



OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD FOR ARCHITECTURE
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**State Board for Architecture
Board Meeting**

1411 Broadway (between 39th & 40th Streets) - Tenth Floor – Regents' Room – Manhattan

Wednesday, August 7, 2024

9:00 am (start time for practical examination)

Members of the public may attend and observe the meeting outside of the Executive Session

AGENDA

1. Executive Session (9:00-10:00)
 - Practical Exam (*Dosso [Chair], Mosher, Canaras*)
 - Restoration Cases
2. Public Session (10:00 – completion)
 - Approval of Minutes
3. Board Chair Report
4. Board Office Report
5. Old Business
 - Education/Experience Review
 - 2024 NCARB Annual Meeting Summary
 - Women in Architecture Series
6. New Business
 - Future Endorsement Pathway
 - 2025 Meeting Dates
 - Disciplinary Spreadsheet
 - ICOR Update
 - NCARB Items
 - ARE Candidate Misconduct
 - Draft Competency Standard
 - Fees
 - MBE/MBC Summit – October 17-19, 2024
 - Regional Summit – February 28-March 1, 2025 Volunteer
 - Lapse in Practice / Registration Reactivation
7. Other Board Member Topics for Future Meetings

8. Adjournment

Next Meeting – *November 6, 2024 – NYC*

**Minutes of the Meeting
State Board for Architecture**

1411 Broadway; Regents' Room
New York, NY 10018

Present: Anik Pearson, Chair
Nicole Dosso, Vice Chair
Carol Bentel
Greg Canaras
Giuseppe Lauro
Fred Mosher, Jr.
Talisha Sainvil
Marcy Stanley
Jitendra Vaidya (10:14 AM arrival)

Absent: None

Staff: Robert Lopez, Executive Secretary

Guests: None

May 15, 2024

OPEN SESSION

1. **Motion:** Stanley/Bentel: That the Board enter Executive Session.
2. The Board resumed the Open Session.
3. **Introductions:** Chair Pearson welcomed a new Board member, Giuseppe "Joe" Lauro, to the State Board. Member Lauro introduced himself as did all other members of the State Board.
4. **Approval of Minutes:** Member Stanley offered up a correction to the February 7, 2024 meeting minutes to remove Member Canaras from attending the NCARB Annual Meeting in June since he will not be attending. Members agreed to this edit on the meeting minutes.
Motion: Dosso/Sainvil: That the corrected minutes of the February 7, 2024 meeting of the State Board for Architecture be approved. PASSED 8-0; ABSTAINING – Member Lauro.
5. **Board Chair Report:** Chair Pearson described some key takeaways from the 2024 NCARB Regional Summit, which was her first NCARB meeting. Most of the At-Large candidates for the NCARB Board of Directors made speeches, regional realignment was discussed in detail, George Guida from the Harvard Laboratory Institute described AI and its current and future impact on architecture, and future developments related to NCARB's discussions on competency at the time of initial licensure were topics of discussion.
6. **Board Office Report:** The Executive Secretary gave the Board Report. David Hamilton was appointed by the Board of Regents to be Deputy Commissioner given Sarah Benson's retirement. Gina Sacco joined the Board office staff on April 25, but the office is still short one person since a promotion was awarded to the former Administrative Assistant. The CID legislation and Geology legislation were discussed within the context of the State Board's upcoming review of the education and experience requirement in architecture.
7. **Old Business:**
Experience/Education Review: The Ad Hoc Committee on Education/Experience consists of Vice Chair Dosso and Members Bentel and Canaras. The Executive Secretary noted that it has been decades since New York reviewed its education and experience requirements and that the

current requirements at an NCARB and jurisdictional level would be examined to understand where New York sits relative to other jurisdictions within NCARB.

Members were asked for any questions or context that this Committee should be aware of as they begin their work. Suggestions included that work experience has value in the licensure process and can fill in gaps of knowledge not gained while in college, the potential of shortening the experience requirement depends upon the quality of the experience received by a licensure candidate, the importance of mentoring, a certain amount of experience is needed to gain the required knowledge to ensure competency at the time of licensure, and AI may permit candidates to focus on achieving competency more efficiently as the mundane tasks a licensure candidate performs can be shortened. The importance of avoiding the unintended consequence of avoiding education should the all-experience pathway be shortened was also mentioned.

Women in Architecture Series: Chair Pearson gave a brief background of this series of events now in its 5th season. She updated the Board on its current activities, including a visit to a NYC area architecture firm and an upcoming session with three female architects on May 16, 2024.

2024 NCARB Regional Summit Summary: In addition to Chair Pearson's report, the Executive Secretary described additional highlights of the Regional Summit.

8. **New Business:**

NCARB ARE Candidate Misconduct Sanctions: The Executive Secretary reviewed the recent misconduct sanctions by NCARB against three candidates taking the ARE that included a five-year testing authorization suspension, and a requirement to take 6 hours of ethics education.

2024 NCARB Annual Business Meeting

- Delegate: Motion: Bentel/Dosso: That Member Stanley be designated as the voting delegate for New York. PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.
- Resolutions: After review of the Resolutions to be voted upon at the Annual Business Meeting, and barring any changes on the floor, the Board recommended that New York State vote as follows:
 - 2024-01 *Omnibus Sunset of Resolutions in Conflict with Current Council Policies* – Yes
 - 2024-02 *Omnibus Sunset of Remaining Resolutions in Conflict with Current Council Policies* - Yes
 - 2024-03 *New Mutual Recognition Agreement with the Architects Accreditation Council of Australia and the New Zealand Registered Architects Board* – No
 - 2024-04 *NCARB Model Law and Regulations Amendment – Examination Eligibility Updates* – No
 - 2024-05 *NCARB Bylaws Amendment – Update to Certificate Requirement for Board of Director Positions* – Yes
 - 2024-06 *Tri-National Mutual Recognition Agreement for International Practice – Amendment* – No
 - 2024-07 *NCARB Bylaws Amendment – NCARB Regions* – No
- Elections: Chair Pearson, Member Stanley, and the Executive Secretary have listened to the majority of the 10 candidates running for the At-Large seats on the NCARB

Board of Directors. After briefings by Chair Pearson and Member Stanley, the Board narrowed the list to its top three candidates and agreed to permit Member Stanley and the Executive Secretary to listen to candidate's speeches at the Annual Business Meeting and for Member Stanley to vote for the most favorable candidate.

Miscellaneous NCARB Items

- MBE/MBC Summit: Member Canaras reaffirmed his ability to attend this meeting, should travel approval be granted by NYS.

Future Endorsement Pathway: This agenda item was tabled and will be discussed at the August 2024 meeting of the State Board.

9. **Other Board Member Topics for Future Meetings**: None at this time.

10. Motion: Mosher/Bentel: Moved to adjourn. PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

The next meeting of the Board will be Wednesday, August 7, 2024, in NYC.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert Lopez, RA
Executive Secretary

**Minutes of the Meeting
State Board for Architecture**

1411 Broadway; Regents' Room
New York, NY 10018

Present: Anik Pearson, Chair
Nicole Dosso, Vice Chair
Carol Bentel
Greg Canaras
Giuseppe Lauro
Fred Mosher, Jr.
Talisha Sainvil
Marcy Stanley
Jitendra Vaidya (10:14 AM arrival)

Absent: None

Staff: Robert Lopez, Executive Secretary

May 15, 2024

EXECUTIVE SESSION

1. The Board conducted a practical exam. After scoring the candidate's performance, the Board determined that the candidate had not passed the exam and will not be recommended for licensure.
2. Vice Chair Dosso and Members Mosher and Canaras confirmed that they will conduct the practical exam scheduled in August. Vice Chair Dosso will Chair the Exam.
3. The Board reviewed a candidate's research to determine if it met the Board's policy for research as a means of gaining experience in Category J. After discussion and review of the materials, the Board recommended that the candidate's experience be accepted towards the experience requirements in Category J to the maximum extent permitted.
4. The Board reviewed a disciplinary case. At the next Board meeting, the Executive Secretary will update the disciplinary case spreadsheet for distribution to the State Board.
5. **Approval of Minutes:** Member Stanley offered up a correction to the February 7, 2024 meeting minutes to remove Member Canaras from attending the NCARB Annual Meeting in June since he will not be attending. Members agreed to this edit on the meeting minutes.
Motion: Dosso/Sainvil: That the corrected minutes of the February 7, 2024 meeting of the State Board for Architecture be approved. PASSED 8-0; ABSTAINING – Member Lauro.
6. Motion: Bentel/Lauro: That the Board resume the Open Session. PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

Respectfully submitted,

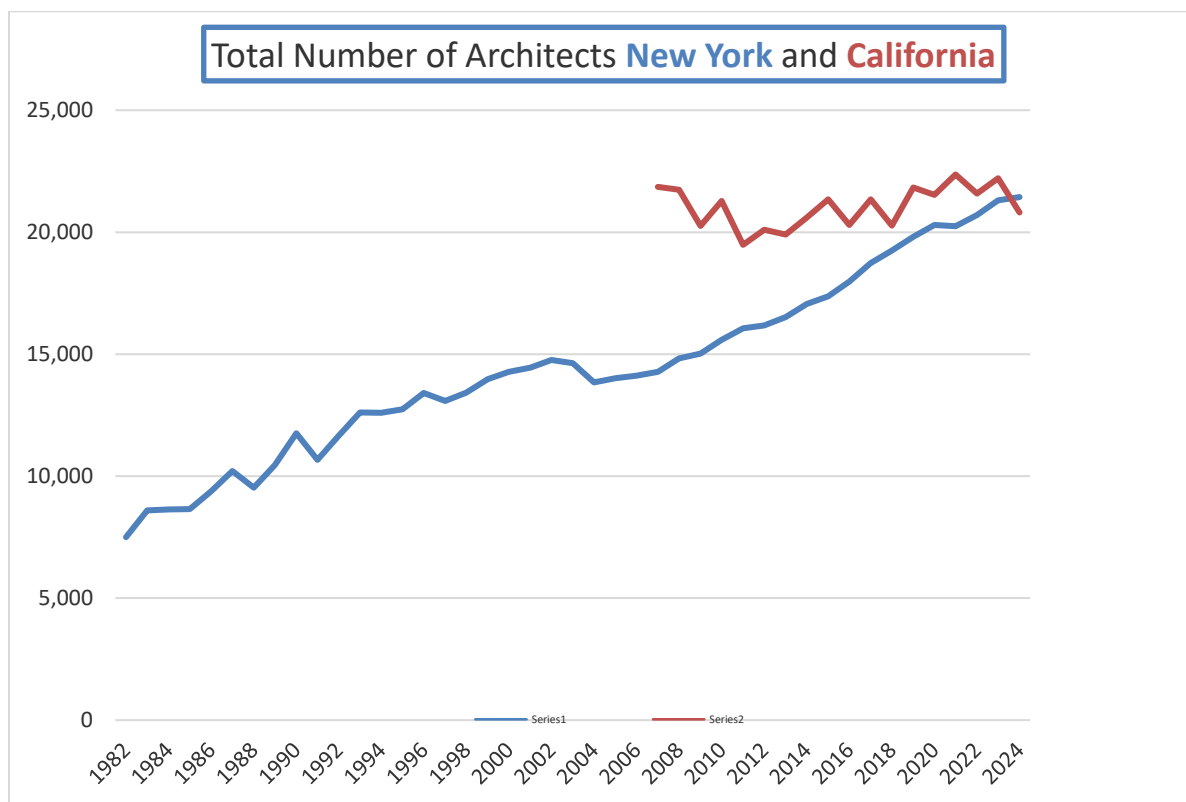
Robert Lopez, RA
Executive Secretary

NEW YORK STATE BOARD FOR ARCHITECTURE BOARD OFFICE REPORT

Registered Architects (RA's)

Current Resident Registered Architects	11,777
Current Non-Resident Registered Architects	9,249
<u>Foreign Registered Architects</u>	<u>413</u>
Total Number of RA's as of 7/1/24	21,439

Based upon the latest 2024 edition of *NCARB by the Numbers*, New York has surpassed California for the highest number of total architects.



Licenses Issued

2024 – 454 (thru 6/30/24); 2023 – 905; 2022 – 953; 2021 – 804; 2020 – 681; 2019 – 814

ARE Candidates	(May 1, 2024 – July 17, 2024)	2
Early Admit ARE Candidates	(May 1, 2024 – July 17, 2024)	164
NCARB Certification	(May 1, 2024 – July 17, 2024)	60
Endorsement	(May 1, 2024 – July 17, 2024)	3
Endorsement PE no QT	(May 1, 2024 – July 17, 2024)	1
Via Educ, Exp & Exams	(May 1, 2024 – July 17, 2024)	6

Candidate Admissions to ARE

2024 – 525 (thru 6/30/24); 2023 – 1,030; 2022 – 770; 2021 – 875; 2020 – 889; 2019 – 1,075

OP/Staff Activities

Given Owen Donovan's promotion to Assistant Commissioner, Professional Licensing & Practice, Thania Fernandez is the new Executive Coordinator for Professional Practice.

The Executive Secretary, along with NCARB staff, has been involved with the following presentations since the last Board meeting:

- Columbia University – June 25 – 36 participants

Legislative / Regulatory Activity

The NYS Legislature is in a two-year session that will run from January 2023 through December 2024. Legislation of interest follows:

A10543 / S9849 – Relates to authorizing the use of certain alternative project delivery methods

Authorizes the use of certain alternative project delivery methods for the New York city public works investment act.

Bill is passed in the Assembly and is passed in the Senate.

(New bill – see Board package for bill language)

A10016/ S8850 – Permits certain not-for-profit corporations engaged in engineering for certain conservation efforts to do business or provide professional engineering, land surveying or professional geology services in the state

Relates to permitting certain not-for-profit corporations engaged in engineering for certain conservation efforts to do business or provide professional engineering, land surveying, or professional geology services in the state.

Bill is referred to Higher Education in the Assembly and is passed in the Senate.

(New bill – see Board package for bill language)

A9500 / S9064 – Relates to the requirements for certification for certified interior designers

Relates to the educational and examination requirements for certification as a certified interior designer; provides an exemption from the education requirements for architects licensed under Article 147 of the NYS Education Law.

Bill is referred to Higher Education in the Assembly and is referred to Higher Education in the Senate.

A9936 / S9455 – Relates to licensure requirements for professional geologists

Provides that the education requirements to be licensed as a professional geologist may be partially substituted by practical experience; relates to the issuance of an identification card as a geologist in training.

Bill is referred to Higher Education in the Assembly and is referred to Higher Education in the Senate.

S5664 / A4720 – Relates to public employees’ supervision, examination, review, and determination of acceptability of public works projects performed by contractors

Requires certain public employees to be on the site for the duration of public works projects completed by contractors; requires such certain public employees to review a contractor’s work on public works projects and determine whether the work performed is acceptable.

Bill has passed in the Senate and has passed in the Assembly but was vetoed by the Executive.

A1891-D / S5261-B – Expanded ownership in design professional corporations by employee stock ownership plans and non-licensed employees

Provides for expanded ownership in design professional corporations by employee stock ownership plans and non-licensed employees

Bill was signed as Chapter 439 of the Laws of 2022; effective date 7/21/24.

S1049 / A5051 – Relates to an engineering technology degree

Provides that an applicant with a bachelor’s degree or higher in engineering technology and an applicant with a bachelor’s degree or higher in engineering shall have the same number of education and experience credit requirements, shall have the same eligibility for an identification card as “an engineer in training”, as well as examination and examination eligibility requirements.

Bill is referred to Higher Education in the Senate and is referred to Higher Education in the Assembly

S5614 A / A4202 A – Relates to building permits

Authorizes a city, town or village to establish a program whereby a building permit may be issued based upon certification by a registered architect or professional engineer.

Bill is referred to Local Governments in the Senate and is referred to Local Governments in the Assembly

S3295 / A3389 – Relates to the establishment of the water-based fire protection licensure act

Establishes water-based fire protection licensure act, setting forth licensure requirements for contractors engaged in the business of the layout, installing, repairing, inspecting, testing, or maintaining of water-based fire protection systems and components.

Bill is referred to Consumer Protection in the Senate and is referred to Economic Development in the Assembly

S5049 / No Same As– NYC DoB False Documents

Relates to false statements in documents submitted to the department of buildings of the city of New York

Bill is referred to Cities in the Senate

A4327 / No Same As – Increases to \$50,000 for cost of construction threshold

Increases to \$50,000 the cost of the construction of a building, structure or public work, above which a professional engineer, land surveyor or architect must be utilized to plan and supervise the construction thereof.

Bill is referred to Higher Education in the Assembly

S3312 / A8066 – New York Emergency Responder Act

Enacts the New York emergency responder act limiting the liability of certain emergency responders.

Bill is referred to Veterans, Homeland Security and Military Affairs in the Senate and is referred to Governmental Operations in the Assembly

S8122 / A9575 - Requires public authorities to negotiate with most qualified architectural, engineering, geological, landscape architectural and/or surveying professional firms before negotiating with other firms

Requires public authorities and public benefit corporations to negotiate with professional firms providing architectural, engineering, geological, landscape architectural or surveying services in order from the most qualified to the least qualified with regard to the provision of services to the authority or corporation

Bill is printed in the Senate and is printed in the Assembly

Bills Not yet Introduced

S / A– Establishes a program where a municipal department of buildings may accept certain construction documents for code compliance

Establishes a program where a municipal department of buildings may accept construction documents required to be filed in relation to code compliance prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy with less than a full examination by such municipal department of buildings based on a professional certification of an applicant who is an architect or professional engineer; makes related provisions.

Bill is not yet introduced

S / A – Requires certain engineering plans that could pose a material risk to public safety to bear a stamp of approval of a professional engineer

Requires certain engineering plans or specifications for engineering work or services that could pose a material risk to public safety to bear a stamp of approval of a professional engineer and authorizes the public service commission to promulgate rules and regulations relating to such requirement.

Bill is not yet introduced

A / No Same As – Interior Design/State Contracting

Adds interior design services as a type of contract that can be entered into and negotiated by the state

Bill is not yet introduced

A / No Same As - Licensing consequences for serious abuse of self-certification privileges

Relates to licensing consequences for architects or engineers who seriously abuse their self-certification privileges

Bill is not yet introduced

Office of Professional Discipline

N/A

S9849 COMRIE Same as [A 10543](#) Rules (Braunstein)

ON FILE: 06/04/24 New York City

TITLE....Relates to authorizing the use of certain alternative project delivery methods

06/04/24 REFERRED TO RULES

06/06/24 ORDERED TO THIRD READING CAL.1906

06/07/24 PASSED SENATE

06/07/24 DELIVERED TO ASSEMBLY

06/07/24 referred to ways and means

06/07/24 substituted for a10543

06/07/24 ordered to third reading rules cal.553

06/07/24 passed assembly

06/07/24 returned to senate

COMRIE, SEPULVEDA, COONEY, PARKER

Amd §§2, 3, 6, 9 & 14, add §13-a, Chap 749 of 2019

Authorizes the use of certain alternative project delivery methods for the New York city public works investment act.

STATE OF NEW YORK

9849

IN SENATE

June 4, 2024

Introduced by Sen. COMRIE -- read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be committed to the Committee on Rules

AN ACT to amend the New York city public works investment act, in relation to authorizing the use of certain alternative project delivery methods

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1 Section 1. Subdivision (a) of section 2 of chapter 749 of the laws of
2 2019, constituting the New York city public works investment act, as
3 amended by section 4 of part AA of chapter 58 of the laws of 2022, is
4 relettered subdivision (a-1) and a new subdivision (a) is added to read
5 as follows:

6 (a) "Alternative project delivery contract" shall mean any project
7 delivery method authorized by this act, including design-build and
8 construction manager build, pursuant to which one or more contracts for
9 the provision of design and construction services, or construction
10 management and construction services, are awarded through an open and
11 competitive method of procurement.

12 § 2. Section 3 and section 6 of chapter 749 of the laws of 2019,
13 constituting the New York city public works investment act, are amended
14 to read as follows:

15 § 3. Any contract for a public work undertaken pursuant to a project
16 labor agreement in accordance with section 222 of the labor law may be
17 ~~[a design-build]~~ an alternative project delivery contract in accordance
18 with this act.

19 § 6. Construction with respect to each contract entered into by an
20 authorized entity pursuant to this act shall be deemed a "public work"
21 to be performed in accordance with the provisions of article 8 of the
22 labor law, as well as subject to sections 200, 240, 241 and 242 of such
23 law and enforcement of prevailing wage requirements pursuant to applica-
24 ble law or, for projects or public works receiving federal aid, applica-
25 ble federal requirements for prevailing wage. Any contract entered into
26 pursuant to this act shall include a clause requiring the selected
27 design builder or construction manager builder to obligate every tier of

EXPLANATION--Matter in italics (underscored) is new; matter in brackets
[~~-~~] is old law to be omitted.

LBD15832-02-4

S. 9849

2

contractor working on the public work to comply with the project labor agreement referenced in section three of this act, and shall include project labor agreement compliance monitoring and enforcement provisions consistent with the applicable project labor agreement.

§ 3. Subdivisions (c) and (d) of section 9 of chapter 749 of the laws of 2019, constituting the New York city public works investment act, are amended to read as follows:

(c) Employees of authorized entities using [~~design-build~~] alternative project delivery contracts serving in positions in newly created titles shall be assigned to the appropriate bargaining unit. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect (1) the existing rights of employees of such entities pursuant to an existing collective bargaining agreement, (2) the existing representational relationships among employee organizations representing employees of such entities, or (3) the bargaining relationships between such entities and such employee organizations.

(d) Without limiting contractors' obligations under [~~design-build~~] alternative project delivery contracts to issue their own initial certifications of substantial completion and final completion, public employees of authorized entities shall review and determine whether the work performed by contractors is acceptable and has been performed in accordance with the applicable [~~design-build~~] alternative project delivery contracts, and if such public employees so determine, such public employees shall accept contractors' substantial or final completion of the public works as applicable. Performance by authorized entities of any review described in this subdivision shall not be construed to modify or limit contractors' obligations to perform the work in strict accordance with the applicable [~~design-build~~] alternative project delivery contracts or the contractors' or any subcontractors' obligations or liabilities under any law.

§ 4. Chapter 749 of the laws of 2019, constituting the New York city public works investment act, is amended by adding a new section 13-a to read as follows:

§ 13-a. (a) For purposes of this section:

(1) "Construction manager build" shall mean a project delivery method whereby a construction manager:

(i) serves as part of a team in conjunction with the owner in the design phase of the project;

(ii) under the oversight of the owner, acts as the single source of responsibility to bid, select and hold construction contracts on behalf of the owner during the construction phase; and

(iii) manages the construction project on behalf of the owner.

(2) "Department" shall mean the New York city department of design and construction.

(b) This section may only be applied to:

(1) Design-build contracts solicited by the department that have an estimated cost of not less than ten million dollars, are undertaken pursuant to a project labor agreement in accordance with section 222 of the labor law and in connection with a project that is primarily related to:

(i) water or sewer infrastructure, and primarily consists of the replacement of existing, or installation of new, water mains or sewers or the installation of assets to manage stormwater flow, or a combination of the foregoing; or

S. 9849

3

(ii) coastal resiliency, and primarily consists of flood walls, deployable gates, the relocation or protection of existing infrastructure from flooding, or a combination of the foregoing; or

(2) Construction manager build contracts solicited by the department that have an estimated cost of not less than five million dollars, are undertaken pursuant to a project labor agreement in accordance with section 222 of the labor law and in connection with a project for the construction or renovation of a cultural institution located on publicly owned real property on behalf of the New York city department of cultural affairs or a public library in the city of New York.

(c) Notwithstanding any general, special, or local law, rule, or regulation to the contrary, a contractor selected by the department to enter into a construction manager build contract pursuant to this section shall be selected through the two-step method described in subdivision (a) of section four of this act. The department may use the types of contracts identified in subdivision (b) of section four of this act for contracts procured using the construction manager build delivery method.

(d) Where the department determines in writing that it is in the best interest of the public to solicit proposals using the design-build contract delivery method in connection with a project that meets the criteria set forth in paragraph one of subdivision (b) of this section, without generating a list pursuant to the process set forth in paragraph one of subdivision (a) of section four of this act, the department shall release, evaluate and score a request for proposals pursuant to the procedure set forth in subdivision (e) of this section. To the extent consistent with applicable federal law, the department shall consider, when soliciting proposals and awarding any contract pursuant to this section, the participation of (i) entities that are certified as minority- or women-owned business enterprises pursuant to article fifteen-A of the executive law, or certified pursuant to local law as minority- or women-owned business enterprises, and (ii) small business concerns identified pursuant to subdivision (b) of section one hundred thirty-nine-g of the state finance law. In addition, nothing in this section shall be deemed to supersede any pre-qualification guidelines or requirements otherwise authorized by law for the department.

(e) The request for proposals shall set forth the public work's scope of work, and other requirements, as determined by the department, which may include separate goals for work under the contract to be performed by businesses certified as minority- or women-owned business enterprises pursuant to article fifteen-A of the executive law or certified pursuant to local law as minority- or women-owned business enterprises. The request for proposals shall also specify the criteria to be used to evaluate the responses and the relative weight of each of such criteria. Such criteria shall include the proposal's cost, the quality of the proposal's solution, the qualifications and experience of the proposer, and other factors deemed pertinent by the department, which may include, but shall not be limited to, the proposal's manner and schedule of project implementation, the proposer's ability to complete the work in a timely and satisfactory manner, maintenance costs of the completed public work, maintenance of traffic approach, and community impact. A contract awarded pursuant to this section shall be awarded to a responsive and responsible proposer, which, in consideration of these and other specified criteria deemed pertinent, offers the best value, as determined by the department. The department may engage in negotiations or other discussions with all qualified proposers that have expressed interest in response to the request for proposals released pursuant to

S. 9849

4

subdivision (d) of this section, provided that such department maintains a written record of the conduct of negotiations or discussions and the basis for every determination to continue or suspend negotiations, and, provided, further, that if such department determines for a particular contract or for a particular type of contract that it is in the best interest of the public to negotiate or enter into discussions with fewer proposers, it shall make such a determination in writing. If such department enters into such negotiations, such department shall allow all proposers to revise their proposals upon conclusion of negotiations, and shall evaluate any such revised proposals using the criteria included in the request for proposals. The request for proposals shall include a statement that proposers shall designate in writing those portions of the proposal that contain trade secrets or other proprietary information that are to remain confidential; that the material designated as confidential shall be readily separable from the proposal. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the authorized entity from negotiating final contract terms and conditions including cost. All proposals submitted shall be scored according to the criteria listed in the request for proposals and such final scores shall be published on the authorized entity's website after registration of such contract or the date upon which such contract may be implemented, if registration requirements do not apply.

(f) The reporting requirement set forth in section thirteen of this act shall apply to contracts procured pursuant to this section, provided that the requirement that such report include a list of responding entities shall not apply to any contract where no such list was generated. Such report shall include a description of the scope of work for each project, whether the project used the design-build or construction manager build method as described in subdivision (b) of this section, the percentage of alternative project delivery contracts that used the methods described in subdivision (b) of this section, the type of contract described in subdivision (b) of section four of this act that was used to procure the project, information regarding the total contract price upon contract award, the total contract price upon final completion of the project, the department's initial projected estimate of the cost of the project and the participation rate of and total dollar value of monies paid to minority- and women-owned business enterprises and small business concerns under alternative project delivery contracts.

§ 5. Section 14 of chapter 749 of the laws of 2019, constituting the New York city public works investment act, as amended by section 4 of part AA of chapter 58 of the laws of 2022, is amended to read as follows:

§ 14. This act shall take effect immediately and shall expire and be deemed repealed eight years after such date, provided that, public works with requests for qualifications or requests for proposals issued prior to such repeal shall be permitted to continue under this act notwithstanding such repeal.

§ 6. This act shall take effect immediately; provided, however, that this act shall not apply to any public work for which a request for proposals was issued prior to the date on which this act takes effect; and provided further, however, that the amendments to chapter 749 of the laws of 2019 made by sections one through four of this act shall not affect the expiration and repeal of such chapter and shall be deemed repealed therewith.

**NEW YORK STATE SENATE
INTRODUCER'S MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT
submitted in accordance with Senate Rule VI. Sec 1**

BILL NUMBER: S9849

SPONSOR: COMRIE

TITLE OF BILL:

An act to amend the New York city public works investment act, in relation to authorizing the use of certain alternative project delivery methods

PURPOSE OR GENERAL IDEA OF BILL:

Authorizes the City of New York to use construction manager build and progressive design build in limited instances.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS:

Sections one and three of this bill amend section 2 of Chapter 749 of the laws of 2019, constituting the New York City Public Works Investment Act (the "PWIA"), to create new definitions for the terms "alternative project delivery contract" and "construction manager build" to facilitate the PWIA's incorporation of new capital project delivery methods. "Alternative project delivery contracts" would be defined to include design-build and construction manager build ("CM Build") contracts.

Section four of the bill authorizes the Department of Design and Construction (DDC) to use two-step construction manager build contracts on certain construction and renovation projects for cultural institutions and libraries. It also authorizes DDC to use one-step design-build on certain water and sewer infrastructure projects and coastal resiliency projects.

Section five is the effective date.

JUSTIFICATION:

Public infrastructure is foundational to New York City, but for far too long New Yorkers have accepted that the building of public works is slow and inefficient. However, the City argues that when it used alternative delivery tools in the recent past, such as during the COVID emergency when procurement regulations were significantly relaxed, its ability to deliver public infrastructure was transformed for the better: they indicate that DDC delivered facilities in months instead of years, within budget, and with increased M/WBE participation. For example, during the COVID emergency, DDC built COVID testing sites in an average of seven days with 55% MWBE utilization and built three permanent healthcare facilities in an average of 192 days with 46% MWBE utilization.

The City seeks authorization to use these alternative procurement authorizations in additional situations. They argue that alternative project delivery tools change the equation by fostering collaboration among all parties, selecting teams based on quality in addition to

price, and allowing some steps to proceed in parallel. Additionally, they argue these tools improve coordination and make for more collaborative contracting, avoiding lengthy delays and claims.

Based on these experiences, the City requests authorization to expand the use of these alternative procurement methodologies.

PRIOR LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

New bill.

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS:

No negative impact to the State.

EFFECTIVE DATE:

Immediately.

S8850 SCARCELLA-SPANTON Same as [A 10016](#) Clark

ON FILE: 03/20/24 Education Law

TITLE....Permits certain not-for-profit corporations engaged in engineering for certain conservation efforts to do business or provide professional engineering, land surveying or professional geology services in the state

03/20/24 REFERRED TO HIGHER EDUCATION

05/21/24 1ST REPORT CAL.1333

05/22/24 2ND REPORT CAL.

05/23/24 ADVANCED TO THIRD READING

05/30/24 PASSED SENATE

05/30/24 DELIVERED TO ASSEMBLY

05/30/24 referred to higher education

SCARCELLA-SPANTON, PALUMBO, ROLISON, WEIK

Amd §§7209 & 7210, Ed L

Relates to permitting certain not-for-profit corporations engaged in engineering for certain conservation efforts to do business or provide professional engineering, land surveying, or professional geology services in the state.

STATE OF NEW YORK

8850

IN SENATE

March 20, 2024

Introduced by Sen. SCARCELLA-SPANTON -- read twice and ordered printed,
and when printed to be committed to the Committee on Higher Education

AN ACT to amend the education law, in relation to permitting certain
not-for-profit corporations engaged in engineering for certain conser-
vation efforts to do business or provide professional engineering,
land surveying, or professional geology services in the state

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assem-
bly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 7209 of the education law is amended by adding a
new subdivision 10 to read as follows:

10. Nothing in this article shall prohibit a foreign not-for-profit
corporation, as defined in section one hundred two of the not-for-profit
corporation law, engaged in engineering for conservation efforts associ-
ated with (a) tidal wetland, as defined in subdivision one of section
25-0103 of the environmental conservation law, restoration, (b) freshwa-
ter wetland, as defined in subdivision one of section 24-0107 of the
environmental conservation law, restoration, (c) habitat restoration,
(d) groundwater recharge, or (e) natural infrastructure from obtaining a
certificate of authority to do business in the state of New York,
provided that the business proposed to be done by such not-for-profit
corporation within this state relates to the stated conservation
resources and shall be conducted by a professional engineer pursuant to
this article.

§ 2. Subdivisions 1, 2, and 3 of section 7210 of the education law,
subdivision 1 as amended by chapter 475 of the laws of 2014 and subdivi-
sions 2 and 3 as amended by chapter 483 of the laws of 2001, are amended
to read as follows:

1. Domestic or foreign professional service corporations, design
professional service corporations, professional service limited liabil-
ity companies, foreign professional service limited liability companies,
registered limited liability partnerships, New York registered foreign
limited liability partnerships, foreign not-for-profit corporations, as
defined in section one hundred two of the not-for-profit corporation
law, engaged in engineering for conservation efforts associated with (a).

EXPLANATION--Matter in italics (underscored) is new; matter in brackets
[-] is old law to be omitted.

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S. 8850

2

1 tidal wetland, as defined in subdivision one of section 25-0103 of the
2 environmental conservation law, restoration, (b) freshwater wetland, as
3 defined in subdivision one of section 24-0107 of the environmental
4 conservation law, restoration, (c) habitat restoration, (d) groundwater
5 recharge, or (e) natural infrastructure, partnerships and joint enter-
6 prises specified in subdivision four of section seventy-two hundred nine
7 of this article, provided each of the foregoing entities is authorized
8 to provide professional engineering, land surveying or professional
9 geology services and general business corporations authorized to provide
10 professional engineering or land surveying services pursuant to subdivi-
11 sion six of section seventy-two hundred nine of this article may offer
12 to provide or provide professional engineering, land surveying or
13 professional geology services only after obtaining a certificate of
14 authorization from the department. Except as otherwise authorized by
15 statute, rule or regulation, other business entities are not authorized
16 to offer or provide professional engineering, land surveying or profes-
17 sional geology services and may not obtain certificates of authorization
18 provided that nothing contained herein shall prohibit an individual who
19 is licensed to practice professional engineering, land surveying or
20 professional geology under this article from obtaining a certificate of
21 authorization upon application and payment of the appropriate fees
22 provided for under this section.

23 2. Upon application a certificate of authorization shall be issued by
24 the department to all individuals, corporations, not-for-profit corpo-
25 rations, limited liability companies, limited liability partnerships,
26 partnerships and joint enterprises specified in subdivision one of this
27 section and which are authorized to provide professional engineering or
28 land surveying services and pay the appropriate fee.

29 3. A "certificate of authorization" shall authorize such individual,
30 corporation, not-for-profit corporation, limited liability company,
31 limited liability partnership, partnership or joint enterprise to
32 provide professional engineering or land surveying services for three
33 years from the date of issuance subject to, as otherwise prescribed by
34 law, the supervision of the regents of the university of the state of
35 New York including the power to discipline and impose penalties in the
36 same manner and to the same extent as is provided with respect to indi-
37 viduals and their licenses and registration pursuant to this title.

38 § 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

**NEW YORK STATE SENATE
INTRODUCER'S MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT
submitted in accordance with Senate Rule VI. Sec 1**

BILL NUMBER: S8850

SPONSOR: SCARCELLA-SPANTON

TITLE OF BILL:

An act to amend the education law, in relation to permitting certain not-for-profit corporations engaged in engineering for certain conservation efforts to do business or provide professional engineering, land surveying, or professional geology services in the state

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS:

Section 1. Allows for foreign not-for-profit corporations to obtain a certificate of authority to engage in engineering for conservation efforts associated with wetlands - both tidal and freshwater.

Section 2. Authorizes foreign not-for-profits to engage in engineering works around tidal and freshwater wetlands.

Section 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

JUSTIFICATION:

Wetlands are one of many vital ecosystems found in the State of New York. Providing a habitat to a wide range of unique flora and fauna, their significance has grown more well-recognized in recent years. Unfortunately, wetlands have had to come a long way to see this rebirth. For many years, they were perceived as undesirable or an alternative to sewers. Years of poor land-use, dumping, and other forms of pollution have made efforts to protect wetlands more essential than they ever have before.

This act would permit foreign firms to work on projects concerning the conservation of these green spaces. Works that a company may carry out in order to promote wetland conservation include restoring them to their natural state, recharging groundwater reserves, constructing natural infrastructure, and other efforts that, in any way, make wetlands a more desirable place for plants, animals, and people alike.

PRIOR LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

New Bill

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS:

No Impact

EFFECTIVE DATE:

This legislation will take effect immediately.

Pathways to Licensure as an Architect in New YorkEducation Requirements for Initial Licensure or Licensure via the NCARB CertificateCURRENT EDUCATION
REQUIREMENTS

Eligibility for initial licensure or licensure via the NCARB Certificate is based on a combination of education and experience for which units of credit are awarded. The credit awarded for education determines the required number of units (years) of experience, where one unit of experience is equal to one year. An applicant's combination of education and experience must total at least 12 units, as determined by the State Education Department (the Department). A professional degree from an NAAB-accredited program is **NOT** required for licensure in New York.

Units assigned to each educational category below are the maximum which the Department may grant. After evaluating the degree or courses successfully completed, the Department may grant fewer units. Except for Category E, credit in the different categories may not be combined; the highest professional education level attained determines the credit. Category E may be combined with educational categories below if determined applicable by the Department.

Category A:

First professional degree from a program accredited by the National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB)

Maximum credit granted: **9 units**

Category B:

First professional degree from a program not NAAB-accredited

Maximum credit granted: **8 units**

Category C:

Partial completion of an NAAB-accredited program: **2 units** of credit for each year completed (up to a maximum of 7 credits)

A four-year pre-professional degree in architecture (**note:** not all programs qualify; the program must exist within a School of Architecture/Design that has an NAAB-accredited program and must meet certain criteria as determined by the Department) or the foreign equivalent

Maximum credits granted: **7 units**

If full curriculum of an NAAB-accredited program was completed but no degree was granted, a maximum of **8 units** may be allowed.

Note: In this and following categories, "one year" means the equivalent of one academic year's full-time attendance.

Category D:

A degree or postsecondary coursework in an architecturally related profession

Maximum credit granted: **5 units**

Category E:

Master's degree in architecturally related studies depending on the category of the first degree

Maximum Credit Granted: **1 unit**

Category F:

Not Used

Category G:

A degree or postsecondary coursework in a subject unrelated to architecture

Maximum credit granted: **2 units**

Category H:

A degree or postsecondary coursework in an architecturally related technical program

Maximum credit granted: **2 units**

Foreign Education Only

New York performs its own evaluation of foreign-educated candidates through its Bureau of Comparative Education. New York does not require, nor does it accept, an EESA Evaluation or any outside evaluations of foreign education. All foreign-educated candidates are encouraged to begin the process of education review with our Bureau of Comparative Education as soon as possible.

To review an applicant's foreign education, the candidate must:

- Submit [Form 1 - Application for Licensure](#)
- Pay the licensure and first registration fee of \$377.00
- Send [Form 2 - Certification of Professional Education](#) to your foreign university to complete and send back to the Department with all required documentation. One of our Bureau of Comparative Education evaluators will assign a value for the education.

Applicants with questions regarding the foreign education review process may contact the Bureau of Comparative Education at: COMPED@nysed.gov

[Experience Requirements for Initial Licensure or Licensure via the NCARB Certificate](#)



[Examination Requirements](#)



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Pathways to Licensure as an Architect in New YorkEducation Requirements for Initial Licensure or Licensure via the NCARB CertificateExperience Requirements for Initial Licensure or Licensure via the NCARB Certificate

New York has certain experience requirements that differ from NCARB's requirements. It is your responsibility to read and understand New York's experience requirements.

All experience must be appropriately documented and verified. For applicants seeking initial licensure, documentation of completion of the Architectural Experience Program® (AXP®), or its predecessor, the Intern Development Program (IDP), is required. For applicants seeking licensure via the NCARB Certificate, documentation of completion of the Architectural Experience Program® (AXP®), or its predecessor, the Intern Development Program (IDP), is required if the applicant was initially licensed on or after September 1, 1999. Applicants must also meet all of New York's experience requirements.

All experience earned must be at least one month in duration, and one year of architectural work experience is defined as an aggregate total of 12 calendar months of full-time employment. Full-time employment is defined as at least 35 hours of experience earned per week. Any portion of the experience requirement may be completed during periods of time that are not concurrent with full-time attendance at an institution of higher education. The Board may award prorated credit for part-time work, provided it meets New York's experience requirements.

All experience must be of a scope and nature satisfactory to the State Board for Architecture (State Board), and all experience must be lawful in nature for the experience to count towards New York's requirements. Generally, if experience was obtained at a company that the State Board deems not to be lawful in nature, the experience will not be awarded any credit towards New York's licensure requirements, even if NCARB accepts it towards completion of the AXP® requirements. The State Board determines the amount of credit to be awarded. Work experience need not necessarily occur in New York for it to be considered towards the experience requirement.

Please Note: Experience obtained in any work setting as a consultant or contract worker to an architecture firm, or work at your own "design or drafting firm" is generally not given any credit towards the experience requirement for licensure in New York.

New York splits work experience into two categories (Category I or Category J) as noted below:

Category I:

One unit of credit for each year of diversified experience in appropriate architectural work under the direct supervision of a **lawfully** practicing architect may be awarded by the State Board.

Maximum credit granted: **12 units**

If an applicant's experience to be considered in Category I was obtained at an architectural firm located in New York or for an out-of-state entity offering architectural services in New York, please be advised that only certain entities that have current filings may lawfully offer architectural services in New York. These include:

- Sole proprietorship, where the sole proprietor is a registered architect in New York
- Professional partnership, where all Partners are registered architects in New York
- Professional Service Corporation (PC)
- Design Professional Service Corporation (DPC)
- Professional Service Limited Liability Company (PLLC)
- Registered Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)
- Grandfathered Corporation

With few exceptions, these are the only entities authorized to provide, or offer to provide, architectural services in New York. General Business Corporations, Limited Liability Companies, Professional Associations (PA), and Limited Companies (LTD) are not permitted to offer architectural services in New York. Please see [this document](#) for more detail on permissible corporate entities.

Notes:

- For applicants in Category A, a total of at least eight years of education and experience is required in order to obtain 12 units of credit.
- Applicants who are awarded 9 units of educational credit and applicants in Category B must document at least two years of experience in Category I.
- Applicants in Category C must document at least four years of experience in Category I.
- Applicants in Categories D, G, and H must document the majority of their experience in Category I.

Category J:

One unit of credit for each year of lawful experience in appropriate work related to architecture may be awarded by the State Board.

Maximum credit granted: **0 - 5 units**, depending upon the education credit award

This may include work in the following areas:

- a professional engineer's office
- a government agency related to architectural practice
- a construction manager or contractor's office (or field)
- a related design discipline, such as landscape architecture, interior design
- teaching required courses in an NAAB-accredited architectural program (credit is based on the proportion of a full teaching load). Supplementary documentation is required for teaching.
- conducting or participating in structured research on architectural problems, culminating in a report, subject to Board approval. Supplementary documentation is required for structured research.

In determining credit for experience gained in Category J, the quality and nature of experience must be appropriately related to that gained in an architectural office engaged in diversified practice and **any experience gained must be lawful**.

Examination Requirements

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Education/Experience Research - Architecture

6.5.24

Current Experience Requirements for Licensure – NCARB and New York / Other NCARB Jurisdictions

Degree from NAAB accredited program – *86% of NY architects*

- NCARB - Experience – AXP (3,740 hours in 6 AXP categories)
- NY – 3 years; 2 years min. Category I; 1 years max. Category J
- CA – 3 years, AXP completion; 1 year min. under RA; 2 years max. civil/structural PE or LA (discounted at 50%); 1 year max under a CA General Contractor (discounted at 50%).
- CT – AXP completion
- MD – AXP completion
- NJ – 3 years, AXP completion
- PA – 3 years, AXP completion
- TX – AXP completion
- VT – 3 years, AXP completion; all 3 years must be under RA who has been licensed more than 3 years
- WI – 2 years, AXP completion; 1 year min. under RA

Degree from an architecture pre-professional 4-year program – *10% of NY architects*

- NCARB - Experience – 2x AXP (7,480 hours in 6 AXP categories)
- NY – 5 years; 4 years min Category I; 1 year max. Category J
- CA – 4 years, AXP completion; 1 years min. under RA; 2 years max. civil/structural PE or LA (discounted at 50%); 1 year max under a CA General Contractor (discounted at 50%).
- CT - unavailable pathway
- MD - 4 years of experience separate from experience used for AXP, AXP completion
- NJ – unavailable pathway
- PA – 9 years, AXP completion; 6 years min. under RA
- TX – unavailable pathway
- VT – 6 years, AXP completion; all 6 years must be in diversified practical architectural experience under RA licensed for more than 3 years
- WI – 3 years, AXP completion; 1 year min. under RA

Degree from a 2-year program with significant architecture coursework - *0.3% of NY architects*

- NCARB - Experience – 3x AXP (11,220 hours in 6 AXP categories)
- NY – 10 years; 6 years min Category I; 4 years max. Category J
- CA – 6 years, AXP completion; 1 years min. under RA; 2 years max. civil/structural PE or LA (discounted at 50%); 1 year max under a CA General Contractor (discounted at 50%).
- CT - unavailable pathway
- MD – no credit awarded for AAS degree; 10 years of experience separate from experience used for AXP, AXP completion
- NJ – unavailable pathway
- PA – 9 years, AXP completion; 6 years min. under RA
- TX - TX – unavailable pathway
- VT – 7 years, AXP completion; all 7 years must be in diversified practical architectural experience under RA licensed for more than 3 years
- WI – 7 years, AXP completion; 1 year min. under RA

Degree from a program with no significant architecture coursework or no college degree at all – 0.7% of NY architects

- NCARB - Experience – 4x AXP (14,960 hours in 6 AXP categories)
- NY – 12 years; 7 years min Category I; 5 years max. Category J
- CA – 8 years, AXP completion; 1 years min. under RA; 2 years max. civil/structural PE or LA (discounted at 50%); 1 year max under a CA General Contractor (discounted at 50%).
- CT - unavailable pathway
- MD - 10 years of experience separate from experience used for AXP, AXP completion
- NJ – unavailable pathway
- PA – 9 years, AXP completion; 6 years min. under RA
- TX – unavailable pathway
- VT – 9 years, AXP completion; all 9 years must be in diversified practical architectural experience under RA licensed for more than 3 years
- WI – 7 years, AXP completion; 1 year min. under RA

Current NY Types of Experience

- Category I – experience obtained at an architecture firm or a government agency in appropriate architectural work under the direct supervision of a lawfully practicing architect.
- Category J – experience obtained in appropriate work that is related to architecture and that is lawful in nature; i.e. PE, LA, ID, government agency related to practice (i.e. NYC DoB), Construction Manager's office, contractor, teaching in NAAB-accredited program, research on architectural problems.

[Oculus \(https://www.aiany.org/membership/oculus-magazine/\)](https://www.aiany.org/membership/oculus-magazine/) | [Summer 2024 Issue \(https://www.aiany.org/membership/oculus-magazine/issue/summer-2024/\)](https://www.aiany.org/membership/oculus-magazine/issue/summer-2024/)

Schools of Thought

by Stephen Zacks



[\(http://www.aiany.org/membership/oculus-magazine/issue/summer-2024/\)](http://www.aiany.org/membership/oculus-magazine/issue/summer-2024/)

Is on-the-job experience without an accredited college degree a legitimate alternative for emerging architects?



In the past year, the [National Council of Architectural Registration Boards \(https://www.ncarb.org/\)](https://www.ncarb.org/) (NCARB) has touted its [Pathways to Practice \(https://www.ncarb.org/data-resources/all/pathways-to-practice\)](https://www.ncarb.org/data-resources/all/pathways-to-practice) initiative as a means to increase diversity and access to architecture licenses among lower-income individuals and groups that historically have experienced discrimination. The measure would enable architects to become licensed without a degree from an accredited architecture school. Indeed, NCARB has recently been on somewhat of a promotional tour with the initiative, calling attention to the option in 17 states, including New York and California, and advocating for the possibility within other jurisdictions.

According to NCARB, Pathways aims to diversify and broaden access to the profession without sacrificing standards or diminishing the formative role that education plays in the field for most practitioners. Instead, it focuses on “individuals who don’t have the means or opportunity to attend 5+ years of college, or whose approaches to learning and application of skills do not fit into a traditional accredited education path,” according to press materials.

15% of architects nationwide went through a nontraditional pathway to obtain a license, according to NCARB.

In New York State, bypassing a college degree has long been a pathway for getting licensed, based on [Title 8, Article 147, Section 7304 \(https://law.justia.com/codes/new-york/edn/title-8/article-147/7304/\)](https://law.justia.com/codes/new-york/edn/title-8/article-147/7304/) of the state’s Education Law, which stipulates that 12 years of professional practice can be used to satisfy the combined college and experience requirements of licensure. (One complete year of college can also be accepted in lieu of every two years of experience, as well as 10 years of professional practice outside the state.) Nationwide, around 15% of architects—more than 18,000 in total—went through a nontraditional pathway to obtain a license, according to NCARB.



Jon Baker, NCARB President. Headshot courtesy of Jon Baker.

Last November, as part of the organization’s outreach, NCARB President Jon Baker published an op-ed in [The Architect’s Newspaper \(https://www.archpaper.com/\)](https://www.archpaper.com/) (AN) discussing the Pathways to Practice initiative. Baker started working as an architectural draftsman out of high school in 1973, designing factory-built modular homes in a small office in San Bernardino, California. He believes strongly that these alternatives are a positive option, opening up access for people without the means to afford higher education. He cites his modest background and the difficulty of working and paying for school simultaneously. Baker eventually enrolled at California Polytechnic State University for one-and-a-half years before giving up and returning to practice without a degree.

"Anybody who wants to be an architect should be able to find a pathway that's accessible to them," Baker said in an interview for Oculus. "If we open up these pathways, a lot of underrepresented individuals and groups will be able to find a way into the profession and help us broaden the perspective of what we do and how we do it."

"Anybody who wants to be an architect should be able to find a pathway that's accessible to them."

The November essay set off a lively debate and spurred a series of rebuttals in AN. Among them, Michael J. Monti, executive director of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture (ACSA), and Mo Zell, ACSA president and interim dean of art and architecture at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, jointly authored a letter to AN defending the importance of architecture school. Monti and Zell argued that rather than produce greater inclusion, a large increase in the number of architects who hadn't attended an accredited university would, over time, "create two classes of architectural professionals and undercut the relevance of the profession to society." Instead of offering greater access for groups who have been historically discriminated against, they contended, members of these groups would be less likely to be hired without a degree, or would ultimately obtain lower salaries, diminishing their opportunities relative to others in the field. "Although that pathway is open to all people regardless of race, gender, or country of origin, it does not account for the longstanding history of harm and disenfranchisement that women and people of color still experience today," they reminded readers.



Mo Zell, ACSA President and Interim Dean of Art and Architecture at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. Headshot courtesy of Mo Zell.

Monti and Zell argued that rather than produce greater inclusion, a large increase in the number of architects who hadn't attended an accredited university would, over time, "create two classes of architectural professionals and undercut the relevance of the profession to society."

Baker says NCARB is not trying to diminish the importance of architectural education, but recognizing that there are real income-based limitations to getting into the profession. "This is not meant to dismantle the education system or undermine the degree programs in any form or fashion," he says. "This is just to provide a pathway for individuals who want to be architects but are not able to access those programs because of all the limitations that keep them out. It also recognizes that a lot of students go through very expensive programs and end up with a lot of student debt on top of not being able to get the starting salaries they'd like when they get out of school." Based on NCARB's current data, approximately 70% of architects who have pursued a nontraditional path are white and 30% are people of color. For comparison, 19% of architects identify as a person of color. NCARB does not gather data on economic status.

30% of currently practicing Black architects received their degrees from historically Black colleges and universities.

Meanwhile, some educators say the solution to the cost of higher education is to put more money into tuition, particularly for students with race and income barriers. Andrew Chin, dean and associate professor at the [Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University School of Architecture & Engineering Technology](https://saet.famuedu/) (<https://saet.famuedu/>), cites the fact that 30% of currently practicing Black architects received their degrees from historically Black colleges and universities as evidence that supporting educational access is fundamentally important to diversity within the profession. "If the goal is increasing the number of people of color in the discipline, then this may be a question that educational institutions need to address," Chin says. "I don't think the solution is waiving the educational requirement—that isn't how you make education cheaper."

"If the goal is increasing the number of people of color in the discipline, then this may be a question that educational institutions need to address. I don't think the solution is waiving the educational requirement—that isn't how you make education cheaper."



Andrew Chin, Dean and Associate Professor at the Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University School of Architecture & Engineering Technology. Headshot courtesy of Andrew Chin.

Yet alternatives to a six-year accredited degree are being embraced in some measure by many, including AIA New York Chapter President Gregory Switzer. Switzer acknowledges that other options are worth having for many reasons. "Alternative paths are very important for some," he says. "Obviously, through the traditional route there are so many barriers to access: the financial components, the architectural education process, the licensure process, and the salaries that architects get when they first get out of school. These barriers make it very difficult for aspiring architects to support themselves—and even harder when they also have to take care of themselves and pay for multiple examinations and study."

A less frequently discussed strategy that NCARB's Pathways to Practice has encouraged is to take advantage of unaccredited, less-expensive community colleges that offer architecture coursework. But those credits don't always transfer into university credits or satisfy the requirements of state licensing laws. "The Pathways to Practice initiative is our recommendation to all licensing boards: that they consider how they might update their regulations and statutes and accept within their jurisdiction the idea of multiple pathways, so that candidates who can only afford to go to a four-year school that's not accredited, or to a community college for two years, can also have a pathway to licensure based on an experience pathway," says Baker.

But skipping right to practical experience isn't an easy answer, either, given that many firms are not equipped to mentor young professionals and guide them to licensure. "Many architects don't land that perfect job that supports them during the licensure process," says Switzer. "They may be working in architecture firms but not gaining the experience they need to pass that hurdle to get licensed."






"The premise is that someone coming from an accredited school is a better architect than someone not, but there is no evidence of that. In fact, the most talented people I've worked with over the years learned the profession in practice, and the people who struggle most in this profession only have education behind them and not a lot of practical experience." –Jon Baker, NCARB President

By the same token, many architecture schools don't equip graduates with the practical skills they need at the end of degree programs. "It would be helpful if schools could broaden and inform the curriculum at four- and five-year universities so the students learn the fundamental basics of practice alongside their focus on design so they have both when they come out of school," Baker says. "The premise is that someone coming from an accredited school is a better architect than someone not, but there is no evidence of that. In fact, the most talented people I've worked with over the years learned the profession in practice, and the people who struggle most in this profession only have education behind them and not a lot of practical experience."

In that sense, the best way of thinking about the problem of expanding access may be to systematically, directly address equity and inclusion by offering well-rounded educational and practical opportunities at all levels of one's schooling and career.

STEPHEN ZACKS ("Schools of Thought") is an advocacy journalist, architecture critic, urbanist, and project organizer based in New York City.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

				
Letter from the President Belonging Together: AIA NY's Journey Through Midterm by 2024 AIA NY President Greg Switzer, AIA. https://www.aiany.org/membership/oculus-magazine/article/summer-2024/letter-from-the-president-belonging-together-aians-journey-through-midterm/	Letter from the Borough Chapters Cultivating Belonging, Creating a Supportive NYC AIA Environment by AIA Borough Presidents https://www.aiany.org/membership/oculus-magazine/article/summer-2024/cultivating-belonging-creating-a-supportive-nyc-aia-environment/	Letter from the Editor New Systems, Perennial Questions by Oculus Editor-In-Chief Jennifer Krichels https://www.aiany.org/membership/oculus-magazine/article/summer-2024/letter-from-the-editor-new-systems-perennial-questions/	At the Center Socializing Reproductive Justice by the Editors https://www.aiany.org/membership/oculus-magazine/article/summer-2024/at-the-center-socializing-reproductive-justice/	At the Center Socializing Reproductive Justice by the Editors https://www.aiany.org/membership/oculus-magazine/article/summer-2024/at-the-center-socializing-reproductive-justice/

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(<https://www.aiany.org/membership/oculus-magazine/article/summer-2024/letter-from-the-president-belonging-together-aians-journey-through-midterm/>)

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THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

To: Architecture Board Members

Date: July 18, 2024

From:

Robert Lopez **R.L.**

Subject: NCARB Annual Meeting Summary

In reply to:

Public Member Stanley and I attended the 2024 NCARB Annual Meeting. Approximately 250 attended the meeting. Immediately following this memo is NCARB's summary of the meeting, results of the Resolution votes, and the Town Hall responses.

Below are some of the meeting details:

Day One – Thursday, June 13

Updates on Key Initiatives

- a. Competency Standard – Sian Roberts
 - i. Competency is the ability to perform a job or function
 - ii. Competency standard will be used for the education standard, AXP, ARE, CE, and NCARB Certification
 - iii. Executing the final draft now
 - iv. Standards are out for comment – due 7/19/24
- b. Pathways to Practice / Future Licensure Process – Julie Hildebrand
 - i. R&D Task Force has been examining for 2 years
 - ii. Developing a process that:
 1. Assesses competency
 2. Recognizes technology
 3. Maintains rigor in the licensure process
 4. Increases the diversity of profession
 5. Demonstrates 16 required competencies
 6. May offer candidates a choice of assessment methods
 - iii. Assessment tools being considered
 1. Validated educational outcomes – from NAAB-accredited education to alternative credentials
 2. Candidate portfolio – interactive assessment
 3. Computer adaptive tests – situational judgement, full case study
 4. Simulations/Virtual Assessment Centers
 5. Self-study with integrative assessment
 - iv. Earliest Launch Dates is FY 28

Day Two – Friday, June 14

1. Competency Standard – Harry Falconer, Tim Colley, Sian Roberts, Whitney Martin
 - a. Licensure = competence
 - b. Went from a Practice analysis to Analysis of Practice
 - i. A Practice analysis is a job task analysis
 1. Informed objectives of the ARE
 2. Psychometrically justifiable; legally defensible
 - ii. 2007 Practice analysis was applied to IDP
 - iii. 2012 – did another Practice analysis
 1. This forms competencies – 96 competencies that form the basis of AXP
 2. 100+ competencies that form basis of ARE
 - iv. Analysis of practice is NOT a practice analysis
 - c. The Analysis of practice -10,000 people responded
 - i. HSW
 - ii. Hiring decisions
 - iii. DEI
 - iv. Ethics
 - v. Contributors
 - vi. Specializations in architecture
 - vii. Roles and responsibilities of architects
 - viii. Value of licensure
 - ix. Path to licensure
 - d. What is a competency?
 - i. Ability to perform a particular job function – it is NOT simply a job-related task
 - ii. Skills give us the “what”
 - iii. A Competency is an observable ability – correlates to performance on a job
 - iv. They are hard and fast, not agile
 - e. Competency framework
 - i. Domains - broad
 - ii. Competencies – key skills
 - iii. Behaviors – demonstrate the how
 - f. Examined competency framework within other professions
 - g. Examined competency within other countries regulating architectural practice
 - h. Specific lens of competency
 - i. At licensure
 - ii. Competency not demonstrated
 1. License denied?
 - iii. Competency challenged post licensure
 1. License revoked?
 2. License sanctioned?
 3. Licensee fined?
 - i. Break outs occurred evaluating the major competencies

- i. Our group emphasized the need to emphasize jurisdictional requirements of practice; types of corporate entities that can lawfully practice; how to form; how to practice, etc...and the need to understand Rules to comply with when practicing that jurisdictions have – these may be different than AIA Ethics or NCARB Certificate requirements.

2. 2nd Business Session

a. Treasurer's Report – John Rademacher

- i. \$37M in revenue
- ii. Revenue
 - 1. 57% of revenue comes from architect Record services
 - 2. 25% of revenue comes from exam
 - 3. 17% comes from licensure record services
 - 4. 1% comes from member board services
- iii. Expenses
 - 1. 27% architect Record services
 - 2. 27% comes from exam services
 - 3. 17% comes from licensure candidate record services
 - 4. 29% comes from member board services
- iv. Cash operating results
 - 1. \$38 M in actual income; was projected at 37.3M
 - 2. Almost 52,000 NCARB certificate holders
 - 3. \$38.3M in actual expenses; \$37.3M was budgeted
- v. Status of funds
 - 1. \$2M in operating cash; \$2M in short term reserves
 - 2. \$21.2M in strategic reserves – ability to fund strategic opportunities
- vi. Strategic reserves use
 - 1. Competency task force
 - 2. Licensure R and D
 - 3. Building impact study with Rand
 - 4. Volunteer lifecycle research
 - 5. Community college outreach
 - 6. MRA's
 - 7. Professional practice digital library
 - 8. Diversity metrics project
 - 9. Leadership institute development

b. CEO Report – Mike Armstrong

- i. Small Changes, Big Impact – journey of consistent, sustainable change
- ii. 125k Record holders in 2023 – up by 6% - new high for NCARB
- iii. 10k New NCARB Records started in 2023
- iv. 67k licensure candidates – 7% increase from last year
- v. 3,700 new architects in 2023 – highest number since pandemic
- vi. 34% of new architects are people of color, 43% are women
- vii. 51,500 NCARB Certificate holders – new high – 10% increase over last 5 years
- viii. 16k NCARB Records for initial licensure applications were transmitted
 - 1. 3,600 initial licensees
 - 2. 12k reciprocal licensure transmittals
- ix. Strong, engaged community

- x. Free practice exams
 - 1. 2023 was first full year of free practice exams
 - 2. 15% points better performance for those who use practice exams
 - 3. 17% points better performance for people of color
 - xi. 1,900 ESL candidates have been approved total – 24% points higher pass rates
 - xii. Rolling clock retirement
 - 1. 6,600 divisions were reinstated
 - 2. 3,000 candidates impacted
 - 3. 20% of inactive candidates have returned
 - 4. 90 impacted candidates have completed the ARE as a result of the change
 - xiii. Time to complete ARE is dropping – significant results
 - 1. 2.5 years average time to complete exam
 - 2. 5 months faster than 2022
 - 3. 1.9 years for ARE 5.0-only candidates
 - xiv. Exam pass rates rose to 58%
 - xv. Advocacy
 - 1. 240 bills tracked by NCARB across 40 jurisdictions
 - 2. Partnership with NOMA – Building on Belonging
 - xvi. Global practice – exploring agreements with:
 - 1. Costa Rica
 - 2. South Africa
 - 3. Mexico
 - xvii. Enriching IPAL
 - 1. 33 programs; 28 schools; 650 students
 - xviii. Outreach in 2023
 - 1. 37 universities
 - 2. 26 community colleges
 - 3. 21 conferences
 - xix. Volunteers
 - 1. 350 volunteers; 21 committees; 70 charges
 - c. Election speeches were heard by all in attendance – results are in NCARB’s summary of the meeting (immediately following this memo)
 - d. Town Hall – responses are included in the Board packet
3. Pathways to Practice – Jared Zurn, Julie Hildebrand, Mike Kolejka
- a. Currently only have 1 choice to demonstrate competency
 - b. Competency kept separate from R and D by design
 - c. Still in infantile stage – very much in SD
 - d. Modular approach – check all the boxes, you are qualified
 - i. Rather than having AXP and ARE separate
 - ii. Select best assessment tool for each competency
 - iii. Try not to repeat a competency test for a single competency
 - iv. Validated outcomes to meet a competency
 - v. Candidate takes PDD division – currently is all or nothing

- vi. Degree from NAAB accredited program remains a pathway to demonstrate competency
 - vii. Work experience remains an authentic way to demonstrate competency. Future assessment methods allow experience to be more robust
 - viii. Standard assessments will still take place
 - ix. Candidates given choice in how to demonstrate competency
 - x. Assessment Tools that can Make this Work
 - 1. Education – input control
 - 2. Technical competence
 - xi. Assessment Tools that can make this work
 - 1. NCARB Validated Educational outcomes
 - a. Formal education
 - b. Alternative credentials
 - 2. Candidate Portfolio
 - a. With an interactive assessment of competencies included in the portfolio
 - 3. Computer Adaptive Tests – not like the ARE, which is a static exam
 - a. Traditional/standardized
 - b. Situational judgement
 - c. Case study
 - 4. Simulations/Virtual Assessment Centers
 - 5. Self-study with integrated assessment – how to use a resource; apply it to certain facts.
- e. Don't really see a day where you will be able to meet the requirements through education only, or experience only, or exam only. Too difficult to do.
- f. Don't see a day where individual architects will merely check a box to assess the competency of candidates. 120k architects will assess candidate's competency 120k ways.

4. Region 2 Meeting

- a. All 8 jurisdictions were in attendance
- b. The Executive Secretary asked NCARB leadership to consider a bylaws amendment to allow the Member Board Executive to be the voting delegate at the Annual Business Meeting and special meetings of the Council.
- c. Treasurer's Report
 - i. \$152k in bank account
 - ii. \$134k in bank account as of now
- d. Strategic Plan – may be healthy thing to do. Bob Cozzarelli heading up in year to come.

5. Day Three – Saturday, June 15

- 6. Report of Credentials Committee
53 jurisdictions present at the meeting

1. Elections

Region 1 Director – Jennifer Arbuckle – Vermont
Region 2 Director – Ed Tucker – West Virginia
Region 3 Director – Miguel Rodriguez - Florida
Region 4 Director – Linda Schemmel - Iowa
Region 5 Director – James Devine – North Dakota
Region 6 Director – Scott Harm – Washington
MBE Director – Shannon Himes
Public Director – Stephanie Hopkins
Secretary/Treasurer – Sylvia Kwan
2nd Vice President – John Rademacher
Vice President – Ed Marley
At Large 1 – Coffee Polk
At Large 2 – Kevin Singh

2. Resolutions

2024-01 – cleanup of old resolutions – Passed 52-1
2024-02 – cleanup of old resolutions – Passed 53-0
2024-03 – MRA Australia/New Zealand – Passed 52-1
2024-04 – Exam Eligibility Updates – Passed 41-11
2024-05 – NCARB Certificate requirement for NCARB BoD – Passed 39-13
2024-06 – Tri-National Agreement – Passed 50-1-1
2024-07 – Regional Realignment – Call the Question and end the debate – 47-4.
Realignment Failed 22-29-1

Press

2024 Annual Business Meeting: Opportunity and Inclusion

06/15/2024

On June 13-15, 2024, members from the 55 U.S. architecture licensing boards convened for the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards' (NCARB) 2024 Annual Business Meeting. The meeting provided a forum for NCARB members to elect the incoming Board of Directors, vote on resolutions—including a proposal to update NCARB's regional structure—and shape the agenda for the Council's next fiscal year (which begins on July 1). During the meeting, attendees also had the opportunity to hear a keynote speech from generational diversity expert Kristin Scroggin, engage in workshops covering a variety of important topics, and receive updates on NCARB's work over the past year.

Celebrating FY24

On Thursday, FY24 President Jon Alan Baker, FAIA, NCARB, LEED AP, highlighted NCARB's accomplishments over the past year. During his remarks, Baker provided an update on efforts to create additional pathways to practice, celebrated the work of the Competency and Licensure Process Research & Development Task Forces, and encouraged attendees to continue evolving NCARB's programs and services.

"This year's initiatives hold particular importance in our collective long-term efforts to improve opportunities, remove barriers, and support a more inclusive process for licensure," said Baker.

"Together, we are doing important things, we are doing exciting things, and we are doing necessary things."

End-of-Year Updates

Friday's business session kicked off with an update on NCARB's current financial status from Treasurer John Patrick Rademacher, NCARB, AIA, NOMA. This report will be available later in 2024 as part of NCARB's FY24 Annual Report.

NCARB CEO Michael Armstrong provided an update on the organization's efforts on key initiatives during the past fiscal year, highlighting ways that NCARB has gone further to improve our programs and services, listen to consumer feedback, and use data to make future-focused decisions.

"NCARB is on a journey of consistent, sustainable change, and we're starting to see the rippling effects of those changes throughout the communities we serve," said Armstrong.

Then, attendees heard a keynote presentation from generational diversity expert Kristin Scroggin, who provided tips and insights for navigating a multi-generational workforce.

Looking Ahead to FY25

Incoming FY25 President Kenneth R. Van Tine, AIA, NCARB, LEED AP, shared his vision for the year ahead. During his term, Van Tine plans to continue existing efforts to expand pathways to licensure, including exploring potential pathways for community college students. In addition, the work of the Licensure Process Research & Development Task Force will continue as NCARB works toward adopting new methods of assessing candidates' competency.

"I know some of the challenges and barriers people face in pursuing licensure," said Van Tine. "We're committed to looking for meaningful changes that help improve access to licensure for all."

Resolutions

During the meeting, members [voted on several resolutions](#)—including rejecting updates to NCARB's regional structure, passing updates to two existing mutual recognition agreements, and passing a change to the Certificate requirement for architects serving on the NCARB Board of Directors. Members also retired several historical resolutions in conflict with current Council policies and updated the Model Law and Regulations to expand early access to the exam.

FY25 Board of Directors

Delegates elected members of the FY25 NCARB Board of Directors, including the inaugural election of two at-large directors. Members of the FY25 Board of Directors include:

- President Kenneth R. Van Tine, AIA, NCARB, LEED AP
- Vice President Edward T. Marley, NCARB, FAIA, LEED AP

- Second Vice President John Patrick Rademacher, NCARB, AIA, NOMA
- Secretary/Treasurer Sylvia Kwan, FAIA, NCARB, NOMA, LEED AP
- Past President Jon Alan Baker, FAIA, NCARB, LEED AP
- Director, Region 1 Jennifer R. Arbuckle, AIA, NCARB, LEED AP
- Director, Region 2 Edward W. Tucker, FAIA, NCARB
- Director, Region 3 Miguel A. Rodriguez, FAIA, NCARB, NOMA
- Director, Region 4 Linda Alfson Schemmel, AIA, NCARB
- Director, Region 5 James Devine, NCARB, AIA, LEED AP
- Director, Region 6 Scott E. Harm, AIA, NCARB
- Member Board Executive Director Shannon Himes
- Public Director Stephanie V. Hopkins
- At-Large Director Coffee Polk, AIA, NCARB, LEED AP
- At-Large Director Kevin J. Singh, AIA, LEED AP BD+C, NCARB

Related Blogs

Press

Summary Report of Vote on Resolutions at NCARB's 2024 Annual Business Meeting

06/15/2024

During the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards' (NCARB) 2024 Annual Business Meeting in Chicago, delegates representing 53 of the Council's 55 Member Boards, which oversee the practice of architecture in their individual jurisdictions, voted on seven resolutions.

[\[Resolution 2024-01\]](#) [\[Resolution 2024-02\]](#) [\[Resolution 2024-03\]](#) [\[Resolution 2024-04\]](#) [\[Resolution 2024-05\]](#) [\[Resolution 2024-06\]](#) [\[Resolution 2024-07\]](#)

Resolution 2024-01: Omnibus Sunset of Resolutions in Conflict With Current Council Policies (1960-79)

Passed 52-1

RESOLVED, that the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards sunsets the following resolutions, the full texts of which are attached hereto as [Appendix A](#):

- Resolution 1975-23: Lateral Forces
- Resolution 1973-01: Adherence to Accepted Actions

- Resolution 1972-10: Approval for Board of Directors to Join in Council
- Resolution 1971-08: Board Resolution on Firm Names
- Resolution 1962-01: Annual Meeting Agenda
- Resolution 1961-13: Engineer and Architect Registration Laws
- Resolution 1961-14: Service on NCARB Committees
- Resolution 1960-08: Collateral Attendance at NCARB Conventions

FURTHERED RESOLVED, that upon the approval of the foregoing resolution by a majority of the Council Member Boards, such resolution will become effective July 1, 2024.

Resolution 2024-02: Omnibus Sunset of Remaining Resolutions in Conflict With Current Council Policies (Pre-1960)

Passed 53-0

RESOLVED, that all policies and resolutions passed before 1960 related to finances, records, processes, experience, NCARB Certification, continuing education, membership, related organizations/professions, and other miscellaneous topics that are not incorporated in current official NCARB documents, including, without limitation, the *NCARB Bylaws*, *Certification Guidelines*, *Model Law and Regulations*, *Model Rules of Conduct*, and official NCARB Board of Directors policies hereby are rescinded and otherwise deemed inactive. Without limiting the generality of this resolution, this resolution expressly rescinds all resolutions passed before 1960.

FURTHERED RESOLVED, that upon the approval of the foregoing resolution by a majority of the Council Member Boards, such resolution will become effective July 1, 2024.

Resolution 2024-03: New Mutual Recognition Agreement with the Architects Accreditation Council of Australia (AACA) and the New Zealand Registered Architects Board (NZRAB)

Passed 52-1

RESOLVED, that the existing Mutual Recognition Arrangement between the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB), representing the 55 architectural registration boards of the United States, the Architects Accreditation Council of Australia (AACA), representing Australia, and the

New Zealand Registered Architects Board (NZRAB), representing New Zealand, be terminated as of the effective date of the new Mutual Recognition Agreement, and the new Mutual Recognition Agreement be and hereby is ratified and approved as published in [Appendix B](#) in these resolutions.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that upon the approval of this resolution by a majority of the Council Member Boards, the new Mutual Recognition Agreement will become effective no earlier than 60 calendar days after the execution of the Agreement.

NCARB Model Law and Regulations Amendment – Examination Eligibility Updates

Passed 41-11

RESOLVED, that *NCARB Model Law and Regulations* be revised as indicated below:

R301.1 Education *[excerpt below, no change to this section]*

1. An Applicant shall complete an Approved Educational Program, or its equivalent as described herein, to obtain an initial License ...

R301.2 Experience *[excerpt below, no change to this section]*

An Applicant shall successfully complete the Approved Experience Program to obtain an initial License ...

R301.3 Examination *[excerpt below, recommended changes as noted]*

1. An Applicant shall pass the Approved Examination in accordance with the NCARB standards current at the time the Applicant took the Approved Examination to obtain an initial License....
2. To qualify for the Approved Examination, and without eliminating or modifying any requirements for obtaining initial Licensure, an Applicant shall present satisfactory evidence to the Board ~~of~~ that the Applicant has, at minimum, achieved one of the following:
 - ~~(a) An architecture degree from an Approved Education Program; or~~
 - ~~(b) Active enrollment in a NCARB-accepted Integrated Path to Architectural Licensure (IPAL) option within an Approved Educational Program.~~
 - (a) Graduation from a state or federally regulated high school; or
 - (b) Completion of a state or federally recognized high school equivalency program. ...”

FURTHER RESOLVED, that upon the approval of the changes by an absolute majority vote of the Council Member Boards, such changes will become effective July 1, 2024.

Resolution 2024-05: NCARB Bylaws Amendment – Update to Certificate Requirement for Board of Director Positions

Passed 39-13

RESOLVED that *NCARB Bylaws* Article VII, Section 2.A be revised as indicated below:

“A. A candidate for election to any Director position shall, at the time such person is nominated:

(i) be a citizen of the United States; and

(ii) have served at least two (2) years as a member of a Member Board (and in the case of a candidate for Public Director, this service must have been as a consumer or public member); or, in the case of a candidate for the position of Member Board Executive Director, have served at least two (2) years as an Executive Director; or, in the case of a candidate for an At-Large Director position, have served at least two (2) years as a member of a Member Board or as an NCARB Volunteer; ~~and;~~

~~(iii) in the case of candidates who are architects, hold an active NCARB Certificate.”~~

FURTHER RESOLVED, that *NCARB Bylaws* Article VII, Sections 2.D, 2.E, 2.F, and 2.G be revised as indicated below:

"D. A candidate for election as the Secretary/Treasurer shall have served at least two years on the Board of Directors during the five years prior to election as Secretary/Treasurer and, if an architect, hold an active NCARB Certificate at the time of election.

E. A candidate for election as the Vice President shall have served at least two years on the Board of Directors during the five years prior to election as Vice President and, if an architect, hold an active NCARB Certificate at the time of election.

F. An individual shall qualify to serve as the President during the one-year period immediately following their term as Vice President and, if an architect, hold an active NCARB Certificate at the time of election or succession to office, as applicable.

G. An individual shall qualify to serve as the Immediate Past President during the one-year period immediately following their term as President and, if an architect, hold an active NCARB Certificate at the time of succession to office.”

FURTHER RESOLVED, that upon the approval of this resolution by at least 37 votes of the Council Member Boards, such changes will become effective July 1, 2024.

Resolution 2024-06: Tri-National Mutual Recognition Agreement for International Practice – Amendment

Passed 50-1-1

RESOLVED, that the Second Amendment to the Tri-National Mutual Recognition Agreement for International Practice between the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB), Comité Mexicano para la Práctica Internacional de la Arquitectura (COMPIAR) comprising the Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana (FCARM) and the Acreditadora Nacional de Programas de Arquitectura y del Espacio Habitable (ANPADEH) and the Asociación de Instituciones de Enseñanza de la Arquitectura de la República Mexicana (ASINEA); and the Regulatory Organizations of Canada (ROAC), be and hereby is ratified and approved as published in [Appendix C](#) in these resolutions.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that upon the approval of this resolution by a majority of the Council Member Boards, the amended Agreement will become effective no earlier than 60 calendar days after the execution of the Amendment.

Resolution 2024-07: NCARB Bylaws Amendment – NCARB Regions

Failed 22-29-1

FURTHER RESOLVED, that, effective as of the commencement of the 2025 Annual Business Meeting (the “Realignment Date”), Article VII-The Board of Directors, Section 1 in the *NCARB Bylaws* be revised as follows:

“SECTION 1. Membership. The Board of Directors shall be comprised of the Elected Officers of the Council, one Regional Director from each Region, ~~two~~three At-Large Directors, one Member Board Executive Director, and one Public Director.”

RESOLVED, that, effective as of the Realignment Date, Article VI-Regions, Sections 1 and 2 in the *NCARB Bylaws* be revised, and Section 3 be added as indicated below:

“SECTION 1. Purpose. In order to foster closer communication between Member Boards and the Council, as well as among Member Boards, and further to foster the development of future leaders and assist the Council in achieving its stated purpose, ~~six~~five geographical Regions comprising, in the aggregate, all the Member Boards are hereby established. Each Member Board shall be required to be a member of its Region.

SECTION 2. Membership. The membership of the Regions is established as follows:

~~REGION 1—New England Conference: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.~~

~~REGION 2—Middle Atlantic Conference: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.~~

~~REGION 3—Southern Conference: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virgin Islands.~~

~~REGION 4—Mid-Central Conference: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin.~~

~~REGION 5—Central States Conference: Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wyoming.~~

~~REGION 6—Western Conference: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Northern Mariana Islands, Oregon, Utah, Washington.~~

Western Region: Alaska, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada, New Mexico, Northern Mariana Islands, Oregon, Utah, Washington.

Plains & Mountain Region: Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wyoming.

Mid-Central Region: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Northeastern Region: Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Southeastern Region: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, U.S. Virgin Islands.

SECTION 3. Reevaluation. The membership of the Regions shall be evaluated by the Board of Directors, or a committee or task force charged by the Board of Directors, for equity between Regions related to the number of Member Boards, Member Board Member distribution, architect population, and any other substantive need determined by the Board or such committee or task force every 10 years following the Realignment Date. The Board may evaluate region membership more often if there is a substantive need such as, but not limited to, the removal or addition of Member Boards.”

FURTHER RESOLVED, that, effective as of the Realignment Date, the current NCARB Regions (“Current Regions”) be replaced with new regions (“Realigned Regions”) consistent with the foregoing resolution;

FURTHER RESOLVED, that, effective immediately, the Board of Directors will charge the Regional Leadership Committee with developing model region bylaws, which model region bylaws shall be designed to provide consistency among the Realigned Regions while also identifying provisions that may be customized by region; and

FURTHER RESOLVED, that, effective as of the Realignment Date, the model region bylaws, as approved by the Board of Directors, shall be the initial bylaws of each Realigned Region, and thereafter each Realigned Region may act to customize their respective bylaws in accordance with the provisions of such bylaws; and

FURTHER RESOLVED, that, the monetary assets of each Current Region as of the Realignment Date shall be calculated based on an equal division amongst their Member Boards and that amount is to be transferred to each Member Board's Realigned Region; and

FURTHER RESOLVED, that Article XV-Transition in the *NCARB Bylaws* be amended as stated in [Appendix E](#); and

FURTHER RESOLVED, that upon the approval of the resolutions by a two-thirds vote (37) of the Council Member Boards, such resolutions will become effective as of the adjournment of the 2024 Annual Business Meeting or as directed in this resolution.

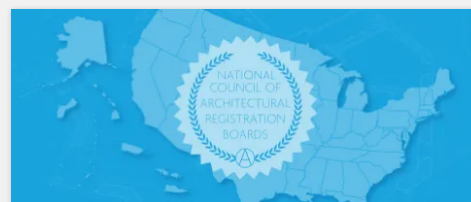
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Get to Know Ken Van Tine,
NCARB's FY25 President

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2024 EDITION

Explore ARE 5.0 Pass Rate Data
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Beginner's Guide to NCARB

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2024 Annual Business Meeting: Town Hall Responses

AI

With Artificial Intelligence (AI) becoming more common in architecture, how is NCARB addressing and exploring its impact on regulatory issues?

NCARB is working to explore how practitioners are or aren't using AI in their everyday work. By better understanding usage, we can identify how the regulation of the profession needs to adapt to ensure the protection of the public's health, safety, and welfare.

We've held several AI-centered discussions at recent NCARB events, including a panel on AI at NCARB's inaugural Future Symposium in December 2023. In addition, architect and AI expert George Guida, LEED AP BD+C, presented at NCARB's Regional Summit in March 2024. Guida also presented a workshop on the same topic at the 2024 Annual Business Meeting. These sessions are designed to provide a space for our members to learn about the impact of AI on the profession, and to help licensing board members learn from their fellow regulators regarding the potential impact of AI on their jurisdictions' regulatory and legislative approaches.

Moving forward, NCARB hopes to continue hearing from our members regarding how legislators and regulators in your jurisdiction are approaching AI. Staff and volunteers are discussing these areas as we envision future methods for measuring and assessing competency. These insights will help us ensure that our future licensure programs appropriately incorporate considerations for AI.

Education

Can you please give an update on progress with the National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB)?

NCARB continues to support and value accredited education, and we are continuing to have conversations with the NAAB to reach a position of mutual understanding. However, we have not currently reached an agreement regarding NCARB's future funding for the NAAB.

For background information: NCARB, along with the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture (ACSA), American Institute of Architects (AIA), and American Institute of Architecture Students (AIAS), has historically been a primary source of funding for the NAAB. NCARB, ACSA, and AIA each provide over \$420,000 to the NAAB each year, with AIAS providing a smaller amount. This comprises approximately 92% of the NAAB's annual revenue. These contributions have been governed by a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), which in turn prevents the NAAB from charging schools directly.

The MOU expired on December 31, 2023, and there is currently no MOU in place. As a result, the NAAB has informed schools that it may begin charging schools directly—costing approximately \$9-10K per school—should the Alliance organizations not resume their funding. NCARB, ACSA, AIA, and AIAS have been negotiating a new MOU with the NAAB for over a year but have yet to reach a common understanding.

Most recently, an independent third-party firm conducted an assessment of the NAAB’s financial management and operations. Their report highlighted several positive areas, as well as several areas of concern. NCARB, ACSA, AIA, and AIAS recently issued [a letter to our members](#) regarding the status of our relationship with the NAAB, sharing highlights from the assessment report. We are currently reviewing a response from the NAAB explaining how they will respond to the concerns raised by the assessment report, as well as NCARB’s other concerns regarding addressing preparation for practice in the NAAB’s *Conditions for Accreditation*.

NCARB is aware that NAAB-accredited education is incorporated into many of our licensing boards’ statutes and rules, and we will continue to support accredited education going forward. We hope to continue working with the NAAB in the coming year to come to a mutually agreeable solution.

Will there be an effort to assist accreditation and seamless transfer between two-year community college programs and NAAB-accredited programs? Can an effort be made for NAAB to work with two-year programs?

NCARB is working with the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture (ACSA) and the Coalition of Community College Architecture Programs (CCCAP) to explore and create articulation plans, so that students who graduate from community colleges can go on to earn an accredited degree from a NAAB-accredited program. We are also exploring opportunities with the NAAB to explore the possibility of offering a two-year accredited degree.

Currently, many community college architecture programs deliver a two-year associate degree; NCARB is researching how the credits for this degree could transfer to a NAAB-accredited B.Arch. or count toward degrees that feed into an M.Arch. Our outreach to community college programs this past fiscal year highlighted opportunities to collaborate and develop smoother, more accessible licensure paths for community college students.

NCARB continues to encourage NAAB-accredited programs to accept credits earned at community college programs, creating lower-cost alternatives for students who may not be able to afford to complete the entire B.Arch. or M.Arch. at a NAAB-accredited program. We will share additional information regarding progress in this area as it becomes available.

Governance

What do you look to gain from the input and insight of the two new at-large board members?

We hope that adding the new at-large directors to the Board of Directors, who are eligible to serve either through two years of committee service or as a Member Board Member, provides additional insights, perspectives, and experiences when making decisions. Both research and anecdotal experiences show that having people with different experiences and perspectives is helpful when exploring complex issues and developing innovative solutions. By discussing diverse opinions and thoughts, Board members can see problems from a new angle and create a solution they may not have considered individually. We also acknowledge that individuals who have participated in NCARB committee work may have deeper and more current knowledge of how NCARB can direct its future focus.

What is the next step regarding regional realignment, now that the resolution has failed?

The concept of regional realignment stemmed from conversations among membership, including survey data and feedback from last year's Governance Work Group, all of which highlighted that many members were interested in exploring this area further. This year's proposed resolution was a result of research and discussion, starting a number of years ago with the volunteers serving on the Diversity Collaborative and then discussed by volunteers on the Governance Work Group and Regional Realignment Work Group.

The goal of this research was to position NCARB's member jurisdictions to decide whether realignment would serve as an improvement to the role and value of NCARB's existing regional structure and to NCARB's governance structure. Now that the vote of NCARB's members has determined not to move forward with regional realignment, volunteer efforts will focus on other important areas of research and exploration in FY25.

ICOR**Would you agree that the Interorganizational Council on Regulation's (ICOR) work on overlapping practice is only helpful if it delivers model language that Member Boards can use to support statutory changes in their jurisdiction?**

The key focus of this effort right now is to develop a document, informed by all four of the ICOR organizations regulating the five professions (architecture, engineering, land surveying, interior design, and landscape architecture) that will provide guidance about acceptable areas of overlap and specific areas of scope distinction. Such a guidance document would help inform our member boards, as well as professionals, the public and code officials, of the areas in which the professionals we regulate are qualified to stamp and seal documents.

The development of model law and/or regulations addressing overlapping practice is important in that it would represent consensus between organizations representing these five professions. However, our focus is more about how such guidance could be utilized by

jurisdictional boards and the potential of formal adoption by the memberships of each organization.

Supporting the Next Generation

Given the generational presentation from keynote speaker Kristin Scroggin, what specific actions is the NCARB Board taking to focus on Millennials/Gen Z to ensure future sustainability in licensure?

NCARB is working on several fronts to ensure that the licensure process is appealing and accessible to generations of emerging professionals.

One key area is raising early awareness of architecture as a career path: We are working with our fellow Alliance members to develop and promote resources that can help middle and high school students learn more about a career in architecture and the various organizations involved. Specifically, we have created joint resources to introduce students and school counselors to the licensure process and share tips on how to get an early start on an architecture career.

In addition, NCARB is working to ensure that the licensure path is accessible, equitable, and flexible, so that pursuing licensure is appealing and achievable to potential architects of all generations. By developing licensure paths for individuals of various career, education, and experience backgrounds, we can expand access to our profession for both early- and mid-career professionals and ensure architecture licensure remains relevant in the future.

We also work to ensure that our committees are populated by a diverse range of individuals, including by race, gender, background, practice type, and generation. Over the past several years, we have added new opportunities to ensure recently licensed architects—and licensure candidates, when possible—have representation on our committees.

We have historically created opportunities for candidates and new licensees to comment on NCARB programs and provide timely feedback to assure that NCARB’s approaches are relevant and credible to emerging professionals, including Think Tanks, focus groups, and ongoing outreach events with students and other organizations. NCARB plans to continue intentional engagement with “next generation” stakeholders.

Is there NCARB K-12 outreach content that boards can use? If so, how do we access it?

While NCARB doesn’t offer outreach programs for K-12 students given our focus on licensure and the public, we have collaborated with our Alliance partner organizations to develop “Guide to a Career in Architecture” booklets for [K-12 students](#) and for [school counselors so that students are aware of educational and career development resources](#). NCARB staff can also assist in connecting boards with AIA and National Organization of Minority Architecture

(NOMA) chapters that may already be conducting K-12 outreach programs, including model curricula, instructor guides, and high school chapter opportunities, as well as other pre-existing resources. For more assistance, reach out to council-relations@ncarb.org.

Has NCARB worked with the Architecture, Construction, and Engineering (ACE) mentor program to cultivate future architects at a younger age?

The ACE mentor program connects high school students with local architecture, engineering, and construction professionals through a mock design project. While NCARB as an organization has not worked with the ACE mentor program, our staff are currently exploring potential partnership opportunities that align with NCARB's mission. In addition, individual volunteers and licensing advisors frequently partner with their local ACE affiliate.

In previous years, NCARB spent more money on the exam than the exam brought in, but the gap between expense and revenue is smaller this year. What has happened to shrink that gap and bring the exam closer to breaking even?

The difference between exam expenses and exam revenue has not been consistent from year to year—it varies based on several factors, including candidate demand for the exam. In FY24, the exam continued to run at a loss, and we do not expect it to break even in the future. Despite this year's modest fee increase, exam operations will continue to run in the red.

NCARB is currently anticipating several increases in exam costs in the coming years, as our exam delivery partners have indicated that the fees they charge NCARB may increase by as much as 20% during upcoming contract renegotiations. Ongoing candidate misconduct (including more sophisticated cheating efforts) threatens to exam integrity and efforts to explore new and innovative exam approaches that are responsive to concerns about both fairness and data security also lead to increases in exam costs, which may create a larger gap between expenses and revenue in the years ahead.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

To: Architecture Board Members

Date: May 1, 2024

From: Robert Lopez **R.L.**

Subject: Future Endorsement Pathway

In reply to:

As many of you are aware, New York is not a participant in the Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) that NCARB signed in 2023 with the United Kingdom (UK). This memo will highlight some of the similarities and differences between New York and UK licensure requirements. A deeper examination suggests there may be a future endorsement pathway for the State Board to consider as an endorsement option to permit UK architects who have a certain amount of experience as an architect while working in the UK to be able to apply for licensure in New York. This option would permit New York to participate in the MRA with the UK.

A summary chart showing a comparison of New York and the UK licensure requirements as set out by the Architects Registration Board (ARB) immediately follows this memo. Also included is Section 69.3 of the Regulations of the Commissioner that stipulate the current endorsement options.

A comparison of the New York and UK licensure requirements follows below:

EDUCATION

Completion of the UK Part 1 and Part 2 portion typically results in the award of a 3-4 year Bachelor's degree and the award of a 2 year Master of Architecture degree; similar to the US 4+2 programs resulting in the award of a Master of Architecture degree from an NAAB-accredited program. Students must take and pass a Prescribed Examination at the conclusion of both Part 1 and Part 2 to ensure that the student's supporting material (portfolio) demonstrates that the UK's Comparative Matrix requirements are met. As one can imagine, the Part 2 exam is more comprehensive than the Part 1 exam.

EXPERIENCE

The practical training in the UK requires 2 years of practical experience under the direct supervision of a professional working in the construction industry (an architect registered in the territory where the experience is being undertaken or a chartered or similarly qualified member of an appropriate professional body) which should include at least 12 months working in a relevant European Territory, under the direct supervision of an architect. 12 of the 24 months should have been undertaken in the 2 years immediately before taking the Part 3 exam. Although the UK does not have a similar requirement as NCARB's Architectural Experience Program (AXP), the ARB Part 3 criteria set out, in broad terms, the types of experience activities which are undertaken by a UK candidate for licensure.

EXAMINATION

The Part 3 Exam is not just an exam but a comprehensive process of preparation, learning and

assessment. It includes 12-24 months of lecture courses, the 24 months of professional experience noted above, written exams, a written case study, and an oral examination (similar to New York's practical exam).

POSSIBLE ENDORSEMENT MODEL

New York's regulatory requirements outlined in Section 69.3(b) of the Commissioner's Regulations for endorsement for Canadian architects may provide a departure point for consideration of those architects licensed in the UK, as noted below:

- b. Endorsement of licenses of Canadian provinces. A license to practice architecture issued by a Canadian province may be endorsed for practice in New York State if the applicant submits the following to the Department:
 1. evidence satisfactory to the State Board for Architecture of at least five years of professional experience acceptable to such board, provided that such experience occurs following licensure in such jurisdiction and within the seven years immediately preceding application for licensure by endorsement in New York State; and
 2. evidence of meeting the examination requirements prescribed in section 69.2 of this Part or, if the candidate does not meet the examination requirements prescribed in section 69.2 of this part, passing a practical examination satisfactory to the State Board for Architecture; and
 3. evidence acceptable to the department of good standing as a licensee in each jurisdiction in which the applicant is licensed to practice architecture; and
 4. an attestation of good moral character.

Since the UK architect desiring licensure in New York will most likely not have taken NCARB's Architect Registration Examination (ARE), the UK architect could be endorsed for licensure via a similar process as Canadian architects who did not pass the ARE. Those UK architects would be required to take the State Board's practical examination to meet the examination requirement in New York.

In summary, for UK architects, the model suggests that they could be endorsed if they submit the following:

- evidence satisfactory to the State Board of at least 5 or 7 years of experience in the UK; and
- pass the practical exam; and
- evidence of good standing in each jurisdiction in which the applicant is licensed to practice architecture; and
- an attestation of good moral character.

The State Board is being asked for its consideration of this possible future endorsement pathway for UK architects. If the Board would like to recommend that New York move forward in this direction, it would require a regulatory review and amendment and be discussed with Department leadership and be approved by the Board of Regents.

The New York State Education Department (“SED”) Office of the Professions (“OP”) is alerting everyone to attention. Phishing—or “vishing”—scams impersonate SED employees or websites attempting to collect licensee. **If you receive an inquiry which you believe to be suspicious do not provide any information.** **contact OP directly using the following [contact information](#).** You may report suspicious calls or email

CURRENT ENDORSEMENT PATHWAYS TO LICENSURE IN NEW YORK

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Menu

Part 69, Architecture

Architecture

[Laws, Rules & Regulations](#)

[Board Members Only](#)

[License Application Forms](#)

[License Requirements](#)

[General Requirements](#)

[Applicants Seeking an Initial License](#)

[Applicants Licensed in Another Jurisdiction](#)

[Limited Permits](#)

[Information Concerning Seals](#)

[Mandatory Continuing Education](#)

[Questions & Answers](#)

[Professional Practice](#)

[Consumer Information](#)

[Contact Information](#)

[License Statistics](#)

[Board Meetings](#)

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[§69.1 Professional study and experience requirements for architecture](#)

[§69.2 Licensing examinations](#)

[§69.3 Endorsement](#)

- a. Endorsement of licenses of other states. A license to practice architecture issued by another state or jurisdiction of the United States may be endorsed for practice in New York State if the applicant submits the following to the department:
1. evidence satisfactory to the State Board for Architecture of at least five years of professional experience acceptable to such board, provided that such experience occurs following licensure in such jurisdiction and within the seven years immediately preceding application for licensure by endorsement in New York State; and
 2. evidence of meeting the examination requirements prescribed in section 69.2 of this Part; and
 3. evidence acceptable to the department of good standing as a licensee in each jurisdiction in which the applicant is licensed to practice architecture; and
 4. an attestation of good moral character.

- b. Endorsement of licenses of Canadian provinces. A license to practice architecture issued by a Canadian province may be endorsed for practice in New York State if the applicant submits the following to the Department:
1. evidence satisfactory to the State Board for Architecture of at least five years of professional experience acceptable to such board, provided that such experience occurs following licensure in such jurisdiction and within the seven years immediately preceding application for licensure by endorsement in New York State; and
 2. evidence of meeting the examination requirements prescribed in section 69.2 of this Part or, if the candidate does not meet the examination requirements prescribed in section 69.2 of this part, passing a practical examination satisfactory to the State Board for Architecture; and
 3. evidence acceptable to the department of good standing as a licensee in each jurisdiction in which the applicant is licensed to practice architecture; and
 4. an attestation of good moral character.
- c. Special endorsement provisions. An applicant with a license to practice architecture in another state or jurisdiction of the United States as the result of successful completion of the professional examination in use before 1983 may be granted licensure upon presentation of evidence of at least five years of work experience, provided that such experience occurs following licensure in such state or jurisdiction and occurs within the seven years immediately preceding licensure by endorsement in this State and such experience is of a grade and character satisfactory to the State Board for Architecture, or upon completion of those parts of the written examination not previously passed. Such an applicant shall also submit the following to the Department:
1. evidence acceptable to the Department of good standing as a licensee in each jurisdiction in which the applicant is licensed to practice architecture; and
 2. an attestation of good moral character.

[§69.4 Limited permits](#)

[§69.5 Seals](#)

[§69.6 Continuing education for architects](#)

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Comparison of NY vs UK requirements
5.1.24

<u>NY</u>		
EDUCATION	EXPERIENCE	EXAM
5-Yr BArch	3 yrs Exp + AXP	ARE
<u>UK</u>		
Part 1	Part 2	Part 3
3-4 yr BA or equivalent	2 yr MArch	
Examined @ Part 1	Examined @ Part 2	
usually followed by 1 yr Exp	usually followed by another 1 yr Exp	Professional practice qualification exam
	Practical Training Requirements 24 months practical experience under the direct supervision of a professional working in the construction industry which should include at least 12 months working in a relevant European Territory, under the direct supervision of an architect.	The Part 3 exam consists of 12-24 months of lecture courses; the 24 months of practical training requirements; written exams, a written case study, and an oral exam.
	12 of the 24 months should have been undertaken in the 2 years immediately before taking the Part 3 exam.	

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

To: Architecture Board Members

Date: July 16, 2024

From: Robert Lopez 

Subject: Proposed 2025 Board Meeting Dates

In reply to:

The below dates and locations are proposed for next year's Architecture Board Meetings:

Thursday, February 13, 2025	NYC
Wednesday, May 21, 2025	NYC
Wednesday, August 6, 2025	NYC
Thursday, November 6, 2025	NYC

These dates will be discussed at the upcoming Board meeting, so please bring your calendars.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

To: Architecture Board Members

Date: July 19, 2024

From: Robert Lopez

Subject: ICOR Update

In reply to:

The Executive Secretary attended the May 23, 2024 ICOR (Interorganizational Council on Regulation) webinar on Practice Overlap. The webinar was well attended, with 108 participants.

As you may recall, ICOR's members are NCARB, NCEES, CLARB, and CIDQ. These members are partnering to develop guidance for the professional licensing boards on how to best regulate overlapping practice between the professions of architecture, engineering, interior design, landscape architecture, and surveying.

Below is a summary of the ICOR webinar:

1. Webinar Agenda
 - a. Background
 - b. Process
 - c. Resources
 - d. Timeline
2. Background – Bob Calvani – representing NCARB on the ICOR Work Group
 - a. Problem – no national guidance on overlapping practice
 - i. Confusion for the public
 - ii. Questions from code officials
 - iii. Consternation between professionals
 - iv. Friction among licensing boards
3. History
 - a. 2020 – ICOR leadership discussion on incidental practice challenges
 - b. 2020 – NCARB launched incidental practice task force
 - c. 2022 – recommendation from NCARB task force for ICOR-led effort
 - d. 2022 – ICOR Practice Overlap task force launched
 - e. 2023 – ICOR task force analysis of practice areas
 - f. 2024 – ICOR task force development of guidance
4. Process – Jerany Jackson – representing CLARB
 - a. Steering Committee consists of 38 licensed / certified SME's, 990 combined years of experience from 5 professions across 27 jurisdictions; 6 workgroups and did 500+ hours of work
 - b. Task Force Structure has a Steering Committee and sub-committees from each profession
5. Inputs – Ann Marie Jackson – representing CIDQ
 - a. Looked at definition of practice
 - b. Curriculum
 - c. Exam domains

- d. Experience areas
 - e. Membership areas
 - f. Total of 128 practice areas
 - g. Conducted initial analysis – separated into 3 buckets
 - i. Group 1 – no HSW, no overlap
 - ii. Group 2 – acceptable overlap
 - iii. Group 3 – practice boundaries
 - iv. 50+- items fell into Groups 2 and 3
6. Resources – Bryan Robertson – representing NCEES
- a. Solution
 - i. Definitions of practice areas for each profession
 - ii. Guidance for Member Boards
 - b. Summary Template – will be tool to be used
 - c. Detailed Template – supporting document
 - d. Final results will be public, so that a consumer can use it
 - e. Will be a guidance document; not a regulatory document
7. Timeline – Wendy Ornelas
- a. 2024 – Development, Feedback phase – complete draft definitions and analysis, begin to share with members and gather feedback; develop model language, resolutions, and voting materials
 - b. 2025 - Voting phase – finalize definitions, analysis, resolution, model language updates and supporting documentation, voting by member at Annual Meetings
 - c. 2026 and beyond – Implementation Phase – begin development of implementation plans – up to State Boards to adopt recommendations
 - d. Will not be voted upon at the jurisdictional level
 - e. Will not be able to amend resolution on the floor

**ARE
MISCONDUCT
SANCTIONS**

Press

Sanctions Issued for ARE Candidate Misconduct

06/25/2024

Washington, DC—The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) has issued sanctions for a candidate who violated several areas of the Architect Registration Examination® (ARE®) Candidate Agreement.

The ARE plays a crucial role in ensuring the public's health, safety, and welfare by affirming that candidates have the required knowledge and skills to competently practice architecture. To ensure the validity of exam results, NCARB takes several steps to protect the security of ARE—including requiring that all candidates abide by the [ARE Candidate Agreement](#). The agreement prohibits candidates from accessing unauthorized devices and from accessing, distributing, or attempting to access or distribute exam content before or after taking any ARE division.

In this case, potential ARE misconduct violations were flagged during the candidate's exam administration. After a thorough investigation, the candidate was found to have violated Categories 2, 3, and 4 of the [Policy for the ARE: Exam Candidate Conduct](#). These categories cover inappropriate conduct during an exam administration, unauthorized use of electronic devices while testing, and copying, recording, or disseminating exam content.

Following the investigation, and after providing the candidate the opportunity to address the charges against him, the candidate's actions were reviewed independently by NCARB's Professional Conduct Committee. Final disciplinary decisions were made by NCARB's Board of Directors in June 2024.

In addition to receiving this public reprimand, the candidate's exam score for the appropriate division of the exam has been invalidated. His testing authorization has been suspended for four years from the incident, he will be required to complete 10 hours of ethics education, and he is banned from taking future exam divisions via online proctoring.

NCARB is dedicated to reviewing and strengthening the role of ethics in the regulation of architecture and maintains [a public database](#) of all disciplinary actions receiving a public reprimand. The recent candidate misconduct has been reported to the appropriate licensing board, which may take additional disciplinary actions as warranted by the case.

Individuals who wish to learn more about ARE security can learn more by reviewing the security section of the [ARE Guidelines](#).

Related Blogs



How to Switch Your Testing Jurisdiction in My NCARB



How NCARB Develops the ARE: Understanding Exam Forms



How NCARB Develops the ARE: Understanding Pre-Test Questions

Related Press



Competency

STANDARD FOR ARCHITECTS

CONTENTS

Introduction.....	2
Design & Documentation Domain.....	3
Construction Administration Domain.....	5
Practice & Project Management Domain.....	6

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Effective *TBD*. Please check NCARB's website, www.ncarb.org, regularly for updates to this publication and for the most current information regarding the *Education Guidelines*, *Architectural Experience Program® (AXP®) Guidelines*, the *Architect Registration Examination® (ARE®) Guidelines*, and the *NCARB Certification Guidelines*.

Introduction

The NCARB *Competency Standard for Architects* defines the knowledge, skills, abilities, and behaviors required for entry into the practice of architecture across NCARB's member jurisdictions. Together, the competencies in this standard describe the capabilities necessary for an individual to effectively protect the public's health, safety, and welfare while practicing as an architect in collaboration with other design and construction-related professionals.

This standard establishes the level of proficiency needed in each competency to qualify an individual for initial licensure, as assessed by NCARB's programs. The competencies are organized into three domains. Candidates for licensure must demonstrate their capabilities in each independent competency to earn a license to practice architecture.

After becoming licensed, architects must ensure they maintain the capabilities described to remain competent. In addition, architects should strive to continually grow their competency in these and other areas to provide quality service and public protection.

Design & Documentation Domain

This domain encompasses the intelligent, creative, iterative, and culturally and environmentally responsive design processes. The design process involves research, analysis, and exploration of approaches, ideas, and alternative solutions that lead to a final design proposal. The final design must be cohesive, integrated, adequately described, and coordinated to achieve value objectives, cost objectives, and compliance with planning controls and construction codes.

1. Competency: Assess regulatory design requirements.

At the point of initial licensure, architects with this competency can ...

- Identify local, state, and federal authorities having jurisdiction over a project.
- Understand the regulatory and jurisdictional approval process applicable to a project.
- Determine the specific regulations, codes, and rules (e.g., zoning rules, building and environmental codes, historic preservation requirements, design covenants, etc.) that apply to a project.

2. Competency: Evaluate existing project conditions.

At the point of initial licensure, architects with this competency can ...

- Assess existing site and building conditions.
- Assess project budget, schedule, constraints, and risks to evaluate project feasibility.
- Assess how a proposed project impacts the broader context (e.g., neighborhood, community, environmental, etc.) and aligns with planning and zoning policies in place.

3. Competency: Develop a program that establishes project criteria.

At the point of initial licensure, architects with this competency can ...

- Translate client vision and goals into requirements (e.g., spatial, planning, material, technical, etc.) that outline the specific objectives and design criteria for a project.
- Review precedents relevant to the history, function, organization, and technical requirements of related projects and integrate findings into a building program.
- Evaluate and integrate collected feedback and input from users, the community, and any other stakeholders.

4. Competency: Create design solutions that support public and environmental well-being.

At the point of initial licensure, architects with this competency can ...

- Implement design strategies that minimize environmental impact, safeguard environmental sustainability, ensure longevity and durability of projects, and adapt to evolving environmental and societal conditions.
- Implement design strategies that support the health, safety, and well-being of building occupants and the neighboring community.
- Provide clients and consultants with independent and objective advice regarding the sustainability and resiliency of design options in accordance with relevant codes, regulations, ratings, standards, and technical information.

5. Competency: Integrate socio-demographic considerations and universal design principles.

At the point of initial licensure, architects with this competency can ...

- Implement design strategies that address diverse cultural, social, and functional considerations, ensuring built environments are inclusive, accessible, and adaptive.
- Understand how diversity, equity, inclusivity, and justice principles impact architectural projects and practice.
- Utilize meaningful engagement processes that incorporate and capture diverse perspectives.

6. Competency: Create design solutions that address project requirements.

At the point of initial licensure, architects with this competency can ...

- Apply design principles and knowledge of materials, systems, and constructability to achieve programmatic requirements and goals for the site and building.
- Assist cost estimators in determining a design solution's cost, assess the solution against budget, and advise clients about alternatives for managing initial and long-term project costs.
- Evaluate design for conformance with a project's program, including the client's objectives and regulatory requirements.

7. Competency: Create deliverables that convey a design solution.

At the point of initial licensure, architects with this competency can ...

- Communicate the proposed design to clients and other stakeholders using appropriate and responsive methods.
- Develop documentation (e.g., plans, sections, elevations and/or details, models, etc.) that conveys design intent and project requirements to obtain approvals and permits for the construction of a project.
- Develop specifications that describe the materials, quality requirements, and execution.

8. Competency: Coordinate the integration of building systems into a project design.

At the point of initial licensure, architects with this competency can ...

- Understand and integrate the appropriate building and engineering systems utilizing project consultants and specialists (e.g., acoustic, structural, civil, mechanical, electrical, plumbing, etc.).
- Coordinate selected systems into the building design and identify and resolve conflicts.

Construction Administration Domain

This domain encompasses the services that support the process of project procurement and management of design delivery, review, and observation through construction. This may occur through a variety of building procurement methods and construction contracts.

9. Competency: Prepare and administer documentation of the construction phase.

At the point of initial licensure, architects with this competency can ...

- Advise clients on the impact (e.g., process, cost, time, quality control, etc.) of a selected procurement method on the construction administration phase.
- Apply appropriate systems for record-keeping, document control, and revision status.
- Provide appropriate responses for questions from the field (e.g., requests for information, substitution requests, change order requests, etc.).
- Review and act on a contractor's application for payment.
- Perform closeout activities and deliver final documents to owner and other parties as required.

10. Competency: Evaluate the progress of construction for conformance with contract documents and design intent.

At the point of initial licensure, architects with this competency can ...

- Complete site visits and participate in meetings at appropriate intervals to observe construction progress and assist in interpreting the construction documents.
- Evaluate the work performed in relation to schedule and budget and advise the owner in the development of a solution if the schedule and budget are not in alignment.
- Review testing and inspection reports, shop drawings, submittals, and samples.
- Advise and assist the client with project closeout procedures.

Practice & Project Management Domain

This domain encompasses an understanding of the profession and business of architecture, with the objective of providing value to clients, consultants, employees, and the public through timely and effective professional services in accordance with ethical and legal responsibilities.

11. Competency: Execute contracts for professional services.

At the point of initial licensure, architects with this competency can ...

- Understand basic types of contracts between various project parties (e.g., Owner-Architect, Architect-Consultant, Owner-Contractor, etc.) and how to establish scope, schedule, and fees for services.
- Explain the appropriateness of different agreements in relation to scale and type of project, including alternatives for partial services.
- Understand basic risk implications of common contract terms for the various contract parties.

12. Competency: Implement a work plan according to a project's scope, schedule, and budget.

At the point of initial licensure, architects with this competency can ...

- Work with the client and consultants to align expectations for design scope, schedule, and budget and monitor these items throughout a project.
- Organize tasks and resources to deliver a project according to contractual requirements.
- Facilitate the appropriate approval processes throughout design and documentation efforts.

13. Competency: Organize and coordinate an interdisciplinary project team.

At the point of initial licensure, architects with this competency can ...

- Identify appropriate consultants and team members for a project based on project requirements.
- Facilitate communication and collaboration of consultants, clients, and relevant stakeholders.
- Implement processes to assess the quality of work throughout a project.

14. Competency: Understand statutes and regulations that govern architectural practice within U.S. jurisdictions to provide services legally.

At the point of initial licensure, architects with this competency can ...

- Comply with the laws and rules of architectural practice.
- Solicit services in compliance with professional and legal practice requirements.
- Understand the regulatory requirements for continuing professional development.

15. Competency: Understand ethical and professional standards that govern architectural practice.

At the point of initial licensure, architects with this competency can ...

- Understand the role of the architect in society and the duties and responsibilities to clients, building occupants, co-professionals, and the public.
- Understand regulatory and professional ethical standards and how to adhere to applicable ethical standards.
- Provide services that they, in collaboration with consultants, can effectively deliver.
- Identify and manage risks arising from conflicts of interest.

16. Competency: Understand foundational business principles to operate a practice.

At the point of initial licensure, architects with this competency can ...

- Monitor the financial health of the business to ensure a proper level of service can be provided throughout a project.
- Assess and mitigate business risks (e.g., professional liability insurance).
- Allocate firm resources and staff to ensure adequate delivery of services to clients.

From: [NCARB Council Relations](#)
Subject: Updated Fees for Architects, Licensure Candidates, and Exams Effective August 1
Date: Monday, July 1, 2024 2:42:44 PM

Hello Member Board Members, Executives, and Regional Leadership:

After the close of NCARB's 2024 Annual Business Meeting, NCARB's newly elected FY25 Board of Directors met for the first time on June 16, 2024. During their meeting, they approved NCARB's FY25 budget, which included modest increases in fees for architect Record holders, licensure candidates, and Architect Registration Examination® (ARE®) divisions. The new fee schedule will go into effect on August 1, 2024. Candidates and NCARB Certificate holders will be notified later this week.

In making this decision, the Board noted that this will be the first time NCARB has adjusted candidate Record holder fees since 2016, and exam fees will be updated for the first time since 2018. This increase addresses rising costs due to inflation—including increased information security costs—while still keeping NCARB's fee adjustments below benchmarks for inflation over the past 10 years. The Board also is continuing NCARB's commitment to keep candidate fee revenue below the cost of managing and delivering candidate programs, utilizing architect fees as an additional subsidy.

You can review a full list of increased fees on [NCARB's website](#) and below:

- New candidate Record application: \$100 (unchanged)
- Licensure candidate Record renewal: \$100 (previously \$85)
- ARE cost per division: \$250 (previously \$235)
- Licensure candidate Record reactivation: \$100 (previously \$85) plus the cost of all outstanding renewal fees, up to \$200 (previously \$185)
- Annual architect Record and NCARB Certificate holder renewal fees: \$285 (previously \$270)
- Reciprocity and international transmittals: \$475 per transmittal (previously \$450)
- NCARB Certificate or architect Record application: \$1,345 (previously \$1,280). This application fee does not apply to licensure candidates with an active Record who become NCARB-certified
- Architect Record or NCARB Certificate reactivation: \$305 (previously \$290) plus the cost of all outstanding renewal fees

In addition, licensure candidates who maintain an active NCARB Record and achieve licensure, will not have to pay a separate application fee and will receive their first year of certification free. NCARB will continue to provide a 50% discount on the renewal cost for new architects in their second year of NCARB certification through this fiscal year. Beginning in July 2025, this discount will sunset, and second year Certificate renewals will cost the normal renewal fee.

Architect Record holder fees maintain NCARB's certification program to support their professional mobility. They also fund the development of the Continuum Education (CE) program, which provides Certificate holders with access to health, safety, and welfare courses at no additional cost.

In addition, a portion of Certificate holder funds are used to subsidize the development and administration of NCARB's key programs for emerging professionals, including the Architectural

Experience Program® (AXP®) and Architect Registration Examination® (ARE®).

Licensure candidate fees cover a portion of the costs of maintaining candidates' NCARB Records, the [MyNCARB](#) information management system, and costs associated with the Architectural Experience Program® (AXP®). Examination fees help partially cover the costs of the administration of the exam.



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