location for the public hearing. The Executive Director shall then:

- A. ensure that the public hearing is not scheduled earlier than twenty-three (23) business days after filing notice of oral proceeding with SOS; and
- B. file notice of the time, date, and location of the public hearing with the SOS; and
- C. within three (3) days of filing notice with SOS, mail or electronically transmit a copy of the notice to those who are on the notification list (their preference); and
- D. the Board/Committee can charge for mail, but not electronic transmissions.

3.8.4 Public hearings shall be held at a place and time generally convenient for persons affected by the rule.

3.8.5 Conducting Public Hearings

- A. Public Hearings must be open to the public; and
- B. the President/Chairman of the Board/Committee will preside at the proceeding; and
- C. the Board/Committee and/or Executive Director will be responsible for answering all questions regarding the rule; and
- D. the Board/Committee may issue rules for conduct of oral proceedings.

3.8.6 Public Availability of Public Hearings

- A. a verbatim written transcript of the oral proceedings at each public hearing shall be produced; and
- B. this material will be available for public inspection and copying.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §§24-41-1 et. Seq. & 25-43-3.101, et seq.*

Rule 3.9 Final Orders: Indexing, Public Inspection and Precedent.

3.9.1 The Executive Director shall maintain all written final orders that affect the public and will be responsible for making them available for public inspection and copying. The order shall be indexed by name and subject. This is subject to any confidentiality provisions established by law.

3.9.2 The written final order cannot be precedent to the detriment of any person by the Board/Committee until it has been made available for public inspection and indexed. This is inapplicable to any person who has actual timely knowledge of the order.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §§25-43-3.101 et seq.*

Part 201 Chapter 4: Professional Code of Conduct

Rule 4.1 Competence.

4.1.1 In practicing architecture, an architect's primary duty is to protect the public's life, health, and property. In discharging this duty, an architect shall act with reasonable care and competence, and shall apply the technical knowledge and skill which is ordinarily applied by architects of good standing, practicing in the same locality.

Commentary - Although many of the existing rules of conduct fail to mention standards of competence, it is clear that the public expects that incompetence will be disciplined and, where appropriate, will result in revocation of the license. Rule 4.1.1 sets forth the common-law standard of care which has existed in this country for a hundred years or more in judging the performance of architects as well as certain other professionals.

4.1.2 In designing a project, an architect shall take into account all applicable federal, state and local building laws and regulations. While an architect may rely on the advice of other professionals (e.g., attorneys, engineers, and other qualified persons) as to the intent and meaning of such regulations, once having obtained such advice, an architect shall not knowingly design a project in violation of such laws and regulations.

Commentary - It should be noted that the rule is limited to applicable federal, state and local building laws and regulations. Every major project being built in the United States is subject to a multitude of laws, in addition to the applicable building laws and regulations. As to these other laws, it may be negligent of the architect to have failed to take them into account, but the rule does not make the architect specifically responsible for such other laws. Even the building laws and regulations are of sufficient complexity that the architect may be required to seek the interpretation of other professionals. The rule permits the architect to rely on the advice of other such professionals.

4.1.3 An architect shall undertake to perform professional services only when the architect, together with those whom the architect may engage as consultants, are qualified by education, training, and experience in the specific technical areas involved.

Commentary - While an architect is licensed to undertake any project which falls within the definition of the practice of architecture, as a professional, the architect must understand and be limited by the limitations on the architect's own education, training and experience. Where an architect lacks the necessary experience for a particular project, e.g. a multi-story hospital, the rule supposes the architect will retain consultants who can appropriately supplement the

architect's own experience. If an architect undertakes to do a project where the architect lacks the requisite education, training and experience and does not seek supplementing consultants, the architect has violated the rule.

4.1.4 An architect shall not be permitted to practice architecture if, in the Board's judgment, the architect's professional competence is substantially impaired. The assessment of impairment should be performed by an appropriately qualified professional.

Commentary –This rule empowers the Board to act preemptively in the interest of public health, safety, and welfare when the Board becomes aware of an architect's impaired competence rather than waiting until the impaired competence causes harm.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. § 73-1-29(1)(d)*

4.1.5 A licensed architect shall practice in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations governing the practice of architecture in the State of Mississippi at all times and on all projects, regardless of the size or dollar value of the project in question.

Comment: Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-39 exempts certain projects from requiring an architect, e.g., any building containing less than 5,000 square feet and is less than three stories in height. In most instances, unlicensed individuals preparing plans and specifications for buildings meeting this exemption are not under the jurisdiction of the Board and are not held to the same standard of care as an architect. However, an architect is held to the professional standard of care and that standard of care is not diminished by the fact the building may fall under one of the exemptions in Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-39. Accordingly, regardless of the type, size or dollar value of the project, a Mississippi licensed architect will follow all laws, rules and regulations governing the practice of architecture in the State of Mississippi including, but not limited to, those applicable to responsible control, use of the architect's seal, prototypical documents and construction administration.

Rule 4.2 Conflict of Interest.

4.2.1 An architect shall not accept compensation for architectural services from more than one party on a project unless the circumstances are fully disclosed to and agreed to by all interested parties, with such disclosure and agreement to be in writing.

Commentary - This rule recognizes that in some circumstances an architect may receive compensation from more than one party involved in a project but that such bifurcated loyalty is unacceptable unless all parties have understood and accepted it.

4.2.2 An architect shall not knowingly solicit or enter into a contract for professional services for any work which another architect or another registered design professional has been exclusively contracted to perform and with which work the other professional is no longer to provide any professional services, without first having been advised in writing by the architect's prospective client that the contract with the other professional has been terminated.

4.2.3 If an architect has any business association or a direct or indirect financial interest which is substantial enough to influence the architect's judgment in connection with the architect's performance of professional services, the architect shall fully disclose in writing to the architect's client or employer the nature of the business association or financial interest, and if the client or employer objects to such association or financial interest, the architect will either terminate such association or interest or offer to give up the commission or employment.

Commentary - Like Rule 4.2.1, this rule is directed at conflicts of interests. It requires disclosure by the architect of any interest which would affect the architect's performance.

4.2.4 An architect shall not solicit or accept compensation from contractors, or material or equipment suppliers, in return for specifying or endorsing their companies or products. As used herein, "compensation" shall not mean customary and reasonable business hospitality, entertainment, or product education.

Commentary - This rule appears in most of the existing state standards. It is absolute and does not provide for waiver by agreement. It assures an architect is not influenced to use companies or products which are not in the best interest of the client. Customary and reasonable business hospitality, entertainment, and product education may be determined by jurisdictional ethics laws, company policies, and tax guidelines.

Source: Miss. Code Ann. § 73-1-29(1)

4.2.5 When acting as the interpreter of building contract documents and/or the judge of contract performance, an architect shall render decisions impartially, favoring neither party to the contract.

Commentary - This rule applies only when the architect is acting as the interpreter of building contract documents and the judge of contract performance. The rule recognizes that this is not an inevitable role and there may be circumstances (for example, where the architect has an interest in the owning entity) in which the architect may appropriately decline to act in those two roles. In general, however, the rule governs the customary construction industry relationship where the architect, though paid by the owner and owing the owner loyalty, is nonetheless required, in fulfilling the architect's role in the typical construction industry documents, to act with impartiality.

Source: Miss. Code Ann. § 73-1-29(1)(d)

Rule 4.3 Compliance with Laws.

4.3.1 An architect shall not, in the conduct of the architect's architectural practice, knowingly violate a state or federal criminal law directly related to the duties and responsibilities of the practice of architecture.

Commentary – This rule is concerned with the violation of a state or federal criminal law while in the conduct of the registrant's professional practice. Thus, it does not cover criminal conduct

entirely unrelated to the registrant's architectural practice. It is intended, however, that Rule 4.5.4 will cover reprehensible conduct on the part of the architect not embraced by Rule 4.3.1.

4.3.2 The registrant shall not furnish limited services in such a manner as to enable unregistered persons to evade federal, state and local building laws and regulations, including building permit requirements.

4.3.3 An architect shall neither offer nor make any payments or gifts of substantial value to a government official (whether elected or appointed) with the intent of influencing the official's judgment in connection with a prospective or existing project in which the architect is interested.

Commentary – Rule 4.3.3 tracks a typical bribe statute. It is covered by the general language of Rule 4.3.1, but is more explicitly set out in this Rule.. Note that all of the rules under this section look to the conduct of the architect and not to whether or not the architect has actually been convicted under a criminal law. An architect who bribes a public official is subject to discipline by Board, whether or not the architect has been convicted under the state criminal procedure.

4.3.4 An architect shall comply with the registration laws and regulations governing professional practice in any United States jurisdiction. An architect may be subject to disciplinary action if, based on grounds substantially similar to those which lead to disciplinary action in this jurisdiction, the architect is disciplined in any other United States jurisdiction.

4.3.5 Rule 4.3.4 shall not prevent a person who is not currently registered in this state, but who is currently registered in another United States or Canadian jurisdiction, from providing uncompensated (other than reimbursement of expenses) safety assessment services at the scene of an emergency at the request of a public official, public safety official, or building inspection official, acting in official capacity in accordance with *Miss. Code Ann. § 11-75-1*. Any person providing uncompensated safety assessment services under this provision shall notify the Board on the form provided for that purpose. This provision shall apply only to safety assessment services rendered within ninety (90) days following the end of the period for the emergency, unless extended by an executive order. "Safety assessment services" means inspection and evaluation of any structure, building, facility, project utility, equipment, machine, process, piping, or other system at the scene of an emergency related to structural integrity or nonstructural elements affecting life, safety and habitability. Architectural services beyond safety assessment services including, but not limited to, design of repairs, demolition plans, construction documents, or construction administration shall only be undertaken by an architect registered in Mississippi.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §§73-1-29(1) and 11-75-1.*

Rule 4.4 Full Disclosure.

4.4.1 An architect, making public statements on architectural questions, shall disclose when the architect is being compensated for making such statement or has an economic interest in the issue.

Commentary - Architects frequently and appropriately issue statements on questions affecting the environment and the architect's community. As citizens and as members of a profession acutely concerned with environmental change, they doubtlessly have an obligation to be heard on such questions. Many architects may, however, be representing the interests of potential developers when making statements on such issues. It is consistent with the probity which the public expects from members of the architectural profession that they not be allowed under the circumstances described in the rule to disguise the fact that they are not speaking on the particular issue as an independent professional but as a professional engaged to act on behalf of a client.

4.4.2 An architect shall accurately represent to a prospective or existing client or employer the architect's qualifications and the scope of the architect's responsibility in connection with work for which the architect is claiming credit.

- A. it shall be the responsibility of each registered architect to clearly and appropriately state prior professional experience of the architect and/or the firm the architect is representing in presenting qualifications to prospective clients, both public and private. If an architect uses visual representations of prior projects or experience, all architects-of-record must be clearly identified. Architect-of-record means persons or entities whose seal appear on plans, specifications and/or contract documents.
- B. an architect who has been an employee of another architectural practice may not claim unconditional credit for projects contracted for in the name of the previous employer. The architect shall indicate, next to the listing for each project, that individual experience gained in connection with the project was acquired as an employee, the time frame in which the project was performed, and identify the previous architectural firm. The architect shall also describe the nature and extent of the architect's participation in the project.
- C. an architect who was formerly a principal in a firm may legitimately make additional claims provided the architect discloses the nature of ownership in the previous architectural firm (e.g. stockholder, director or officer) and identifies with specificity the architect's responsibilities for that project.
- D. an architect who presents a project that has received awards recognition must comply with the requirements of Rule 4.4.2 with regard to project presentation to the public and prospective clients.
- E. projects which remain unconstructed and which are listed as credit shall be listed as "unbuilt" or a similar designation.

Commentary - Many important projects require a team of architects to do the work. Regrettably, there has been some conflict in recent years when individual members of that team have claimed greater credit for the project than was appropriate to the actual work performed by them. It should be noted that a young architect who develops experience working under a more senior architect has every right to claim credit for the work which the young architect actually performed. On the other hand, the public must be protected from believing that the younger architect's role was greater than was the fact. If a brochure represents an employee's involvement on a specific project, while employed by another firm, the brochure provided shall include the employee's specific responsibilities on the project and the architect of record for the project.

4.4.3 The registrant shall not falsify or permit misrepresentation of an associate's academic or professional qualifications. The architect shall not misrepresent or exaggerate the architect's degree of responsibility in or for the subject matter or prior assignments. Brochures or other presentations incidental to the solicitation of employment shall not misrepresent pertinent facts concerning employer, employees, location of offices or residency, associates, joint ventures, or past accomplishments with the intent and purpose of enhancing the architect's qualifications and/or work.

4.4.4 If, in the course of the architect's work on a project, an architect becomes aware of a decision taken by the architect's employer or client against the architect's advice, which violates applicable federal, state or local building laws and regulations and which will, in the architect's judgment, materially and adversely affect the health and safety of the public, the architect shall:

- A. refuse to consent to the decision; and
- B. report the decision to the building inspector or other public official charged with enforcement of the applicable federal, state or local building laws and regulations; and
- C. terminate the architect's services with reference to the project unless the architect is able to cause the matter to be resolved to the architect's satisfaction.

Commentary - This rule holds the architect to the same standard of independence which has been applied to other professionals such as lawyers and accountants. In the circumstances described, the architect is compelled to report the matter to a public official even though to do so may substantially harm the architect's client. Note that the circumstances are a violation of building laws which adversely affect the safety to the public of the finished project. While a proposed technical violation of building laws (e.g., a violation which does not affect safety) will cause a responsible architect to take action to oppose its implementation, the PCC specifically does not make such a proposed violation trigger the provisions of this rule. The rule specifically intends to exclude safety problems during the course of construction which are traditionally the obligation of the contractor. There is no intent here to create a liability for the architect in this area. Clause (c) gives the architect the obligation to terminate services if the architect has clearly lost professional control.

4.4.5 An architect shall not deliberately make a materially false statement or fail deliberately to disclose accurately and completely a material fact requested in connection with the architect's application for registration or renewal or otherwise lawfully requested by the Board.

Commentary - The registration board which grants registration or renews registration on the basis of a misrepresentation by the applicant must have the power to revoke that registration.

4.4.6 A licensee shall make no false or malicious statements which may have the effect, directly or indirectly, or by implication, of injuring the personal or professional reputation or business of another member of the profession.

4.4.7 An architect shall not knowingly sign any verification document related to licensure that contains false or misleading information and shall not assist in the application for licensure of a

person known by the architect to be unqualified in respect to education, training, experience, or character.

4.4.8 A licensee who has knowledge or reasonable grounds for believing that another individual or another member of the profession has violated any statute or rule regulating the practice of architecture shall have the duty of presenting such information to the Board. Failure to report such acts may result in disciplinary action by the Board.

Commentary - This rule has its analogue in the Code of Professional Responsibility and/or Rules of Professional Conduct for lawyers. Its thrust is consistent with the special responsibility which the public expects from architects. The public expects that professions will be guided in their conduct by a commonly accepted standard of conduct and that architects will assume a primary role in ensuring ethical conduct by their colleagues. This principle is the foundation of the requirements to report violations found in Rule 4.4.8. An architect's accountability in this regard extends to the actions of parties external to their practice and to their practice colleagues.

4.4.9 For the purposes of these Rules of Conduct, any registered architect who, alone or with others, is in charge of a firm's architectural practice shall be deemed to have violated these rules if the firm has violated these rules.

4.4.10 An architect possessing knowledge of a licensure candidate's qualifications for licensure shall cooperate with the candidate, the Board, and/or NCARB by responding appropriately and in a timely manner regarding those qualifications.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-13, 29*

Rule 4.5 Professional Conduct

4.5.1 Each office maintained for the preparation of drawings, specifications, reports or other professional work shall have an architect in that office having direct knowledge and supervisory control of such work. Any office which is advertised or promoted as an architectural office must have an architect employed in that office who is in responsible control of work produced in that location.

Commentary - This rule addresses the subject of main, branch or satellite offices of an architectural firm and protects the public in that such offices are continually supervised by an architect registered in the jurisdiction where the office is located.

4.5.2

A. "Responsible control" shall be control over all phases of the practice of architecture as is ordinarily exercised by architects applying the required professional standard of care, including, but not limited to control over and detailed knowledge of the content of technical submissions throughout preparation by the architect and others over whom the architect exercises supervisory direction and authority.

B. An architect shall not sign or seal drawings, specifications, reports or other professional work which was not prepared by or under the responsible control of the

architect; except that (i) the architect may sign or seal those portions of the professional work that were prepared by or under the responsible control of persons who are registered under the architectural registration laws of this jurisdiction if the architect has reviewed in whole or in part such portions and has either coordinated their preparation or integrated them into the architect's work, and (ii) the architect may sign or seal portions of the professional work that are not required by the architectural registration law to be prepared by or under the responsible control of an architect if the architect has reviewed and adopted in whole or in part such portions and has integrated them into the architect's work.

C. Plans, specifications, drawings, reports or other documents will be deemed to have been prepared under the responsible control of an architect only when:

1. the client requesting preparation of such plans, specifications, drawings, reports or other documents makes the request directly to the architect, or to a person under the supervisory direction and authority of the architect, so long as the architect has the right to control and direct the material details of how the work is to be performed; and
2. the architect supervises, directs and is involved in the preparation of the plans, specifications, drawings, reports or other documents and has input into and full knowledge of their preparation prior to their completion; and
3. the architect reviews the final plans, specifications, drawings, reports or other documents; and
4. the architect has the authority to, and does, make any necessary and appropriate changes to the final plans, specifications, drawings, reports or other documents; and
5. contributions of information or predrawn detail items or detail units that are incidental to and intended to be integrated into an architect's technical submissions are from trusted sources (including, but not limited to, manufacturers, installers, consultants, owners, or contractors), are subject to appropriate review, and are then coordinated and integrated into the design by the architect.

D. Review, or review and correction, of technical submissions after they have been prepared by individuals not under the supervisory direction and authority of the architect does not constitute the exercise of responsible control because the reviewer has neither control over nor detailed professional knowledge of the content of such submissions throughout their preparation.

E. Use by an architect of third-party off-site drafting services is permissible only if there is responsible control as indicated by the following, in addition to the requirements of paragraph (C) above:

1. A written agreement exists between the architect and the drafting service showing that the architect assumes full professional responsibility for the work in relation to the client, spelling out in detail the services to be provided by the drafting service including necessary disciplines and types of services. This agreement may be a standing agreement pertaining to more than one project; and
2. The technical submissions prepared by the drafting service are taken from complete information provided by the architect whose seal will appear on the documents; and
3. The drafting service's preparation shall not consist of any original design work whatsoever produced by that drafting service, including decisions for use of previously drawn or stored work. The architect shall retain documented evidence for at least five (5) years to prove the source of such original design work is that of the architect and make such records available to the Board upon request. Such records include written project agreements, time records, site visit logs, records of meetings and communications among project participants, documentation of research or investigations conducted on behalf of the project, design calculations, design sketches at various stages of development indicating the progress of the project, and notations memorializing reviews, corrections or revisions of documents prepared for the project.

F. Drawings, specifications, reports or other professional work which were not prepared by or under the responsible control of the architect but are shown on unsealed documents containing the architect's title block, shall contain a disclaimer similar to the following:

“The drawings, specifications, reports or other professional work shown on this sheet were NOT prepared under the responsible control of the architect or architect's firm whose title block appears on this sheet. Neither the architect nor the architect's firm assume any responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained on this sheet and anyone relying on such information should independently verify the information contained hereon.”

G. Licensees shall not delegate critical decision-making responsibilities to automated systems, technological tools, or artificial intelligence (AI) and must retain professional judgment and responsible control over all design decisions. The use of technology does not absolve licensees from their responsibility for ensuring compliance with applicable laws, codes, and standards.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §§73-1-1, 13, 19, 29(1), 35*

4.5.3 An architect shall neither make nor offer to make any gifts, other than gifts of nominal value (included, for example, reasonable entertainment and hospitality), with the intent of influencing the judgment of an existing or prospective client in connection with a project in which the architect is interested.

Commentary – Rule 4.5.3 is the correlative of Rule 4.3.3, but the latter describes criminal conduct under most state laws for it involves both "private bribes" (which are ordinarily not criminal in nature) and the unseemly conduct of using bribery to obtain work. Note that the rule realistically excludes reasonable entertainment and hospitality and other gifts of nominal value.

4.5.4 An architect shall not engage in conduct involving fraud or wanton disregard for the rights of others.

Commentary - Violation of this rule may involve criminal conduct not covered by Rule 4.3.1, or other reprehensible conduct which the Board believes should warrant discipline. The PCC believes that a state board must, in any disciplinary matter, be able to point to a specific rule which has been violated. The PCC believes that serious misconduct, even though not related to professional practice, may well be grounds for discipline. To that end, The PCC recommends this rule. Many persons who have reviewed and commented on the draft rules were troubled by the sententious character of Rule 4.5.4. The PCC has, however, found that lawyers commenting on the rules had little trouble with the standard set in Rule 4.5.4: it applies to conduct which would be characterized as wicked, as opposed to minor breaches of the law.

4.5.5 The following documents will be stamped with the architect's seal:

- A. the architect shall stamp with the architect's seal the following documents when prepared under the architect's responsible control and supervision:
 - 1. all original sheets of any bound or unbound set of working drawings or plans, except those sheets prepared by licensed consultants; and
 - 2. the original cover or index page(s) identifying all specification pages covered.
- B. documents not intended for construction should be marked "Preliminary Not for Construction", or in some other fashion to communicate the purpose of the documents if not for construction.

4.5.6 All contract documents and technical submissions, including but not limited to contracts, drawings, addenda, change orders, and pay applications, shall be signed by an architect licensed in the State of Mississippi.

4.5.7 The signature (manual, electronic, or digital as defined below) of the registrant and date of signature shall be affixed to all documents listed in Rule 4.5.5 above:

- A. a manual signature is the handwritten name of the registrant applied to a document that identifies the person, serves as a means of authentication of the contents of the document, provides responsibility for the creation of the document and provides for accountability for the contents of the document.
- B. for electronic or digital documents transmitted to others in their native file format (e.g., AutoCAD, Revit, Word, or Excel), a digital signature with an electronic authentication process attached to or logically associated with the document. The digital signature must be as follows:
 - 1. unique to the person using it; and
 - 2. capable of verification; and
 - 3. under the sole control of the person using it; and

4. linked to a document in such a manner that the digital signature is invalidated if any data in the document is changed.
- C. for electronic or digital documents transmitted to others in a “pdf” or similar format that has modified the native file so that it is not easily altered, an electronic (scanned) signature is acceptable if it is an accurate depiction of the licensee’s actual signature. It is the responsibility of the architect sealing the document to provide adequate security when documents with electronic seals and/or signatures are distributed.

4.5.8 Any portions of working drawings or plans prepared by registered consultants shall bear the seal and the signature of the consultant responsible thereof.

4.5.9 No architect shall affix the architect’s seal and signature to documents having titles or identities excluding the registrant's name unless:

- A. such documents were indeed developed by the registrant or under the registrant's immediate personal supervision and responsible control; and
- B. the registrant has exercised full authority to determine their development.

4.5.10 Subject to the requirements of this rule, rubber stamp, embossed, transparent self-adhesive seals, or computer generated types may be used. Such stamps or seals shall not include the registrant's signature.

4.5.11 An architect, acting individually or through a firm, association or corporation should not request, propose, or accept an agreement, contract, or commission for professional services on a "contingency basis" under which the architect’s professional judgment may be compromised or when a contingency provision is used as a device for promoting or securing an agreement, contract, or commission, either for additional commissions or projects or for performing further services on the project involved unless the architect can commit resources sufficient to meet the standard of care and performance required under any other commission. For purposes of adjudging the provisions of this section "contingency basis" will also be interpreted to include the preparation of preliminary reports and/or applications for funds or for reviewing for approval where the fee involved is to be paid only after such submission or approval, or in an amount substantially below the cost of performing the services.

Commentary - This provision reflects directly on the increasing practice of soliciting submittals from architects with compensation to the architect contingent upon the occurrence of a particular event, i.e.: the passage of a bond issue or funding of the project. The architect is requested to provide services with the possibility of receiving no, or a substantially reduced, fee. If this occurs, selection of the architect is based upon conditions other than qualifications. Additionally, this type of arrangement can place the architect in the position of paying less attention to the project in question while devoting more resources to projects on which payment is guaranteed. This can result in the performance of substandard or inadequate work which may endanger the life, health or safety of the public.

4.5.12 In a Design/Build arrangement:

- A. it shall be deemed unprofessional conduct for an architect, through employment by building contractors, or by another not holding a license to practice architecture

- issued by the Board, to enable the employer to offer or perform architectural services, except as provided in Rule 3.2.6.
- B. in design/build arrangements, the architect shall not be an employee of a person not licensed to practice architecture or engineering in Mississippi. The architect shall not be an employee of a licensed contractor or a person not licensed to practice architecture or engineering in Mississippi and must have a separate contract for architectural services either with the contractor or with the owner.
 - C. it shall be deemed unprofessional conduct for an architect to furnish limited services in such a manner as to enable owners, draftsmen, or others to evade the public health and safety requirements of the Mississippi Code.
 - D. When building plans are begun or contracted for by persons not properly licensed and qualified, it shall be deemed unprofessional conduct for an architect to take over, review, revise, or sign or seal such drawings or revisions thereof for such persons, or do any act to enable either such persons or the project owners, directly or indirectly, to evade the requirements of the Mississippi Code and/or the Rules and Regulations of the Board.

Commentary – Refer to the commentary of Rule 3.2.6.

4.5.13 In serving as an expert witness, an architect shall not make a statement the architect knows to be false or with reckless disregard as to its truth or falsity concerning the qualifications or integrity of another architect, engineer or landscape architect including, but not limited to, the standard of care performed with respect to a particular project, or knowingly misrepresent the law and rules of the Board.

Commentary: Architects are often asked to render expert opinions in civil litigation to assist the trier of fact in understanding the evidence or to determine a fact issue. The qualification of any architect as an expert is governed by the Mississippi Rules of Evidence. Regardless, the architect is expected to testify truthfully and impartially and not be bound to testify in one way solely because the architect is being paid to do so. This also mandates the architect not testify contrary to the law and rules of the Board.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §§ 73-1-1, 13, 19, 29(1), 35

Part 201, Chapter 5: Disciplinary Actions

Rule 5.1 Filing of Complaints

Any person may file a complaint against a registered architect, or any individual, charging a violation of the Architect Registration law and/or rules. Such complaints shall be filed with the Board, either verbally or in writing, and need not be signed or sworn to. The Board shall proceed in accordance with *Miss. Code Ann.* §73-1-29 and the rules in this chapter. Contact the Board office or visit the Board's website for a copy of the complaint and disciplinary procedures.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann.* §73-1-29

Rule 5.2 Investigative Procedures

Upon the filing of charges or information in accordance with Rule 5.1, the Executive Director shall refer the matter to an Investigative Committee, composed of the Executive Director, investigator, and a Special Assistant Attorney General (SAAG). The Investigative Committee may also include a designated Board member or subject matter expert(s) when determined necessary by the Executive Director and/or the SAAG. Upon completion of the investigation, the Investigative Committee will provide a summary report to the Board. A Board member designated to review a complaint shall not vote on the disposition of the complaint.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-29*

Rule 5.3 Disciplinary Proceedings

5.3.1 Notice of Hearing and Complaint – The Board shall investigate all charges filed with it consistent with the procedures outlined above and, upon finding reasonable cause to believe that the charges are not frivolous, unfounded or filed in bad faith, the Board may direct the Executive Director to issue a notice of hearing and complaint detailing the charges. The hearing may be scheduled on a regularly scheduled Board meeting date, or on any other date that the Board and/or the Executive Director determines appropriate. The notice shall be:

- A. mailed by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the respondent's most recent address on file with the Board, or personally served on the respondent, and
- B. mailed or personally served not less than thirty (30) days prior to the scheduled date of the disciplinary hearing.
- C. The Investigative Committee reserves the right to amend or alter the charges contained in the notice of hearing at any time, as long as notice is given to the respondent pursuant to these rules. If a notice of hearing is amended after original service has been made on the respondent, the amended notice of hearing may be served by electronic means, including, but not limited to, facsimile transfer or e-mail. Service by electronic means is complete when the electronic equipment being used by the party being served acknowledges receipt, or when the sending party obtains an acknowledgment from the recipient.

5.3.2 Consent Orders – If, after receipt of a complaint and prior to the disciplinary hearing, the accused desires to admit to a violation, a consent order may be entered into with the accused without the necessity of a disciplinary hearing. This opportunity for settlement shall be within the sole discretion of the Investigative Committee. Any consent order shall be subject to the approval of the Board and shall not be subject to appeal. The Board may reject a proposed consent order and vote to hold a formal disciplinary hearing.

5.3.3 Informal Conferences – The respondent may request an informal conference with the Investigative Committee for the purpose of showing that the allegation(s) contained in the complaint is (are) not true. The respondent may have an attorney present only in an advisory capacity. If the respondent desires a conference and the complaint cannot thereafter be dismissed on the evidence, an effort will then be made to reach an informal settlement and consent order as provided in Rule 5.3.2.

5.3.4 Requests for Continuance – Any request for continuance of a disciplinary hearing must be made in writing and presented to the Board staff at least five (5) days prior to the scheduled hearing or, upon good cause shown, at any time prior to the hearing. Continuances will not be

routinely granted. Instead, a party must show substantial, legitimate grounds for a continuance. Where scheduling conflicts are the basis for requesting a continuance, the party shall provide written proof of such conflicts in a timely manner as set forth herein. A grant of continuance shall be based on a balance of the right of respondent to a reasonable opportunity to prepare and present a defense and the Board's responsibility to protect the public health, safety and welfare. If a request for more than one continuance is made, the SAAG may, in his discretion and in order to protect the public health, safety and welfare, request that the respondent surrender his license until the hearing date. The revised notice of hearing may be served by electronic means, including, but not limited to, facsimile transfer or e-mail. Service by electronic means is complete when the electronic equipment being used by the party being served acknowledges receipt, or when the sending party obtains an acknowledgment from the recipient.

5.3.5 Action Against Unlicensed Individuals – If the Board determines that there is evidence of a violation of the law by an unlicensed individual, the Board will issue a letter of education requesting compliance with the law. If the matter cannot be resolved informally, the Board may request that a SAAG apply in any chancery court of competent jurisdiction for an order enjoining such violation in accordance with *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-25*.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §§73-1-25 and 73-1-29*

Rule 5.4 Conflict and Bias

5.4.1 A Board member shall not be entitled to participate in any disciplinary action if the Board determines that such Board member is personally biased against the accused.

5.4.2 Any accused in a disciplinary proceeding may assert conflict or bias by filing with the Executive Director at least three (3) days before the scheduled disciplinary hearing an affidavit asserting the disqualification together with specific details of the underlying factual bias for the assertion.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-29*

Rule 5.5 Disqualification

The recusal or disqualification of Board members shall be considered on the record as a preliminary matter at the hearing before any other questions are decided. In the event that after said consideration there does not remain a quorum, the case shall be decided by the administrative hearing officer presiding over the hearing.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-29*

Rule 5.6 Pre-Hearing Discovery

5.6.1 Pre-hearing discovery may be permitted in accordance with this rule and Rule 5.7 to the extent necessary to prevent fraud, conserve the Board's time, prevent undue surprise at the hearing, protect persons from annoyance, embarrassment, or undue burden or expense, and promote the ends of justice.

5.6.2 All discovery shall be completed within thirty (30) days of the accused's receipt of the notice of hearing and complaint unless otherwise modified by the Investigative Committee for good cause. A hearing may not be continued for the sole purpose of conducting discovery.

5.6.3 The attorney for the Board or the accused may obtain discovery regarding any matter not privileged, which is relevant to the subject matter of the pending action, whether it relates to the prosecution or the defense.

5.6.4 Discovery shall be had in strict accordance with such terms and conditions as may be imposed by the Investigative Committee, considering all the factors of each case.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-29*

Rule 5.7 Methods of Discovery

Upon timely notice the following discovery may be allowed or ordered by the Investigative Committee.

- A. Written interrogatories, limited to 30 in number, to be answered in writing, under oath, by any party, material witness or expert witness, within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the interrogatories.
- B. Requests for production and copying of documents and things and for entry upon land for inspection and other relevant purposes, limited to 30 in number, by any party against any party or person. A response to the requests for production of documents must be made within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the request.
- C. Before an action is commenced, the Board may direct that the Board's attorney, or the Board's attorney may on his own initiative, conduct such preliminary discovery regarding any matter under investigation that the Board or the Board's attorney deems necessary and proper in order to perpetuate testimony or to otherwise prevent a failure or delay of justice. Such pre-action discovery methods shall be in conformance with those set out hereinabove. The product of such discovery may be used in any action involving the same subject matter subsequently brought before the Board.
- D. At least seven (7) days prior to the disciplinary hearing, the parties shall exchange a list of witnesses that will testify and a copy of all exhibits that will be offered into evidence.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-29*

Rule 5.8 Disciplinary Hearings

- A. Conduct of Hearing – All hearings shall be conducted informally, but in such a manner as to ensure order and fairness to both parties. Hearings may be structured as follows:
 1. Hearing Officer – The Board may, in its discretion, appoint some person to act as hearing officer at disciplinary hearings. In the event a hearing officer is appointed, such officer shall preside at the hearing and shall rule on all questions of evidence and procedure in accordance with the provisions of these rules. The hearing officer shall not make any findings of fact or conclusions of law, unless necessary as contemplated by Rule 5.5, or unless requested by the Board.
 2. Plea – The accused shall either admit or deny the charges set forth in the complaint.

3. Opening Statement – Each side may make a short opening statement, although an opening statement is not required.
4. Form of Hearing – The Board shall present its evidence, followed by the accused, followed by such rebuttal as may be necessary and proper. Each witness called may be examined in the following manner:
 - Direct examination
 - Cross examination
 - Re-direct examination
 Witnesses shall not be interrupted during testimony except by the Hearing Officer or a Board member. Board members may ask questions of witnesses at any time during the hearing.
5. Closing Statement – Each side shall be permitted to make a short closing statement summarizing the evidence presented and urging the application of relevant law to the evidence presented.
6. Proposed Order – The Board may request one or both parties to submit within seven (7) days for the Board’s consideration a proposed order of the Board, including findings of fact and conclusions of law, a copy of which the submitting party shall mail to the other party. Underlying facts of record that support the findings should be cited. If the submitting party desires a written transcript of the hearing for the purpose of preparing such proposed order, that party must request same and pre-pay the cost of postage and the reasonable cost of transcription. In such event, the Board may request the proposed order to be submitted within ten (10) days of the mailing of the transcript.
7. Order – The Board shall issue an order not more than forty-five (45) days after the close of the hearing, which shall include findings of fact and conclusions of law, stated separately. The accused shall be forwarded a copy of the order by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested.
8. Evidence – The Mississippi Rules of Evidence shall be used as a general guide for the presentation of evidence; however, any evidence which reasonably appears to be relevant to the issues of the case, including hearsay evidence, may be allowed notwithstanding its inadmissibility under said Rules, unless the evidence offered is clearly of a privileged nature.
9. Procedure – The Mississippi Rules of Civil Procedure shall be used as a general guide for the conduct of the proceedings; however, formal adherence to said Rules shall not be mandated except as may be reasonably required to promote the ends of justice.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-29*

Rule 5.9 Disciplinary Penalties

Set forth below are guidelines from which disciplinary penalties will be imposed by the Board upon practitioners found guilty of violating the law and/or rules of the Board. One purpose of the guidelines is to give notice to licensees and others under the Board’s jurisdiction of the range of penalties the Board may impose for violations of particular provisions of the law and/or rules. The guidelines are not meant to be all encompassing, are not meant to address every disciplinary

circumstance that might occur and there may be other causes for the imposition of discipline not mentioned below upon which the Board may act.

The guidelines are based upon a single count violation of each provision listed and are a guideline only. Multiple counts of violations of the same provision of the law or the rules promulgated thereto, or other unrelated violations contained in the same administrative complaint, will be grounds for enhancement of penalties. The Board shall be able to add to or deviate from the guidelines upon showing of aggravating or mitigating circumstances by clear and convincing evidence presented to the Board prior to the imposition of a final decision. The maximum penalty for any violation is revocation and a \$5,000 fine per violation.

In determining the penalty to be imposed, the Board shall consider the following factors:

- A. Whether the penalty imposed will be a substantial deterrent to the violation
- B. The circumstances leading to the violation
- C. The severity of the violation and the risk of harm to the public
- D. The economic benefits gained by the violator as a result of non-compliance
- E. The interest of the public
- F. Consistency of the penalty with past penalties for similar offenses, or justification for the penalty imposed
- G. Prior disciplinary action in any jurisdiction or repeated violations
- H. Self-reporting of the offense, cooperation with the Board's investigation, and any corrective action taken

The guidelines shall be followed by the Board in imposing disciplinary penalties upon licensees, applicants, intern architects, licensure candidates and examination candidates for violation of the above-mentioned statutes and rules. The Board shall have the right to collect any legal, investigative, and/or administrative charges incurred by the Board during the course of the investigation. In addition to the above sanctions, the Board may also require the individual to take and successfully pass a state jurisprudence examination as a condition precedent to final resolution of the disciplinary action.

Disciplinary Penalties:

- A. Failure to stamp plans (4.5.5; 3.2.4):
Minimum Penalty-Letter of reprimand and \$500 fine
- B. Failure to sign over stamp (73-1-35; 3.2.4; 4.5.7):
Minimum Penalty-Same as (A) above
- C. Providing work not competent to perform (4.1.1; 4.1.3):
Minimum Penalty-Reprimand and \$2,500 fine
- D. "Plan Stamping" (73-1-35; 3.2.4; 4.5.2; 4.5.5; 4.5.9):
Minimum Penalty-Suspension and \$2,500 fine
- E. Attempting to procure a license by providing false, deceptive or misleading information (73-1-13(d)(iii); 73-1-29(b); 4.4.5):
Minimum Penalty-Revocation and \$2,500 fine if licensed (denial of license if application in process)

- F. Licensee disciplined by another jurisdiction (4.3.1; 4.3.4):
Minimum Penalty-Board discretion
- G. Criminal conviction relating to architecture (73-1-29(g); 4.3.1):
Minimum Penalty-Misdemeanor: reprimand and \$2,500 fine
Minimum Penalty-Felony: One (1) year suspension, one (1) year probation
and \$2,500 fine
- H. Practice on suspended license resulting from disciplinary action by Board (73-1-29(e)):
Minimum Penalty-Revocation and \$5,000 fine
- I. Practice on inactive license (73-1-27; 73-1-29(e); 2.3):
Minimum Penalty-Fine based on length of time in practice while inactive; \$1,000
per month (penalty will require licensee to renew license or cease practice)
- J. Practice on revoked license based on non-payment of renewal fee (73-1-27; 73-1-29(e); 2.3):
Minimum Penalty-Fine based on length of time in practice while revoked; \$1,000
per month
- K. Fraudulent, false, deceptive or misleading advertising (73-1-1; 3.2.2; 3.2.3; 3.2.9;
3.2.11):
Minimum Penalty-Cease and desist letter and public reprimand
- L. Negligence (73-1-29(c); 4.1.1; 4.1.3):
Minimum Penalty-Reprimand, one (1) year probation and \$2,500 fine
- M. Fraud or Deceit (73-1-29(h); 4.5.4):
Minimum Penalty-Reprimand, one (1) year suspension, one (1) year probation
and \$2,500 fine
- N. Incompetence (mental or physical impairment) (4.1.4):
Minimum Penalty-Suspension until ability to practice proved, followed by
probation
- O. Bribery to obtain clients or commissions (4.3.3; 4.5.3):
Minimum Penalty-Revocation and \$5,000 fine
- P. Undisclosed conflict of interest (73-1-29(i); 4.2.1):
Minimum Penalty-Reprimand, \$2,500 fine and one (1) year probation
- Q. Aiding unlicensed practice (3.2.6(c); 4.3.2; 4.4.7; 4.4.8):
Minimum Penalty-Probation and \$2,500 fine
- R. Practicing architecture without a license (73-1-1; 73-1-13(d)(v); 73-1-29(a); 2.2):
Minimum Penalty-Reprimand and \$2,500 fine (denial of license if application in
process)
- S. Practicing architecture through a business corporation or through a business entity
that is not provided on the architect's record with the Board (73-1-19; 3.2.12):
Minimum Penalty-\$2,500 fine and test on Board laws and rules
- T. Violating the provisions of the construction administration rule (3.2.16):
Minimum Penalty-\$1,500 fine
- U. Failure to comply with continuing education requirements (6.2):
Minimum Penalty-Admonition and \$500 fine for each calendar year in
which any number of the required continuing education hours were
deficient

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-29(4)*

Rule 5.10 Appeals

Any person aggrieved by the action of the Board as a result of disciplinary proceedings conducted hereunder may appeal therefrom as provided for in Section 73-1-31 Mississippi Code Annotated (1972), with the exception of consent orders as detailed in Rule 5.3.2.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-31*

Part 201, Chapter 6: Mandatory Continuing Education Guidelines

Rule 6.1 Purpose.

Continuing Education (CE) is post-licensure learning that enables a registered architect to increase or update knowledge of and competence in technical and professional subjects related to the practice of architecture to safeguard the public's health, safety, and welfare. Each registrant shall be required to meet the continuing education requirements of these guidelines. These guidelines provide for a mandatory continuing education program to insure that registered architects remain informed of those technical and professional subjects the Board deems appropriate to safeguard life, health and promote the public welfare.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-9*

Rule 6.2 Requirements

A Continuing Education Hour (CEH) is one continuous instructional hour (50 to 60 minutes of contact) spent in Structured Educational Activities intended to increase or update the architect's knowledge and competence in health, safety, and welfare subjects. If the provider of the Structured Educational Activities prescribes a customary time for completion of such an activity, then such prescribed time shall, unless the Board finds the prescribed time to be unreasonable, be accepted as the architect's time for Continuing Education Hour purposes irrespective of actual time spent on the activity.

Each Mississippi registered architect shall complete a minimum twelve (12) CEHs per calendar year, which shall total twenty-four (24) CEHs to be reported with each biennial (every two (2) years) renewal. All CEHs must be in structured continuing education activities as defined in Rule 6.4, and shall be in health, safety and welfare topics as defined in Rule 6.5.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-9*

Rule 6.3 Policy and Administration.

In regard to continuing education, the Board shall have the following duties:

- A. to exercise general supervisory authority over the administration of these rules; and
- B. to establish regulations consistent with these rules; and
- C. to organize sub-committees and delegate executive authority.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-9*

Rule 6.4 Structured Continuing Education.

Structured continuing educational activities are those in which at least seventy-five percent (75%) of an activity's content and instructional time must be devoted to health, safety, and welfare subjects related to the practice of architecture, including courses of study or other activities under the areas identified as health, safety and welfare subjects and provided by qualified individuals or organizations, whether delivered by direct contact or distance learning methods.

Structured course study shall consist of participation in education activities presented by individuals or groups qualified by professional, practical, or academic experience to conduct courses of study. Structured Continuing Education shall include the following types of activities:

- A. attending professional or technical presentations at meetings, conventions, or conferences
- B. attending in-house programs sponsored by corporations or other organizations
- C. successfully completing seminars, tutorials, short courses, on-line courses, correspondence courses, televised courses, or videotaped courses
- D. successfully completing college or university sponsored courses
- E. successfully completing courses that are awarded continuing education credits

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-9*

Rule 6.5 Health, Safety, and Welfare Subjects.

Technical and professional subjects related to the practice of architecture that the Board deems appropriate to safeguard the public and that are within the following continuing education subject areas necessary for the proper evaluation, design, construction, and utilization of buildings and the built environment.

- A. PRACTICE MANAGEMENT: This category focuses on areas related to the management of architectural practice and the details of running a business.
- B. PROJECT MANAGEMENT: This category focuses on areas related to the management of architectural projects through execution.
- C. PROGRAMMING & ANALYSIS: This category focuses on areas related to the evaluation of project requirements, constraints, and opportunities.
- D. PROJECT PLANNING & DESIGN: This category focuses on areas related to the preliminary design of sites and buildings.
- E. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT & DOCUMENTATION: This category focuses on areas related to the integration and documentation of building systems, material selection, and material assemblies into a project.
- F. CONSTRUCTION & EVALUATION: This category focuses on areas related to construction contract administration and post-occupancy evaluation of projects.

Commentary – Acceptable topics for each of the subject areas listed above include, but are not limited to, the following:

PRACTICE MANAGEMENT: Applicable laws and regulations, ethics, insurance to protect owner and public, business management, risk management, information management, design for community needs, supervisor training.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT: Project delivery methods, contract negotiation, pre-design services, site and soils analysis, consultant management, project scheduling, quality control (QA/QC), economic assessment, value engineering.

PROGRAMMING & ANALYSIS: Land-use analysis, programming, site selection, historic preservation, adaptive reuse, codes, regulations, and standards, natural resources, environmental impact and ecosystem risk assessment, hazardous materials, resilience to natural and human impacts, life safety, feasibility studies.

PROJECT PLANNING & DESIGN: Building systems, urban planning, master planning, building design, site design, safety and security measures, impacts, adaptation and mitigation of a changing climate, energy efficiency and positive energy design, sustainability, indoor air quality, ergonomics, lighting, acoustics, accessibility, construction systems, budget development.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT & DOCUMENTATION: Construction documents, materials and assemblies, fixtures, furnishings, and equipment.

CONSTRUCTION & EVALUATION: Construction contract administration, bidding and negotiation, post occupancy evaluation (POE), building commissioning.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-9*

Rule 6.6 Computation of Credit.

- A. Successfully completing one (1) hour professional development education (50 to 60 minutes actual course or contact time) shall be the equivalent of one (1) CEH. No credit will be allowed for introductory remarks, meals, breaks, or business/administration matters related to courses of study.
- B. The Board has final authority with respect to approval of courses, credits, and continuing education hours for courses and any other method of earning credit.
- C. Hours claimed for continuing education credit must be in addition to or outside of the registrant's normal day-to-day business activities.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-9*

Rule 6.7 Scope and Exemptions.

- A. Scope: These guidelines shall apply to all architects registered by the Board. Failure to obtain CEHs in conformance with these rules shall subject the architect to disciplinary action.
- B. Exemptions:
 1. a first-time new registrant by examination or reciprocity will be exempt for the first renewal period. NOTE: This exemption does not apply on applications for reinstatement of registration.
 2. registrant is an emeritus status architect on record with this Board.
 3. registrant is a civilian who serves on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for a period of time exceeding ninety (90) consecutive days during

the two-year reporting period. (This does not include a career military person who is reassigned overseas, etc.).

4. resident registrants of any other NCARB jurisdiction with either a mandatory or voluntary continuing education program provided that same jurisdiction accepts the Mississippi continuing education requirement as satisfying their continuing education requirement, and provided that the registrant truthfully certifies by affidavit and annual report that all requirements of that jurisdiction for current continuing education compliance and registration have been met. For continuing education purposes, the address of record on file with the Board will determine "residence". Registrant must attach to the annual report form a copy of the most recently-issued wallet card, letter of good standing, or certificate.
5. personal or medical hardship will be considered on an individual basis. Requests must be received at the Board office no later than November 1 of the renewal year.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-9*

Rule 6.8 Reporting.

- A. The continuing education section of the renewal application must be completed in full in order to process the registration renewal. Do not send documentation with renewal. A random audit of annual reports will be conducted post renewal to ensure accuracy and compliance.
- B. Each registrant, at renewal of registration time, shall submit the required continuing education information, which shall include an affidavit attesting to the registrant's fulfillment of these continuing education requirements. No carryover of continuing education hours is permitted.
- C. Each affidavit shall be reviewed by the Board and may be subject to audit for verification of compliance with requirements. Registrants shall retain proof of fulfillment of requirements for a period of six (6) years after submission in the event that the affidavit and annual report is selected for audit. The Board may require a detailed synopsis or report for verification of CEHs claimed.
- D. The Board may, upon audit for verification of compliance, disallow claimed credit for continuing education units. The registrant shall have sixty (60) calendar days after notification of disallowance of credit to substantiate the original claim or earn other CEHs credit which fulfills minimum requirements. Failure to substantiate the original claim or to earn other credit before the expiration of the sixty (60) calendar days shall invalidate the renewal and the respondent's license shall be immediately rendered inactive.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-9*

Rule 6.9 Recordkeeping.

- A. The registrant is responsible for retaining proof of participation in continuing education activities. Supporting documents may include but are not limited to:
 1. a log showing activity claimed, sponsoring organization, location, duration, etc.;
 2. attendance certificates;

3. signed attendance receipts;
 4. paid receipts;
 5. sponsor's list of attendees (signed by a person in responsible charge of the activity);
 6. an AIA transcript for the prescribed period.
- B. Registrants who claim CEHs for videotaped instructional materials and self-study courses must retain information which:
1. accounts for the amount of time spent completing the activity;
 2. summarizes the content of the activity; and
 3. relates the activity to the health, safety, and welfare of the public.
- C. These records must be retained for a period of six (6) years from the date of report.
- D. Copies must be furnished to the Board for audit purposes if requested.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-9*

Rule 6.10 Disallowances.

If continuing education credits are disallowed, the registrant shall have sixty (60) calendar days after notification to substantiate the original claim or earn other continuing education credits to meet the minimum requirements. Failure to substantiate the original claim or to earn other credit before the expiration of the sixty (60) calendar days shall invalidate the renewal and the respondent's license shall be immediately rendered inactive.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-9*

Rule 6.11 RESERVED

Rule 6.12 Noncompliance and Sanctions.

Failure to fulfill the continuing education requirements and to file a properly completed and signed annual report shall result in non-renewal of the architect's certificate of registration. Submission of a false statement in regard to continuing education could subject the licensee to discipline for a violation of this section as well as *Miss Code Ann. §73-1-29 (b)* and/or Rule 4.4.5.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-9*

Part 201 Chapter 7: Code of Conduct for Participation as a Member of the Mississippi State Board of Architecture

Rule 7.1 Purpose

To establish a set of principles and practices that will set parameters and provide guidance and direction in the conduct and decision-making of the members of the Mississippi State Board of Architecture ("Board"), the Landscape Architecture Advisory Committee and Interior Design Advisory Committee (collectively "Committees"). Members of the Board and Committees are committed to observing and promoting the highest standards of ethical conduct in the performance of their responsibilities. Each member of the Board and Committees pledges to accept this code as a minimum guideline for ethical conduct.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-9*

Rule 7.2 Legislative Mandate

Act with the Board's mission in mind, which is to protect the public's life, health and property through the regulation of the professions of architecture, landscape architecture and certified interior design.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §§73-1-1, 9*

Rule 7.3 Responsible Performance

Perform required duties in a manner that is responsible, professional and timely.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-9*

Rule 7.4 Registration

Be and remain a registrant in good standing.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-9*

Rule 7.5 Residency

Remain as a resident of the state for the duration of the term of appointment.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-9*

Rule 7.6 Conflicts of Interest

Avoid relationships that may interfere with the Board's mission of public protection, and be especially cognizant of conflict-of-interest issues.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-9*

Rule 7.7 Confidentiality

Respect and maintain the confidentiality of sensitive information obtained as a result of service to the Board.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-9*

Rule 7.8 Active Participation in Board Activities

Endeavor to attend and participate in Board and Committee meetings, avoiding absences as much as is possible.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-9*

Rule 7.9 Representation of the Board When Involved in Outside Activities

When attending meetings and conferences as a representative of the Board, endeavor to attend and participate in all relevant sessions, and to represent the Board and Committees in a professional manner.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-9*

Rule 7.10 Adherence to State Agency Laws

Abide by the laws of the state relevant to appointment to the Board or Committees and the proceedings thereunder.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-9*

Rule 7.11 Participation in Professional Organizations

Not serve as a voting member on the governing board of a Mississippi or national professional association if such position or organization presents a conflict of interest, if the Board determines that such position or organization presents a conflict of interest. Any member serving as a voting member of an association, shall, if a conflict of interest arises, recuse himself or herself from voting on the matter on behalf of the association.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-9*

Rule 7.12 Abuse of Power

Not misuse the position to obtain, or attempt to obtain, any financial or material gain, or any advantage personally or for another, through the office.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-9*

Rule 7.13 Adherence to Criminal Laws

Not be convicted of a felony while serving as a member.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §73-1-9*

Rule 7.14 Failure to Comply and Removal

If a member determines that he or she cannot abide by or has not abided by these requirements, the member shall voluntarily resign the member's position by written letter to the Governor, with a copy to the Board's Executive Director. Alternatively, the Board or Committees may, after appropriate action in an official Board meeting, submit a request to the Governor to remove and replace a member who fails to abide by this Code of Conduct or, who, by other means, demonstrates inefficiency, neglect of duty or dishonorable conduct.

Source: *Miss. Code Ann. §§73-1-5, 9*