



## Risk Management II Self-Assessment Test

### DO THIS TEST-EARN LUs

Risk management is the cornerstone of a successful design practice. The AIA Trust, in partnership with Victor and CNA, is pleased to provide AIA members with the opportunity to earn two AIA Continuing Education System learning units (LUs). Answers can be found on the AIA Trust website, in its program pages and reports. You don't have to ace the test to get credit; the objective of the test is to learn about risk management issues.

After you complete the test, scan the completed test and email it to [AIATrust@aia.org](mailto:AIATrust@aia.org). Once we receive your questionnaire you will be emailed an answer sheet with the correct responses and we will then add the credits to your online transcript.

T F	1. Letter Agreements are acceptable for large complex projects.
T F	2. A standard contract should generally hold the design professional to the "highest standard of care."
T F	3. If an architect believes that a decision made by a client affects public safety, they must refuse to consent to the decision, and also inform public officials.
T F	4. It is acceptable for the principal of the design project to unilaterally decide to change the original construction documents.
T F	5. It is acceptable for the project owner to unilaterally decide to change the original contract documents.

T F	6. When a project is subject to phased or contingent funding, the design professional should build those events into their own schedule.
T F	7. The two-part test for demonstrating compliance with ADA Standards is (1) the accommodation must be shown to be “reasonable in the sense both of efficacious and of proportional to costs, and (2) the cost should be adequate to ensure the benefit of the accommodation.
T F	8. Internal ownership transitions have become more difficult to consummate in recent years.
T F	9. A Professional Liability Policy includes coverage for Additional Insureds.
T F	10. It is recommended that a contract include a provision that binds the design professional to any applicable federal, state and municipal law.
T F	11. Architects always are responsible for the cost of change orders caused by their error or omission.
T F	12. Regardless of whether a 3 <sup>rd</sup> party has a contractual relationship, the design professional can still be liable under tort law for damages if found to be responsible.
T F	13. The design professional should sign a change order along with the client and the contractor.
T F	14. When negotiating professional service agreements, it is acceptable to suggest language from standard form agreements such as those published by the AIA.

T F	15. A contractual commitment – or a government edict is enough to determine liability or trigger insurance coverage.
T F	16. If the design professional contractually agrees to recovery of legal fees by the prevailing party, a Professional Liability Policy will cover that cost.
T F	17. “Construction Observation” and “Construction Inspection” are the same thing.
T F	18. Storing memos, drawings and other documents is a way to mitigate risk.
T F	19. It is not an increased risk to accept shop drawings that are not required by the contract documents.
T F	20. Provisions for payment should be included in standard contract documents.

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Name

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Membership Number

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Firm Name and Address

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Phone/Fax

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Should your firm desire insurance to act as a risk transfer mechanism, call **301-961-9800** for immediate assistance from a Victor underwriter.